Workshop on Authorized Economic Operators (AEO) in BIMP-EAGA

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Presented by: Stephen Cox
ADB Consultant / Customs Expert
Australian Trusted Trader (ATT) is a partnership with Australian businesses to streamline legitimate trade.

- **Launched July 2016**
- **Scope:** Import / Export
- **Operators:** All entities involved in the international trade supply chain
- **Number of Operators:** 300
- **Legislation:** Customs Act authorizes accreditation and benefits
- **Future:** Secure trade lanes, Cross Border collaboration with Border Agencies and an expansion of the benefits of the program
Completes an expression of interest to determine eligibility (Two years trading History and an ABN (Tax Number))

Completes self-assessment questionnaire against ATT qualification criteria

Reviewing entity’s documentary application (PCA)

Physically validating supply chain security and trade compliance process of the entity

If application is approved, the entity enters into an ATT agreement with ABF

The ABF works with the accredited Trusted Trader to manage ongoing compliance, through periodic revalidation
Australian Trusted Trader (ATT) – Application

Information Required: Business Details

- Legal structure
- Business activities
- Other Quality accreditation (ISO etc.)
- Accountant certification
- Overview of the business
- Diagram of International Supply chain
Australian Trusted Trader (ATT) – Application

Information Required: Systems and Records

- Logistics system
  - Electronic or manual (specify E – system)?
- Operating system linked to financial system?
- Does operating system provide notification of any compliance arrangements?
- Does the business have staff performing a risk management role?
- Does operating system assist in performing Audits and identify discrepancies?
- Documented security risk assessment of the supply chain
- System back up and recovery
- Commercial systems in English?
Australian Trusted Trader (ATT) – Application

Information Required: Personnel Security

Screening of employees?

Are employees required to self report any criminal offences?

Drug and alcohol policy?

Exit procedures for staff in relation to access to premises and IT systems
Does the business engage third parties to provide international supply chain activities on its behalf?

Procedures to screen third parties including clients and suppliers

Consolidate or deconsolidate of shore?

Australian Trusted Trader (ATT) – Application

Information Required: Third Parties
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Information Required: **Physical Security**

**Own, rent or control any of the physical premises where international cargo is manufactured, dispatched, received or stored?**

**If business transports international cargo, do current business controls preserve the integrity of the cargo whilst in transit?**

**Integrity of containers to guard against unauthorized access or tampering**

**Measures taken to ensure the security of goods**
Australian Trusted Trader (ATT) – Application

Additional information

Information related to your business compliance history you would like to provide

Has the business considered the ATT legal agreement internally?

Validation by ABF: On-site validation
Australian Trusted Trader (ATT) – Benefits

- Use of ATT Logo
- Mutual recognition arrangement
- A seat at the ABF discussion table and invitations to exclusive events
- Account Manager
- A Monthly import and export report and other data reports
- Consolidated cargo clearance
- Streamlined process to be an accredited Sponsor under the Temporary Work (Skilled) Visa Program
Australian Trusted Trader (ATT) – Benefits

- Priority processing of requests made to ABF
- Priority treatment of goods at the border
- Australia Government Partnerships - "Known Consignor initiative"
- Duty Deferral
- Easier access to APEC Business Travel Card
- ATT Origin Advance Ruling
Australian Trusted Trader (ATT)
Security Risk Management

The culture, processes and structure directed towards maximizing the benefits of security in support of business objectives.

This allows:

- Businesses to prioritize their activities based on the likelihood and consequences of a risk being realized.
- Maximized outcomes by minimizing the occurrence or effects of events that may negatively affect business processes.
ABF requires businesses to assess and formally implement a security risk management process, as exploitation of the international supply chain can have multiple negative effects, not just on a business, but also on the wider community.

Understanding who may be in a position to exploit your supply chain and how they would undertake this exploitation is pivotal to a meaningful supply chain security risk assessment.
Australian Trusted Trader (ATT) Security Risk Management

To do this, businesses need to identify:

- Areas of vulnerability within their international supply chain
- Who would exploit their international supply chain and why?
- How could the supply chain be exploited and why?
- Residual risks (such as doing business on the internet) and allocate responsibility for managing these risks

What would be the likelihood of this occurring?

What would be the consequences?

Appropriate measures to reduce risk to a tolerable level?
Australian Trusted Trader (ATT)
Security Risk Management (SRM)

The Central message for managing security risks are:

SRM is a common responsibility of all staff members including contractors within the entity.

The process of managing security risk is logical and systematic and should form part of the standard management process of the business.

Changes in the threat environment are to be monitored, and necessary adjustments made, to maintain an acceptable level of risk and balance between operational needs and security.

Risk Management, including SRM is part of day to day business.
Australian Trusted Trader (ATT)  
Security Risk Management

The Goal of Security Risk Management:

Embed risk management as part of the culture of the business, leading to well informed decision making.

To achieve this businesses should:

- Establish the scope of any security risk assessment and identify the specific supply chain, people, information and/or assets to be safeguarded.
- Assess the risk based on the adequacy of existing safeguards and vulnerabilities.
- Determine the threats to people, information and assets in Australia and abroad, and assess the likelihood and impact of a threat occurring.
- Implement any supplementary protective security measures that will reduce the risk to an acceptable level.
Questions?

Thank You!

Contact: Stephen Cox via email at scox.consultant@adb.org.