

event    | **Indonesia**

CUSTOMS COLLAGE SERIES:
CUSTOMS COLLABORATION BEYOND THE EDGE

**WEBINAR ON
AUTHORIZED
ECONOMIC
OPERATOR
(AEO) 2.0**

Thursday, Aug 19, 2021
08.45 - 11.45 AM (UTC+7)

Online Registration:
<https://linktr.ee/rtcindonesia>

Registration closed at 18th August 2021, 05.00 PM (UTC+7)

Keynote Remarks
Mr. Askolani
Director General of Customs and
Excise of the Republic of Indonesia
**To be confirmed*

Guest Speaker
Ms. Asha Menon
WCO Accredited Expert on AEO

Opening Remarks
Mr. Andin Hadiyanto
Chairman of the Financial Education
and Training Agency

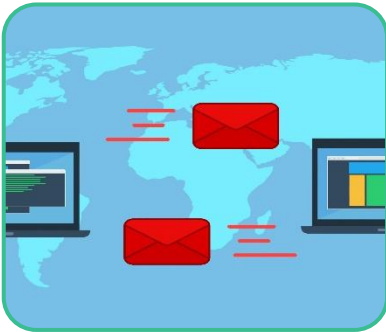
Register Now!

Asha Raman Menon
Asha_raman_menon@yahoo.co.uk
+60199156468

19 August 2021

SAFE Framework of Standards

5 Elements



ADVANCE ELECTRONIC INFORMATION

Harmonizing advance electronic information requirement on inbound, outbound and transit shipments.



RISK MANAGEMENT

Commit to employing a consistent risk management approach to address security threats.



OUTBOUND INSPECTION

Outbound inspection of high-risk consignments being exported, preferably using non-intrusive inspection methods.



BUSINESS PARTNERSHIPS

Customs will provide benefits to businesses that fulfils supply chain security standards and best practices.



COLLABORATION WITH OGAs

To enhance and promote close cooperation with OGAs

SAFE FRAMEWORK OF STANDARDS

PILLAR 1

Customs to
Customs
Cooperation

(11 standards)

PILLAR 2

Customs to
Business
Partnership

(6 standards)

PILLAR 3

Customs to
Other
Government
Agencies and
Inter-
Government
Agencies

(11 standards)

OBJECTIVES & PRINCIPLES OF SAFE



Establish standards that provide supply chain security and facilitation at a global level to promote certainty and predictability



Enable integrated and harmonized supply chain management for all modes of transport.



Enhance the role, functions and capabilities of Customs to meet the challenges and opportunities of the 21st Century.



Strengthen co-operation between Customs administrations to improve their capability to detect high-risk consignments.

OBJECTIVES & PRINCIPLES OF SAFE



Strengthen co-operation between Customs administrations, for example through exchange of information, mutual recognition of controls, mutual recognition of Authorized Economic Operators (AEOs), and mutual administrative assistance.



Strengthen co-operation between Customs administrations and other Government agencies involved in international trade and security such as through Single Window.



Strengthen Customs / Business co-operation.



Promote the seamless movement of goods through secure international trade supply chains.

Pillar 2 : Customs - Business Partnership



Standard 1: Partnership

- Provides for the partnership program with AEOs* who will carry out a self-assessment to ensure security in their business model.



Standard 2 : Security

- Provides for the incorporation of pre-determined security best practice into the business practice of AEOs.



Standard 3 : Authorization

- provides for the validation and accreditation process of AEOs



Standard 4 : Technology

- provides for the encouraged use by AEOs of more advanced technologies to maintain cargo and container integrity



Standard 5 : Communication

- Provides for Customs-to-Business communication to promote security



Standard 6 : Facilitation

- Provides for the joint efforts of Customs and AEOs to maximize security and facilitation

SAFE FoS 2021 – WHAT’S NEW?

Data issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Application of the SAFE Data Elements Maintenance Mechanism• Reference to the new joint WCO-ICAO Guiding principles for Pre-Loading Advance Cargo Information• Amended descriptions of certain PLACI data elements in line with the WCO Data Model.
Reporting mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Amended the reporting mechanism and performance measures provisions on the implementation of the SAFE FoS by Customs administrations.
Smart Security Devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The scope of the use of technologies relating to seals was expanded by including “smart security devices.
Mutual recognition, regional Customs union AEO programmes and plurilateral MRAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New texts added to Section VII and in Annex IV of the SAFE FoS providing baseline provisions on the development of regional Customs or economic union AEO programmes and the implementation of mutual recognition as an approach to harmonize and standardize AEO programmes.

What and Who is an **A**uthorized **E**conomic **O**perator (**AEO**)

An **AEO** program is a Customs to Business partnership aimed at securing the supply chain and to facilitate legitimate low-risk trade. Led by Customs at the government level, the program is voluntary to the trade, and for those businesses certified as AEOs, Customs affords tangible BENEFITS.

AEO is a party involved in the international movement of goods in whatever function that has been approved by or on behalf of a national Customs administration as complying with WCO or equivalent supply chain security standards.

AEOs include

- manufacturers,
- importers,
- exporters,
- brokers,
- carriers,
- consolidators,
- intermediaries,
- ports,
- airports,
- terminal operators,
- integrated operators,
- warehouses,
- distributors and
- freight forwarders

General AEO Conditions

01 Entity be in operation for several years



04 No tax arrears



02 High level of compliance



05 Specific turn over amount



03 Security measures in place



06 Guarantee in place



International AEO Requirements

A. Demonstrated Compliance with Customs Requirements	H. Conveyance Security
B. Satisfactory System for Management of Commercial Records	I. Premises Security
C. Financial Viability	J. Personnel Security
D. Consultation, Co-operation and Communication	K. Trading Partner Security
E. Education, Training and Awareness	L. Crisis Management and Incident Recovery
F. Information Exchange, Access and Confidentiality	M. Measurement, Analyses and Improvement
G. Cargo Security	

AEO Accreditation Process



BENEFITS OF AEO PROGRAMME



- Increased compliance/integrity



- Improved revenue due to increased compliance of companies



- Making country a safer, more secure and competitive nation thus increasing FDI



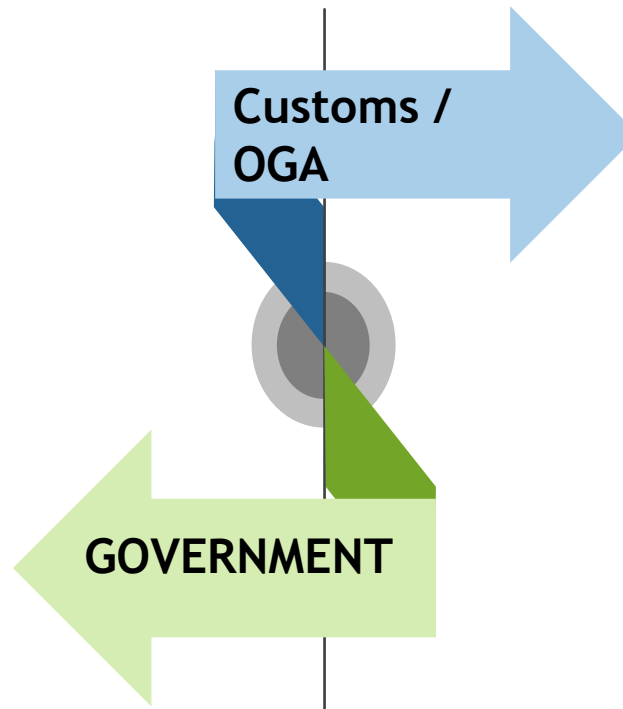
- Enhancing the security and safety



- Improve WB ranking



- Voluntary compliance



- Allocate efficiently human resources



- Seamless movement of trade



- Better coordinated border management



- Risk management



The infographic features a central circular graphic divided into four colored segments: purple, pink, orange, and yellow. Each segment is connected by a line to a numbered circle (1, 2, 3, 4) which in turn points to a text box. The text boxes are white with rounded corners and contain text in colors matching their respective segments. The background is a light blue with abstract geometric shapes.

National Confederation of Industries in Brazil - Study

1

Benefits provided to AEO companies enabled them to save US 1.5 billion

2

Will reach US 17 billion by 2030

3

Money to put back into companies business to expand – create more jobs

4

Indicated by 2030, the programme will have added more than US 50 billion to Brazil's gross domestic product

Analysis between the co-relation of WB rankings LPI, LPI-Customs, Ease of Doing Business and Trading across borders with countries who have implemented AEO



Value of the AEO- how to measure it?

- Performance measurement studies
- Logistic performance indexes
- Member Experiences

AEO in India

Circular No. 09/2019- Customs
F.No.450/26/2019-Cus.IV
Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Revenue
(Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs)

Room No. 227B, North Block,
New Delhi 28th February 2019

To

All Principal Chief Commissioners/ Chief Commissioners of Customs / Customs (Prev.)
All Principal Chief Commissioners/ Chief Commissioners of Customs & GST
All Principal Commissioners/ Commissioners of Customs / Customs (Prev.)
All Principal Commissioners/ Commissioners of Customs & GST
All Principal Directors General/ Directors General under CBIC

Subject:- Turant Customs-Next generation reform for Ease of Doing Business - reg.

Sir / Madam,

A critical component of The World Bank's *Ease of Doing Business (EODB) Index* rankings 2019 is its 'Trading Across Borders' category in which India now stands at rank 80, a huge jump of 66 ranks from 146 in 2018. This was made possible largely due to several reform measures initiated and implemented by the CBIC, which *inter alia* include SWIFT, e-Sanchit, DPD, revised AEO programme, RFID e-seal programme etc. which combined to reduce the time and cost of clearance of goods in the various Customs ports. The next target of Government is to be in the top 50 of the EODB ranking in this category and the efforts in this direction are being spearheaded by the CBIC by the introduction of the next generation reform aptly named **Turant Customs**. This reform is a comprehensive package of various elements that would be implemented from time to time in the next few months.

2. In this regard your attention is drawn to the [Bill of Entry \(Electronic Integrated Declaration and Paperless Processing\) Regulations, 2018](#) which require the importers or their authorised persons to enter the electronic integrated declaration (Bill of Entry) and the supporting documents in the Customs Automated System by affixing a digital signature. Accordingly, the supporting documents are presently uploaded using e-Sanchit from the ICEGATE web portal (refer [Circular No. 40/2017-Customs](#) dated 13.10.2017 and Instruction No. 02/2018 Customs dated 07.02.2018). Now, in furtherance of these regulations, the importers or their authorised persons would be able to themselves register the goods online on the ICEGATE web portal after the goods have arrived (and not after payment of duty, as at present). This self-registration would further reduce the time of clearance besides freeing the Customs officers for handling other important items of work.

3. A further trade facilitation initiative being introduced in the Customs clearance process is that of Customs Compliance Verification (CCV) which would operate after an importer registers the imported goods even while duty has not been paid or its payment is in process. Once the goods are registered, the proper officer would do all necessary verifications as per Sections 17/18 and Section 47(1) of the Customs Act, 1962. On satisfaction that the goods are ready for clearance, but for the payment of duties, the proper officer would confirm the completion of the CCV for the particular Bill of Entry in the System. Thereafter, on payment of duty by the importer, the Customs

India quoted that they moved from 146 to 80 in their ranking in the *WB's Ease of Doing Business Index 2019* in its *Trading Across Borders* category was largely due to several reform measures which included revised AEO Programme

East African Community (EAC)



In Kenya, it is reported that regional AEOs' cargo are cleared in 3 Days and 7 hours at the ports of clearance in Mombassa and Nairobi while non-AEO cargo takes 5 days and 2 hours. Similarly, AEO cargo is cleared in 16 hours while non-AEO cargo takes 3 days and 2 hours at the airport (time reduction).



Farmers Choice Limited in Kenya, reported because of priority clearance = **30% reduction in costs**.



Bakhresa, a Tanzanian transport company, reported annual savings of **USD 1.8 million** since joining the Programme.



In Burundi, regional AEOs have saved in average of 233.07 USD per container since becoming an AEO (cost reduction); Brarudi, a beverage producer, has saved **USD 350,000** per year.

CLEARANCE TIME & SAVINGS in MALAYSIA

Export & Import (Malaysia)



Border Compliance	Document Compliance
Export	
28 hrs	10 hrs
Import	
36 hrs	7 hrs

Average OECD*



Border Compliance	Document Compliance
Export	
12.7 hrs	2.3 hrs
Import	
8.5 hrs	3.4 hrs

AEOs



Border Compliance	Document Compliance
Export	
1 hour	Less than 0.5 hour
Import	
1 hour	Less than 0.5 hour

Samsung saved USD 650K

Huawei saved USD 525K

Zalora saved USD 15M

Robert Borsch saved USD125K

Source: World Bank Ease of Doing Business Report 2020

* Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

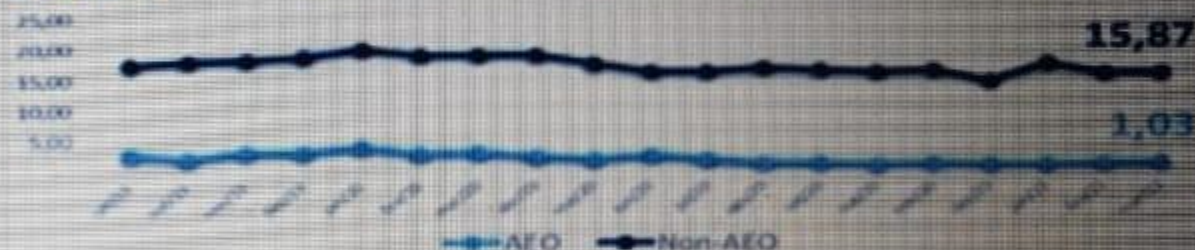
Customs AEO Benefits

- ✓ Cargo previsibility
- ✓ Cost reduction
- ✓ Services

Customs IMPORT Selection Rate (%)



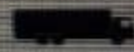
Customs Time Release – Import (Air)



Customs Time Release – Import (Maritime)



Customs Time Release – Import (Land)



BENEFITS FOR INDUSTRY



- Automated and fast approval



- Fast clearance - cost saving



- Post clearance audit



- Deferred payment of duty



- Simplified duty drawback claims



- *Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA)*



- Account Manager

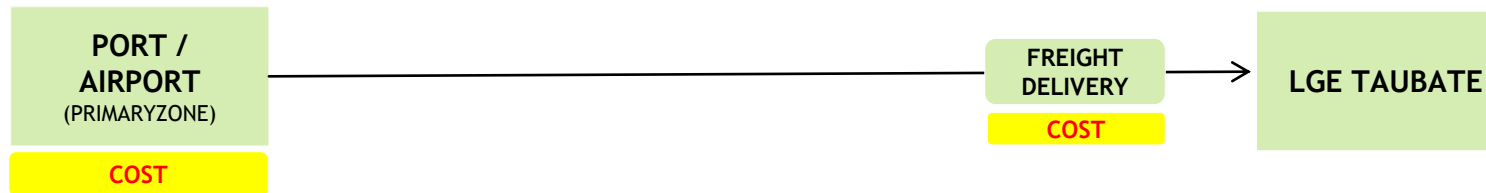
AEO[®]

- AEO Logo

LOGISTIC FLOW OUTSIDE THE AEO-CONFORMITY-LEVEL II COMPANY CONDITION



LOGISTICS FLOW UNDER OEA-CONFORMITY-LEVEL II COMPANY CONDITION



- 96% ESTIMATED REDUCTION IN 2016-2017
- REDUCTION OF U\$ 3.989 MILLION

- 100% REDUCTION IN 2016-2017
- REDUCTION OF U\$ 1.025 MILLION

- 100% REDUCTION IN 2016-2017
- REDUCTION OF U\$ 764,63 MILLION

**U\$ 5.779 MILLION
EXPECTED IN REDUCTION OF
IMPORTATION OPERATIONAL
EXPENSES**



AEO Benefits

General Benefits

A

Measures to expedite cargo release, reduce transit time and lower storage costs

Access to dedicated fast lanes;

Expedited processing and release of shipments

Account -based processing rather than transaction-by-transaction clearance of accounts;

Low documentary and data requirements for cargo release, including, for example, allowing the Customs declaration to be lodged by means of an entry in the records of an authorized person, to be subsequently backed up by a supplementary Customs declaration;

A single customs declaration for all imports or exports in a given period;

Pre-qualification for simplified procedures;

Priority for the revision of cargo/goods declaration;

AEO Benefits

General Benefits



Measures to expedite cargo release, reduce transit time and lower storage costs

warehousing and licensing fees and charges.

Choice of location for control/clearance of goods at the premises of the authorized economic operator or another place authorized by customs;

Faster clearance at transit points and fewer checks en route;

Minimum number of cargo security inspections;

Low rate of physical inspections and examinations;

Prior notification and treatment in case of selection for physical controls;

Priority use of non-intrusive inspection techniques when examination is required

Reduction of applicable fees or charges for AEOs;

AEO Benefits

General Benefits



Measures to expedite cargo release, reduce transit time and lower storage costs

Favourable treatment concerning Customs assessment of liquidation damages;

Use of AEO's commercial records to self-assess their duty and tax liability and, where appropriate, to ensure compliance with other Customs requirements;

Warehousing and licensing fees and charges.

Choice of location for control/clearance of goods at the premises of the authorized economic operator or another place authorized by customs;

Faster clearance at transit points and fewer checks en route;

Minimum number of cargo security inspections;

Low rate of physical inspections and examinations;

AEO Benefits

General Benefits



Measures to expedite cargo release, reduce transit time and lower storage costs

Prior notification and treatment in case of selection for physical controls;

Priority use of non-intrusive inspection techniques when examination is required;

Reduction of applicable fees or charges for AEOs;

Favourable treatment concerning Customs assessment of liquidation damages;

Use of AEO's commercial records to self-assess their duty and tax liability and, where appropriate, to ensure compliance with other Customs requirements;

Deferred payment of duties, taxes, fees, and charges or periodic payment of duties/taxes;

Tax privileges to be granted by speedier processing of tax refunds, drawback, and other permissions/authorizations;

AEO Benefits

General Benefits

A

Measures to expedite cargo release, reduce transit time and lower storage costs

Use of comprehensive guarantees or reduced guarantees;

Assigning dedicated account managers to help companies coordinate and resolve Customs issues and related matters or access to a dedicated helpdesk, Client Coordinator, contact point, Supply Chain Security Specialist (SCSS), etc.;

Extended Customs services beyond normal working hours;

Priority response to request for rulings from national Customs authorities;

Potential reduction in or exemption from warehousing and licensing fees and charges.

AEO Benefits

General Benefits

B

Measures to facilitate post-release processes

Simplified post-entry or post-clearance programmes;

Eligibility for self-audit or reduced audit programmes;

Expedited processes to resolve post-entry or post-clearance inquiries;

Ability to make corrective disclosures or take corrective actions prior to the initiation of Customs non-criminal administrative penalty procedures (excluding fraud).

AEO Benefits

General Benefits



**Special
measures
relating to
periods of
trade
disruption or
elevated
threat level**

Priority Customs' processing during period of elevated threat conditions;

Priority treatment in post-incident resumption and trade recovery;

Priority in exporting to affected countries after an incident;

Ability to use fall-back procedures in case of Customs IT system failure.

AEO Benefits

General Benefits



**Participation
in new trade
facilitation
programmes/i
nitiatives**

Involvement in the development of new policies and programmes;

Priority involvement in new trade facilitation initiatives/pilots.

AEO Benefits

E

Benefits provided by other government agencies

Recognition under other government agencies' security programmes, such as Regulated Agent (RA) and Known Consigner (KC) within civil aviation, if an AEO applies for the status of Regulated Agent or Known Consignor, the respective security requirements are deemed to be met to the extent that the criteria for issuing the AEO status are identical to or correspond with those for RA or KC status. The same principle applies the other way around;

Expeditious visa processing for qualifying employees of AEOs;

Decreased number of physical inspections for export operations by other border agencies e.g. Narcotics and Police agencies;

Priority treatment and reduction in fees and charges by other government agencies in processing licenses, certificates, permits, and other authorizations (LCPO);

Recognition by other agencies in their simplification and reform programmes.

National and international events and advertising materials about the AEO

AEO Benefits

F

Benefits under mutual recognition arrangements /agreements(MRAs)

International accreditation of supply chain;

Recognition by other Customs administrations via MRAs as a low-risk trader in the Customs automated risking system, which may lead to fewer examinations;

Improved economic efficiency through reduced time and costs associated with cross-border Customs controls due to priority treatment;

Reduced costs and time delays through priority inspections when cargo is selected, facilitating just-in-time deliveries;

Improved predictability and precision in moving goods from one's own territory to the territory of the trading partner whilst improving business competitiveness;

AEO Benefits

F

Benefits under mutual recognition arrangements /agreements(MRAs)

Reduced cargo theft and pilferage by improving the security of the bilateral/regional/plurilateral supply chain;

Targeted examinations so as to allow non-selected cargo belonging to the same trader to proceed without delay to the destination, to the extent possible;

Reciprocal or comparable compliance benefits whenever equivalent programmes exist;

Advice and assistance for unforeseen issues with overseas border agencies that have signed MRAs.

AEO Benefits

G

**Providing
access to
information
of value to
AEO
participants**

Data such as names and contact information of other AEO participants, with the consent of AEOs;

List of all the countries having adopted the SAFE framework and implementing AEO programmes;

List of all recognized security standards and best practices;

Access to awareness sessions that provide information on supply chain security practices and processes;

Free and easy access to all e-Government/Customs services.

AEO Benefits

H

Indirect benefits

Enhanced trusted partnerships with Customs and other government agencies;

Improved credibility and transparency within the Customs administration, the trading community, and international organizations, in line with international standards and conventions;

More efficient use of resources by avoiding duplications and improvement of respective government programmes through information exchange;

Participation in periodic capacity building and technical training activities organized by Customs for AEOs;

Easy access to funding or assistance through training assistance schemes and development programmes offered by Customs and other government agencies;

AEO Benefits

H

Indirect benefits

Recognition as a secure, safe, predictable and consistent business partner in the supply chain

- Reduction in threats in the supply chains where AEOs are involved;
- Use of AEO logo for enhanced reputation and global visibility;
- Increased competitiveness, leading to further business opportunities;
- Easy access to the major facilities at the port of entry in the country of destination;

Improved relations with Customs and other government authorities

- The partnership established during the authorization process and continuous cooperation will help better understand each other and find jointly tailored solutions beneficial for both sides;
- First/priority consultation in the development of regulatory policies and programmes;

AEO Benefits

H

Indirect benefits

Helping analyze in detail all related international supply chain processes which are generally assessed during the preparation of an AEO application

Identification of inefficiencies and gaps in management of the company and the supply chain;

Implementation of best practice (e.g., better communication and cooperation between divisions, improved internal controls, transparency, and business process efficiency);

Improved levels of compliance and fewer disputes;

Improved supply chain visibility and predictability.

AEO Benefits

H

Indirect benefits

Enhanced security and safety standards yield positive effects:

- Improved visibility and tracking;
- Improved personnel security;
- Improved development of standards;
- Improved supplier selection and investment;
- Improved transportation and conveyance security;
- Improved building of organizational infrastructure awareness and capabilities;
- Proactive investments in new technologies.

AEO Benefits

H

Indirect benefits

Other indirect benefits that may result from the globally positive effects :

- Improved integrity of shipments (reduction in theft, loss, pilferage);
- Higher customer satisfaction and loyalty (reduction in customer attrition and increase in the number of new customers);
- Improved inventory management (reduction in excess inventory and improved on-time delivery);
- Improved employee commitment and better employee hiring and exit processing policies and practice;
- Improved planning;
- Reduced insurance costs.

AEO Benefits

Operator- Specific Benefits:



EXPORTERS

Financial guarantee waivers, reductions or rebates;

Faster disbursement of drawback amount;

Faster processing of refunds and adjudications;

Automatic exemption from Withholding Tax;

Pre-qualification for simplified procedures, including possibilities for a single-step process (simultaneous release and clearance) or a two-step process (release followed by clearance) for release/clearance purposes, according to the importer's preference;

AEO Benefits

Operator- Specific Benefits:



EXPORTERS

Acceptance of self-certified copies of Free Trade Agreement (FTA) / Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) origin-related or other certificates required for clearance;

Paperless declarations with no supporting documents;

Free to lodge export declaration with any Customs office;

Export permit can be obtained without carrying the cargo into Customs area;

Direct Port Entry for factory stuffed containers meant for export;

Special focus on facilitated clearance for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs);

AEO Benefits

Operator- Specific Benefits:



IMPORTERS

Notification of intention to release prior to goods' arrival i.e. pre-arrival clearance;

Pre-qualification for simplified procedures, including possibilities for a single-step process (simultaneous release and clearance) or a two-step process (release followed by clearance) for release/clearance purposes, according to the importer's preference;

Paperless declarations with no supporting documents;

Fewer post-release inquiries;

Automatic exemption from Withholding Tax;

Faster processing of refunds and adjudications;

AEO Benefits

Operator- Specific Benefits:



IMPORTERS

Special focus on facilitated clearance for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs);

Acceptance of self-certified copies of FTA / PTA origin-related or any other certificates required for clearance;

Exemption from Customs escort unless those shipments are of a particular nature which Customs identifies as being of higher risk.

AEO Benefits

Operator- Specific Benefits:



WAREHOUSE OPERATORS

Faster approval of new warehouses within a specified number of days after submission of complete documents or only by notification;

Waiver of past record verification usual for granting a warehouse license;

Waiver of solvency certificate requirement;

Waiver/reduction of financial security and other related requirements for warehousing license;

Extended validity of warehousing license (corresponding to the AEO validity period);

Automatic renewal of license.

AEO Benefits

Operator- Specific Benefits:



**CUSTOMS
BROKERS**

Priority treatment in cargo clearance chain - any consignment declared by an AEO Customs Agent shall be processed prior to non-AEO declarations;

Extended validity (as validity of AEO status) of brokers' licenses;

Automatic renewal of license;

Waiver from fee for renewal of broker's license;

Qualification for Customs clearance at national level;

Free to lodge export declaration with any Customs office.

AEO Benefits

Operator- Specific Benefits:



**LOGISTICS
OPERATORS**

Waiver/reduction of financial guarantee in case of trans-shipment/transit or movement/transport of goods;

Facility for a comprehensive running bond for various obligations;

Facilitated transit without permission from Customs;

Waiver of Customs escorts for movement of goods to another Customs station or Customs bonded warehouse.

AEO Benefits

Operator- Specific Benefits:



CARRIERS / TRANSPORTERS

Guaranteed renewal of transit goods license and any other licenses issued by Customs and other agencies;

Enabling movement from one place to another with general bond and reduced financial guarantees;

Dedicated road lanes at border points;

Priority availability of space for custody, verification, and unloading of goods.

AEO Benefits

Operator- Specific Benefits:



**PORT /
TERMINAL
OPERATORS**

Waiver/reduction of financial guarantee for operator license;

Extended validity of operator license and automatic renewal.

AEO Benefits

Operator- Specific Benefits:



MANUFACTURERS

Waiver of requirements related to storing goods in the Customs area for export cargo of AEO manufacturers;

Direct Port Delivery to ensure just-in-time inventory management by AEO manufacturers.

97 Operational AEO Programmes

Americas & Caribbean	Middle East & North Africa	East & Southern Africa	Asia Pacific	West & Central Africa	Europe
Argentina Bolivia Brazil Canada Chile Colombia Costa Rica Cuba Dom. Republic Ecuador El Salvador Guatemala Jamaica Mexico Panama Paraguay Peru Uruguay USA	Algeria Bahrain Egypt Jordan Morocco Oman Qatar Saudi Arabia Tunisia United Arab Emirates (UAE)	Angola Burundi Kenya Mauritius Rwanda Uganda Zimbabwe	Australia Bangladesh China Fiji Hong Kong, China India Indonesia Iran Japan Korea Malaysia Mongolia New Zealand Pakistan Philippines Singapore Thailand Vietnam	Ivory Coast	Armenia Azerbaijan Belarus EU (27 Members) Georgia Iceland Israel Kazakhstan North Macedonia Moldova Norway Russian Federation Serbia Switzerland Turkey United Kingdom

AEO Programmes Under Development (20)

WCO region	Country	Title
Americas and Caribbean: 1.	Bahamas	AEO
West and Central Africa: 5.	Bukino Faso	AEO
	Ghana	AEO
	Gabon	AEO
	Nigeria	AEO PILOT PROGRAM
	Cameroon	AEO
	Democratic Republic of Congo	AEO
East and Southern Africa: 5.	Comoros	AEO
	Botswana	Trans Kalahari Accreditation Scheme
	Lesotho	LRA Preferred Trader Accreditation Programme
	Seychelles	AEO
	Namibia	AEO
	South Africa	AEO
Asia Pacific: 5.	Maldives	AEO
	Myanmar	AEO
	Pakistan	AEO
	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka Customs AEO
	Papua New Guinea	Imported Trusted Trader Program
Europe: 4.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	AEO
	Montenegro	AEO

Different Names of AEO Programmes

Country	Title
Argentina	Customs System of Reliable Operators
Australia	Australian Trusted Trader (ATT)
Canada	Partners in Protection (PIP)
China	Enterprise credit management programme
Jordan	Golden List
New Zealand	Secure Exports Scheme
Singapore	Secure Trade Partnership (STP)
Uruguay	Qualified Economic Operator (QEO)
USA	Customs-Trade Partnership against Terrorism (C-TPAT)

MRA's concluded (87)

Date	Member administration		Date	Member administration
June 2007	New Zealand - US		July 2016	Australia - New Zealand
May 2008	Japan - New Zealand		August 2016	Hong Kong - Japan
June 2008	Canada - US		December 2016	Brazil - Uruguay
June 2008	Jordan - US		December 2016	Thailand - Korea (Rep. of)
June 2009	Japan - US		January 2017	China - Switzerland
September 2009	EU - Norway		July 2017	Canada - Australia
June 2010	Canada - Japan		July 2017	Korea (Rep. of) - Australia
June 2010	Canada - Korea (Rep. of)		July 2017	Korea (Rep. of) - UAE
June 2010	Canada - Singapore		July 2017	Canada - Israel
June 2010	EU - Japan		July 2017	Hong Kong, China - Australia
June 2010	Korea (Rep. of) - Singapore		October 2017	Korea (Rep. of) - Malaysia
June 2010	Korea (Rep. of)- US		November 2017	Israel - China
January 2011	EU - Switzerland		November 2017	Australia - China
May 2011	Japan - Korea (Rep. of)		November 2017	New Zealand - China
June 2011	Korea (Rep. of) - New Zealand		December 2017	Uruguay - Korea (Rep. of)
June 2011	Japan - Singapore		December 2017	Peru - Korea (Rep. of)
May 2012	EU - US		March 2018	Uruguay - Peru
June 2012	China - Singapore		April 2018	Costa Rica - Mexico
November 2012	US - Chinese Taipei		April 2018	Uruguay - Bolivia
July 2013	Korea (Rep. of) - China		April 2018	Costa Rica - Mexico
October 2013	China - Hong Kong, China		May 2018	Australia - Singapore
November 2013	India - Hong Kong, China		June 2018	Hong Kong, China - New Zealand
December 2013	Israel - Chinese Taipei		September 2018	Peru - US
February 2014	Hong Kong, China - Korea (Rep. of)		September 2018	Australia - Chinese Taipei
March 2014	Korea (Rep. of) - Mexico		October 2018	China - Japan
June 2014	Japan - Malaysia		December 2018	India - Chinese Taipei
June 2014	Korea (Rep. of) - Turkey		April 2019	Korea - Kazakhstan
June 2014	Hong Kong, China - Singapore		April 2019	China - Belarus
June 2014	Malaysia - Japan		April 2019	China - Kazakhstan
June 2014	US - Israel		April 2019	China - Mongolia
October 2014	US - Mexico		April 2019	China - Uruguay
November 2014	EU - China		June 2019	Singapore-New Zealand
December 2014	US - Singapore		June 2019	Australia - Japan
March 2015	Israel - Korea (Rep. of)		June 2019	Israel - Hong Kong, China
April 2015	Korea (Rep. of) - Dominican Republic		July 2019	China - United Arab Emirates
June 2015	Hong Kong - Thailand		August 2019	Serbia - North Macedoni
October 2015	India - Korea (Rep. of)		September 2019	Korea - Mongolia
November 2015	Switzerland - Norway		October 2019	Brazil - China
December 2015	US - Dominican Republic		November 2019	Argentina - Uruguay
December 2015	Korea (Rep. of) - Chinese Taipei		December 2019	Columbia - Costa Rica
March 2016	Hong Kong - Malaysia		December 2019	Bahrain - Saudi Arabia
May 2016	Mexico - Canada		February 2020	Indonesia - Korea

Plurilateral/Regional MRA's (4)

Date	Member administration		Date	Member administration
April 2016	Agadir Agreement Member States (Tunisia, Egypt, Morocco, Jordan)		April 2019	Customs administrations of Central America (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Panama)
July 2018	Pacific Alliance (Chile, Mexico, Peru, Colombia)		May 2019	ANDEAN Community (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru)

MRA's being negotiated (78)

Member administration	Member administration
EU - Canada	Guatemala - Mexico
Malaysia -Thailand	Guatemala - US
Malaysia - China	Mexico - Brazil
US - Brazil	Mexico - China
Australia - Thailand	Paraguay - Pacific Alliance
Mexico - Hong Kong, China	Peru - Brazil
Bolivia - Brazil	Peru - Costa Rica
India - US	US - United Kingdom
Hong Kong, China - EU	Uruguay - China
Australia - US	Bahrain - Saudi Arabia
Brazil - Argentina	Egypt - Saudi Arabia
Iran - Russian Federation	Egypt - UAE
EAC (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda) - Korea (Republic of)	UAE - China
China - US	Regional Mercosur MRA (Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay and Bolivia).
US - Uruguay	UAE - India
Switzerland - Japan	UAE - Oman
Mexico - Israel	South Africa - Botswana
Kazakhstan - Turkey	South Africa - Eswatini
Hong Kong, China - Canada	South Africa - Lesotho
Colombia - Costa Rica	South Africa - Namibia
Saudi Arabia - UAE	Uganda - China
Korea (Rep. of) - Vietnam	Uganda - India
Korea (Rep. of) - Mongolia	Hong Kong, China - Indonesia
Australia - Japan	Hong Kong, China - Russian Federation
Hong Kong, China - Israel	Indonesia - Malaysia
Southern Africa Customs Union (SACU) Members (Eswatini, Botswana, Namobia, Lesotho and South Africa)	Republic of North Macedonia - China
CEFTA (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of North Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia and Kosovo (United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo on behalf of Kosovo))	MRA of the Americas “Declaration of Sao Paulo” (Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic and Uruguay)
Dominican Republic - Mexico	Turkey - China
Argentina - Uruguay	Serbia - China
Canada - China	China - Chile
Canada - New Zealand	China - Iran
Turkey - Georgia	China - Russian Federation
Dominican Republic - Guatemala	ASEAN MRA (6 Members)

Using the Time Release Study Between Korean and China

Before MRA

Non-AEO Exporter	Non-AEO Importer	10hrs 17mins
---------------------	---------------------	--------------

After MRA

AEO Exporter	AEO Importer	55 mins
-----------------	-----------------	---------

55