

IMPLEMENTING THE EU STRATEGY FOR RISK MANAGEMENT



Hong Nguyen
Technical Officer,
World Customs Organization





WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DES DOUANES

Pre-loading Advance Cargo Information (PLACI): the Framework and the draft Guiding Principles

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Agenda

1. Customs mandate.
2. Standards for Risk management.
3. PLACI: Background information.
4. Guiding Principles for PLACI.
5. Key Principles.
6. Risk Analysis Process.

Customs Mandate

- Balanced approach to (1) collect revenue; (2) control the movements of goods and passengers across borders; (3) facilitate trade
- WCO: Chapter 6 of the General Annex Guidelines to Revised Kyoto Convention, which relates specifically to Customs control
- SAFE Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate the International Supply Chain (“SAFE Framework”) as a basic regulatory model for its members on RM approach to mitigate security risks and threats

Standards for Risk Management

- **The Revised Kyoto Convention**, Standards 3.25, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.9 of the General Annex
- **SAFE FoS**: - Pillar I, Standard 1: Integrated Supply Chain management: Several provisions related to PLACI and Air cargo security Risk mitigation
 - Standard 4: Risk management systems
 - Standard 5: Selectivity, profiling and targeting
 - Standard 6: Advance Electronic Information

PLACI: Background information

- Aviation security extension to the Advance Cargo Information (ACI) regime under consideration by Customs Authorities.
- ACI enables Customs to target and risk assess cargo shipments for a range of regulatory issues in advance of the arrival to the country of destination.
- Terrorist incident in October 2010 when Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) were concealed in computer printer cartridges and placed on an aircraft.
- This incident led to the establishment of the
 - United States Air Cargo Advance Screening (ACAS) pilot,
 - EU PRE loading Consignment Information for Secure Entry (PRECISE) and
 - Canada's Pre-load Air Cargo Targeting (PACT) pilot.

PLACI: Updated information

- The EU legislation (UCC) came into force on 1 May 2016. Implementation will start when the requisite IT system (ICS2) is launched in 2021.
- The US ACAS rule came into effect on 12 June 2018. The ACAS Program requires the inbound carrier / eligible party to electronically transmit specified ACAS data to US Customs and Border Protection for air cargo transported on board US-bound aircraft.
- UPU and WCO had initiated the Electronic Advance Data (EAD) Global Postal Model which featured PLACI data as an additional layer of aviation security that aimed to identify potential high-risk cargo and mail.

Guiding Principles for PLACI

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What is PLACI?

- PLACI is an additional layer of a multi-layered approach to aviation security.
- Specific 7+1 data set as defined in the WCO SAFE Framework of Standards (SAFE).
- Drawn from available consignment data.
- Provided to regulators by freight forwarders, air carriers, postal operators, integrators, regulated agents, or other entities.
- Presented as soon as possible prior to loading of cargo on an aircraft at the last point of departure.
- Data to perform an assessment of the potential risk represented to the safety of the aircraft by the consignment i.e 'Bomb in a Box'.

Purpose of the Guiding Principles

- Provide general guidance, principles, and a description of the risk assessment process to assist countries that are considering implementing a PLACI programme.
- Provides a useful starting point for Customs and Aviation Security (AVSEC) authorities and the private sector to start discussions on developing a PLACI programme.
- Ensures the optimum degree of alignment between existing and future PLACI programmes.
- Ensures that PLACI programmes are aligned, mutually compatible and meet the needs and capabilities of both regulators and industry.

General Principles

- PLACI regime should
 - follow a globally harmonised approach.
 - be developed through live testing involving all relevant stakeholders.
 - not unnecessarily impede or delay the flow of cargo movements through the supply chain.
- Members should abide by the principles of international cooperation in aviation security.
- Member should carefully consider whether there is sufficient justification for the implementation of a PLACI regime.

Specific principles

- Partnership.
- Automation.
- Communication Protocols.
- Legal.
- Flexibility.
- Cost .

Guidance for PLACI Risk Analysis Process

- 7+1 data elements lodged as soon as possible before loading.
- Declaration rejected if data elements not completed in full. Some systems will also reject if gobbledygook i.e XXXXX inserted.
- Risk Assessment starts. May result in:
 - Request for further information (RFI).
 - Request for screening (RFS).
 - Do Not Load (DNL).
- An assessment complete is issued.

Guidance for PLACI Risk Analysis Process

- Goods may keep moving through the supply chain whilst risk assessment is on going.
- An assessment complete message will be sent.
- If an operator makes a commercial decision to proceed with loading the consignment on board the aircraft without the assessment complete, it is at their own risk.

Comments and Questions

Contact: Hong.nguyen@wcoomd.org