

Project Overview

Duration

36 months





Donor

The Government of Japan

Implementation

WCO COVID-19 Project Team





Beneficiaries

Customs administrations from developed and least developed countries

Implementation Plan



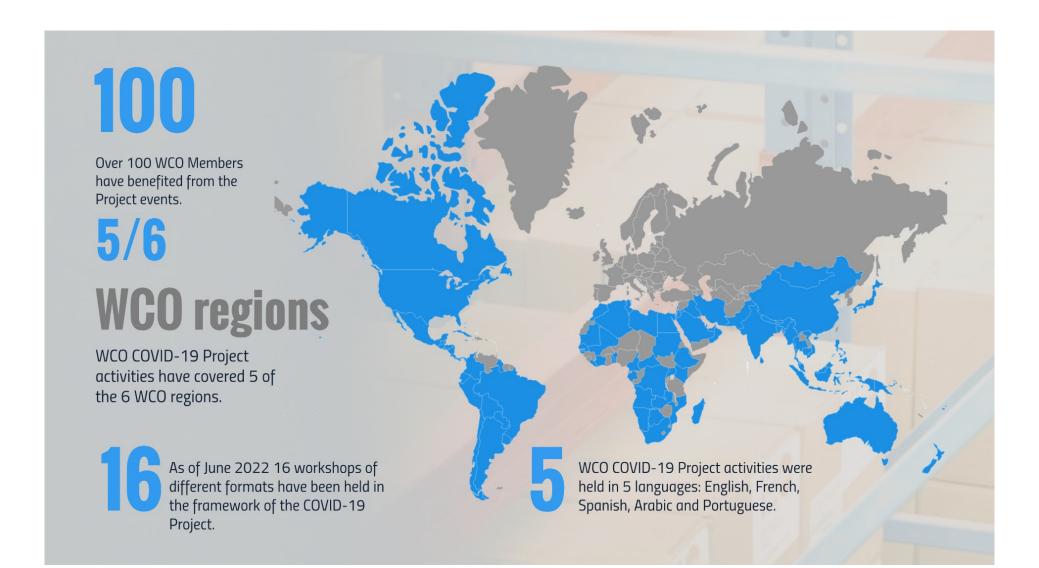
Developing WCO Guidelines on disaster management and supply chain continuity



Delivering Capacity building activities



Providing IT equipment/
solutions



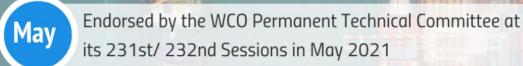










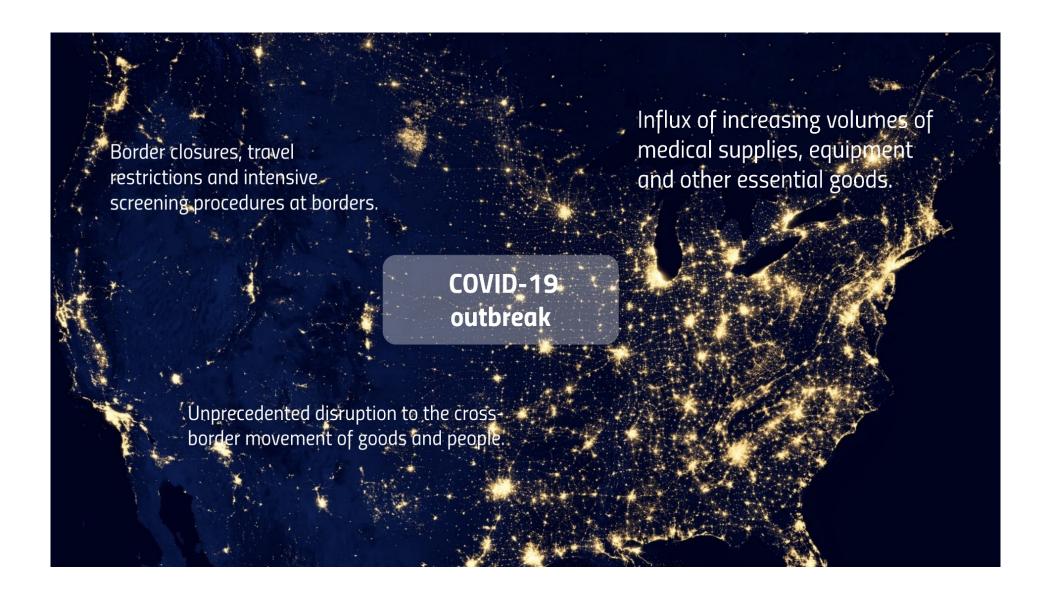


June Approved by the WCO Council at its 138th Session in June 2021

October Updated version endorsed by the WCO Permanent Technical Committee at its 233rd/234th Sessions in October 2021

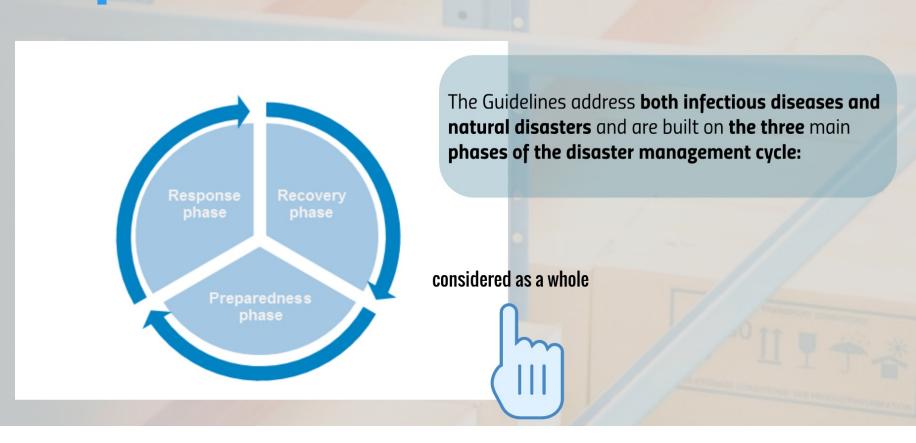
A self-assessment tool endorsed by the Permanent Technical Committee at its 235-236th Sessions in April 2022



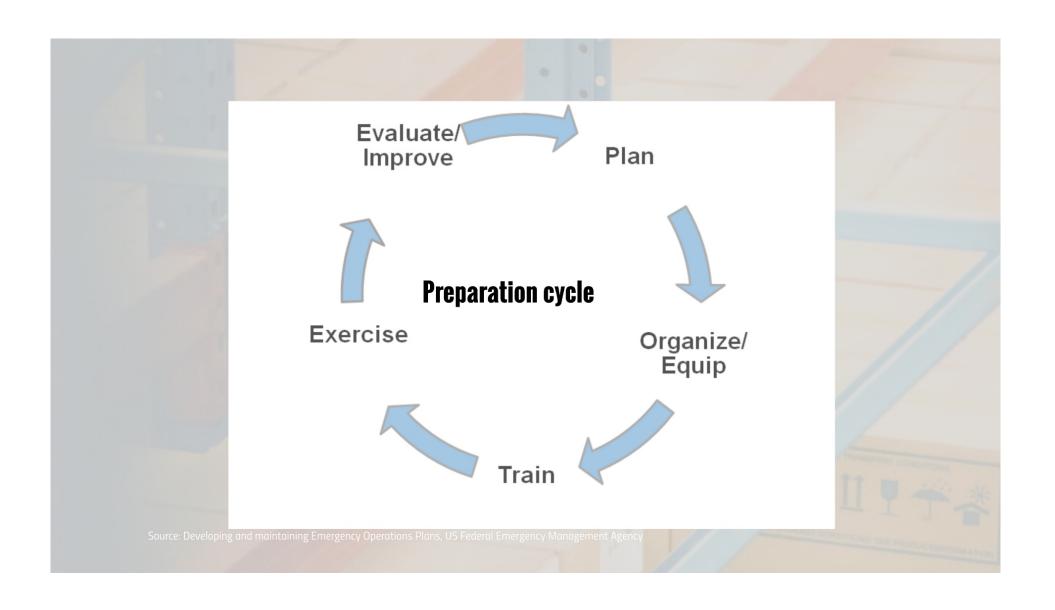












 Promoting the role of Customs in disaster management through greater coordination with the national authority in charge of disaster management and involvement in the establishment of emergency plans;



1) Guatemala

The Customs service is part of the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (CONRED), which allows Customs to have immediate information on the management of the crisis and to be clear about the procedures that must be applied to receive donations and humanitarian aid.

2) The United Arab Emirates

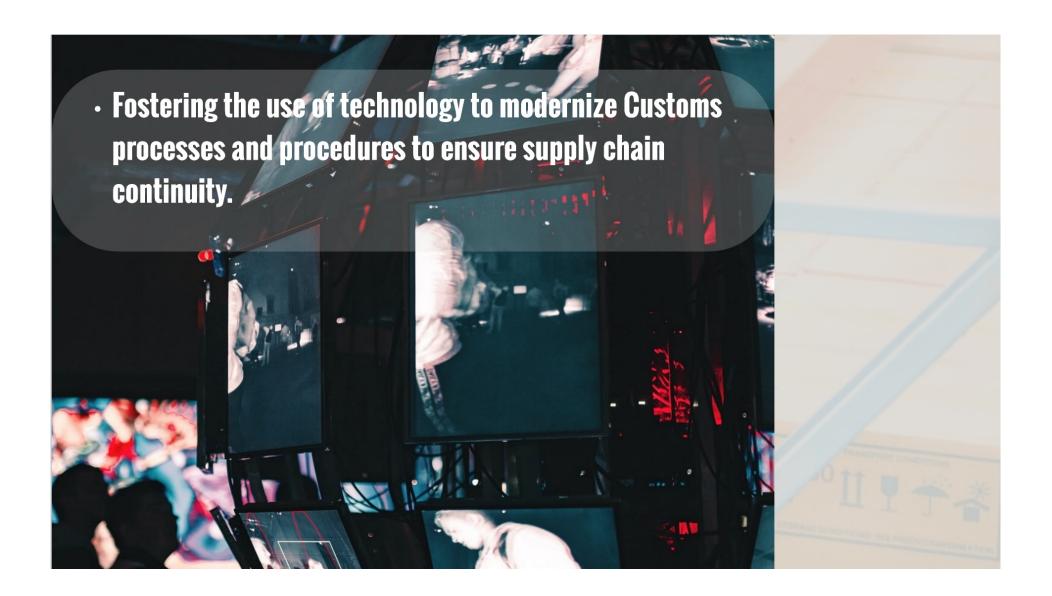
The Federal Customs Authority of the United Arab Emirates is a member of the National Crisis and Emergency Management Authority (NCEMA) team, which allows Customs to be part of the decisions made by the crisis team, hence ensuring the continuity of Customs tasks and procedures, while taking precautionary measures.

Members practices

 Reviewing national Customs legal framework to incorporate facilitative the measures based on the international legal framework for the processing of relief consignments and responding to disruptive events;

Provisions of the Customs procedures applicable in the aftermath of disasters, pandemics and other disruptive events should allow:

- Physical inspections to be kept to the minimum necessary;
- The acceptance of Customs declarations and supporting documents that satisfy minimum requirements of security and compliance based on risk management; and
- Enhanced cooperation and partnerships between Customs and stakeholders.
- Aligning Customs procedures with international standards such as Chapter 5 of Specific Annex J to the RKC and the Istanbul Convention so as to expedite the processing of relief consignments;



 Developing Business Continuity Plans that can be activated and implemented to ensure the continuity of operations in the event of disruption;

Business Continuity planning is defined in the Guidelines to Chapter 7 General Annex to the Revised Kyoto Convention, on Application of Information and Communication Technology.

Jordan

The Jordan Customs executive plan for tackling epidemic diseases issued in 2016 includes the measures that Jordan Customs takes to tackle any epidemic disease at all levels (strategic, tactical, operational) under the supervision of the Emergency and Crisis Management Committee. This executive plan is consistent with the national plan for tackling epidemic diseases.

Member's practice

 Advocating the licensing/registration of eligible humanitarian actors so as to allow faster processing of relief consignments imported by them in the event of pandemics or natural disasters;









 Creating a task force mandated to monitor the situation and the implementation of response measures;



Nepal

A Quick Response Team (QRT) coordinated by the Deputy Director General has been established at the Customs headquarters to coordinate all Customs offices, with the objective of facilitating the movement of relief and essential supplies.

Member's practice

 Communicating effectively, both internally, with Customs personnel, on the safety measures, work organization and measures implemented to continue Customs operations, and externally, with stakeholders, to inform them about the measures taken to expedite the movement of goods, in particular essential and relief goods;

Qatar

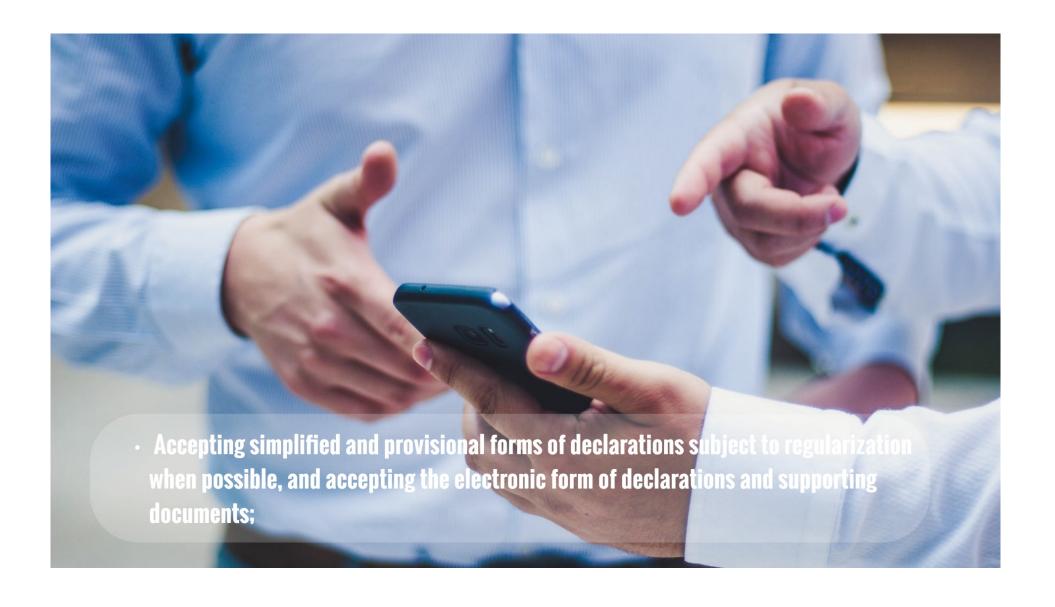
A number of televised information sessions and social media meetings were held to reassure the public about the progress of import and export operations, and the role of Customs in providing all the goods needed by the local market.

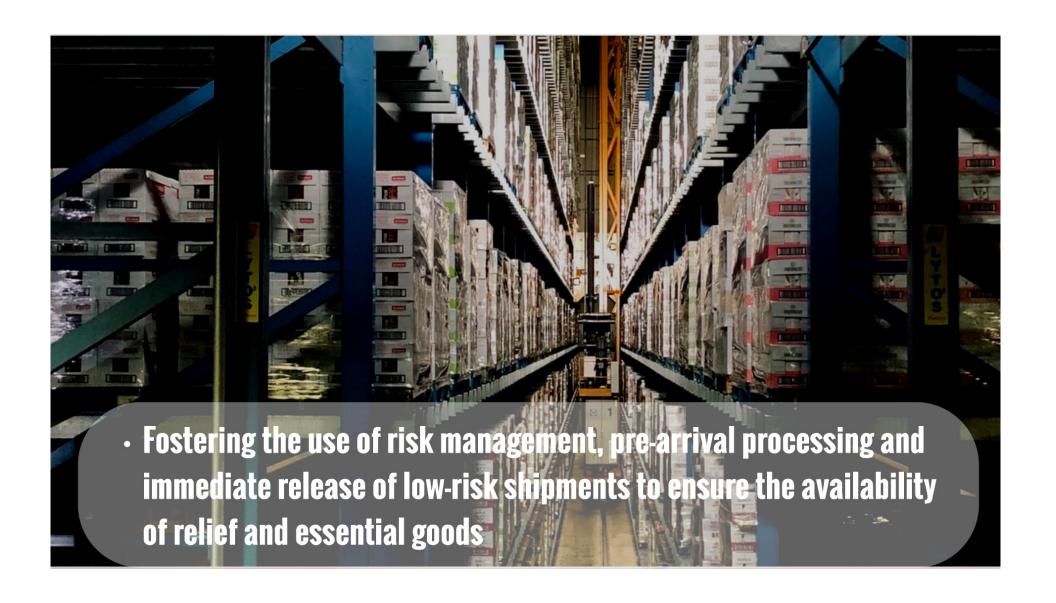
Member's practice



- Operating a permanent clearance system;
- Establishing a support help desk;











- Strengthening cooperation with other government agencies to avoid duplication of inspections, requests for duplicate information, etc.;
- Reinforcing cooperation with other Customs administrations to expedite the movement of essential and relief goods;

Cooperation with the private sector

The Authorized Economic Operator: a key element for supply chain continuity

Members' practices

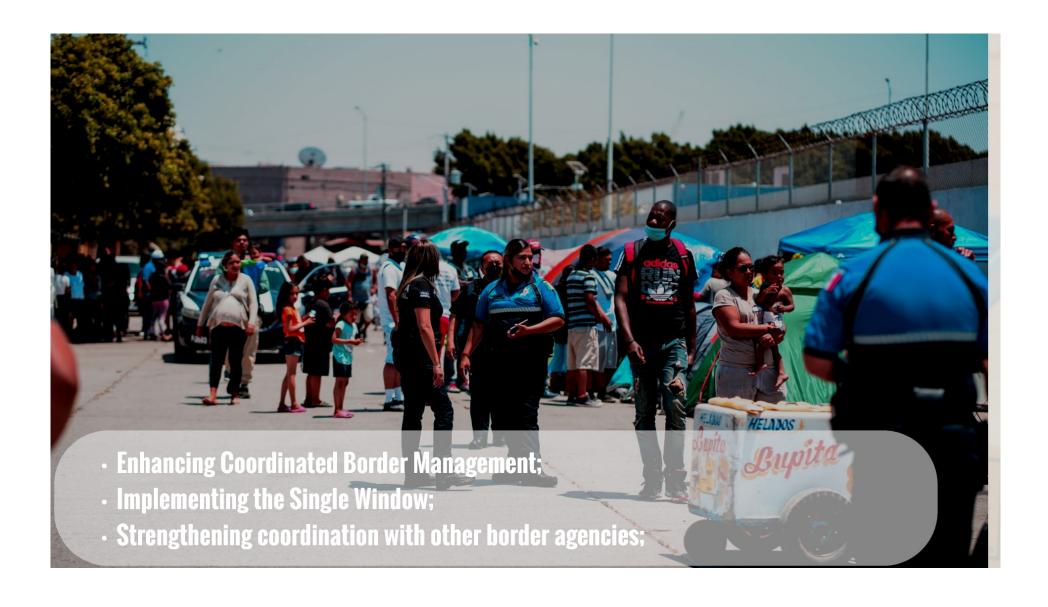


1) Japan

Japan Customs has introduced a basic policy to refrain from physical contact with traders as far as possible during the COVID-19 pandemic. This measure includes relevant AEO validation processes (the examination of the data, e.g. the facilities' photos, and the company's internal documents, which are communicated via e-mail). Additionally, the necessary documents, including the application for AEO status, can be officially submitted by e-mail, as a general measure of flexibility.

AEO programme helps to:

- Ensure supply chain continuity
- Ensure the safety and security of Customs staff
 - Ensure the safety of the supply chain



 Allocating more resources to the clearance of crossborder E-commerce shipments



Member's practice

Bahrain

With the increase in demand for E-commerce transactions, Bahrain Customs increased staffing to support E-commerce stakeholders (DHL, Aramex, FedEx etc.)







