THE IMPACT OF THE DIGITAL IMPORTATION AND PREARRIVAL DECLARATION IN THE TRADE FACILITATION ON THE BORDER OF PERU WITH CHILE IMPROVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS



Mary I. Delgado Caceres Macquarie University Australia



AGENDA

Peruvian Trade Public Policy



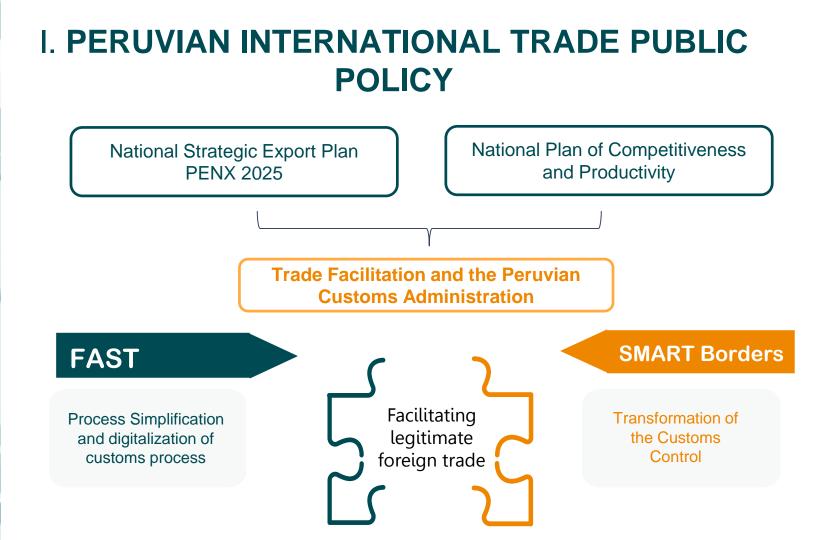
Case Study: Trade facilitation in land border between Peru and Chile



Improvement Opportunities



Recommendations and Conclusions





II. CASE STUDY: TRADE FACILITATION IN THE BORDER BETWEEN PERU AND CHILE

TRADE FACILITATION IN THE SANTA ROSA CENTRE OF COMPLIANCE (CAESR)

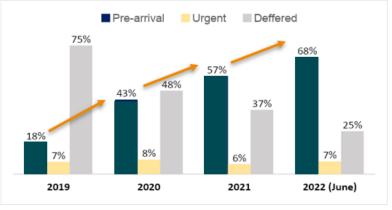


Figure 1 Percentage of Customs Declarations by type of declaration: Prearrival, Urgent and deferred



Figure 2 Percentage of Customs Declarations by place where customs control is executed

TIME RELEASE STUDY CAFSR (CAFSR)

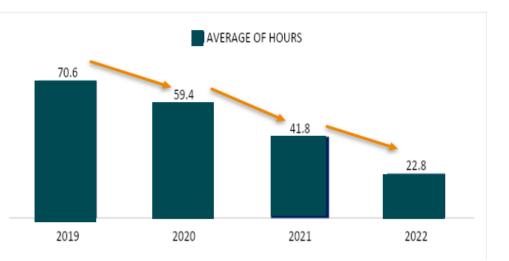
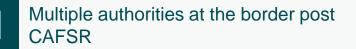




Figure 3_ The average time of customs release of goods from 2019 to 2022 CAFSR



INFRAESTRUCTURE



- Disperse locations of the offices into CAFSR
- Vehicles remain parked into CAFSR (no controled time by customs adminsitration)

2

Lack of differentiated control



Infrastructure and logistics needs to be enhanced according to the current and future challenges







UNSYSTEMATIZED SHARING OF INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMPORTATION AND SELECTIVITY CHANNEL CONTROL

For land borders control channel is notified when vehicle arrives to border post

- · Logistics cannot be planned in advance
- If red or orange chanel control, is requerid the submission of documents via web service

It can cause delays regarding, the need to send the cargo to other warehouses.

The notification to owners or brokers to complete the request and the online customs control of support documents (orange)

Customs Cooperation Agreement

Regulates sharing of information by representatives and sharing information by assigned representatives who will request and receive information in identified cases.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS



Rearrange the interinstitutional control according to Coordinated Border Management principles

Differentiated control reference model Sentry and Fast border US-Canada.

2

3

Identification

- Reframe
- Diferentiated
 Entrance gates

Enhance infrastructure

- Revise the process smart border devices.
- New infrastructure considering Los Andes Argentina- Chile border post

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

UNSYSTEMATIZED SHARING OF INFORMATION

Blockchain- Cadena Integrated control (FUD- sharing information of vehicles with touristic purposes)

> ASEAN Single Window, reference model to share specific infomation in special in customs matters

DIGITAL **IMPORTATION AND** 3 SELECTIVITY CHANNEL CONTROL Ö Model USA Canada Two Channel of Control Red and green



IV. CONCLUSIONS

Trade Facilitation has been promoted by national and sectorial plans in the Peruvian Government having the Customs Administration a crucial role ii execution thought the digitalization of the process and the intensive use of technology and intelligence in the control

The border between Peru and Chile reveal the positive outcomes of the in strategies implemented that include prearrival declaration, digital importation and the announced project of Smart Borders.

The main opportunities for improvement and recommendation at the CAFSR are:

 Infrastructure The adoption of joint control and reframing of the offices of the CAFSR.

•Selectivity channel of control and digital importation, the elimination of purely documentary control at the border post following dual model red and green, as it is in USA and Mexico Customs

•The implementation of systematized and autonomous information-sharing between the Customs of Peru and Chile. Following the model of Asean Single Window.



