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Symposium for the Successful Harmonization of Frameworks for the Development and Operationalization of New-Generation Special Economic Zones in Africa

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The World Customs Organization – Who we are?



The World Customs Organization represents 186 Customs administrations, responsible for processing 98% of world trade.



Mission:

The World Customs Organization develops international standards, fosters cooperation and builds capacity to facilitate legitimate trade, to secure a fair revenue collection and to protect society, providing leadership, guidance and support to Customs administrations.

WCO Instruments & Tools on Free Zones



- Chapter 2 of Annex D of Revised Kyoto Convention
- Practical Guidance on Free Zones





- 1. Customs violations in Free Zones
- 2. RKC Chapter 2 of Annex D
- 3. WCO Practical Guidance on Free Zones
- 4. Updating Practical Guidance on Free Zones

1. Customs violations in Free Zones





More than 7,000 FZs in 145 economies



Economic incentives:

Lower corporate tax, no import duty, lighter regulation on financing, ownership, labor and immigration, etc.



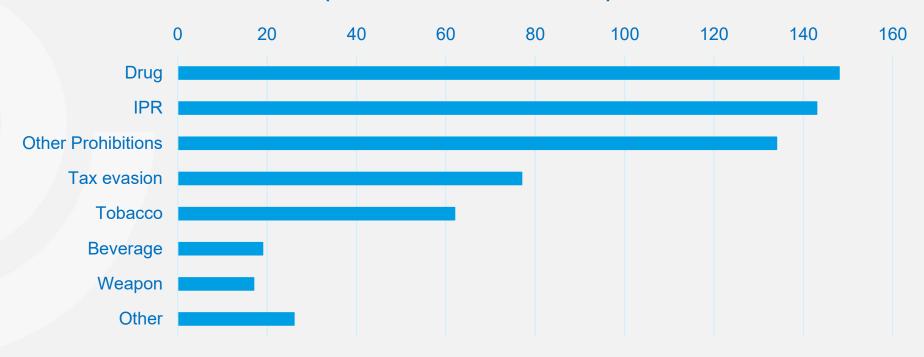
Risks:

Lack of monitoring, oversight and transparency on activities

1. Customs violations in Free Zones



Number of Seizures in Free Zones (CEN database 2011-2018)





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2. RKC - Chapter 2 of Annex D



Revised Kyoto Convention

The International Convention on the simplification and harmonization of Customs procedures (as amended)

Blueprint for modern and efficient Customs procedures in the 21st century

- Number of Contracting Parties: 137
- Chapter 2 of Annex D accepted by: 34

→ Free Zones

2. RKC - Chapter 2 of Annex D



Definition

"free zone" means a part of the territory of a Contracting Party where any goods introduced are generally regarded, insofar as import duties and taxes are concerned, as being outside the Customs territory.



- FZ itself falls within the Customs territory
- Goods located in FZs are considered as being outside the Customs territory only for duty/tax purposes

2. RKC - Chapter 2 of Annex D



21 Standards and Recommended Practices

Establishment and control

Standard 3:

The Customs shall lay down the arrangements for Customs control including appropriate requirements as regards the suitability, construction and layout of free zones.

Standard 4:

The Customs shall have the right to carry out checks at any time on the goods stored in a free zone.



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WCO Practical Guidance on Free Zones

- Need of Customs control & surveillance for healthy development of FZs
- Provides practical guidance to help Customs administrations enhance Customs procedures & control in FZs
- 7 core elements







- Territoriality aspect of FZs
- ✓ Full Customs involvement in FZs
- Customs involvement in company approval process & AEO
- Reporting to Customs / Use of data & IT systems
- Customs audit in FZs
- Customs control and surveillance in FZs
- Cooperation





Full Customs involvement in FZs

- Customs should be a crucial player in the <u>general development</u> of national policies related to FZs, the establishment of each new FZ, and the approval of FZ tenant companies
- Customs should establish <u>basic construction standards</u> and other standards to be implemented in FZs for Customs control:
 - Customs checkpoints, inspection areas
 - enclosed fencing, video surveillance systems
 - Non-intrusive inspection (NII) equipment, etc.





Customs control and surveillance in FZs

- 1. Authority to detect / seize illicit goods in FZs
 - Any kind of illicit trade in goods should be prohibited
- 2. Authority to enter FZs for on-site checks and inspections
 - Authority to conduct on-site checks and inspections on companies' premises, both periodically and at any time when considered necessary by Customs
- 3. Use of technology for inspections in FZs
 - NII equipment and other advanced technologies





Cooperation with the private sector and OGAs

- Establish and maintain cooperation mechanisms with operators and companies (<u>periodic dialogue</u>, <u>reporting</u>, <u>information</u> <u>sharing</u>, <u>training</u>, <u>etc.</u>)
- Customs, the private sector and <u>other governmental agencies</u> should work together to solve any issues and challenges in FZs
- Encourage the business community to conduct <u>business with</u>
 <u>"clean FZs" only</u>





- Legislation governing FZs
- Centralized governmentoperated database
- Record keeping and submission to Customs
- Strict control of high-risk goods
- Customs inspections, audits, interventions



- Responsible for enforcing all applicable laws and regulations
- Customs must approve activation of FZs
- All products arriving in FZs must be accounted electronically in advance to Customs
- Access to FZs, compliance reviews and audits

Recommendations



- Customs ex-officio power to inspect cargo in FZs
- IT systems, data exchange and risk management
- Q Customs audit to examine and control movements of cargoes
- Strengthen dialog and information sharing with FZ stakeholders
- Strengthen cooperation among Customs administrations



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WCO Members request...

Guidance on AEO

Seizure case

Best practices

Guidance on Rules of Origin

4. Updating Practical Guidance on Free Zones





Territoriality aspect



Customs involvement



Company approval process & AEO



Cooperation



Use of data & IT systems



Customs audit



Customs control and surveillance



Annexes



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