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The WCO SAFE
Framework of Standards:
secure and facilitate global supply chain

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A photograph of a large, modern, multi-story building with a classical architectural style, featuring a prominent portico with white columns and a central entrance. The building is surrounded by a paved courtyard with a circular garden bed in the foreground. The text is overlaid on the image in a blue, bold, serif font.

World Customs Organization (WCO)

Established in 1952

**The WCO represents the interests of
171 Members
from across the globe covering
all geographical regions**

***The World Customs Organization is the
only intergovernmental organization with
competence in Customs matters***



THE IMPETUS

- Witnessing use of global transport system as a terrorist attack delivery system;
- Realization of the Consequences of Major Attack on the International Trade Supply Chain;
- Security Council Resolution 1373 of September 2001, requiring enhanced border security;



HISTORY

- Focus on trade facilitation
- WCO Revised Kyoto Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs procedures:
 - Done at Kyoto in 1973, amended in 1999
 - 56 WCO Members are signatories
- After 9/11 – focus to Customs control



HISTORY

- US and other Members seek the assistance of the WCO in securing the global supply chain
- WCO response – Council Resolution, June 2002, forming a Joint Customs-Industry Task Force on Security and Facilitation
- 2004 – High Level Strategic Group and Private Sector Consultative Group



SAFE Framework

- Adopted in June 2005
- June 2006, as part of SAFE – AEO Guidance (requirements for businesses, as well as benefits)
- June 2007, SAFE and AEO Guidance renewed and combined in one document



SAFE Framework

- 149 out of 171 signed the letter of intent
- SAFE – platform that will enhance world trade and ensure better security against terrorist threats
- June 2007, SAFE and AEO Guidance renewed and combined in one document



SAFE Framework

Pillars

Build on two Pillars:

- Customs-to-Customs network arrangements
- Customs-to-Business partnerships
- Additional – Customs co-operation with other national, regional and international governmental organizations



SAFE Framework

Core elements

The SAFE has four core elements:

- Advanced electronic cargo information
- Consistent risk-management approach
- Use of non-intrusive detection equipment
- Enhanced trade facilitation for legitimate trade



CONCLUSION

- Real co-operation between Customs and private sector
- Co-ordination within and between the governments
- Risk-management regimes
- Effective use of technology



Thank you very much

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