“Sustainable freight transport in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”

Logistical Flow and Customs

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CHALLENGES - KEY ELEMENTS

LOGISTICS TODAY

- What are the challenges?
  - Time is the most critical element = 24/7 on time delivery
  - Increasing demands on data availability and quality of data
  - Legal requirements = e.g. which kind of declarations + notifications; risk management
  - Cooperation with involved authorities
  - Track & Trace is now needed everywhere
  - Saving on costs and resources
  - Local limitations
    - Space
    - Type of goods
    - Political
    - Environment friendly
CUSTOMS & CLEARANCING

- What is the role of customs = core mandate?
  - Risk analysis
  - Control measures on goods
  - Customs supervision
  - Collection of import duties

→ Customs is a key player in the supply chain

COOPERATION: CUSTOMS ↔ LOGISTICS

- Efficiency = What to do?
  - Release times →
    - External + internal interfacing
    - Link between all steps in the process
    - Comprehensive risk + rule engines and schemes
    - Automated approval (where possible)
    - Pre-clearancing

  - System based approach →
    - Trusted partnership with trade (e.g., AEO; self-assessment; etc.)
    - Intensive system of post-audits

- Organisational issues →
  - Combination of IT and other infrastructure
  - Close collaboration with other border services
Pre clearance
Port order
Gate In / Out
Vessel handling
**Verified gross mass**
Customs release
Safety + health
Dangerous goods
Hinterland connection
Rail + road
Risk management
Warehousing
Data exchange
...

**PCS / CCS BENEFITS?**

- Port Community Systems + Logistics →
  - Central data hub
  - Transparency
  - Link between business and governmental bodies
    - Legally required notifications
    - Connected to the right events
  - Monitoring

- Trusted partner for *all* stakeholders
- Platform for worldwide exchange for logistical data = collaboration between PCS / CCS
KEY ELEMENTS

▪ Increase the efficiency of logistics →
  ▪ High automation where possible =
    ▪ Loading process (eg cranes)
    ▪ Video gates
  ▪ Full integrated electronic booking / order services / slot management

▪ Structural measures
  ▪ Fast lanes / monitored corridors
  ▪ Combined control spaces
  ▪ Legal environment
  ▪ External interfaces to authorities
  ▪ Railway + road connections

MODERN LOGISTICS

▪ Processes
  ▪ Single Window / Cargo Community Systems
  ▪ Network-of-Trustened-Networks
  ▪ Simplifications for clearance
  ▪ Trusted partnership (AEO)
  ▪ Trusted Trade Lines
  ▪ Monitored corridors
  ▪ Re-use of data

▪ Technologies
  ▪ Data Backbones / Interoperation of systems
  ▪ Blockchain
  ▪ Mobile devices
  ▪ Robotics / Artificial intelligence / Vessel + Container positioning
  ▪ ETD (Electronic Transport Documents – exchange of data for all means of transport)
CONCLUSION

WHAT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED?

▪ In order to meet the increased demands of global trade, especially with regard to e-commerce and industry 4.0, investing in a modern logistics infrastructure is the key to success.

▪ In addition to the structural measures and investments in new technologies, the focus should be on the integration and implementation of international data streams and electronic services into the IT landscape of each and every company.

▪ There are still some big tasks ahead of us = e.g. data harmonisation, reorganisation of data quality, legal issues. Thus, the topic of infrastructure is not just a matter of funding and quantities of steel, concrete and technology. Rather, the cooperation with all stakeholders, especially the governmental bodies is of very outstanding importance.
THANK YOU / MERCI / SHUKRAN

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