

# **ASYCUDA Newsletter**

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### **Division on Technology and Logistics**



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## Editorial

In this ASYCUDA Newsletter, we address the World Customs Organization theme of the year: “SMART borders for seamless Trade, Travel and Transport” ([https://mag.wcoomd.org/uploads/2019/02/WCONews88\\_UK.pdf](https://mag.wcoomd.org/uploads/2019/02/WCONews88_UK.pdf)).

Since the emergence of smartphones 10+ years ago, the word “smart” has become trendy when it comes to internet-connected devices that combine infrastructure and technological innovation to extract data to monitor our habits and to help us optimize our use of things. It is what we call today the Internet of Things.

When it comes to trade, customs and borders, the same definition applies. Moreover, “SMART” is used as an acronym for Secure, Measurable, Automated, Risk Management-based and Technology-driven. These principles are the main pre-requirements for trade/customs procedures harmonization leading to trade facilitation. Indeed, none of the articles of the World Trade Organization Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) can be implemented without these principles.

ASYCUDA, UNCTAD’s largest technical assistance programme, provides state-of-the-art technology and trade and customs expertise and capacity building to UN Member States who are looking to automate and facilitate their procedures while ensuring control, measurement, efficiency and sustainability. The ASYCUDA system, deployed in more than 100+ countries and territories, is tailored to the national and regional requirements to answer the needs and comply with the TFA. With its implementation generating significant socioeconomic benefits, ASYCUDA is considered one of the most important Development programmes of UNCTAD. Together with ASYPM (ASYCUDA Performance Management) system, these SMART applications and their efficient use are the backbone of SMART borders implementation.

To ensure the movement of people and goods is rapid and safe, the technology used beneath must be as well. ASYCUDAWorld and ASYPM use AES-128, a data encryption specification known to be robust and included in the ISO 18033-3 standard. Furthermore, all authorized users have a personal account with access to specific documents and operations they need – no more no less. The systems also offer tracking of operations to identify who did what and when. Revenue is also secured in ASYCUDAWorld thanks to its accounting module that offers various payment functionalities (cash/cheque payment, credit account and pre-payment accounts), guarantee management and generation of accounting reports among other things.

Data is the new gold; at least the digital type. Extracting data, analyzing it, generating statistics and reports are the main features of smart devices used today. This process helps identify strengths and weaknesses which can lead to accurate decisions being taken. Measuring performance is a way to increase efficiency and detect bad practices, thus automated quantification techniques can assist authorities in making decisions in relation to their reforms and, thereafter, monitor the results. ASYPM is the tool that extracts and

processes data from ASYCUDAWorld and generates graphs and charts to evaluate performance.

As mentioned earlier, ASYCUDA, being a technical assistance programme, uses and tests state-of-the-art technology for its application to trade and customs. Since its birth in 1981, the Programme has developed 4 generations of systems for customs procedures automation using modern and proven technology and protocols. Automation also means not using paper which is one of our major objectives and accomplishments: automating all procedures and operations for a paperless environment.

Managing risks has always been a priority for the Programme and in ASYCUDAWorld. The module is called “Selectivity”. It consists of criteria (created by customs), which are instructions to control the content of some fields of the declaration. There is also random selectivity that routes a declaration to a specific lane (red, yellow, blue or green) randomly. The selectivity has now been extended to the manifest. Goods can be selected for basic or advanced control before they arrive at destination. It is now implemented in the CARICOM (Caribbean Community) region. More details on this in the “UNCTAD-CARICOM IMPACS Project Advance Cargo Information” paragraph of this newsletter.

In order to have a better understanding on how ASYCUDAWorld and ASYPM are SMART applications that contribute to building SMART borders for trade, we invite you to discover some of the achievements of the Programme so far. We will start with Zambia where a co-delegation agreement was signed between UNCTAD and COMESA for the implementation of trade facilitation projects. Then, we will go to Vanuatu where the ASYCUDA Passenger Processing module was launched. Afghanistan and Kazakhstan are moving from being landlocked countries to land-linked countries thanks to the implementation of cross-border data exchange and secure e-borders. We will then focus on the deployment of the Advance Cargo Information System in CARICOM. Some of ASYPM indicators will be shown as examples on how they can assist in the measurement of performance at the border. In ECOWAS, the ASYCUDA regional transit module was launched in a few corridors. Finally, we will present the ASYREC (Automated System for Customs Relief Emergency Consignments) module developed with OCHA and its alignment with SMART borders.

The last page includes a biography of 3 ASYCUDA staff.

We invite you to send any comments you might have to [asycuda@unctad.org](mailto:asycuda@unctad.org). You can also follow us on our official twitter account: [@AsycudaProgram](https://twitter.com/AsycudaProgram).

ASYCUDA Programme,  
Division on Technology and Logistics,  
Geneva, August 2019.



Dans ce bulletin d'information, nous abordons le thème de l'année de l'Organisation Mondiale des Douanes : « Des frontières SMART pour des échanges commerciaux fluides et le mouvement sans entraves des personnes et marchandises »

([https://mag.wcoomd.org/uploads/2019/02/WCONews88\\_FR.pdf](https://mag.wcoomd.org/uploads/2019/02/WCONews88_FR.pdf)).

Depuis l'émergence des smartphones, le mot « smart » s'est répandu à tous les dispositifs connectés à Internet qui extraient des données permettant de mesurer et évaluer nos habitudes et pratiques et d'optimiser notre utilisation de certains objets. C'est ce qu'on appelle l'Internet des objets. Lorsqu'il s'agit d'échanges commerciaux, la même définition s'applique. De surcroît, le mot « SMART » est utilisé comme acronyme pour « sécuriser les frontières », « mesurer la performance », « automatiser les procédés », « gérer les risques » et « intégrer la technologie ». Ces principes constituent des prérequis essentiels à l'uniformisation des procédures douanières menant à la facilitation du commerce. En effet, aucun article de l'Accord sur la facilitation des échanges (AFE) ne peut être mis en œuvre sans se référer à ses principes.

SYDONIA, principal programme d'assistance technique de la CNUED, propose une technologie de pointe, une expertise reconnue en douanes ainsi qu'un renforcement des capacités des équipes des pays membres de l'ONU souhaitant automatiser et faciliter leur processus en assurant contrôle, mesure, efficacité et durabilité. Le système SYDONIAWorld, utilisé dans plus de 100 pays et territoires, est adapté aux besoins nationaux, le tout en conformité avec l'AFE. Sa mise en œuvre, générant des bénéfices socioéconomiques, fait de SYDONIA un des programmes de Développement les plus importants de la CNUCED. Avec le système ASYPM (Système Automatisé de Mesure de Performance), ces applications intelligentes et leur efficace utilisation sont la colonne vertébrale de la mise en place de frontières intelligentes.

Afin de s'assurer que le mouvement des personnes et des marchandises soit rapide et sécurisé, la technologie utilisée en arrière-plan doit l'être aussi. SYDONIAWorld et ASYPM utilisent AES-128, une norme de chiffrement avancée des données réputée pour sa robustesse et incluse dans le standard ISO 18033-3. De plus, tous les utilisateurs ont un compte personnel avec un accès aux documents et aux opérations dont ils ont besoin - ni plus ni moins. Les systèmes proposent aussi un suivi des opérations afin d'identifier si nécessaire « qui a fait quoi et quand ». Le revenu est aussi sécurisé dans SYDONIAWorld grâce au module de caisse et comptabilité proposant plusieurs options de paiement (en liquide, par chèque, par crédit ou en utilisant un compte de prépaiement), une gestion automatisée des garanties et la génération de rapports de comptabilité entre autres.

Les données sont un nouvel or ; tout du moins digital. L'extraction de données, leur analyse, la génération de statistiques et de rapports, sont les fonctionnalités principales des dispositifs intelligents utilisés de nos jours. Ce processus permet d'identifier des forces et faiblesses

menant à des prises de décision « en toute connaissance de cause ». Mesurer la performance est un moyen d'accroître l'efficacité et de détecter les mauvaises pratiques. ASYPM est l'outil qui extrait les données de SYDONIAWorld et génère des graphes et diagrammes permettant de mesurer la performance.

Comme mentionné précédemment, SYDONIA, étant un programme d'assistance technique, teste, utilise et promeut l'utilisation de technologies de pointe pour leur application dans le commerce et la douane. Depuis sa naissance en 1981, le Programme a vu le développement de 4 générations de systèmes d'automatisation des procédures douanières utilisant technologies et protocoles mondialement reconnus. Automatisation signifie également ne plus utiliser de papier, un des avantages primordiaux de l'utilisation des systèmes SYDONIAWorld et ASYPM.

La gestion de risques a toujours été une priorité pour le Programme et pour le système SYDONIAWorld en particulier. Le module dans le système SYDONIAWorld s'appelle « Sélectivité ». Il consiste en critères (créés par la Douane), qui sont des instructions de contrôle du contenu des déclarations. Le système contient aussi un mécanisme de sélectivité aléatoire dirigeant la déclaration vers un circuit spécifique (rouge, jaune, bleu ou vert). L'utilisation de la Sélectivité a d'ailleurs été étendue au manifeste dans la région CARICOM (Communauté Caribéenne). Plus de détails dans la section CARICOM de cette newsletter.

Afin de mieux comprendre comment les applications intelligentes SYDONIAWorld et ASYPM contribuent à la mise en œuvre de frontières SMART ou intelligentes, nous vous invitons à découvrir certaines réalisations du Programme SYDONIA. Nous commencerons par la Zambie où un accord de mise en œuvre de projets de facilitation des échanges a été signé entre la CNUCED et la COMESA. Nous irons ensuite au Vanuatu qui a connu le déploiement du module SYDONIA de traitement des voyageurs. Nous verrons par la suite comment le Kazakhstan est devenu un pays enclavé « connecté » avec ses voisins grâce à l'échange électronique transfrontalier de données et la mise en place de e-frontières. Nous nous attarderons aussi sur la région CARICOM où le module avancé du manifeste a été déployé. Quelques indicateurs ASYPM seront utilisés comme exemples montrant comment l'outil permet la mesure de performance à la frontière. Nous finirons par la CEDEAO où le module SYDONIA du transit régional a été déployé dans quelques corridors et par une présentation du module ASYREC pour la gestion des envois urgents à caractère humanitaire.

La dernière page contient la biographie de 3 membres de l'équipe SYDONIA.

Nous vous invitons à envoyer vos commentaires à l'adresse suivante : [asycuda@unctad.org](mailto:asycuda@unctad.org). Vous pouvez aussi nous suivre notre compte officiel twitter [@AsycudaProgram](https://twitter.com/AsycudaProgram).

Programme SYDONIA,  
Division de la Technologie et de la Logistique,  
Genève, août 2019.



En esta publicación del Boletín Informativo del Programa SIDUNEA, abordamos el tema del año de la Organización Mundial de Aduanas: "Fronteras SMART (INTELIGENTES) para Comercio, Viaje y Transporte sin interrupciones" ([https://mag.wcoomd.org/uploads/2019/02/WCONews88\\_UK.pdf](https://mag.wcoomd.org/uploads/2019/02/WCONews88_UK.pdf)).

Desde la aparición de los teléfonos inteligentes hace más de diez años, la palabra "smart" se ha puesto de moda cuando se habla de interconexión digital de dispositivos para recolectar información y así medir y evaluar nuestros hábitos y ayudarnos a optimizar nuestro uso de las cosas. Es lo que llamamos hoy el "Internet de las Cosas". Cuando se trata de comercio, aduanas y fronteras, se aplica la misma definición. Por otra parte, el acrónimo "SMART" hace alusión a los principios básicos que guían a la aduana en sus funciones, a saber: Segura, Mensurable, Automatizada, basada en la gestión de Riesgos y orientada por la Tecnología. Estos principios son los principales requisitos previos a la armonización de los procedimientos comerciales / aduaneros que conducen a la facilitación del comercio. De hecho, ninguno de los artículos del Acuerdo de Facilitación del Comercio (TFA) de la Organización Mundial del Comercio puede implementarse sin estos principios.

SIDUNEA, el programa de asistencia técnica más amplio de la UNCTAD, brinda tecnología punta y experiencia en comercio y aduanas y fomento de capacidad a los Estados Miembros de la ONU que buscan automatizar y facilitar sus procedimientos a la vez que aseguran el control, la medición, la eficiencia y la sostenibilidad. El sistema SIDUNEA, implementado en más de 100 países y territorios, se adapta a los requisitos nacionales y regionales, todo en conformidad con el TFA. Su implantación, generando beneficios socioeconómicos, hace de SIDUNEA uno de los programas de Desarrollo más importante de la UNCTAD. Junto con el módulo ASYPM (Indicadores de desempeño SIDUNEA, en inglés: "ASYCUDA System for Performance Measurement"), estas aplicaciones inteligentes y su eficiente utilización son la columna vertebral de la puesta en marcha de fronteras SMART.

Para garantizar que el movimiento de personas y mercancías sea rápido y seguro, la tecnología utilizada debe serlo también. SIDUNEAWorld y ASYPM utilizan AES-128, una especificación de cifrado de datos bien conocida por su solidez e incluida en el estándar ISO 18033-3. Además, todos los usuarios autorizados tienen una cuenta personal con acceso únicamente a documentos y operaciones que requieran. Los sistemas también ofrecen seguimiento de operaciones para identificar quién hizo qué y cuándo. Los ingresos también están protegidos en SIDUNEAWorld gracias a su módulo de contabilidad que ofrece varias funcionalidades de pago (efectivo / cheque, cuenta de crédito y cuentas de prepago), gestión de garantías y generación de informes contables, entre otras cosas.

Los datos son la nueva mina de oro, al menos el tipo digital. Extraer datos, analizarlos, generar estadísticas e informes son las principales características de los dispositivos inteligentes que se utilizan en la actualidad. Este proceso ayuda a identificar los puntos fuertes y débiles que conlleven a tomar medidas adecuadas. Medir el rendimiento es una forma de aumentar la eficiencia y detectar malas prácticas que ayudan las autoridades a tomar decisiones en relación

con sus reformas y, posteriormente, supervisar los resultados. ASYPM es la herramienta que extrae y procesa datos de SIDUNEAWorld generando gráficos y diagramas para evaluar el rendimiento.

SIDUNEA, al ser un programa de asistencia técnica, utiliza tecnología punta para su aplicación al comercio y las aduanas. Desde su nacimiento en 1981, el Programa ha desarrollado cuatro generaciones de sistemas para la automatización de procedimientos aduaneros utilizando tecnología y protocolos modernos y comprobados. La automatización también implica la no utilización de papel, que es uno de nuestros principales objetivos y logros: automatizar todos los procedimientos y operaciones para un entorno sin papel.

La gestión de riesgos siempre ha sido una prioridad para el Programa y en SIDUNEAWorld. Este módulo se llama "Selectividad". Consiste en criterios (definidos por la aduana), que son instrucciones para verificar el contenido de algunos datos de la declaración. También hay una selectividad aleatoria que encauza la declaración a un circuito específico (verde, rojo, amarillo o azul) al azar. La selectividad ahora se ha extendido al manifiesto. Las mercancías pueden seleccionarse para una verificación sencilla o avanzada antes de llegar a destino. Actualmente se lleva a cabo en la región de CARICOM (Comunidad del Caribe). Pueden encontrar más detalles sobre este tema en la sección "Información de carga anticipada del proyecto IMPACS UNCTAD-CARICOM" de este boletín.

Para comprender mejor cómo SIDUNEAWorld y ASYPM son aplicaciones inteligentes y cómo contribuyen a construir fronteras SMART para el comercio, lo invitamos a descubrir algunos de los logros del Programa realizados hasta la fecha. Comenzaremos con Zambia, donde se firmó un acuerdo de delegación conjunta entre la UNCTAD y COMESA para la ejecución de proyectos de facilitación del comercio. Nos trasladamos a Vanuatu donde se lanzó el módulo de Procesamiento de Pasajeros SIDUNEA. En Asia Central, Kazajistán está convirtiéndose de ser un país sin litoral a un país enlazado vía terrestre gracias a la puesta en funcionamiento del intercambio de datos transfronterizos y de las fronteras automatizadas. Luego nos enfocaremos en el despliegue del Sistema de Información Avanzada de Carga en CARICOM. Se mostrará como algunos de los indicadores de ASYPM pueden ayudar en la medición del desempeño en las oficinas de aduana fronterizas. En la CEDEAO, se ha introducido el módulo de tránsito regional de SIDUNEA en algunos corredores. Finalmente, presentaremos el módulo ASYREC (Sistema Automatizado para el Despacho Aduanero de remesas de Emergencia) y su conformidad con las fronteras SMART. Este módulo fue desarrollado conjuntamente con OCAH (Oficina de Naciones Unidas para la Coordinación de Asuntos Humanitarios).

La última página incluye una biografía de tres empleados de SIDUNEA.

Le invitamos a enviarnos sus comentarios sobre [asycuda@unctad.org](mailto:asycuda@unctad.org). También puede seguirnos en nuestra cuenta oficial de Twitter: [@AsycudaProgram](https://twitter.com/AsycudaProgram).

Programa SIDUNEA,  
División de Tecnología y Logística,  
Ginebra, agosto de 2019



В данной информационной статье АСИКУДА, мы затрагиваем тему года Всемирной Таможенной Организации: "Разумные границы для торговли и беспрепятственного передвижения людей и товаров" ([https://mag.wcoomd.org/uploads/2019/02/WCONews88\\_UK.pdf](https://mag.wcoomd.org/uploads/2019/02/WCONews88_UK.pdf)).

С момента появления смартфонов слово "Smart" стало распространяться на все устройства, подключенные к Интернету, сочетающих в себе инфраструктуру и технологические инновации для последующего извлечения данных с целью контроля за нашими передвижениями.

При торговле применяется аналогичное определение.

Кроме того, слово "Smart" «используется в качестве аббревиатуры для » защиты границ«, »измерения производительности«, » автоматизации процессов«, » управления рисками « и »интеграции технологий". Эти принципы являются предпосылками для единообразия таможенных процедур, ведущих к упрощению процедур торговли. Действительно, ни одна статья Соглашения об упрощении процедур торговли (AFE) не может быть реализована без упоминания данных принципов.

АСИКУДА, ведущая программа технической поддержки ЮНКТАД, предлагает передовые технологии, признанные таможенные знания и укрепление потенциала групп стран-членов Организации Объединенных Наций в области автоматизации и содействия их процессу путем обеспечения контроля, измерения, эффективности и устойчивости. Система SYDONIA World, используемая в более чем 100 странах и территориях, адаптирована к национальным потребностям в соответствии с AFE. Ее осуществление приносит экономические и социальные выгоды, превращая АСИКУДА в программу развития. С системой ASYPM (автоматизированная система измерения производительности) данные интеллектуальные приложения и их эффективное использование являются основой для создания интеллектуальных границ.

Для обеспечения быстрого и безопасного перемещения людей и товаров, технология, используемая в фоновом режиме. SYDONIA World и ASYPM используют AES-128, расширенный стандарт шифрования данных, известный своей надежностью и включенный в стандарт ISO18033-3, спецификацию шифрования данных, которая, как известно, является надежной и включена в стандарт ISO 18033-3. Кроме того, все авторизованные пользователи имеют личный кабинет с доступом к конкретным документам и операциям, которые им необходимы – не более и не менее. Системы также предлагают отслеживать операции для определения места, времени и субъекта операции. Прибыль также подразумевается в ASYCUDA World благодаря своему вычислительному Модулю, который предлагает различные платежные функции (оплата наличными/чеком, кредитный счет и счета предоплаты), управление гарантиями и формирование бухгалтерской отчетности среди прочего.

Данные-это своего рода новое золото. Извлечение данных, их анализ, обработка статистики и отчетов-это основные возможности современных интеллектуальных устройств. Измерение эффективности является одним из способов выявления практики, поэтому автоматизированные методы количественной оценки могут оказать содействие органам власти в принятии решений в отношении их реформ и,

следовательно, контроля за результатами. ASYPM-это инструмент, который извлекает и обрабатывает данные из ASYCUDA World и генерирует графики и диаграммы для оценки эффективности.

Как упоминалось ранее, АСИКУДА, являясь программой технической поддержки, использует, тестирует и поощряет использование передовых технологий для их применения в торговле и на таможне. С момента своего рождения в 1981 году программой разработано 4 поколения систем автоматизации таможенных процедур с использованием современных и проверенных технологий и протоколов. Автоматизация также означает отказ от использования бумаги, что является одной из наших основных целей и достижений: автоматизация всех процедур и операций для безбумажной среды.

Управление рисками всегда было приоритетом для программы ASYCUDA World. Модуль называется "Селективность". Он состоит из критериев (созданных таможней), которые представляют собой инструкции по контролю содержания некоторых полей декларации. Система содержит механизм случайной селективности, направляющая объявление на определенную полосу (красный, желтый или синий). Теперь селективность иак же предусматривает и Манифест. Товары могут быть выбраны для основного или расширенного контроля, прежде чем они придут в пункт назначения. В настоящее время она осуществляется в регионе КАРИКОМ (Карибское сообщество). Более подробная информация об этом содержится в данном бюллетене о грузах по проекту ЮНКТАД-КАРИКОМ ИМПАКС".

Для лучшего понимания концепта внедрения интеллектуальных границ в торговле и приложений ASYCUDA World и ASYPM, мы приглашаем вас ознакомиться с некоторыми достижениями нашей программы. Следует начать с Замбии, где между ЮНКТАД и КОМЕСА было подписано соглашение об осуществлении проектов по упрощению процедур торговли. Затем мы отправимся в Вануату, где был развернут Модуль обработки пассажирской декларации АСИКУДА. Афганистан и Казахстан переходят от стран, не имеющих выхода к морю, к странам, связанных с сушей, благодаря осуществлению трансграничного обмена данными и обеспечению безопасности электронных границ. Затем мы сосредоточимся на развертывании системы в регионе КАРИКОМ где был развернут расширенный модуль Манифеста. Некоторые из показателей ASYPM будут продемонстрированы в качестве примеров, показывающих, как инструмент позволяет измерять производительность на границе. В Западной Африке региональный транзитный Модуль АСИКУДА был запущен в нескольких коридорах. Наконец, мы представим Модуль ASYREC (Automated System for Customs Relief Emergency Consignments), разработанный совместно с УКГД, и его согласование с SMART borders (Умные границы).

Последняя страница содержит биографию 3 наших сотрудников команды АСИКУДА. Мы приглашаем вас отправить любые комментарии, которые вам могут понадобиться [asycuda@unctad.org](mailto:asycuda@unctad.org). вы также можете следить за нами на нашем официальном твиттере: [@AsycudaProgram](https://twitter.com/AsycudaProgram).

Программа АСИКУДА,  
Отдел технологии и логистики,  
Женева, Август 2019 Года

## UNCTAD-COMESA Co-delegation Agreement to implement Trade Facilitation Projects

The Secretary General UNCTAD, Dr. Mukhisa Kituyi and the Director of UNCTAD Division on Technology and Logistics, Shamika Sirimanne, were in Lusaka, Zambia, on 24 May 2019 to officially launch the Co-delegation Agreement with COMESA, to implement Trade Facilitation projects in the region. The visit programme included bilateral meetings with the Head of the European Delegation, Ambassador Alessandro Mariani, the Minister of Commerce, Trade and Industry, Hon. Christopher B. YALUMA MP and a courtesy visit to the Zambia Revenue Authority (ZRA).

UNCTAD Secretary General appreciated the EU for funding of the Co-delegation Agreement on customs automation and trade information portals.

Ambassador Mariani expressed overall appreciation of UNCTAD's work and willingness to continue joining efforts aimed at improving trade and trade facilitation in the region. He also mentioned the EU Delegation's openness for possible expansion of the scope of the co-delegation agreement at a later stage once quick wins have been achieved.

Minister of Commerce, Trade and Industry appreciated UNCTAD's support over the years and assured the Government's openness to implement UNCTAD's technical cooperation.

Secretary General referred to UNCTAD's Rapid e-Trade Readiness Assessment for Zambia and ensured UNCTAD's commitment to continuous cooperation and support to Trade and e-Trade initiatives in the country.

Commissioner General ZRA, Mr. Kingsley Chanda, welcomed the UNCTAD Secretary General and in his opening remarks showed appreciation for UNCTAD's support on the implementation of ASYCUDA, as well as for the partnership in the development of MOSES (Mineral Output Statistical Evaluation System), using the ASYCUDA platform. He said that the Government of Zambia has improved reports and controls over the mineral value chain and underlined its capacity of facilitating the export of minerals through the use of technology. Secretary General invited Zambia to showcase MOSES.

UNCTAD Secretary General and COMESA Secretary General, Chileshe Kapwepwe, officially launched the Agreement at the COMESA Headquarters in Lusaka,

Zambia (Picture 1). Under the Agreement, COMESA delegates to UNCTAD the design and development of national and regional Trade Information Portals (TIPs) and the Customs Automation Regional Support Centre (CARSC). The Delegation Agreement is funded by the European Union to COMESA under the 11<sup>th</sup> European Development Fund Trade Facilitation Programme.

The Trade Information Portals will facilitate access to trade information in one platform while the CARSC will support technical and functional training on the ASYCUDAWorld platform, with an overall objective of improving regional skills to use and maintain the system. In addition, CARSC aims at developing ASYCUDA Applications to enhance trade facilitation systems at the national, regional and continental levels.

During her statements, COMESA Secretary General said the co-delegation was based on UNCTAD's experience and expertise in promoting trade facilitation, and capacity in modernizing Customs Administrations, and ASYCUDA being its intellectual property.

In his address, Dr. Kituyi said the engine of regional integration and the deepening integration through trade is largely dependent on the success of COMESA as the regional organization with the largest member states and a very substantial component of the African economy. He said "You are the core and not only of the Tripartite (Free Trade Area) but at the very base of how to develop the architecture and practicalities of Africa's Continental Free Trade Area", while added "In no way are we going to downplay the centrality facilitate in trade, not only as a way of making Africa competitive but also overcoming the particular challenges of landlocked countries on the continent which faces the daunting task in competitively trading with the rest of the world"

In his final remarks, Dr. Kituyi showed UNCTAD's pride to partner with COMESA and its Member States, having carried out substantial work together in the creation and strengthening of National Trade Facilitation Committees, and added "We offer from our expertise and experience backstopping to the trade facilitation subcommittee of COMESA, and I would like to share with the Secretary General our willingness and availability to build on the Co-Delegation Agreement other shared responsibilities".





*Picture 1: UNCTAD Secretary-General Dr Mukhisa Kituyi and his COMESA counterpart Chileshe Kapwepwe in Lusaka, Zambia*

## **Implementation of the ASYCUDA Passenger Processing Module in Vanuatu**

The increasing number of visitors and travelers to Vanuatu has presented economic and development opportunities with increased revenue from tourism and stimulation of job creation. However, these opportunities come with inherent risks. The Department of Customs and Inland Revenue (DCIR) recognizes that compromising between facilitation and security requires a risk-based and technology-driven approach, such as the ASYCUDA Passenger Processing Module (ASYPX), customized to the unique environment of Vanuatu. One of the main reasons to automate the processing of travelers is to be able to collect data electronically that will facilitate statistical analysis and risk management.

On 14 April 2019, 1'326 travelers arrived and departed through the international airports in Port Vila and

Santo. It represents the highest number of air travelers processed in Vanuatu on a single day since the implementation of ASYPX. Since the initial implementation at Bauerfield International Airport in Port Vila on 29 November 2018 (Picture 2), ASYPX has been rolled-out to all entry and exit points for air and maritime travel throughout the country.

On 1 December 2017, Vanuatu Customs officers assumed the primary line function of passenger processing at the airports and seaports. Considering that DCIR has used ASYCUDAWorld since July 2017 and has seen the flexibility of its technology platform in extending existing features and creating new ones, DCIR sought UNCTAD's assistance to develop an integrated module that gives a familiar look and feel as the other ASYCUDA modules; hence, reducing the learning curve for the front line officers.

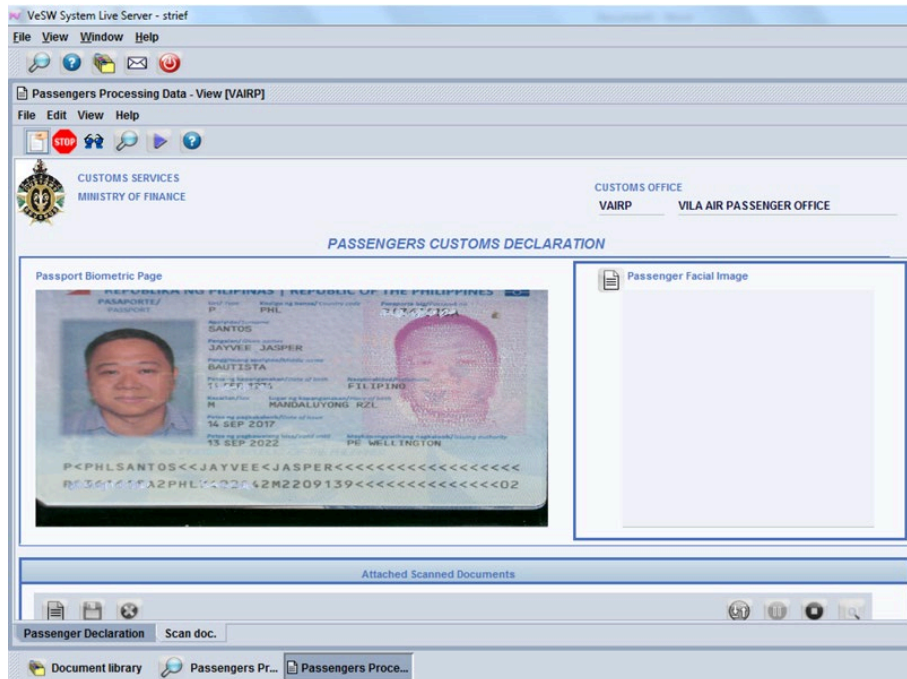


Picture 2: Customs Officer using ASYPX at Bauerfield International Airport

ASYPX is a bespoke module that was designed and developed with input from the Australian Department of Home Affairs (Immigration) to mitigate the impact on DCIR of this new role of facilitating legitimate travelers and managing risks. It features a main Passenger Processing form (Pictures 3 & 4) that automatically captures the

traveler biodata from the machine-readable zone (MRZ) when the passport is scanned and minimizes data capture for the Customs officer. Like other modern border management systems, ASYPX supports peripheral devices, such as passport scanners and webcams, to store scanned copies of the passport and arrival/departure cards and photos.

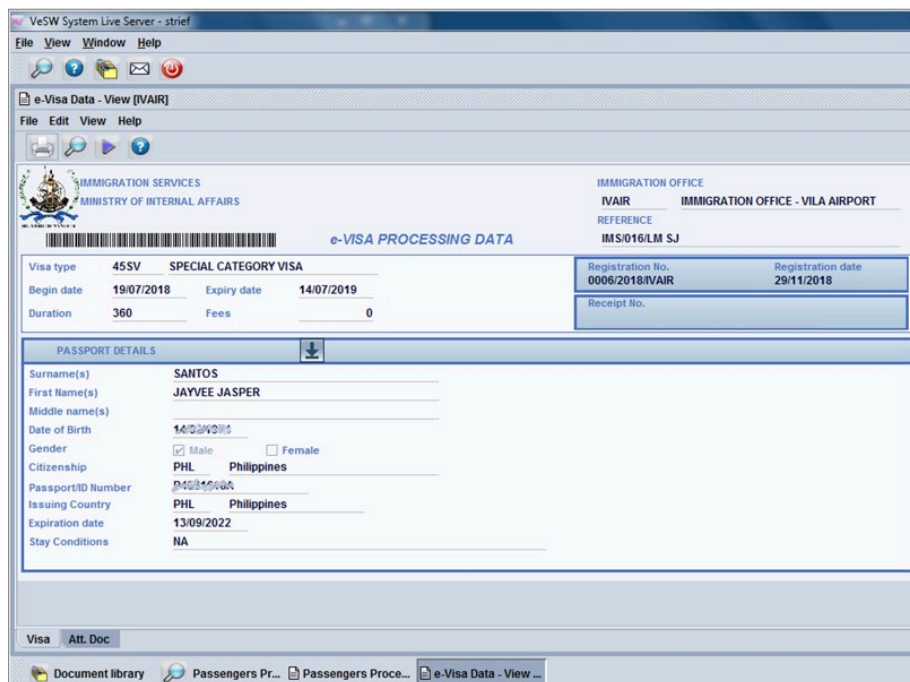
Picture 3 : Passenger Data scanned from passport and integrated within the ASYPX Passenger Processing Form



Picture 4: Passport scan within the ASYPX Passenger Processing Form

Depending on their nationality or purpose, some travelers require a valid visa to enter Vanuatu. The Vanuatu Immigration Service (VIS) processes these visa applications and uploads the granted visas in ASYPX prior to the arrival of the traveler. The approved visas are automatically matched when the

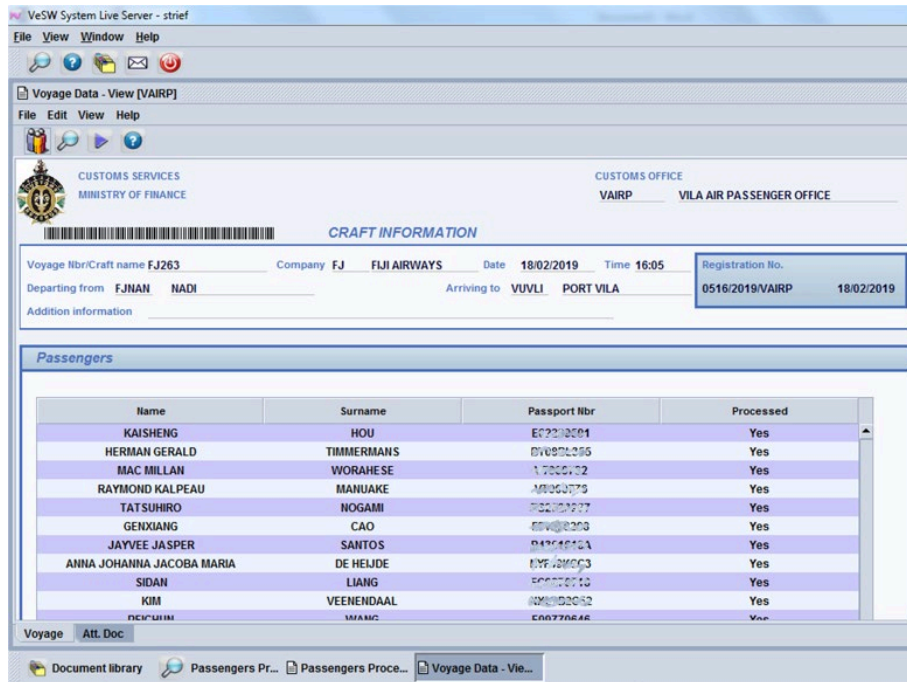
passport is scanned (Picture 5). VIS will embark on a computerization project to aid and automate their processes. In the meantime, VIS is now able to generate reports on the number and types of visas approved to specific persons or nationalities.



Picture 5: ASYPX e-Visa Data

ASYPX features the Flight/Voyage Details form designed to accept Advance Passenger Information (API). DCIR and VIS continue to discuss with the airlines operating in Vanuatu to submit the API electronically. In the interim, a flight or a voyage is created in ASYPX for each arriving or departing

aircraft or vessel, and traveler data are automatically added to the voyage each time a passenger is processed (Picture 6). The form can also be extended to accept Passenger Name Record (PNR) when the electronic submission of API is implemented.



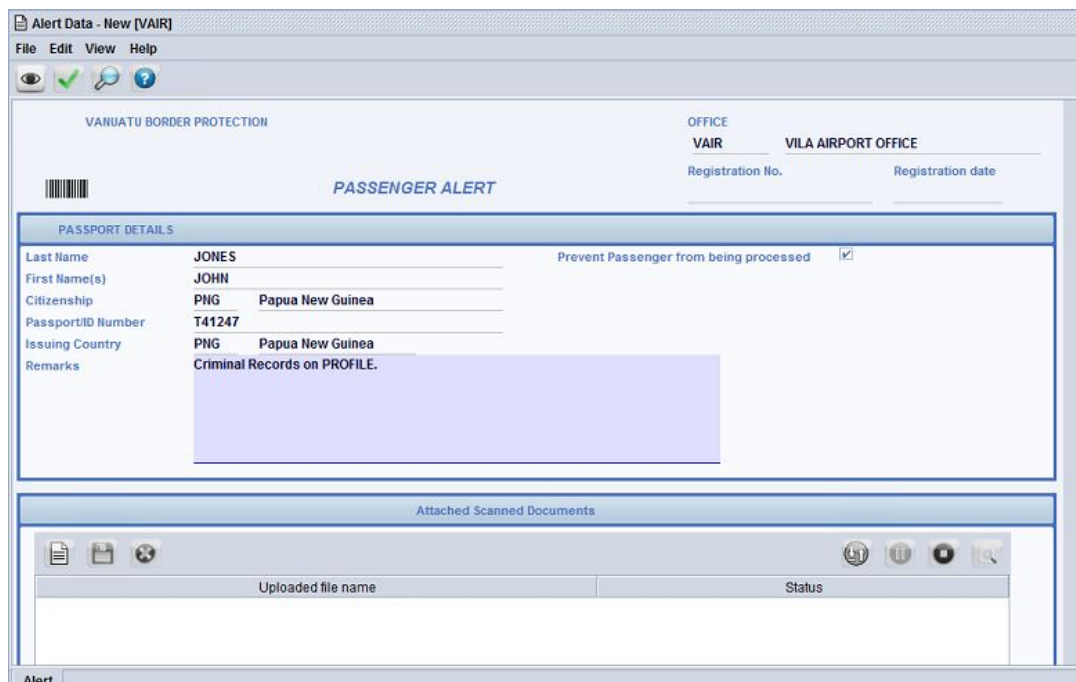
Picture 6: Flight/Voyage Details on ASYPX

Another main reason for developing and implementing ASYPX is information sharing among the different border and law enforcement agencies. Indeed, from February 2019, the Vanuatu National Statistics Office, the Financial Intelligence Unit, the Police Force, and the Department of Tourism (picture 7) have been trained and granted access to a number of reports in ASYPX that provide data on traveler arrivals and departures, historical flight

information, and passenger movement history. Discussions have been initiated to link ASYPX to the Interpol system used by the Police to target persons of interest to further enhance the security capability of primary line agencies. Profiles generated from the reports can then be fed in the Alert Data of ASYPX to target persons of interest when they are processed on arrival or at departure (Picture 8).



Picture 7: Passenger Processing Stakeholders linked together with ASYPX



Picture 8: ASYPX Alert Data e-Document

Mr. Jeffrey Markson, Vanuatu Immigration Director, stated during the 2019 Pacific Immigration Development Community (PIDC) Regular Annual Meeting held in Rarotonga, Cook Islands, that the ASYCUDA Passenger Processing Module

(ASYPX) was a cost-effective solution tailored to meet the needs of both customs and immigration departments and allowed the compilation and analysis of traveler data in a timely manner.

## Secure e-Borders in Kazakhstan

Secure e-Borders were implemented in Kazakhstan in 2017. The ASYCUDA e-borders package was the first important component of the ASYCUDA-based ASTANA-1 integrated information system. It was launched by the State Revenue Committee (SRC) of Kazakhstan on 1 October 2017 within the joint UNCTAD-SRC project, aiming at implementing the Presidential national strategy “100 Concrete Steps”. Implementing Secure e-Borders addressed challenges in Kazakhstan, the biggest landlocked country in the world, through:

- increasing the use of advance electronic information to facilitate the pre-arrival processing and expedite the release of goods upon arrival;
- reducing the number of documents and eliminating redundant information required for the purpose of opening of transit;
- increasing effectiveness of Customs controls performed at the border;
- improving coordination with other government agencies in respect of border controls by using a single automated system for the collection, dissemination and integration of all information and data related to cross-border trade;
- assisting traders to easily comply with relevant legal requirements while ensuring an adequate degree of controls.

The efficiency and effectiveness of border clearance processes have been improved by introducing the fully electronic and interoperable paperless environment of ASTANA-1 and automating the formalities related to the entry of goods and means of transport into the Eurasian Economic Union customs territory by road and rail. The e-borders introduction has involved the large-scale business transformation to 100% End-to-End electronic processing in the single data pipeline: electronic Pre-arrival Information (standard or simplified), electronic Transit, Temporary Admission of vehicle, electronic Temporary Storage Document, management of digital images of supporting documents, re-use of data and automatic reconciliation for seamless flow of information.

The ASTANA-1 “Secure e-Borders” has improved balance between trade facilitation and control through: integrations with specialized equipment to receive and process data regarding results of technical controls (e.g. e-GATE/ANPR, Weighbridge, X-Ray/Radiation equipment, and surveillance cameras), improved coordination with other border agencies in respect of controls and information exchange, integrations with OGAs to facilitate interventions by other Border Agencies, increased effectiveness of Customs controls by

application of risk management techniques at different stages (e.g. pre-arrival stage, upon arrival/presentation etc.) and reduced number of controls.

The automatic exchange of information is secured both at the national, regional and international levels with the National Railway Company, the International Road Union, the Eurasian Economic Union members and with other Customs Administrations like Uzbekistan.

The “Secure e-Borders” are assisting traders to easily comply with relevant legal requirements via internal or external email alerts and notifications about the status of documents during the movement as well as notifications on mandatory documents to be presented upon arrival (like application of non-tariff measures) and possible interventions to be performed by other controlling agencies. At the same time, the system allows a better monitoring and supervision of customs procedures to minimize fraud and protect financial and economic interests through automatic notifications and alerts (control of transit arrival and temporary time-limits etc.).

The UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) reported that more than 50% of transit time is wasted at border crossing

points. In 2018, after the national implementation of ASYCUDAWorld, the average time for transit clearance by customs went down to 50 minutes. The First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Alikhan Smailov, added that “comparing to last year [2017], imports have increased by 14% and exports by 30%. This is all due to the introduction of the ASTANA-1 System based on ASYCUDAWorld”. Furthermore, since the implementation of the ASYCUDA Valuation Control module and its identification of underestimated values, about 1 billion KZT was additionally charged.

The next important tasks of UNCTAD and SRC collaboration will be the implementation of export data exchange with China and integration of ASTANA-1 with the “e-Freight” system, based on IATA standards, which will provide a significant business value to customs management in terms of mitigating safety and security risks in supply chains, ensuring speed and efficiency in the clearance process for increasing volume of cross-border transactions. The objective is to improve regional connectivity potentially decreases the cost of trade and to support Kazakhstan in becoming a land-linked country.



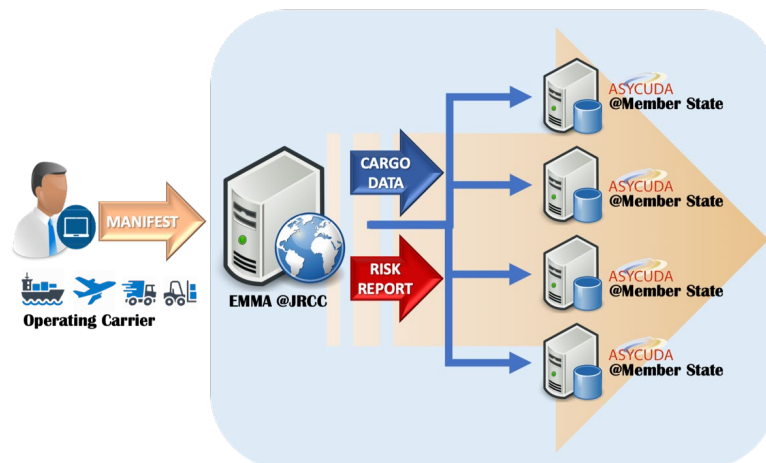
Picture 9: Nur Zholy checkpoint at border of Kazakhstan and China

## UNCTAD - CARICOM IMPACS Project Advance Cargo Information System (ACIS)

UNCTAD signed a project agreement for the implementation of an Advance Cargo Information System (ACIS) which started in February 2018. The CARICOM Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS), as beneficiary of the agreement, chose the ASYCUDA platform as the most suitable option to achieve a timely, effective and secure electronic trade data exchange mechanism among fifteen participating<sup>1</sup> CARICOM member countries. The project is funded under the 10<sup>th</sup> European Development Fund Crime and Security Cooperation Programme.

ACIS aims at providing a solution to enable Customs Administration of member countries to potentially improve cargo reporting compliance and overall security in the region. In order to achieve that objective, ACIS has adopted a single dataset specification to be used for any cargo destined to or

originating from a port within the CARICOM member countries. This synergy was made possible through the harmonization of customs legislation with regards to cargo reporting. The legislation requires all cargo operators to electronically submit manifest data via the ACIS Portal hosted by IMPACS. The portal, through its Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) interfaces with the member countries customs management systems of whom 14 out of 15 runs ASYCUDAWorld, seamlessly routes the information to the intended customs (Picture 10). Thanks to the collation of manifest data, IMPACS is able to, within ACIS, leverage computing technologies to quickly detect and disseminate national and regional security threats through an efficient process of pre-arrival screening of cargo data points, thus improving border security throughout the Caribbean.



Picture 10: Electronic submission of manifests and electronic data exchange with member countries

ACIS which was named Electronic Manifest Management ASYCUDA (EMMA), went into production on May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2019 with the Grenada Customs administration who was the first member country to align its Customs legislation with the ACIS requirements. Grenada was closely followed by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines on May 16<sup>th</sup>, Antigua and Barbuda on June 10<sup>th</sup> and The Commonwealth of Dominica on June 26<sup>th</sup>. Under the current phase, the four countries submit all cargo manifests to EMMA. Upon receipt of the manifest, EMMA runs the risk assessment process and outputs

a risk assessment report that is automatically sent to the Customs administration who submitted the manifest and also presents IMPACS with a similar report via EMMA's Web Portal.

Once a cargo manifest is sent through the ACIS Portal and the recipient Customs Administration confirms registration, EMMA runs an automated risk assessment to identify shipments that may represent a threat according to configured risk criteria. The Risk Assessment Report generated is forwarded to the Customs Administration identifying all detected risks and risk levels

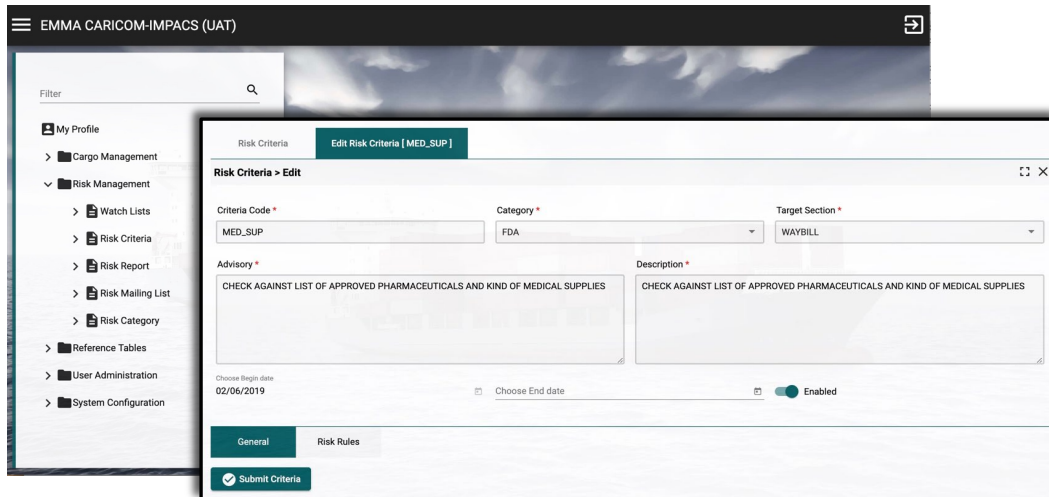
<sup>1</sup> The participating Member Countries are Antigua & Barbuda, Bahamas (non-ASYCUDA), Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica,

Montserrat, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago

according to the information in the manifest and each of the waybills contained therein.

The Risk Analysts at the IMPACS sub-agency, the Joint Regional Communications Center (JRCC), have complete autonomy to build risk criteria, rules and watch-lists (Picture 11), as part of their role in assessing risk and proposing mitigating measures. EMMA's user interface is simple and intuitive when building risk rules, but at the same time robust to

easily create complex conditions when targeting shipments, which may represent risk. Each Customs Administration is capable of identifying the person(s) from within the organization that should be receiving risk reports. It is anticipated that low-risk consignments identified prior to arrival will be processed in a more efficient manner and granted customs clearance quicker upon reaching final destination.

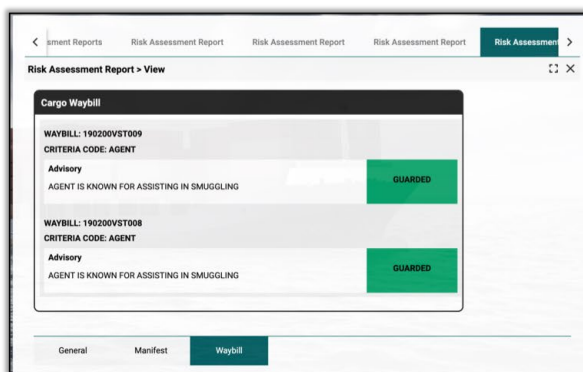
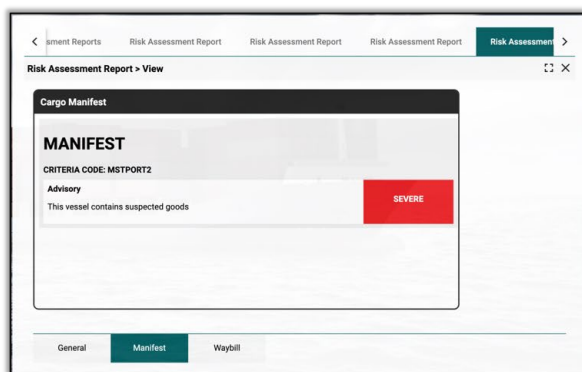
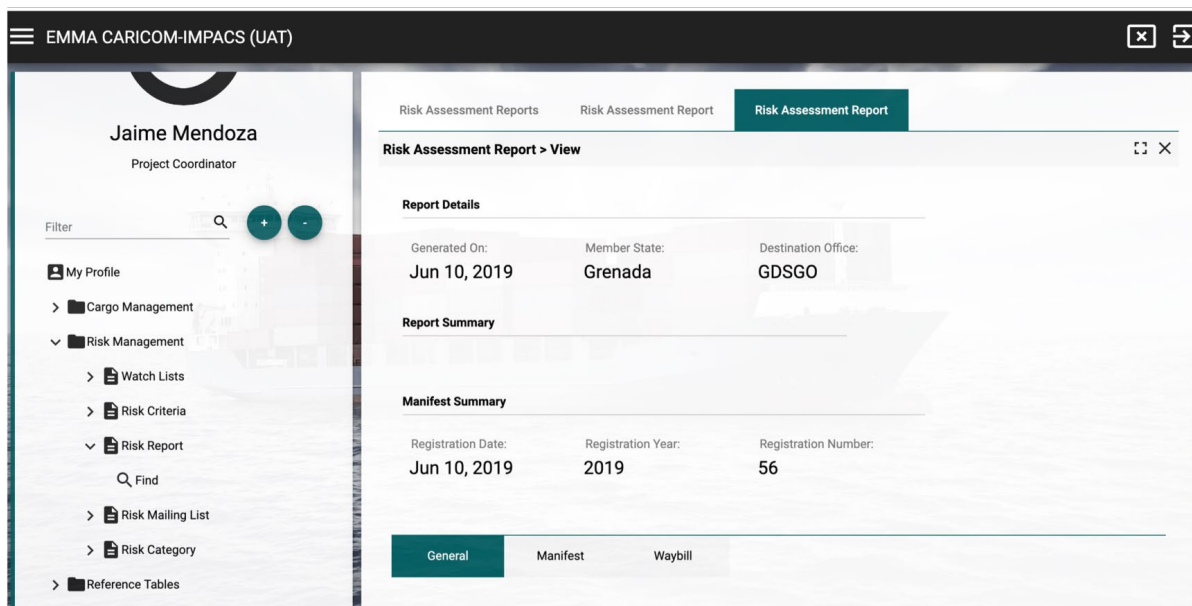


Picture 11: Risk Management Criterion Creation on EMMA

The automated environment will facilitate co-operative relationships between and among participating countries, other Government agencies, and relevant international bodies. It will provide means to maintain and further develop co-operation by way of sharing and exchanging data on security and trade facilitation. The EMMA system will foster greater opportunities to have Customs Administrations systematically exchanging

information and intelligence and using risk assessment and targeting techniques to identify high-risk consignments for law enforcement scrutiny without hindering the free flow of legitimate trade. Picture 12 provides a sample of the risk assessment report which include risk levels identified at the general segment and waybill section of the cargo manifest.





Picture 12: Example of Risk Assessment Report

Taking advantage of the existing technological infrastructure in Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago, EMMA's primary site is hosted at the JRCC's IT infrastructure in Barbados with a secondary/failover site hosted in Trinidad and Tobago at the CARICOM IMPACS headquarters office.

Through the implementation of EMMA, the CARICOM member countries created an enabling

environment that could reduce the cost at the border by removing the need for international cargo carriers to invest in meeting different requirements per member country. It also improves the outcome of data analytics based on the wider range of similar data that is consolidated at a regional level thus making the Customs cargo clearance process more effective.

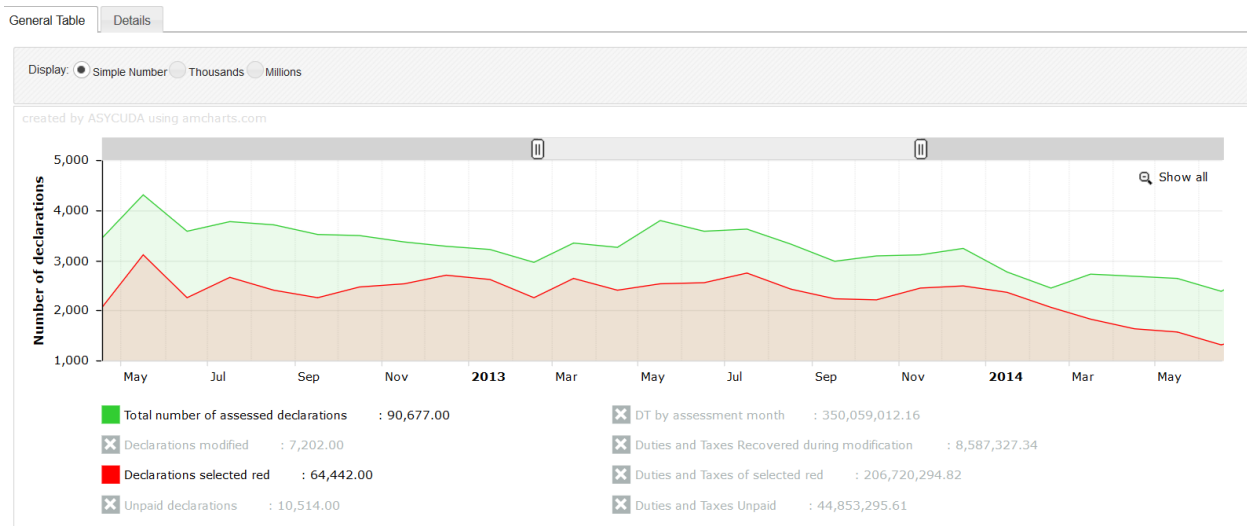
## ASYPM Indicators for SMART Borders

Further to the Memorandum of Understanding signed between WCO and UNCTAD in March 2013, the ASYCUDA SYstem for Performance Measurement (ASYPM) was built using expertise from both organizations. ASYPM is composed of a statistical data warehouse and of 30 performance indicators, as vetted by the WCO. Through the use of the pre-defined indicators, ASYPM allows the Automated measurement of customs operations and provides to Customs management the information in the form of tables with drill-down functions, dynamic graphs, diagrams of live and accurate information extracted from the automated Customs clearance system, ASYCUDAWorld. It ensures:

- **Ease of use.** The system interrogates the database and facilitates data mining for Customs management and offers a 'data and customs procedure' consistency crosscheck capability to Customs management;
- **Availability of data** for studying operational trends and enabling decision-making related to performance measurement and risk management;
- **Identification of staff needing to improve their capacity and performance;**
- **Increased compliance by consignors with Customs requirements** for reducing release times, submitting pre-arrival declarations.

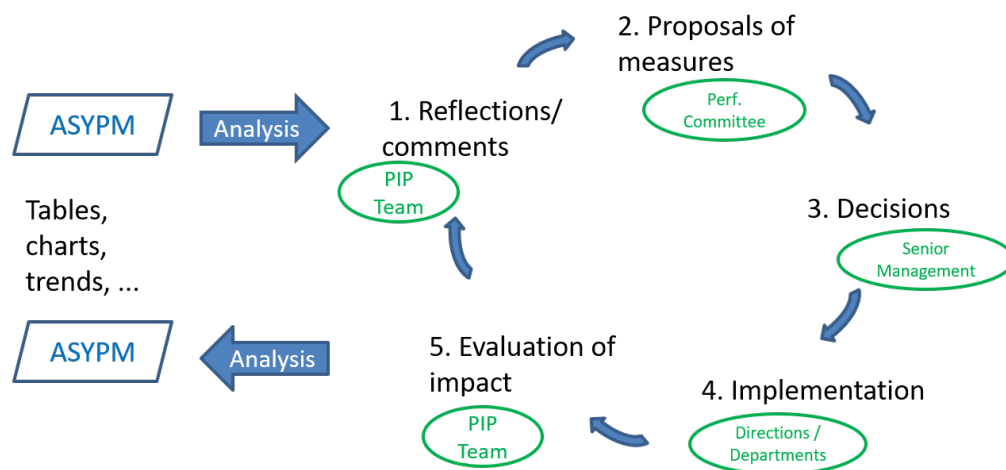
For example, the Liberia Revenue Authority, through the ASYPM Indicator R07 (“Customs activities for enforcement”), reviewed its data and noticed that the number of declarations 1<sup>st</sup>-time selected automatically by the ASYCUDAWorld’s selectivity module for physical examination was high. Consequently, Customs Management took the decision to investigate why this was happening, and

then based on the findings instructed the modification of Selectivity parameters. One notices from the R07 diagram in picture 13 the reduction in declarations in the following months. The process follows a cycle (Picture 14), from data analysis and identification of a situation, taking a decision, implementing it and assessing it through new data analysis.



Picture 13: Number of declarations assessed vs. Number of declarations selected red on ASYPM

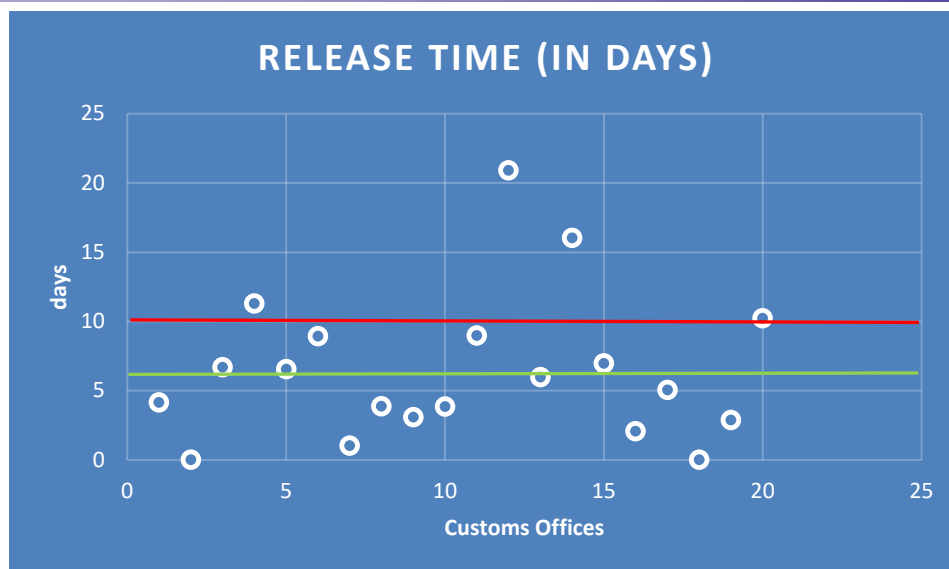
## Cycle of Monthly Performance Review Meetings – Virtuous Circle of Reform



Picture 14: ASYPM Virtuous Circle of Reform

Zambia Revenue Authority, after reviewing time delays through the ASYPM Indicator D02, (“Declaration time delays”) exported the data into Excel and created a scattered diagram (Picture 15). This allowed to see the pattern of delays, then fix minimum and maximum threshold values (respectively in green and red in the graph) creating

a band under which one pointed out offices performing better, and above which one pointed out offices that needed to perform better. Customs Management requested some members of the project implementation team to review processes at the offices above the band, and study those performing under the band.



Picture 15: ASYPM Release Time Indicator Graph

## Project of Interconnection of customs automated systems in ECOWAS

Within the framework of the Programme for Trade and Regional Integration Support (PACIR) in ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States), meetings took place with Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, the European Union, Mali, Senegal, UNCTAD and WCO to discuss the different scenarios and the technical and functional requirements for the implementation of the regional transit. The documents elaborated were presented and adopted by the ECOWAS Member States during the 21<sup>st</sup> Conference of Customs Director Generals of West and Central Africa region in Abidjan, in April 2016.

ECOWAS and UNCTAD signed a project agreement in May 2017 for the implementation of the regional transit between ASYCUDAWorld user-countries, following the PACIR specifications agreed on. In 2018, an agreement was also signed with the World Bank for the deployment of the regional transit module in the pilot corridor Abidjan-Ouagadougou. The ASYCUDAWorld regional transit module was designed and developed by ECOWAS experts with the assistance of ASYCUDA experts who also ensured building regional capacities through technical trainings. The module was then tested, validated and integrated within ASYCUDAWorld. The pilot corridor was launched on 11 February 2019 for some of the economic operators of Burkina Faso and Côte d’Ivoire. In March 2019, the PACIR project was renamed SIGMAT (Regional Customs Network for Transit Trade). Since then, the system was also deployed between Burkina Faso and Togo for

hydrocarbons and between Benin and Niger for all types of goods.

The average delay for processing transit at the border for goods destined to Burkina Faso transiting through Côte d’Ivoire is 1.37 days (approx. 33 hours) day from the implementation of the electronic regional transit until the end of July 2019; with an average of 0.95 days (approx. 23 hours) in July 2019, showing an improved efficiency of the process and the use of the module by the economic operators.

An average of 294 transit documents were registered and validated daily at Gaya border customs office for goods transiting by Benin to arrive to Niger since the implementation of the electronic transit during the first semester of 2019. In terms of revenue, the first semester of 2019 saw an increase of 16% compared to the same period one year before.

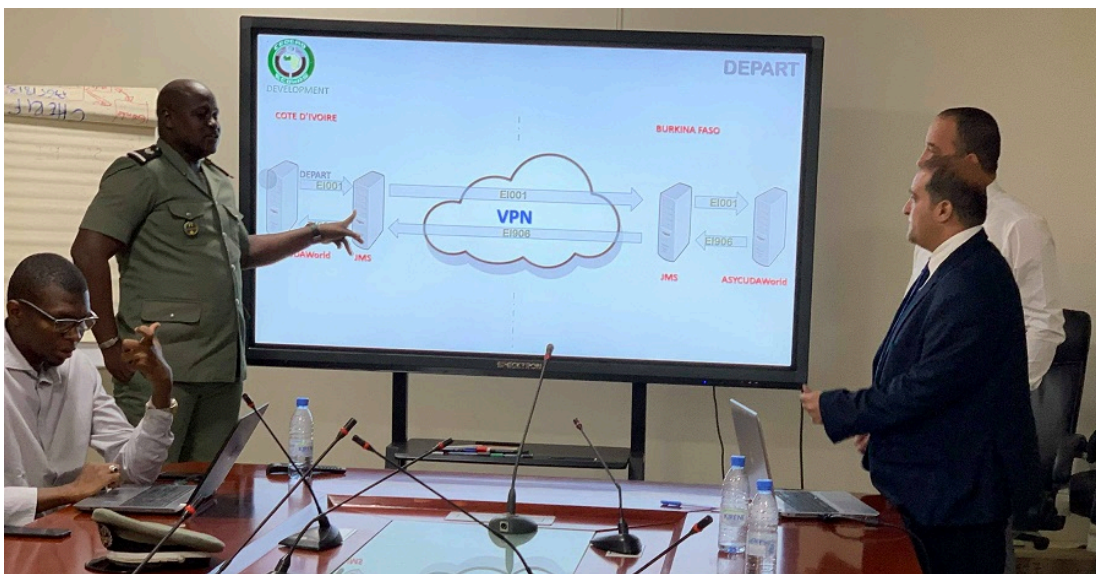
In July, ASYCUDA presented the SIGMAT regional transit solution to ECOWAS Member States and discussed the design and technical and functional specifications for the development of the mobile solution (Pictures 16 & 17).

UNCTAD is currently working with Senegal Customs to assist them in integrating the developments in their automated customs system.

The benefits of such implementation of regional transit ensure reduction of delays and costs, simplification of customs procedures –the same transit declaration is used from the departing country to the final one - and securing revenue.



Picture 16: Presentation of the SIGMAT solution developed by ECOWAS experts with the assistance of ASYCUDA



Picture 17: Discussing the technical specifications of the SIGMAT solution

## SMART Borders for Disaster Relief with ASYREC

The increase of natural or other sudden onset disasters has highlighted the need to improve the efficiency of the international community's contributions to humanitarian operations. OCHA (Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs), in close cooperation with UN agencies and the international community, has initiated several activities aimed at improving some key disaster response tools. One of these initiatives is to ensure application of simplified Customs procedures in order to speed up the delivery of international humanitarian assistance. In this context and taking

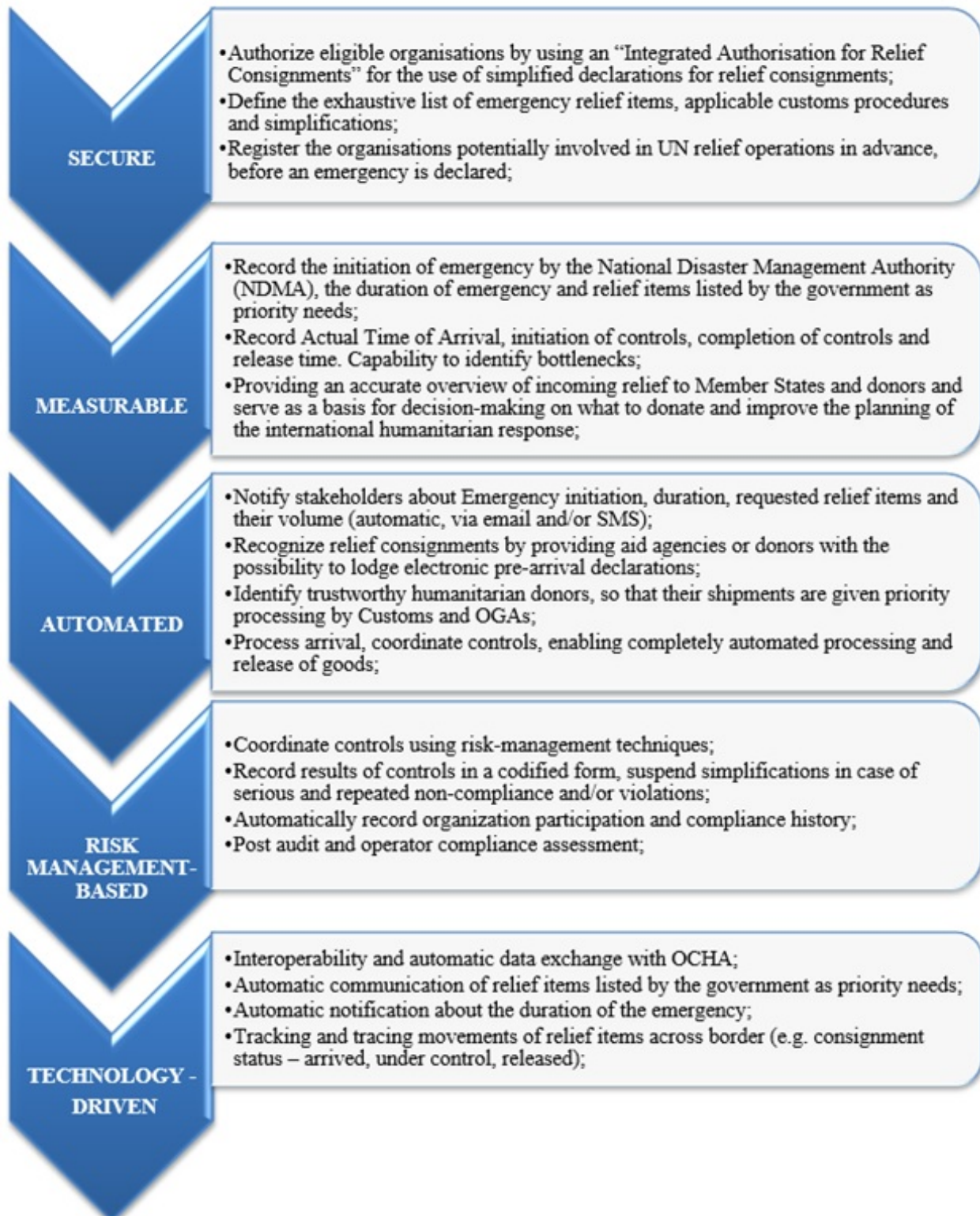
into account that the UNCTAD ASYCUDA system is operational in many disaster and crisis-prone countries, OCHA and UNCTAD have signed an MOU, in early 2014, to enhance their cooperation, in particular, by promoting the automation of simplified customs procedures and processing of international relief in humanitarian emergencies. The collaboration of OCHA and UNCTAD resulted in the development of an additional ASYCUDA module, called ASYREC (Automated System for Customs Relief Emergency Consignments), which is available for both

ASYCUDA- and non-ASYCUDA-user countries. It automates the control and monitoring of relief consignments and possessions of disaster relief personnel. The module can interoperate with any customs IT system. It is automatically activated by the affected country's request/accept of international assistance. Priority needs can be recorded on ASYREC at an early stage and shipments of eligible operators and registered ASYREC end-users are processed with priority in declared emergency cases.

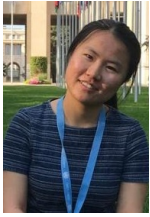
More information on ASYREC is available in our June 2016 Newsletter, including some system screenshots

[https://legacy.asycuda.org/wnfiles/webdtlasycuda2016d1\\_en.pdf](https://legacy.asycuda.org/wnfiles/webdtlasycuda2016d1_en.pdf).

The graph in the next page shows how ASYREC contributes to the implementation of SMART borders for emergency relief of goods.



## Presentation of some ASYCUDA staff



### **Jiayue XU**

ASYCUDA Intern

Geneva, Switzerland

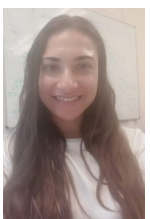
Joined the ASYCUDA Programme in January 2019

“With two bachelor's degrees (Interpreting and Translation & Chinese Language and Literature) obtained during 2012-2016, I did one-year internship as a translator, interpreter, project assistant and coordinator in ADB project office during 2017-2018; after two years of study, now I got the Master of Translation and Interpreting (E-C/C-E Interpreting) while fortunately serving under the blue flag as an intern with ASYCUDA/DTL of UNCTAD since January 2019.

As guiding and enlightening by my supervisor and all colleagues, I became familiar with ASYCUDA works for customs modernization, trade facilitation, more efficiency as well as prosperity for all. As an intern cooperating with project officers, I am delivering on works of 90+ project countries, including collecting and compiling data for ASYCUDAWorld Report, updating the repository and ASYCUDA portal, designing and typesetting case studies, ASYCUDA Compendium and ASYCUDA Strategic Plan, translating selected case studies, assisting E-Commerce Week, assisting the communication with new arrival interns of UNCTAD, etc. Inspired by my colleagues’

prudent, persevering and efficient teamwork, I learned a lot concerning how to put the knowledge into practice professionally and collaboratively. Apart from my daily work, I also attended various UN events. All of those works and events have broadened my professional knowledge in terms of trade, customs, international relations, technical assistance, capacity building, education, environment, poverty reduction, vulnerable groups, rural and urban areas, cultural diversity, human-machine coupling, sustainable development, SDGs, UN and the future.

I am enjoying a great and quality time with ASYCUDA Programme, which will be a quite precious experience in my life. Thanks to all excellent and nice talents of our diversified team with shared values, I have been able to blend into a multicultural working environment. Some friends with other departments or organizations also heaped praise upon our ASYCUDA team. I am still feeling overwhelmed to be amongst all the talented team. Thank your again for a wonderful and thankful time”.



### **Zarina BUGULOVA**

ASYCUDA Programme Consultant

Geneva, Switzerland

Joined the ASYCUDA Programme in July 2017

“I am graduated from Geneva University, LLM in International Economic Law in 2016.

Since the completion of my degree, I have practiced law in various Swiss commercial law firms in the following specialized areas: (tax monitoring; monitoring of the Double Taxation Conventions between countries; Multilateral Convention of the Avoidance of Double Taxation; International Commercial Arbitration) and other legal aspects. I also have experience with regards to the

import/export of fine art objects. One of the most important roles I experienced was managing the close interaction between the Swiss authorities and the foreign customs services. This required a profound knowledge and understanding of the specificity of the work involved, especially from a technical point of view (this included understanding the operational environment, as well).

Within ASYCUDA, I prepare and draft the Agreements concerning the implementation of the

Single Window of Republic of Kazakhstan, prepare and translate technical customs documents related to ASYCUDA Programme, facilitate the preparation and draft the agreements concerning the modernization of Customs Procedures in Central Asian region, perform administrative duties with variety of administrative tasks in the framework of the project in Nur-Sultan, Moldova, Turkmenistan and Afghanistan and establish network of links with Customs administrations and diplomatic missions. I



**Placide KIBOGO**

UN/ASYCUDA Volunteer

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Joined the ASYCUDA Programme in March 2019

“I am Placide KIBOGO from Rwanda. I recently joined UNCTAD as UNV Information Systems officer to support ASYCUDAWorld system. I have been working for Rwanda Revenue Authority for 11 years. I participated in different ICT activities, I was Application and Database Administrator for more than 6 years. I participated as Assistant Project Manager in Electronic Billing Machine project where we have distributed devices to traders all over the country to be used for tax invoices. I was also a technical lead for data warehouse and Business Intelligence project.

am striving to learn new ways of doing things and take on challenges that are out of the comfort zone.

My mother tongue is Russian, and I speak both French and English fluently.

My hobbies include ballet, tennis, swimming, golf, hiking in nature. I also enjoy travelling and learning about different cultures and ways of life.

Last two years I was working for Telecommunication Company where I was in charge of Business Intelligence for the company. My job was to do ETR and make sure all necessary reports and dashboard are available to facilitate the management in their decision making.

I am currently learning the ASYCUDA System, I will soon start supporting the team to fix technical issues and to develop new functionalities according to user requirements to make sure the system is running smoothly.”