



WCO Data Model

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I.

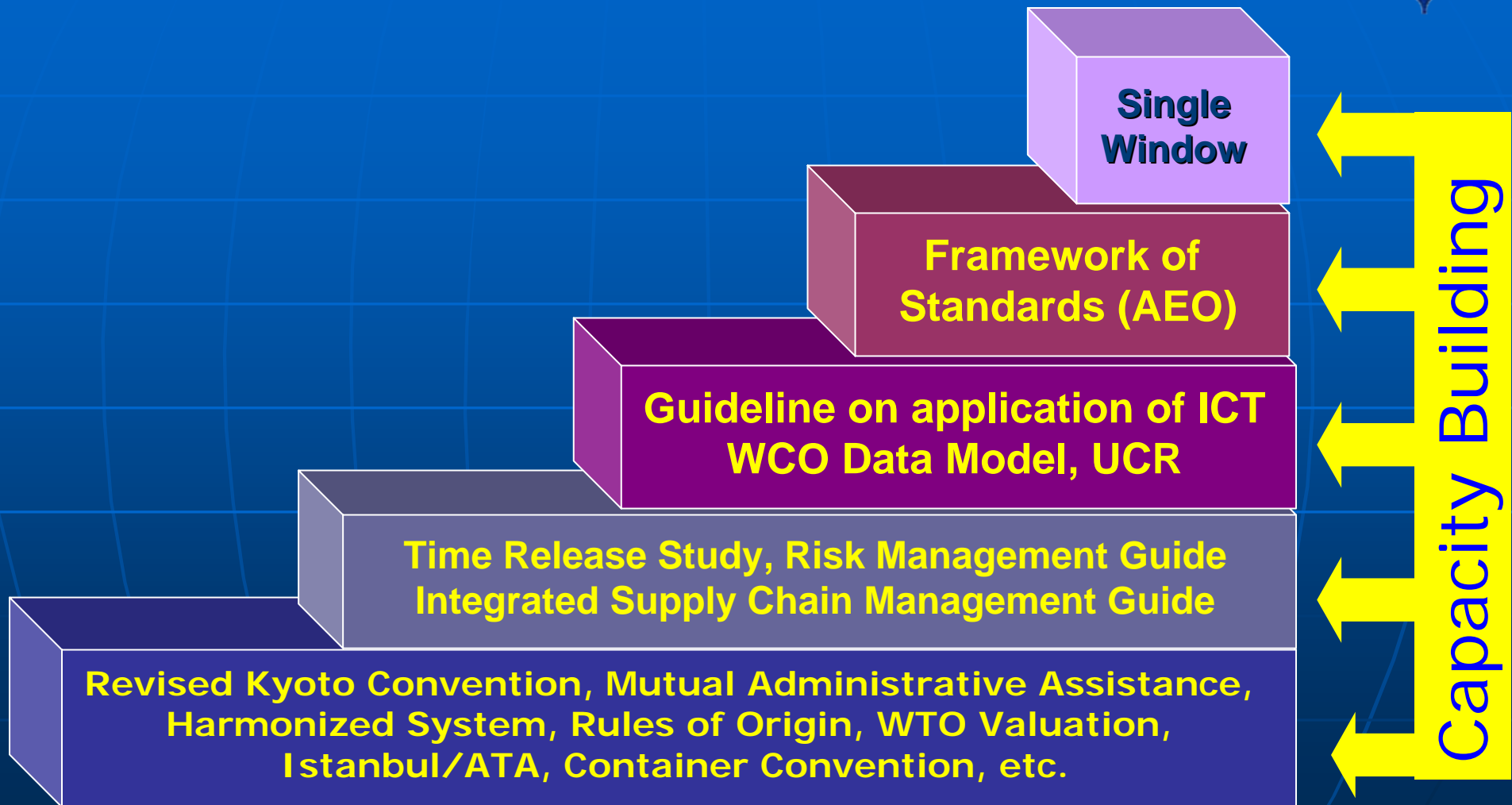
INTRODUCTION

About WCO



- **Customs Co-operation Council**
in Brussels, Belgium, in 1952
- **Independent intergovernmental organization**
- **174 Member Customs administrations covering 98% of world trade**
- **Mission: Efficient and effective Customs**
 - Rule and Standards setting
 - International co-operation, sharing information, Best practices
 - Capacity Building

WCO Tools for TF





II.

BACKGROUND

Background to develop Data Model



- UN/EDIFACT (since 1987) is less popular among Customs administration
- Major Customs administration have started computerization late 70' to early 80' and no compatibility
- Economic Globalization and International Just-in-time production
- Increase in-house international trade

WCO Data Model History



- G7 mandate to simplify and standardize Customs procedures
- Latest G7 version became version 1 of the WCO Customs Data Model (2002)
- Supply chain security requirements → Version 1.1 of the WCO Customs Data Model
- Version 2 of the Customs Data Model has been published end of 2005
- Development of Version 3 Data model June 2005



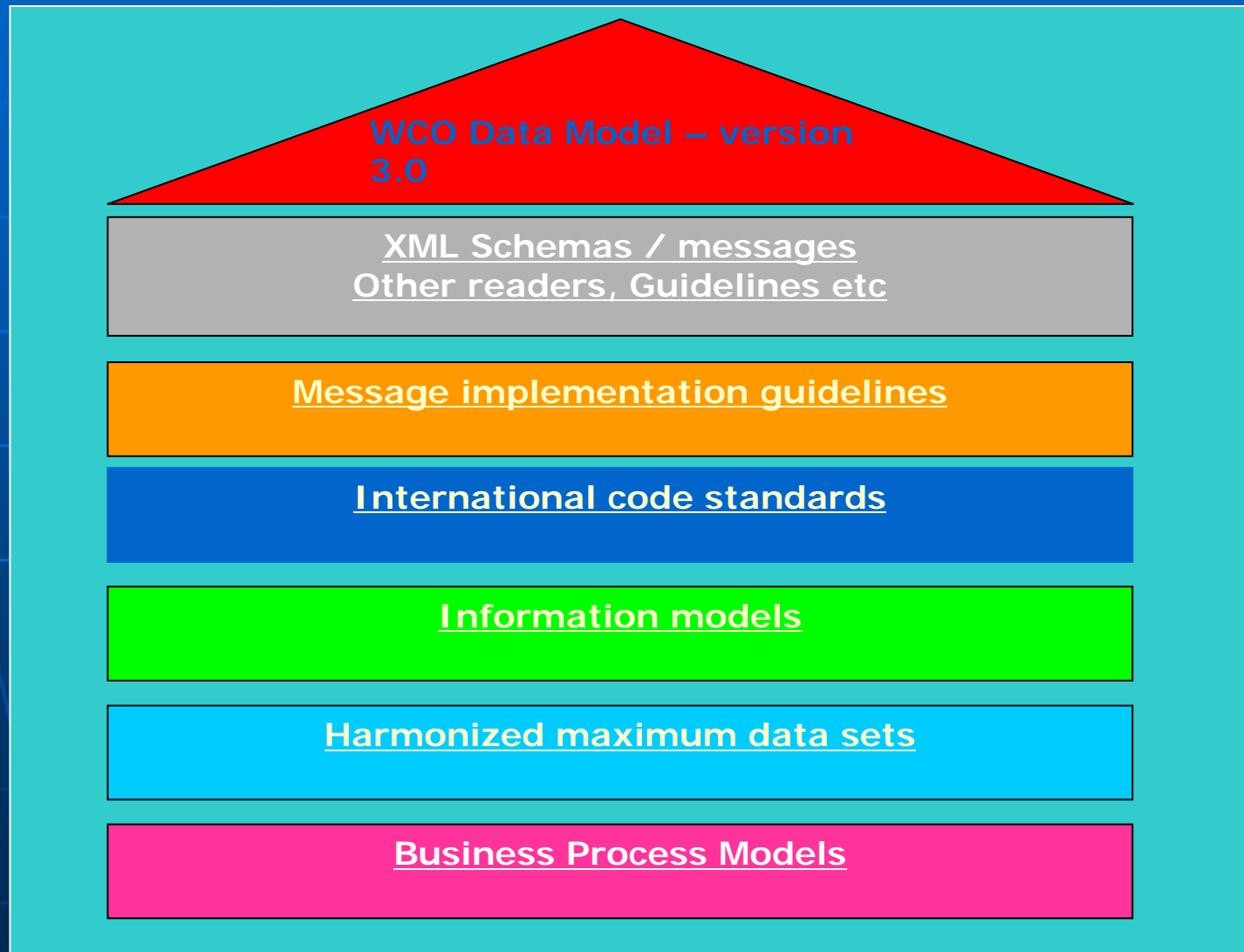
III.

WCO DM

WCO Data Model components



Data Model



The Data Sets



- **Maximum data in 11 data sets – for 11 different procedures – in total 253 450 data elements**
- **Based on the 2005 Edition of the UNTDED**
- **Detailed information about a single data element**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
1	WCO details				Import	Export	Conveyance	Transit	Response	WCO details		UNTDDED Details		DENS	SAFE
2	VCO ID	Name	Definition	Data model classes						Format	Code remarks	UID	Name		
3															
4															
86	149	Conveyance reference number	To identify a journey of a means of transport, for example voyage number, flight number, trip number.	BorderTransportMeans TransitTransportMeans	X	X	X	X		an..17		8028	TransportMeans.Journey.Identifier		X
87	150	Number of containers	Total number of freight containers or similar unit load devices.	BorderTransportMeans			X			n..6		8046	Consignment.TransportEquipment.Quantity		
88	151	Equipment supplier type, coded	Code identifying a type of party that is the supplier of transport equipment.	TransportEquipment	X					n1	EDIFACT codes	8077	TransportEquipment.SupplierPartyType.Code		
89	152	Equipment size and type identification	Code specifying the characteristics, i.e. size and type of a piece of transport	TransportEquipment	X	X	X	X		an..4	ISO, IATA, EDIFACT or user codes	8155	TransportEquipment.Characteristic.Code		X
90	154	Transport equipment loaded status	Code specifying how full a piece of transport equipment is.	TransportEquipment	X	X	X			n1	EDIFACT codes	8169	TransportEquipment.Fullness.Code		
91	156	Departure date and time	Date and time of departure of the means of transport.	BorderTransportMeans TransitDeparture	X	X	X	X		an..17 (CCYYMMDDHHMMSSSS)		2380	Date Or Time Or Period. Text		
92	157	Container legal status indicator	Indication of the container's legal status with respect to the Container Convention.	TransportEquipment	X	X				n1	0 = no, 1 = yes	8193	TransportEquipment.LegalStatus.Code		
93	159	Equipment identification number	Marks (letters and/or numbers) which identify equipment e.g. unit load device.	EquipmentIdentification	X	X	X	X	X	an..17	ISO 6346, IATA	8260	TransportEquipment.Identifier		X
94	161	Previous government procedure	Code specifying the government procedure, if any, which has been applied to the goods prior to the application of a different government procedure.	GovernmentProcedure	X	X				an..7	For Customs: User codes, categorized based on the revised Kyoto Convention.	9033	Customs.PreviousProcedure.Code		
95	162	Arrival confirmation indicator	Indicator that the start date of a customs control is confirmed or not.	Consignment	X					n1	0 = no, 1 = yes	7365	Processed.Indicator.Code		
96	163	Party relationship, indicator	Indication as to the effect of relationship existing between two parties such as financial relationship	CustomsValuation	X	X				n1	0 = no, 1 = yes	7365	Processed.Indicator.Code		
97	164	Type of duty regime, coded	Code specifying a type of duty regime.	DutyTaxFee	X	X				an..3	EDIFACT codes	9213	Duty.Regime.Code		
98	165	Seal number	The identification number of a seal affixed to a piece of transport equipment.	TransportEquipment	X	X	X	X		an..35		9308	TransportEquipment.Seal.Identifier		X

International Code Standards

Examples:

- WCO - The Harmonized System
- ISO 3166 - Country codes
- ISO 4217 - Currency codes
- ISO 6346 - Container codes
- UN/Rec. - No. 5 – Incoterms
- UN/Rec. - No. 16 – UN/LOCODE
- UN/Rec. - No. 20 – Units of measure
- UN/Rec. - No. 28 – Type of means of transport
- Wassenaar codes – Dual use goods

Principles of CDM



- ❑ **Kyoto Data Principles**
 - Maximum set
 - Minimum data requirements
 - better data rather than more data
- ❑ **Maintenance procedures**
 - Strong business justification (reason why data is required to fulfill mission)
 - Required by at least more than one country
- ❑ **Context-, medium- and technology independent**

Scope Version 3.0



- Deferred DMRs from version 2.0
- Customs Transit
- Response messages (not only Customs)
- Ongoing alignment with CEFACCT, UNCTED and to work towards the full engagement of trade/transport
- Review and resolve inconsistencies
- Partner Cross-Border Regulatory Agencies
 - Only processes directly related to the release of goods, means of transport and crew
 - at least health and agriculture (national and international)
 - No license/permit/certificate application/request/approval processes

Data Model, Benefits



- ✓ Enables the various information systems to work together in the most effective way possible
- ✓ Promoting safe and secure borders
- ✓ Offering authorised traders end to end premium procedures
- ✓ Contributing to rapid release
- ✓ Eliminating redundant and repetitive data
- ✓ Reducing the amount of data
- ✓ Reducing compliance costs
- ✓ Promoting greater Customs co-operation

Data Model, Benefits



- ✓ aligned export and import data requirements
- ✓ created a single electronic structure
- ✓ more effective exchange of information between export and import (export information reused at import)
- ✓ includes data requirements of other Cross-Border Regulatory Agencies
 - ↳ Single Window environment
 - ↳ traders to submit information only once

Single Window

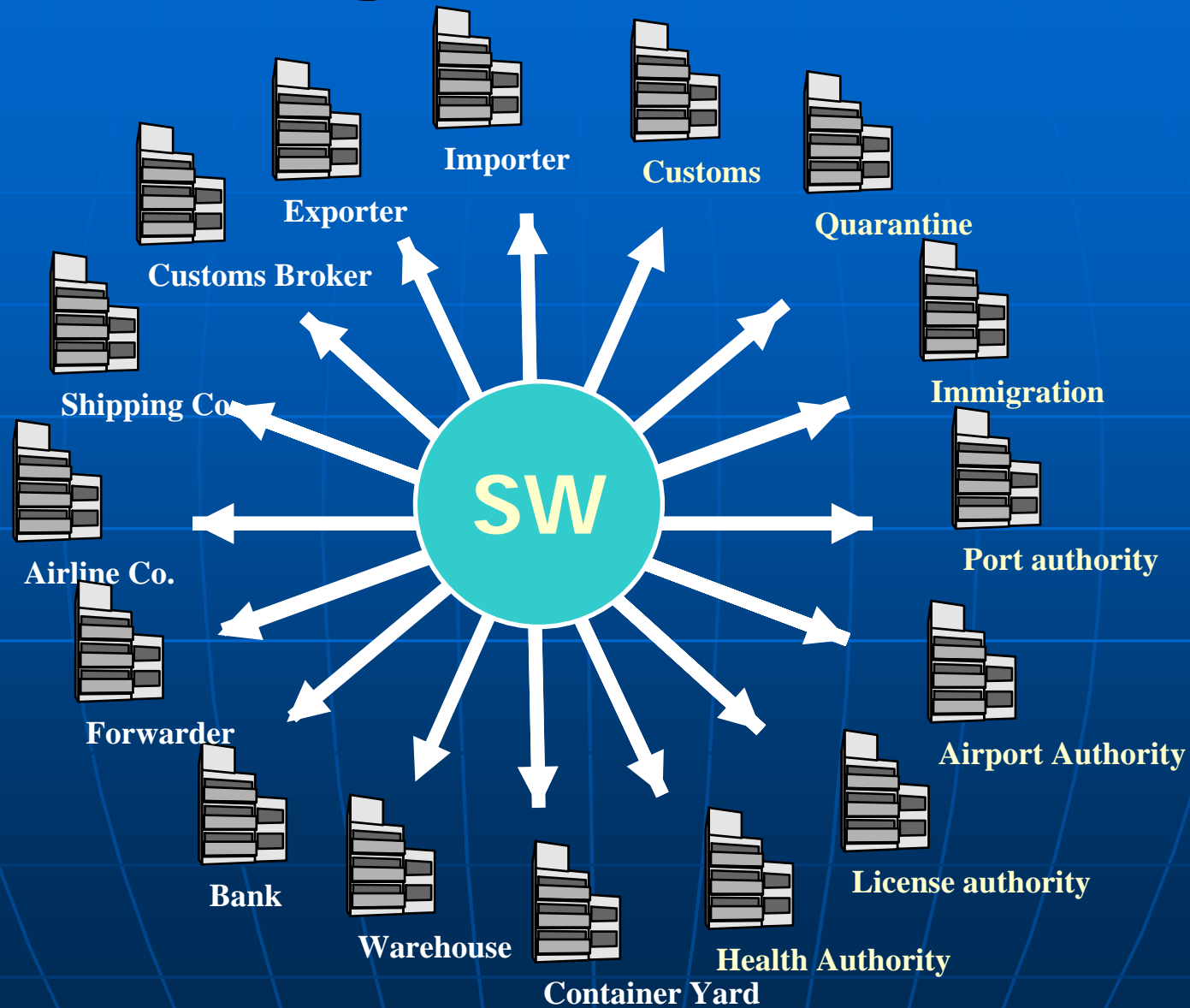
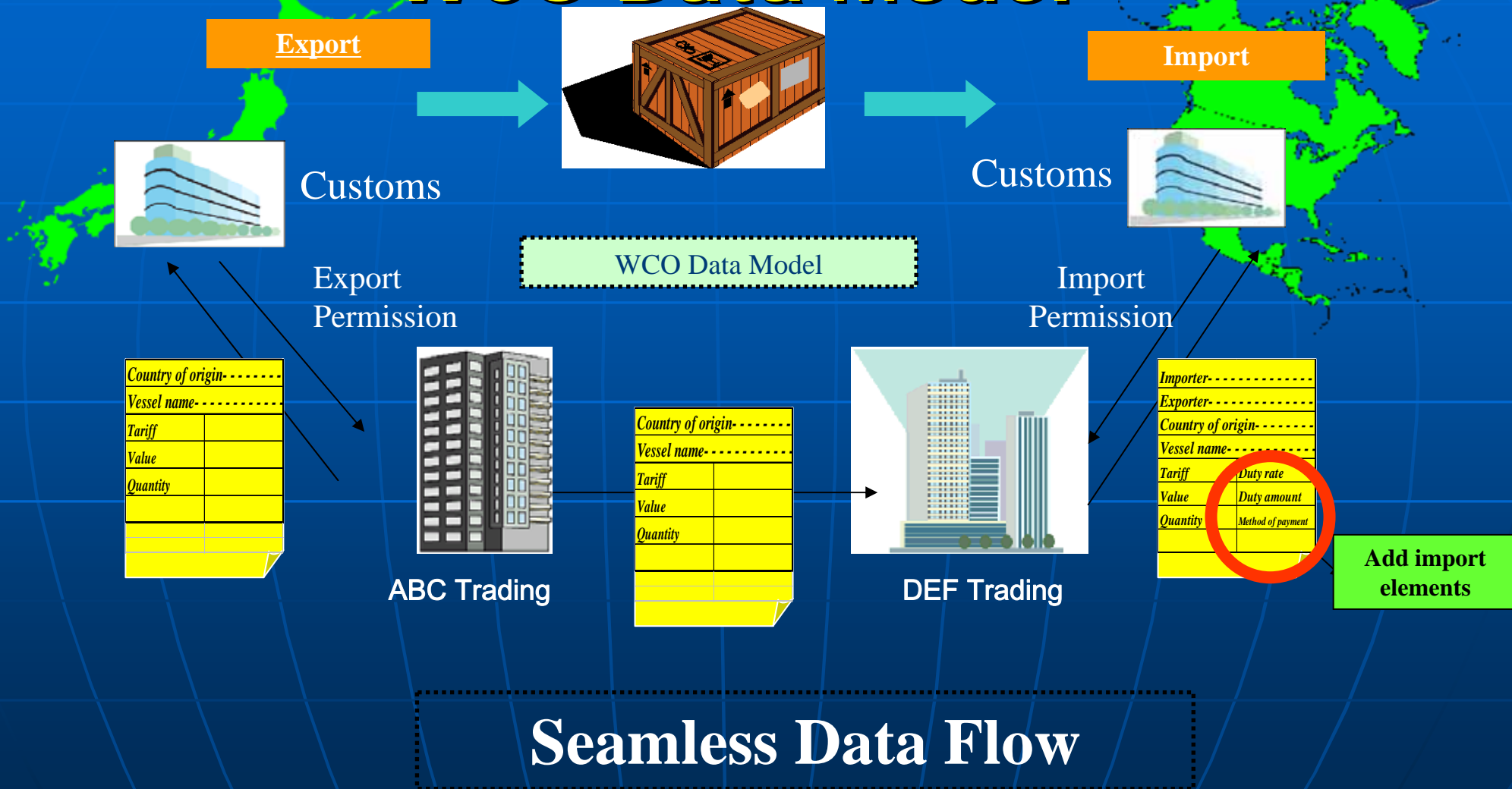


Image of Application of WCO Data Model



UNeDoc VS WCO Data Model

UNeDoc

WCO Data Model

B to B

**Harmonization
between
Two Models**

**G to G
G to B**



THANK YOU

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