Business Process Model for CO interconnectivity

Global Forum on Origin Interconnectivity

3-4 February 2025
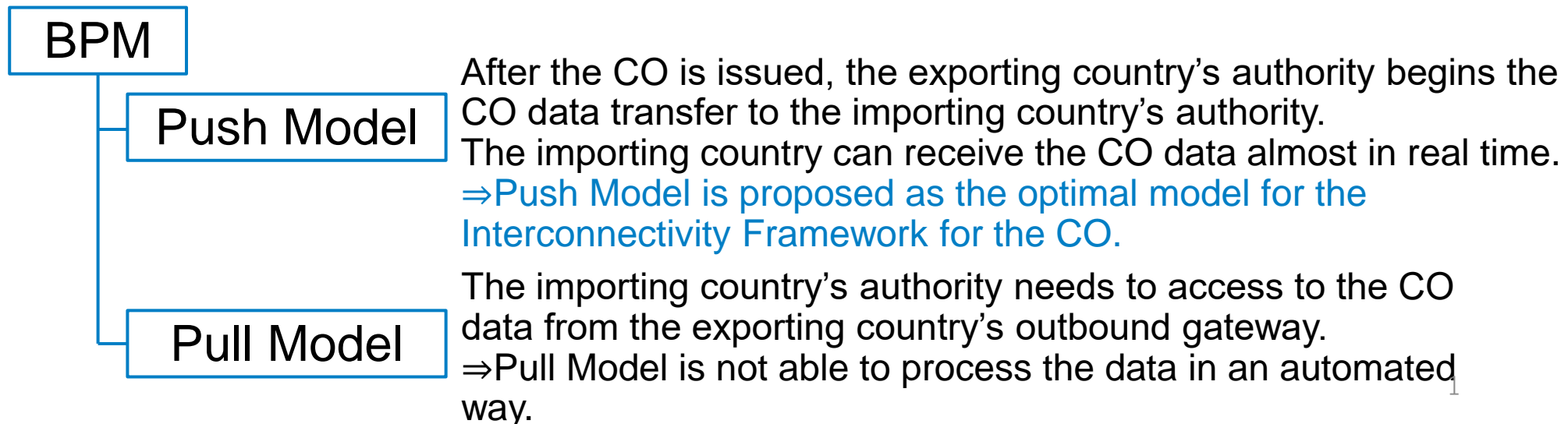
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Business Process Model (BPM) for CO interconnectivity

◆**Overview of BPM**

➢ The BPM describes how data exchange on the interconnectivity system take place in the context of relevant Customs procedures, such as export, transit and import and the broader supply chain processes.

➢ This is intended to contribute to the establishment of a framework for the exchange of data on certificates of origin in each of the Members concerned.
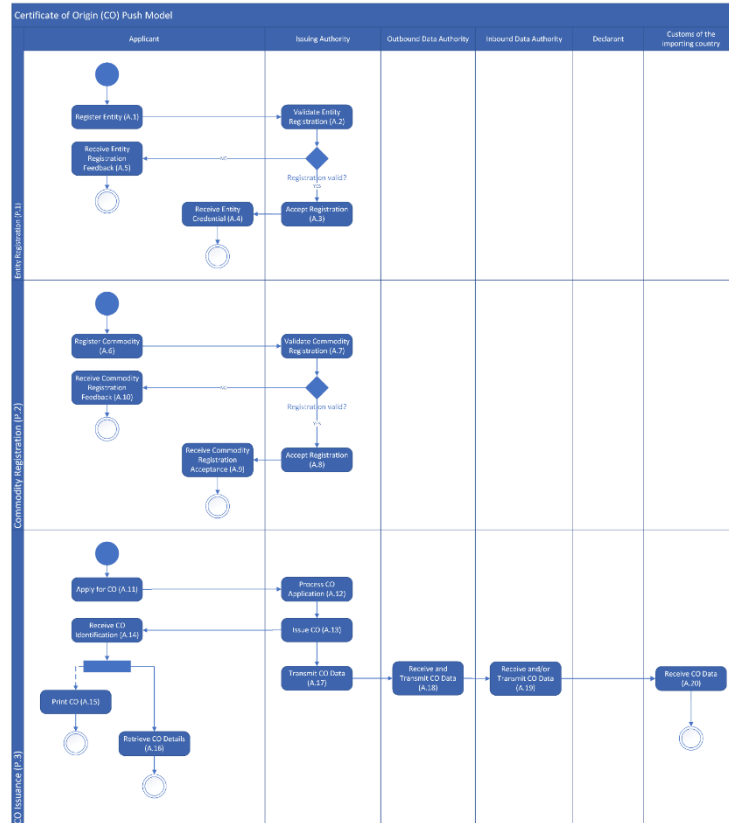
◆**Data exchange model**

BPM

Push Model

After the CO is issued, the exporting country's authority begins the CO data transfer to the importing country's authority.
The importing country can receive the CO data almost in real time.
⇒Push Model is proposed as the optimal model for the Interconnectivity Framework for the CO.

Pull Model

The importing country's authority needs to access to the CO data from the exporting country's outbound gateway.
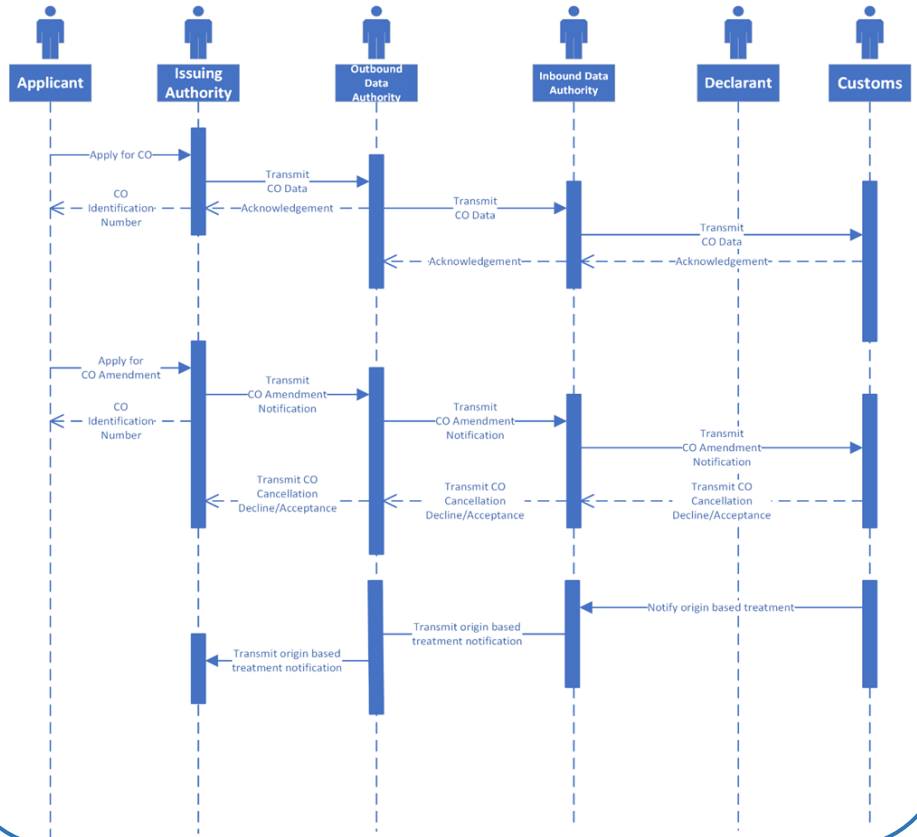⇒Pull Model is not able to process the data in an automated way.

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Business process flow and data exchange sequence

Diagrams are provided to illustrate the flow of actions in each business process and the sequence of data exchange.

Provide a basis for a common understanding between the exporting and importing countries in developing a specific business process model for data exchange between issuing authorities and Customs administrations.
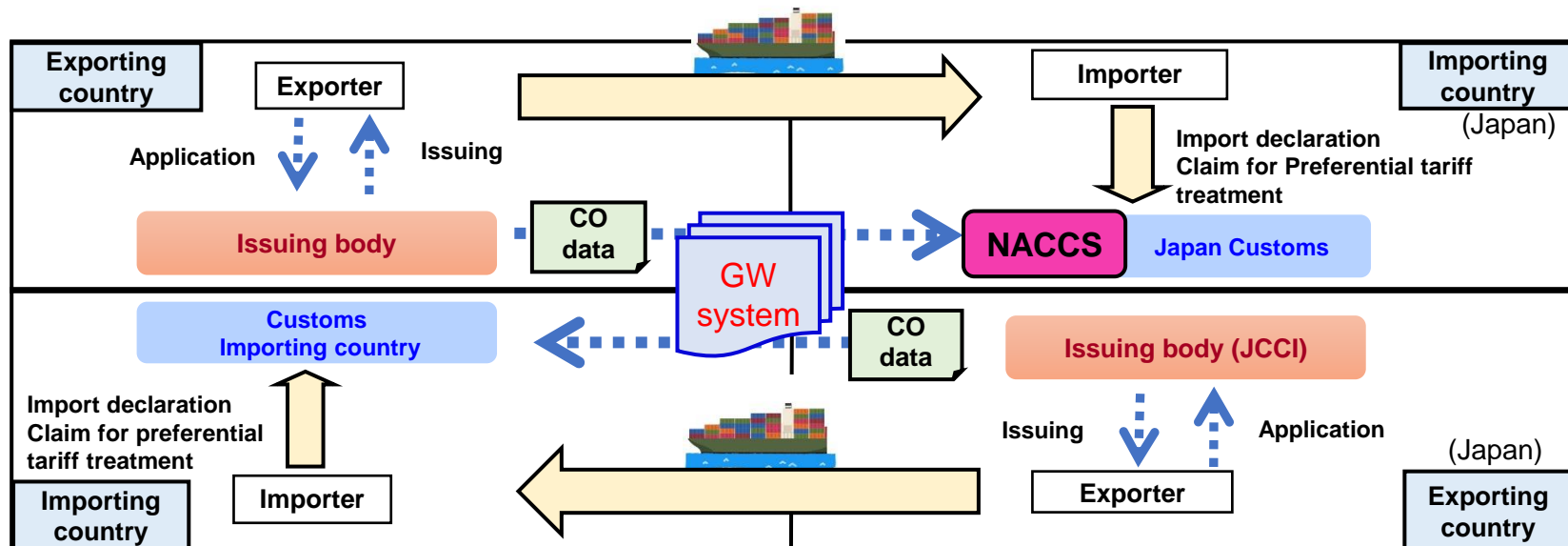
Japan's experience

◆**CO data exchange**:

CO data is delivered directly from the issuing body in the exporting party to the Customs administration in the importing party through electronic system.
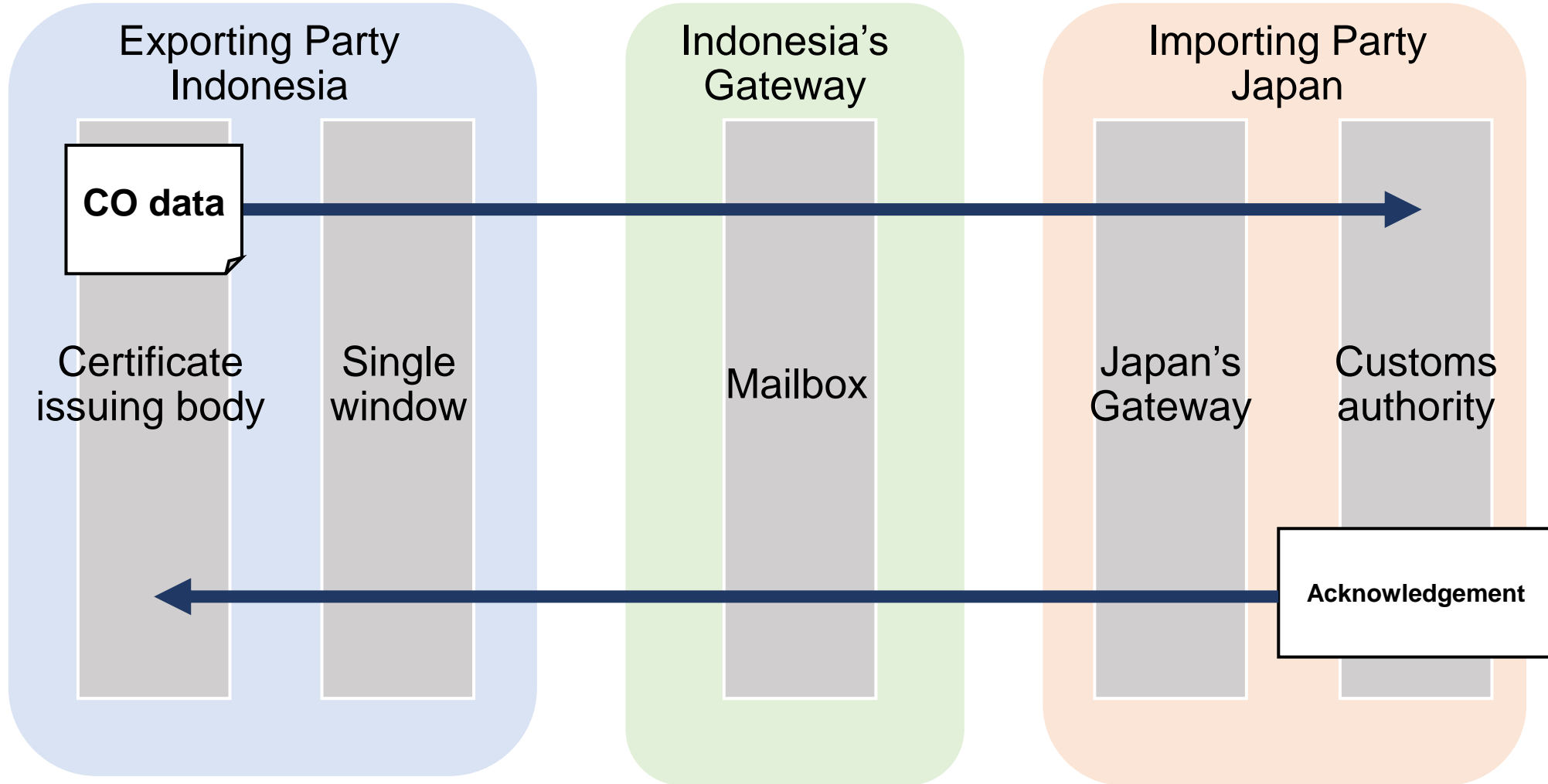
- JP-Indonesia EPA (Jun. 2023~)
- JP-Thailand EPA and AJCEP (under discussion)
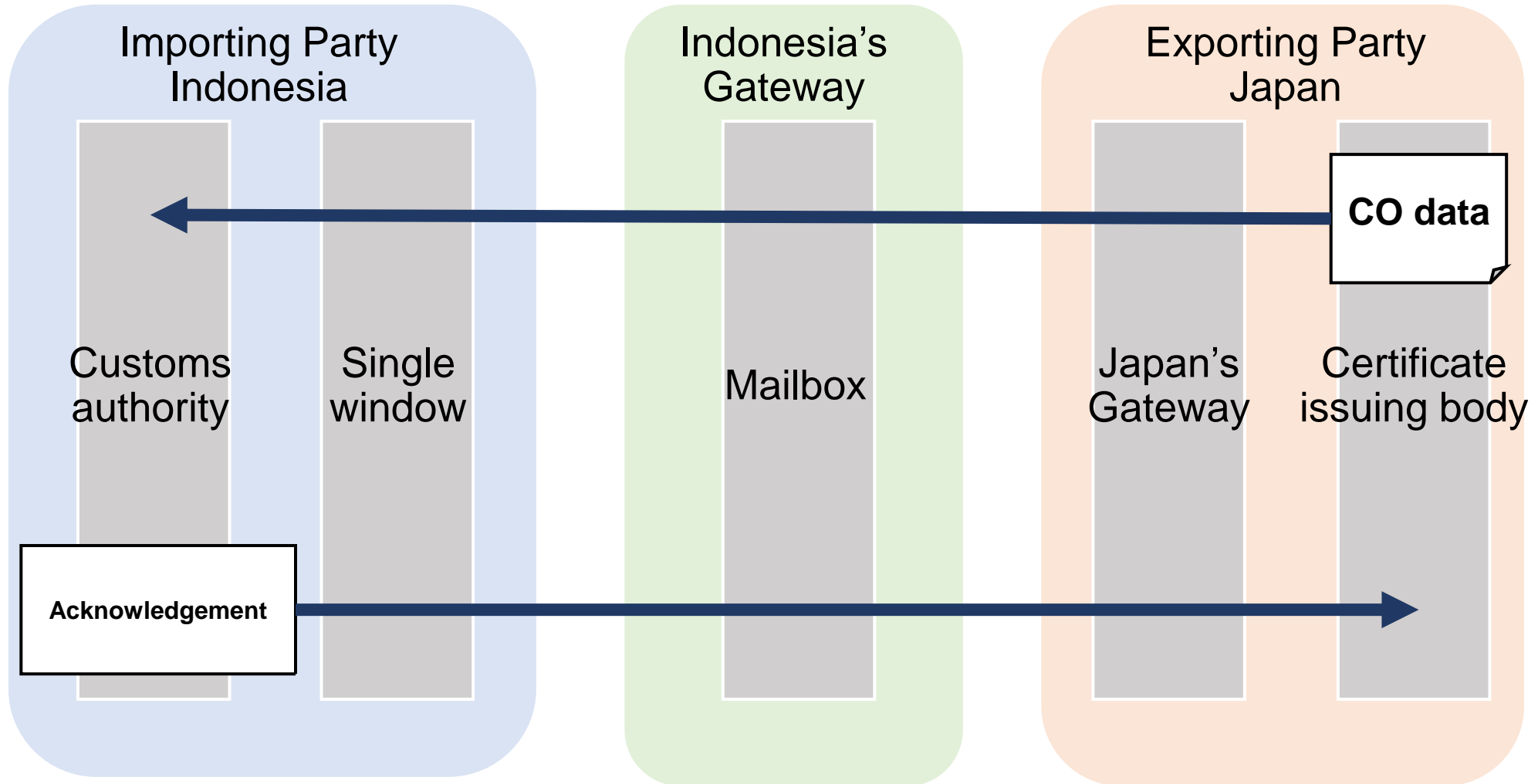
Overview of CO data exchange

Japan-Indonesia EPA CO data exchange

◆**Message flows of the CO data from Indonesia to Japan**

Japan-Indonesia EPA CO data exchange

◆**Message flows of the CO data from Japan to Indonesia**

Advantages and challenges of CO data exchange

◆Advantages

For traders
➢ Exporters do not have to send CO by post, etc., reducing the time and costs of trade.

➢ Importers can easily submit CO data stored in the system by entering certification number and invoice number of the CO data in the import declaration.

For Customs
➢ Authenticity of CO data is ensured.

➢ CO information can be managed in data and used for data analysis, etc.

◆Challenges

Before implementation
➢ A lot of manpower and time is required to implement CO data exchange.
➢ Developing a data exchange system requires considerable cost.

After implementation
➢ Costly to maintain the data exchange system.
➢ If technical problems occur, CO cannot be exchanged smoothly, and traders and customs officials will be confused.

Thank You!

Japan Customs Website: https://customs.go.jp/english/roo/index.htm
Rules of Origin: https://customs.go.jp/roo/english/index.htm

YouTube (Customs Channel):
    http://www.youtube.com/user/mof
Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/Japan.Customs
X (Twitter): https://twitter.com/custom_kun
Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/custom_kun/