
APEC SUB-COMMITTEE ON CUSTOMS PROCEDURES (SCCP)
NINGBO, 19-21 FEBRUARY 2014
REPORT OF THE FIRST MEETING OF 2014

Introduction

1. The APEC Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures (SCCP) held its First Meeting for 2014 from 19-21 February 2014 in Ningbo, China.
2. Delegates from Australia; Brunei Darussalam (Brunei); Canada; Chile; People's Republic of China (China); Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Japan; Republic of Korea (Korea); Malaysia; Mexico; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Peru; Republic of the Philippines (Philippines); The Russian Federation (Russia); Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; The United States of America (United States); Viet Nam; representative from ABAC and APEC Secretariat; invited guests namely representatives from the WCO and Colombia attended the Meeting.
3. Ms. Hu Lan, from the International Cooperation Department, General Administration of China Customs chaired the first Meeting of APEC SCCP.

Agenda Item 1: Opening Remarks by the Director General of International Cooperation Department of General Administration of China Customs

4. On behalf of China Customs, the host of the meeting, Mr. Chen Xiaoying, Director General of International Cooperation Department of General Administration of China Customs, delivered his congratulations on the convening of the 1st Meeting of APEC SCCP and welcome to all delegates and guests. With an overview on the background of the meeting, the challenges facing APEC Customs, and the experiences drawn from SCCP's history, Mr. Chen highlighted the theme of the meeting as "Mutual Recognition, Mutual Assistance and Mutual Sharing (3M) – Advancing Supply Chain Connectivity", proposed to develop a framework for implementing SCCP outcomes based on the theme, and called for member Customs to make greater contributions to economic growth in the region and to achieving the Bogor Goals by 2020.

Agenda Item 2: Briefing on 2014 Priorities

5. Mr. Xia Jingge, Vice APEC Senior Official, briefed the SCCP that the APEC theme for 2014 is "Shaping the Future through Asia-Pacific Partnership" and the three priority areas are "Advancing Regional Economic Integration", "Promoting Innovative Development, Economic Reform and Growth", and "Strengthening

Comprehensive Connectivity and Infrastructure Development”. He called upon members to devote to the development of a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP), to explore new area of growth through innovation and put more efforts to software, hardware and people to people connectivity. He reiterated SCCP’s important and innovative role as well as its remarkable contributions to APEC. Thanks to contributions of SCCP and other sub-fora, 2014 APEC economic leaders’ meeting, he thinks, would produce new results, achieve a breakthrough and add strong momentum to the continuous progress and prosperity for our region.

6. Mr. Alvaro Castro, Program Director from APEC Secretariat, expressed that APEC Secretariat would continue its support to APEC Priorities set for 2014, APEC fora and its economies in different ways, such as assisting in monitoring the working progress of APEC fora, identifying cross-cutting issues, promoting cross-fora collaborations, etc. He also encouraged members to raise topics for APEC research and update the Secretariat on their achievements that should be highlighted.

Agenda Item 3: Comments from CTI Chair

7. Mr. John Larkin, Chair of the Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI), highlighted five main priorities for CTI in 2014, namely: (i) support for the multilateral trading system/WTO; (ii) advancing regional economic integration; (iii) strengthening connectivity and infrastructure development; (iv) regulatory cooperation; (v) contributions of CTI and sub-fora to APEC growth strategy and cross-cutting mandates. He also gave high comments on the creative concept of 3M and wished SCCP could achieve more under its new theme.

Agenda Item 5: Remarks from SCCP Chair

8. The SCCP Chair introduced herself and welcomed delegates.

Agenda Item 6: Adoption of Agenda

9. The draft agenda was adopted with additions of Japan’s presentation on the latest progress on chokepoint 4 under agenda item#10 and US’s briefing on Travel Facilitation and Indonesia’s report on the Emergency Response Travel Facilitation under agenda item#17.

Agenda Item 7: 2013 SCCP Outcome Report

10. **Indonesia** expressed its congratulations on China’s SCCP 2014 chairmanship and extended its support to APEC SCCP 2014 Theme: “Mutual Recognition, Mutual

Assistance and Mutual Sharing: Advancing the Supply Chain Connectivity”. Being aware of the need to further discuss the agenda passed from SCCP 2013, Indonesia also recommended SCCP this year to intensify cross-fora collaboration and to develop a partnership program with business community.

Agenda Item 8: Message from WCO

11. Mr. Toshihiko Osawa, representing the **World Customs Organization (WCO)**, attended the meeting and delivered a remark on WCO’s role in the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation. Mr. Osawa provided an overview of WCO tools and capacity building activities to support the implementation of the Agreement on Trade Facilitation (ATF) and the implementation guidance to assist members’ implementation. A working group for implementing the ATF had also been established in WCO as a focal point for capacity building and technical assistance through the network of Customs experts.

Agenda Item 9: Implementation of WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation

12. **Indonesia** briefed on WTO ATF which was reached at WTO 9th Ministerial Conference in Bali in December 2013.
13. **Australia** as Asia Pacific Regional Vice-Chair expressed its support to the WCO in its role in helping members to implement ATF. **Australia** encouraged the use of current WCO frameworks and tools to avoid duplication of capacity building effort. **Canada** thanked Indonesia for the roundup on WTO ATF, and appreciated WCO’s preparation in implementing the Agreement. Canada also mentioned the importance of donor coordination, sources of funds, and making available Customs experts for capacity building for the ATF implementation. **New Zealand** welcomed the Agreement and expressed its support to WCO’s work and SCCP’s involvement in ATF implementation. **China** appreciated the presentations respectively from Indonesia and WCO, briefed its current preparation for ATF implementation, and suggested SCCP, following up the relevant work of WTO and WCO, to play a key role in helping and guiding APEC member economies, in particular, developing economies in their ATF implementation and include it into SCCP’s future agenda; and developed the technical assistance program based on the needs of member economies. **Japan** emphasized the importance of Customs in domestic coordination with relevant agencies and suggested that APEC members should take a leading initiative in the early adoption, entry into force and implementation of ATF. **Japan** agreed to avoid duplication of efforts in ATF implementation, referring to available tools of WCO, suggested that CAP items be implemented in line with the provision of ATF. **Japan** also suggested that the

role of Customs and WCO in ATF implementation should be mentioned in a Ministerial Statement by APEC Ministers Responsible for trade. **Mexico** thanked Indonesia and WCO for their presentations, agreed on the importance of donors and duplication reduction of capacity building on Trade Facilitation. **The United States** delegate expressed its congratulations on the agreed ATF in Indonesia, thanked WCO for its presentation and its role in supporting the implementation of the Agreement and introduced the preparation that the U.S. had made to implement the Agreement. He also acknowledged the need to avoid duplication in capacity building, and encouraged the WCO to develop and complete the Customs business partnership guidance endorsed by WCO Council (2013) and pledged continued U.S. support for this effort. **WCO** thanked the economies for supporting WCO's work, agreed on avoiding duplication, and wished the economies to promote understanding of WCO among public and private sectors. **The Philippines** thanked Indonesia and WCO for the presentations, recognized the efforts that SCCP has made to facilitate trade, and agreed that SCCP should support member economies in domestic implementation of ATF. **Chinese Taipei** appreciated the presentation by Indonesia and WCO and introduced its effort to implement the Agreement and willingness to contribute to trade facilitation.

Agenda Item 10: Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework

14. Regarding the Chokepoint 8 diagnostic report, **Chile** updated the SCCP on the additions of references and main modifications of synthesis, draft of guidelines, future work and conclusions. Chile also stressed that the workshop that is to be held during SOM3 would involve APEC Customs authorities, private sector and international organizations. An agreed set of guidelines tackling Chokepoint 8 is expected to be adopted at the workshop and endorsed at SCCP 2.

Mexico showed its interest in the workshop and informed that a pilot program of Customs transit had been established between Mexico and Colombia. **WCO** indicated APEC experience would be beneficial to the ongoing compilation of a transit handbook and showed the willingness to contribute to this workshop. **Colombia** requested Chile for a questionnaire to update the information regarding this chokepoint and would talk to Mexico about the possibility to make a joint presentation at the workshop. **The United States** and **New Zealand** stated that they would work with private sectors and encourage good speakers' participation to support the workshop.

15. **Korea** shared the interim report on Chokepoint 5 Survey. The contents, responses and purposes of the questionnaire were introduced, which was followed by an analysis in terms of self-issuance of C/O, policies operations

related to C/O issuance, regulatory environment of application for preferential tariff, etc. The result of the report was expected to be utilized for establishing capacity building plans and pushing forward APEC projects. **Colombia** requested for a Chokepoint 5 questionnaire in order to contribute its domestic experience in this regard.

16. **The Philippines** presented a concept note on “Regional Study on APEC Customs Business Initiatives for SMEs”. The project, considering SMEs’ contributions to the economic growth and job creation in APEC region, proposed a regional study and follow-up APEC capacity building activities to address the barriers that SMEs face as well as to enhance SMEs’ ability to take advantage of trade opportunities and its participation in the global production chain. The project is co-sponsored by Japan, Peru and Viet Nam.

Viet Nam and **Chinese Taipei** shared the view that SMEs are important in particular for developing economies of APEC and capacity building is crucial to support SMEs’ development. **Chile** was interested to be the co-sponsor of this project since SME is also an important issue concerning the supply chain connectivity. In response, **WCO** stated that it is a key issue to support SME under Economic Competitiveness Package of the WCO and would like to share tools or views in this project.

17. **Japan**, as the leading economy of Chokepoint 4, informed that it conducted questionnaire surveys and presented the results respectively to SCCP and CTI in June and July 2013. Japan expressed its gratitude to the US and USAID for their support and would work together with US-APEC Technical Assistance to Advance Regional Integration (US-ATAARI) to complete the diagnostic report of Chokepoint 4. Japan also asked the SCCP members for further cooperation in an additional survey to be circulated by US-ATAARI covering all of the chokepoints.

Agenda Item 11: Single Window

18. The **United States** provided information on its Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) for implementing the Single Window. US introduced the ACE as a system that would automate trade processing and data collection for 47 federal agencies. The mandatory usage for ACE had been scheduled that by the end of 2016 all core trade processing would be handled in ACE. During its implementation, three enablers of PGA interoperability, Document Image System and PGA message set would ensure Partner Government Agencies (PGAs) participation.
19. **Colombia** presented the balance of the Single Window since 2005 until now

regarding involved institutions, users, operations and investment, and the evolution of its functionalities and services. In terms of trade facilitation, its impact has been huge in relation with reduction of required documents, answer time and costs in foreign trade operations. It made that it was exalted as a best practice worldwide to facilitate trade among with the single windows of Singapore and Azerbaijan in the Doing Business Report 2014. For this year, the main challenges for the Colombian Single Window are to consolidate the current developments, automatize and rationalize more procedures of foreign trade, reinforce the Policy of Trade Facilitation at ports and strength its leadership in the Latin America Region and also in the world. Colombia will host The V Regional Meeting of the Inter-American Network of Single Windows in May, 2014. A pilot of interoperability with Mexico would be presented.

20. Mr. Alvaro Castro from **APEC Secretariat** expressed his gratitude for all the members' participation and inputs to the APEC Bulletin of Single Window and invited Mr. David Hendrickson, Media Manager of APEC Secretariat to brief APEC Communication Team's job to raise awareness, understanding, and support of APEC's role, by utilizing tools such as news, media, Op-Eds, stakeholder engagement, and online communications (social media and mobile apps).

WCO briefed the meeting on its recent activities of Single Window. An updated Single Window Compendium would be publicized with more examples and practices incorporated and WCO welcomed all the members to give comments and suggestions to the compendium. **WCO** also expressed the willingness to further cooperate with APEC communications team. **Colombia** highlighted the APEC bulletin of Single Window and proposed that each economy be assigned to write editorial for the communication team in a row. **China** and **Canada** expressed the gratitude for the hard work of APEC communications team and **China** suggested this bulletin be updated on regular basis, the topics such as AEO and its MRAs, IPR border enforcement, Supply Chain Connectivity and IT application to Customs procedures could be considered as the subject of next issues of the bulletin. **Canada** commented on the challenges that exist in developing a single window within a member economy and that these need to be overcome prior to aspiring to interoperability among economies. **Chinese Taipei** outlined its implementation of Single Window since 2013 and hoped more workshops would be held to enhance the abilities of economies to implement the Single Window as well as share best practices between members. **Mexico** suggested the new bulletins could feature main tasks of SCCP

such as Customs clearance, AEO, Single Window and etc. The contact point for each subject of member Customs should be incorporated in the bulletin to ensure the easy access to the information and the right person. In the discussion on the next step for the single window, **Peru** suggested the SCCP should consider the interoperability among single window systems in facilitating trade in the APEC area. **Canada, Mexico, China and Colombia** applauded the suggestion. **Canada** and **Mexico** shared their intentions to invite more private sectors to be involved in the Single Window. **Canada** recommended that SCCP should develop and tell the “return on investment” story of single window initiatives to help encourage investment and commitment within member economies. **Canada** also suggested that the APEC Public Affairs Unit support this effort.

Agenda Item 12: Authorized Economic Operator

21. **Australia** presented a framework for development of a Trusted Trader Program consisting of two schemes: Import Trusted Trader Scheme and Export Trusted Trader Scheme. The latter is based on AEO concept. Benefits for Australia’s trusted traders and challenges for implementing AEO program were also provided.

China shared its viewpoint about focusing on enterprises than on each consignment by applying AEO program and combining risk management with AEO program, and hoped that Australia could make contributions on ensuring the effect of AEO program and monitoring AEO companies to make sure their consistent compliance with the laws and regulations. **The United States** congratulated Australia for embarking on AEO program, indicated related guidelines for AEO and MRA implementation, and expressed willingness to share experience with Australia. **Canada** recognized the need to establish mature governance processes and procedures prior to moving to implementation of AEO MRA, and shared its view on the importance of benefits identification for the program. **WCO** appreciated Australia’s presentation and introduced that concept of Authorized Operator in the WTO ATF and the concept of AEO in the WCO SAFE would be discussed at WCO meetings.

22. **China** and **Korea** made a joint presentation on the research on AEO and AEO MRA effects, which includes the research background, methodology, progress of the research, and the suggestion about more tangible benefits, more promotion and training on AEO and AEO MRA.
23. **Hong Kong, China** presented its experience on the implementation of AEO program. To cope with the unique environment and challenges, Hong Kong,

China formulated corresponding solutions and the program is well received by the industry. It also updated the program progress and reported its future work plan which includes the signing of MRAs as an important pillar.

24. The **United States** presented an overview on a compiled AEO questionnaire, summarizing questionnaire responses, analyzing challenges and solutions, and proposing next steps to develop AEO program.

Australia suggested that SCCP share the experiences and information presented by member Customs on the relevant website of APEC. **WCO** asked the SCCP to join the WCO Global Conference on AEO in April to introduce its activities.

25. **ABAC** presented a review on its proposals relating to AEO to APEC leaders and APEC's responses with a focus on its proposal in 2013 ABAC report to APEC leaders.

Agenda Item 13: IT Information and Risk Management

26. **China** presented its practice on Agreed Manifest and joint control between China and its border countries or regions and suggested that manifest information sharing could improve the efficiency of clearance and reduce the business cost.

Hong Kong, China responded by agreeing that the Agreed Cargo Manifest with China is an efficient way to strengthen Customs control and facilitate trade. **Viet Nam** showed its interest in knowing more about Agreed Manifest program as it shares the land border with China. **Mexico** presented its view and practice of sharing information between regional Customs. **Chair** concluded the item with the remark that bordering economies had a lot more privileges as well as challenges to cooperate and encouraged more such sharing of practices in future meetings, giving the fact that there were 15 economies bordering with one another within APEC.

27. **Indonesia** made a presentation on PNR workshop held in Bali, 2013, and stated its recommendation and future steps in implementing PNR.

WCO and **Australia** congratulated on the successful convening of the workshop. **WCO** also introduced the IT Conference and workshops on Single Window and PNR/API to be held in May.

Agenda Item 14 Intellectual Property Rights

28. **Hong Kong, China and Japan** proposed to hold a workshop on IPR Border Enforcement that would be conducted in Hong Kong, China on 11-13 November, 2014. The targeted participants would be Customs officials, experts from APEC, WCO, and other International organizations as well as stakeholders from private sectors. Four major topics would be discussed in the workshop: (i)

Experience and good practices on IPR; (ii) Investigating techniques and capabilities; (iii) Cooperation with right holders; (iv) Raising Public Awareness. Hong Kong, China and Japan strongly encouraged delegates to participate in the workshop.

Russia, China and WCO expressed their interest to participate in the workshop.

29. **Japan** provided information of the updated IPR check sheet completed in December, 2013. The summary findings are as below: (i) In 17 economies, Customs is responsible for border enforcement of IPR and would suspend the suspected goods at the border both upon request from right holders and on their own initiative; (ii) The involvement of importers/exporters and the right holders in the process of infringement determination has not been common; (iii) 12 Customs have exchanged information with the foreign counterparts for the purpose of combating IPR infringement. (iv) 11 Customs administrations have made efforts to raise public awareness on IPR border enforcement. Japan also proposed the Check Sheet be incorporated into the program of IPR workshop in Hong Kong, China in 2014 and would further update the Check Sheet on the basis of daily enforcement.

Chile suggested more IPR issues be consulted and cooperated with IPEG.

Australia was in agreement with Chile and reinforced the importance of collaboration with IPEG to carry the enforcement out in a border frame. Mr. Alvaro Castro, who also works as the Program Director for IPEG expressed his willingness to communicate with the Chair of IPEG if the members needed.

30. **The United States** presented a proposal to hold an IPR operation on counterfeit perfume for ten (10) day period between 14 April and 16 May, 2014. The result of the enforcement operation is expected to be presented at SOM 3 meeting in August 2014. All economies were encouraged to participate in the operation. **Chile** raised the question on how to define a counterfeit perfume. **The United States** responded that CBP works closely with right holders for determination of counterfeit goods and encouraged economies to work closely with right holders for counterfeit determination. **Chile** suggested the proposal of the operation be sent to the IPEG for consultation before moving forward. **The United States** agreed to circulate the paper to IPEG to get the insights before launching the project. **Japan** requested to clarify the definition of perfume products and asked the reason for selecting perfume as target rather than the cosmetics in general. **The United States** responded that they have considered a wider topic but determined that more specific focus would be more efficient. It was concluded by SCCP members that before launching the operation, the proposal would be sent to the IPEG Chair by the Program Director for their inputs.

Agenda Item 15: Cross-border E-commerce

31. **Chair** introduced this new agenda item with the remark that quick development of internet had made cross-border e-commerce an increasingly common mode of trade, which created a lot more complex working environment for Customs. It was necessary to tackle the challenges collectively. **China** delivered a presentation on Risk Control on Cross-border E-commerce by Customs. The presentation addressed the challenges to Customs control and law enforcement at border due to the fast growth of cross-border e-commerce. China recommended SCCP to take the initiative to tackle the relevant risks by conducting questionnaire survey, holding law enforcement seminar and carrying out capacity building in order to increase the understanding of current situations in our region and establish communication and cooperation among members.

Chile showed its support to this initiative and its interest to be the cosponsor, and it suggested that the SCCP should send this paper to Electronic Commerce Working Group for more insights. This suggestion was agreed by the group. **Hong Kong, China** showed its full support to China's proposal by agreeing that Customs should be alert on the impact of E-commerce which could be a new venue for money laundering. **Canada** supported China's proposal to be a new CAP, recognizing that it is facing similar risks posed by E-commerce and shared Canada's experience in this field. **Australia** expressed support, adding that SCCP's particular interest is online targeting concerning about contraband and cybercrime, and capacity building like computer forensic is important to address illegal movement of goods across virtual border. **Australia** also reminded that to push the Universal Postal Union into electronic mail reporting is another key approach for targeting. WCO introduced the researches conducted on express cargos that may contribute to this topic. **Indonesia** expressed its support and taking an example concerning the contraband and express cargo at Soekarno-Hatta International Airport. **New Zealand** recognized the growth of consignments is a common challenge and share the view that it should be consulted cross sub-fora. **The United States** noticed the significance of the risk because it is not only a value issue but an issue of health and safety, and added that WCO's Electronic Crime Expert Group would be a useful resource for the discussion.

32. As there is broad support from the floor, SCCP endorsed China's proposal on the project of Customs Control on Cross-border e-Commerce and would work on this

project intersessionally and look into the future for possible new CAP of this project.

Agenda Item 16: Collective Action Plan

33. **Japan** presented a progress review for 6 Collective Action Plan items under its coordination. They are CAP item 1, 3, 4, 15, 16 and 18. The review was conducted based on questionnaire surveys and WCO website. For each item, latest status, evaluation and future action were provided. Japan suggested that SCCP be requested to endorse the outcome of this progress review and CAP coordinators be invited to conduct similar reviews of their respective CAP items.

Agenda Item 17: Other Business

34. Mr. Alvaro Castro Espinosa provided information of the review paper of streamlining of the CTI sub-fora. According to the recommendations of the said paper, all the Sub-fora conveners would attend a half-day dialogue to identify current trade and economic trends and developments relevant to their areas of expertise. An agenda item would be set to review the sub-fora's current work with APEC/CTI objectives and priorities. Video-conferencing technology is encouraged to use. Sub-fora conveners should make their best efforts to attend CTI meetings and look for opportunities to collaborate with each other in support of cross-cutting issues and initiatives.

Singapore observed that the SCCP has performed relatively well in the CTI sub-fora review, in terms of the number of projects completed and documents approved. Singapore was committed to cooperating with economies to complete projects that contribute to trade facilitation and improvement of the international supply chain. **China** applauded SCCP's long-term hard work and good representation with the live evidence that all 21 member Customs had attended the SCCP 1 meeting this time. China also reminded that a choice should be made on whether to organize a half-day dialogue or to set a standing topic about this issue and suggested that the dialogue is time-consuming and obviously not the right choice. **Japan and Australia** shared the same concern of China. **Japan** added that besides video conferencing technologies, more work could be done via emails. **Australia** suggested instead of the coordination among the sub-fora, a higher level agency in APEC such as CTI should give more attention to their own coordination. It was concluded by the SCCP members that the report to CTI should include: (i) It is not quite necessary to organize a half-day dialogue for each sub-fora conveners and a new topic can be set if individual sub-fora deems it necessary; (ii) Instead of sub-fora's self-

coordination, Chairs of the higher level and major committees such as CTI should have more coordination among themselves and establish work program to bring broader images to all the sub-fora to ensure their collective efforts.

35. **New Zealand** briefed on the Global Data Standard (GDS) project titled “Application of Global Data Standards to Enhance Supply Chain Connectivity” jointly proposed by New Zealand and Hong Kong, China. The project consists of a CTI workshop and a CTI trade policy dialogue on GDS.

WCO introduced its research on “Product Identification Number” and discussion at the WCO Policy Commission briefly (WCO). **Hong Kong, China** encouraged SCCP members to participate in the workshop and the dialogue to share views and opinions concerning GDS. **Canada** stated its full support to GDS project. **Singapore** asked if the proposed GDS workshop is based on solution by a particular vendor. **New Zealand** replied that the workshop is about the general discussion of GDS, not particular application. **Japan** recommended to take an objective and neutral approach, without prejudging outcome.

36. **The United States** briefed the latest progress of VWG. The private sector has a great deal of interest to participate in the meeting relating to the supply chain security and the workshop on Chokepoint 8 scheduled to take place in August during SOM 3. The United States requested all economies to encourage participation from their respective private sectors in the VWG. The list of participants of VWG would be circulated to all delegates for any edits or additions and for approval.

Chile, China, New Zealand, Thailand expressed their appreciation of the hard work done by the U.S and would encourage more private sectors to participate in VWG. **China’s** proposal of setting cross-border e-commerce as an important topic on the agenda of VWG meeting is welcomed by US. **New Zealand** continues to be voted as the co-chair and the United States as the Secretariat of the VWG.

37. **China** proposed a paper titled “Advancing Supply Chain Connectivity through Mutual Recognition, Mutual Assistance and Mutual Sharing: Framework for Implementing SCCP Outcomes”. China explained that this paper is designed to (i) present SCCP’s contributions to higher mechanisms of APEC so as to raise the profile of the APEC Customs family, (ii) help sort out pressing tasks that SCCP needs to complete in the final sprint towards the achievement of the Bogor Goals, and (iii) to demonstrate SCCP’s commitments to fully implement the WTO ATF in the Asia-Pacific region. China emphasized that the paper is open for members’ inputs regarding the proposed actions.

Canada expressed its appreciation for the paper by saying that it is a good way to

attract the attentions of senior officials and leaders, and looked forwards to contributing to the development of the paper. It also suggested that for each area listed on the paper, member economies' detailed materials and accomplishments should be added for polishing this product. Recognizing the paper would enable the presentation of SCCP's tangible outcomes and sustainable development, **Hong Kong China** showed its support to the proposal. **WCO** expressed its support to the paper and hoped to see its profile in the paper. **New Zealand** took note that the paper is proposed at a good timing for a stocktaking of SCCP's work in the last 20 years and gives directions for the future. It also suggested that the SCCP provide this paper to APEC Communications Team for further improvement and APEC Secretariat use its bulletin to publicize this important paper. **Singapore** supported the proposal and requested for clarification of data exchange as it is put as the long-term objective for Cross-border E-commerce on the framework paper. **The United States** expressed its support, observing this paper is both strategic and creative, and looked forward to contributing to the development of this document. **Australia** supported China's initiative, welcomed China's contribution to 2014 SCCP and suggested its linkage with other forums would contribute to the proposal in terms of strategic planning. **China** thanked economies for the support and shared New Zealand's suggestion to push forward this paper via APEC communication team and proposed to establish a bulletin to update and advertise SCCP outcomes. It also replied to Singapore that the mode of data exchange in Cross-border E-commerce is B2C. In the end, the proposal was endorsed by SCCP members and would incorporate further input and contributions from economies intersessionally, and the polished and finalized framework paper would be submitted to upper level leaders ultimately.

38. **The United States** provided information on the Travel Facilitation Initiative (TFI). The SCCP is one of the five sub fora listed to support the TFI pillars. The Trusted Traveler concept is one of the six pillars which is led by the Business Mobility Group (BMG) in coordination with the SCCP and the Counter Terrorism Working Group (CTWG). A paper on the Trusted Traveler Program is now being finalized by BMG. Once it gets approved, the United States would circulate it to all the SCCP members for feedback.
39. **Indonesia** made a presentation on Emergency Response Travel Facilitation (ERTF) including the achievements, APEC commitment, the way forward and the proposals.
40. All economies adopted the Work Program of SCCP 2014.
41. All economies adopted the report of the meeting.
42. All economies adopted the classification of documents submitted for the first

SCCP meeting.

43. The SCCP Chair provided closing remarks to mark the conclusion of the first SCCP meeting.
44. All the delegates extended the congratulations on the complete success of the SCCP1 meeting and expressed the high appreciation to the hospitality of the hosting economy.