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## Revised kyoto convention 1999 pdf

The International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures, known as the Kyoto Convention, was adopted on 19 May 1973 and entered into force on 25 September 1974 with 63 Contracting Parties. Twenty years later, in 1994, a decision was taken to revise the Convention and, in June 1999, a revised Kyoto Convention (RKC) was adopted. It entered into force on 3 February 2006, after 40 Contracting Parties to the Kyoto Convention acceded to the Amending Protocol. In February 2020, there were 122 Contracting Parties to the RKC. In general, RKC aims to develop predictable and transparent customs procedures based on the use of information technologies, risk management, a coordinated approach to controls with other government agencies and trade partnerships, among others. The Convention comprises three parts: the text, a general annex with 10 chapters and 10 specific annexes. The entire general annex is binding on the Contracting Parties and no reservations are possible on its implementation. The specific annexes of the RKC consist of recommended standards and practices on other aspects of customs procedures. The Contracting Parties may accept one or more of the specific Annexes and may submit a reservation on recommended practices to the OWS. RKC review: reason and scope It is 20 years ago that the adoption of the current RKC by the OWC Council in 1999. Although no changes have been made to date, comprehensive guidelines on the general annex and specific annexes to the RKC have been developed at an early stage to contribute to implementation. Many of these guidelines have been updated, in particular the Guidelines on Information, Communication and Technology and Postal Traffic. In addition, complementing rKC, the OMD has developed a number of tools to respond to significant changes in the trading

environment that have an impact on the customs community, such as the Safe Framework of Standards for Ensuring and Facilitating Global Trade, the Cross-Border E-Commerce Standards Framework, the Single Window Compendium of the MDO and the MDO Data Model. Recognising the need to ensure that RKC remains the plan for modern and efficient customs procedures and reflects the rapid development evolution of international trade and advances in technologies, the Management Committee of the RKC (RKC/MC), the working body of the OWD in which the Contracting Parties of the RKC meet to administer, revise, amend and update the Convention, began in 2016 to discuss the possibility of a possible revision of the RKC. Subsequently, on the basis of the recommendations made by RKC/MC, at their June 2018 sessions, the Policy Commission and the OW Council approved the establishment of a dedicated working group to carry out a comprehensive revision of the RKC. RKC review is mandated cover both the structure and content of the Convention body, the general Annex, the specific Annexes and the Guidelines, taking into account the already carried out by the virtual working group set up by RKC/CM in 2015. At the OW2019 Council sessions, members approved a new strategic plan for 2019-2022, comprising nine priorities that OW should focus on, one of which is RKC. The 2019 Customs Environmental Scan, carried out by the OW Secretariat, provides an overview of the main global trends affecting trade and their potential impact on customs roles, policies and practices. During the RKC review process, members identified several underlying principles and issues, including, in particular: the renewed importance of promoting modern and effective customs procedures both to facilitate legitimate trade and to ensure security; the importance and strengths of rkc binding, recognising the need for an integrated and regular review mechanism; the need for a stronger implementation mechanism, supported by technical assistance and capacity-building, using OWS expertise; the need to move from a traditional system of paper declarations to reflect the widespread use of the transmission of electronic data with end-to-end functions and customs procedures, the need to implement the concept of data pipelines and to harness data through analysis, as well as the use of advanced technologies, such as Blockchain and artificial intelligence. Since its first meeting in September 2018, the RKC Comprehensive Review Working Group (WWRKC) has held a total of seven meetings in 179 proposals (132 from members and 44 from external stakeholders) formulated and classified under 37 concepts. 21 MePs submitted proposals, mainly during the second (42 proposals) and the fourth (37 proposals), to the WGRKC meetings, as shown in Figure 2. The participation of external stakeholders in the WGRKC meetings entered into force from the 5th meeting and the number increased from 9 to 13, as shown in Figure 3. At the 6th WGRKC meeting, external stakeholders submitted a total of 44 proposals. Figure 4 shows how concepts and proposals are structured and filtered. The 37 general concepts were classified in the existing structure of the RKC: body, general annex and specific annexes (see Figure 4). The methodology for the maturity of the WWRKC proposals has developed a four-way maturity methodology, as illustrated in Box 2, for the review and resolution of proposals submitted by members and external stakeholders. Runway D indicates a high level of maturity, followed by runway A, which indicates a fairly mature proposal with minor adjustments to be taken into account. In the case of Runway B, the proposal requires further improvements and on the basis of the concerns expressed or the comments made by WGRKC. If a supporter fails or is unable to substantially improve his proposal or further develop it with the necessary additional inputs, then, after a certain period of time, it is likely to be placed in runway C as an inactive proposal. 170 of the have already been classified in one of these pieces (see Figure 5). Figure 6 shows the number of proposals submitted by Members and external stakeholders under the different concepts. The concepts that received the most proposals are: Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation (MRE) – 9 proposals; Use of advanced technologies – 10 proposals; Data problems – 10 proposals; Electronic declarations – 8 proposals; Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) – 9 proposals; Customs control – 16 proposals; Rules of origin (RoO) – 12 proposals; Coordinated Border Management (CBM) – 10 proposals. In order to briefly explain the content of the proposals and their wording, the proposals on the REM concept aim to introduce a mechanism for monitoring, reporting and evaluating the implementation by the Contracting Parties and compliance with the RKC. Proposals on Future Verification include, inter alia, the inclusion of a regular review of the RKC. Several proposals relate to the use of advanced technologies, such as Blockchain, Artificial Intelligence, non-intrusive inspection equipment and 3D printing. Several also address key issues, such as interoperability of data and systems. Proposals on security and risk management can be found in the Concept of Customs Control. As regards CBM, the proposal focuses mainly on coordination and cooperation, as well as on the single window. Moving on to concepts which are more technical in nature, the proposals in the Rules of Origin aim to strengthen the existing specific K-Annex, which covers self-certification, the direct transport rule, the preferential and non-preferential origin of goods, among others. Proposals on e-commerce and postal aspects are presented in accordance with the concepts of Express/Accelerated Shipment and Postal Traffic. The remaining proposals relate mainly to procedures, formalities, electronic transactions, specific measures and requirements/procedures relating to the various topics indicated in the title of the concepts themselves, such as Free Zones, Storage, Travellers and Transport exemption. After intense discussions on the way forward to the RKC review process, RKC/MC, also taking into account the process of amending the RKC, decided to continue the revision of RKC within a four-step framework described in Figure 7 (click to enlarge). The timetable for the conduct and completion of the RKC review process has been extended at the earliest until January 2023. Step 1, the submission of proposals and the preparation of recommendations, has already been initiated, and an additional WWRKC is to be held to develop the recommendations and complete all the work. RKC/MC will then assume responsibility for completing the RKC review work in stages 2, 3 and 4 of the four-stage framework. Step 2, the evaluation of the recommendations developed by WGRKC, will be RKC and its guidelines, as well as other existing OWM tools and instruments. Additional assessment be taken into account to determine whether or not a change to the RKC is necessary and/or whether or not the development of new instruments or instruments is necessary. In Phase 3, the recommendations developed filtered through Stage 2 will be further tested against the criteria approved by RKC/MC to determine the recommendations that require a possible change to the RKC. If a recommendation goes through the previous stages successfully, in stage 4, the proposed amendments will be drawn up and will go through the amending process provided for in Article 6 and 15 of the RKC. The RKC review is likely to bring clear benefits for international trade, both for developing and developed countries. For developing countries, the binding nature of the RKC encourages and supports the necessary national reforms to ensure that the new requirements are met with an appropriate legal framework. This contributes to creating better market access opportunities, improving the investment climate and improving the ease of doing business in the country concerned. For developed countries, it offers increased market access opportunities and predictable legal and operational conditions of competition for traders. To stay informed for future developments, WGO members are invited to consult the WGRKC and RKC/MC web RKCReview@wcoomd.org phuntsho.dorji@wcoomd.org phuntsho.dorji@wcoomd.org pages.

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