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# Bar Code Evaluation Report

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## Objectives of Mission

- Provide an improved understanding on the role that Bar Codes currently play in international commerce.
- Outline a framework for implementing Bar Codes and other product marking schemes both for domestic production and for imported goods.
- Provide specific recommended regulatory language, if appropriate, for implementing the current requirement that all imported products be marked with Bar Codes.



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## Outcomes Of Mission

- Developed an initial report and presentation on how bar codes and other product marking schemes are used around the world and international trade. This report and presentation have been used in a workshop to inform Egyptian officials on how Bar Codes and other product marking schemes can be used in international commerce.
- Met with representatives of the private sector to gain a better understanding of how such markings are currently used in Egypt and how their use can be expanded.
- Met with government officials involved in foreign trade to gain a better understanding of the problems faced regarding origin and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) violations in international trade and to determine the extent that it is possible to minimize fraud in these areas through the use of such marks.
- Prepared a draft framework for increasing the use of such marking schemes in Egypt, with a focus on the use of bar codes in international trade transactions.
- Provided specific language for inclusion in new regulations to implement the current requirement that imported goods carry bar codes.



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## Outcomes

- Identify framework to leverage unique shipment and trade unit identifiers (ID) (through internationally accepted bar code standards) for goods being imported into Egypt
- Identify data communications framework to allow for transmission of electronic information to Egyptian Customs – Imports
- Identify data processing alignment of unique ID of goods in the future state customs process



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## Key Recommendations

- Approval of recommendations in this report by USAID to proceed on the following:
  - Conduct follow on mission in Q1 2008 to detail the scope of the IT infrastructure recommendations
    - Determine site readiness pertaining to bar code IT infrastructure, process re-engineering of import customs process, data integration
  - Leverage, where possible, unique product and shipment marking technologies (Bar Code and RFID) and associated Serialized Shipping Container Code (SSCC) and Global Trade Identification Number (GTIN) information to contribute to fight IPR, Fraud and increase customs revenue related to tariffs
  - Prepare regulatory wording around traceability requirements around unique shipment and product identifiers (NOTE: Avoid regulatory language that requires the use of specific technologies)
  - Recommended reforms for imports need to align with the World Customs Organization (WCO) and European Union (EU) legislation for traceability to fight IPR and Fraud
  - Initiate Bar Code Taskforce comprised of relevant government agencies (GOEIC, MTI), Standards organizations (GS1 Egypt) and commercial entities to address possible constraints to increased adoption of bar codes in Egypt.



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# Bar Codes in International Trade



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## Role of International Customs Agencies

- As a key government organization, Customs organizations control and administer the international movement of goods across national borders.
- Customs administrations are in a unique position to provide increased security to the global supply chain and to contribute to socio-economic development through revenue collection and trade facilitation.
- Customs authorities can no longer think solely as individual nations: rather they must see themselves as part of a global team, a global authority looking at the needs and protection of people internationally while embracing partnerships with both international counterparts and the commercial sector.

Leveraging commercial shipment and product marking schemes for customs purposes support customs goals to fight IPR and Fraud



## Traceability And Customs

- Traceability is the underlying principle used by regulatory agencies and industry in product recall, removing potentially harmful food products once they are in distribution. In general, the term 'trace' is used when the history of product origin is searched, and 'track' is used for searching the product's history after delivery. Traceability is the most frequently used term in Europe while 'product tracing' or 'trace back' are more common in the United States.
- While 'traceability' and 'product tracing' are interchangeable terms; 'trace back' refers only to the ability to track a product back to the source, and not forward in the supply chain.
- Standards like those from GS1 are used for traceability



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## Why Bar Code Standards Are Important To Customs

Driven by open, global standards:

- Allow system-to-system interaction between importers, exporters and customs organizations
- Speed processes by enabling end-to-end automation
- Lower costs, while reducing errors of manual data entry
- Reduce the risk of system incompatibility
- Maximize revenues related to tariffs and anti-dumping duties
- Additional tool to use in the fight against IPR and Fraud



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## International Bar Code Standards

- Customs organizations can leverage bar code and Remote Frequency Identification (RFID) technologies as carriers of SSCC and GTIN information
- Bar Codes standards and applications are driven by various international standards bodies
  - GS1 and its international affiliates
  - ISO 15459 identification requirements
- Various types span across various industries
  - SPEC 2000 for the aerospace industry
  - AIAG for the automotive industry
  - ISBN for books



## Bar Codes in Use for International Trade

Established Standard	Purpose	Bar Code Symbology
AIAG	automotive item identification	<a href="#">DataMatrix</a>
EAN-8 & EAN-13	items for sale worldwide	<a href="#">UPC/EAN</a>
EAN-14	shipping cartons	<a href="#">Interleaved 2 of 5 or Code 128</a>
GTIN	global trade identification	<a href="#">Code 128</a>
<a href="#">GTIN-12</a>	global trade identification	<a href="#">UPC</a>
<a href="#">GTIN-13</a>	global trade identification	<a href="#">EAN</a>
GTIN-14	global trade identification	<a href="#">GS1-DataBar</a>
<a href="#">ISBN, ISSN &amp; Bookland</a>	books and periodicals	<a href="#">EAN-13 with UPC/EAN</a>
SSCC-18	shipping cartons	<a href="#">Code 128</a>
UPC-A & UPC-E	items for sale in the USA and Canada	<a href="#">UPC</a>



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## The GS1 System



An integrated system of global standards that provides for accurate identification and communication of information regarding products, assets, services and locations.

**Customs organizations can leverage the standards and services provided by GS1 (GEPIR) to develop advanced methods to fight IPR and Fraud.**

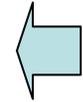


## GS1: A Broad Portfolio

- GS1 has a full portfolio of **products**.



**Global standards for automatic identification**  
Rapid and accurate item, asset or location identification



**Global standards for electronic business messaging**  
Rapid, efficient & accurate business data exchange



**The environment for global data synchronisation**  
Standardised, reliable data for effective business transactions



**Global standards for RFID-based identification**  
More accurate, immediate and cost effective visibility of information





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## GS1 ID Keys

- GS1 Identification Keys are non-significant, secure and global unique numbers which support the identification of items, services, locations, logistic units and returnable containers
- The identifier Customs can leverage are the SSCC and GTIN, which provide the key elements of traceability required to validate Country of Origin and product authenticity
- A look-up service provided by GS1 (GEPIR) will validate authentic company, country and product information
- Information can be carried as part of EAN-UCC data elements (bar code) or as part of EPC data elements (RFID)



## GS1 ID Keys



# GTIN:

## Global Trade Item Number

The GS1 ID Key assigned to any product or service that may be priced, or ordered, or invoiced at any point in any supply chain.

		EAN/UCC-13 identification number (GTIN)												
		EAN/UCC company prefix ----->										Item reference <-----		Check digit
EAN/UCC-13		N <sub>1</sub>	N <sub>2</sub>	N <sub>3</sub>	N <sub>4</sub>	N <sub>5</sub>	N <sub>6</sub>	N <sub>7</sub>	N <sub>8</sub>	N <sub>9</sub>	N <sub>10</sub>	N <sub>11</sub>	N <sub>12</sub>	N <sub>13</sub>
UCC-12	0	N <sub>1</sub>	N <sub>2</sub>	N <sub>3</sub>	N <sub>4</sub>	N <sub>5</sub>	N <sub>6</sub>	N <sub>7</sub>	N <sub>8</sub>	N <sub>9</sub>	N <sub>10</sub>	N <sub>11</sub>	N <sub>12</sub>	N <sub>12</sub>



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## GTIN Benefits To Customs

- Facilitates the **global flow of trade items** (products and services) and associated information along the supply chain.
- **Identifies uniquely trade items** at all levels of packaging (item, case, and pallet) worldwide.
- Allows **accurate machine read (scanning) identification** of trade items when encoded in Bar Codes and Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tags of the EPCglobal Network™.
- Delivers trade item data in a **consistent format and structure**.
- Employs the **globally accepted** and utilized EAN.UCC System whose language is understood by the global marketplace.



## GS1 ID Keys



# SSCC:

## Serial Shipping Container Code

The GS1 ID Key for an item of any composition established for transport and/or storage, and that needs to be managed across the supply chain. The SSCC Logistics Unit can be defined as a container, pallet or case.





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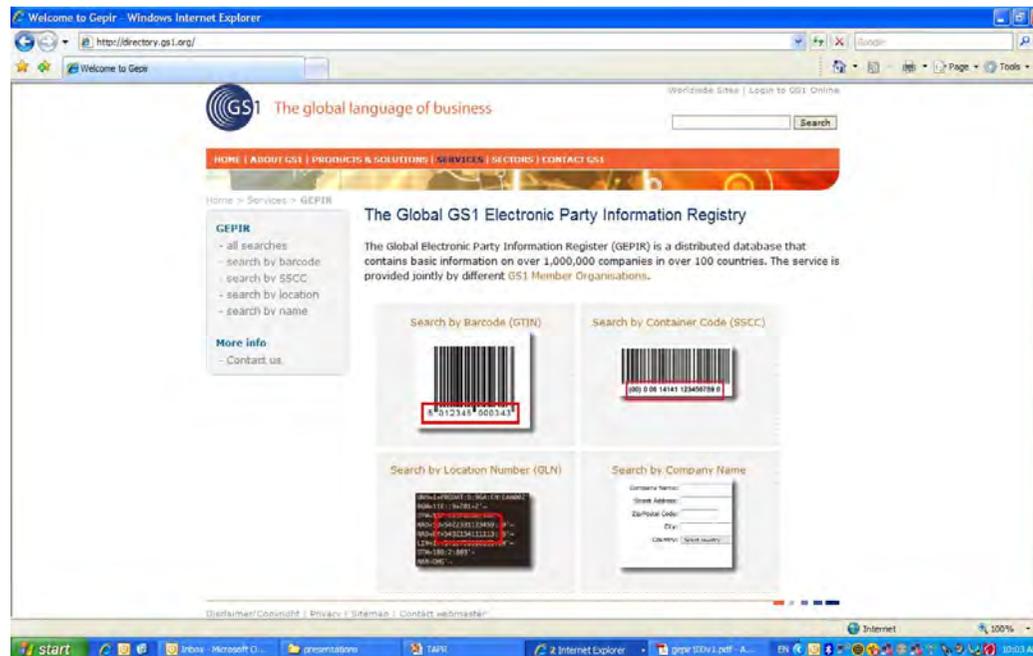
## SSCC Benefits To Customs

- Logistics units are identified with a number that is **unique worldwide**.
- Provides a **link with bar coded information** on a logistics unit and the information that is communicated between trading partners via electronic business transactions.
- **Global standard** that applies through the entire supply chain, from manufacturer to distributor/wholesaler to end user/retailer.
- The SSCC encompasses a common vendor numbering scheme that uses the EAN.UCC Company Prefix so that the number **cannot be duplicated**.
- All numeric structure leads to **faster data processing**.



## Data Validation Through GEPIR

GTIN and SSCC Bar Code information can be validated by Customs through a look up to GS1's GEPIR service. SSCC and GTIN data validated includes **Country of Origin, manufacturer, product family, and price**. Depending on the type of inspection channel (Green, yellow, red) determined by Egypt Import Customs, access to SSCC and GTIN labels will augment pre-arrival documents and the complete customs documents provided by the importer.

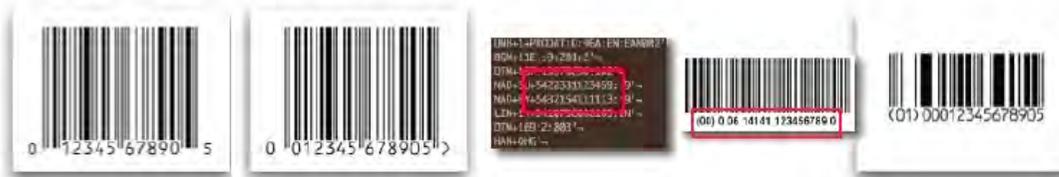




# Data Validation Through GEPIR



## Validation



### Are these numbers valid or invalid?

- Which MO has assigned the GCP?
- When and to what business?
- Has business payed annual fee?
- Does business still exist?

Egypt Customs can access GEPIR to validate SSCC and GTIN information to support future state import process.

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France

**Contact details:**  
Contact: M. PIMPANEAU Georges  
tel: 0149485000  
georges.pimpaneau@danone.com

**Good Number**

**"HAUSTUS" d.o.o. - NOT VALID !**

GLN: 385968885004

**Address:**  
Fruskogorska 12 a  
31000 OSIJEK  
Croatia

**Contact details:**  
Contact: Jerko Vidovic  
tel: 099/487-714

**Bad Number**



## GS1 Bar Code Overview

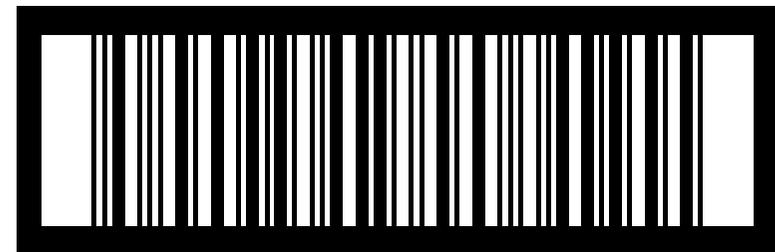


Global standards for automatic identification  
Rapid and accurate item, asset or location identification



**EAN/UPC** – GTIN only (*main usage Retail Items*)

**ITF-14** – GTIN only (*main usage Outer Cases*)



1 8 9 3 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 4

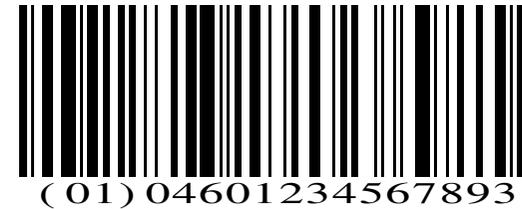


## GS1 Bar Codes *cont.*



Global standards for automatic identification  
Rapid and accurate item, asset or location identification

**GS1-128** – GTIN and all GS1  
Application Identifiers



**RSS & Composite** – GTIN and all  
GS1 Application Identifiers

**Data Matrix** – GTIN and all GS1  
Application Identifiers





## Bar Code Standard Summary

- 1D
  - Most widely used
  - Equipment is cheap
  - Limited space for data
  - Applied to pallet, case or product
- 2D
  - Limited adoption to date but growing
  - Equipment more expensive
  - Stores significant amount of information
  - Suitable for usage on long forms (ie Customs)



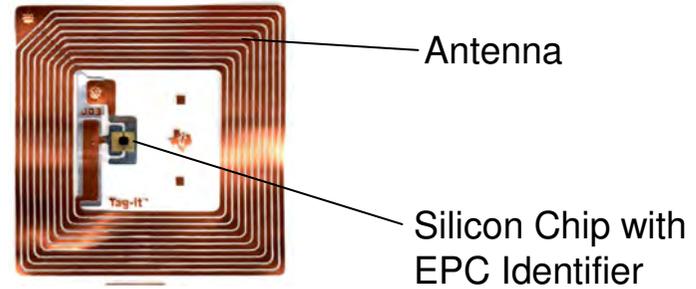


# What is RFID?

## Traditional Bar Codes



## Radio-Frequency ID (RFID) Tag

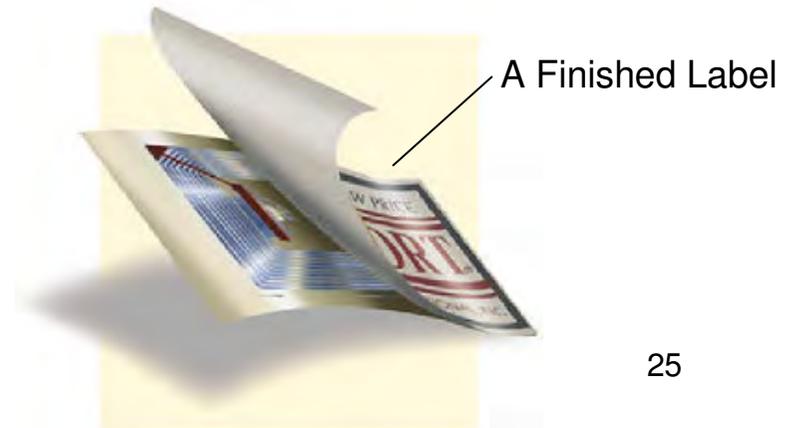


### Electronic Product Code

<b>16. 3. 5. 0078742. 146165. 1234567890</b>					
Header 8 bits	Object Type 3 bits	Parti- tion 3 bits	EPC Mgr Nbr 20-37 bits	Object Class 7-24 bits	Serial Number 38 bits

### RFID benefits over bar code

- No line-of-sight issues
- Automatic contact-less reading
- Read many tags at once
- More robust in harsh or dirty environments
- EPC is associated with RFID tags only due to amount of data space available





## Electronic Product Code



- It is the **Header** that defines the fields in the Electronic Product Code (ePC) and carries the SSCC or GTIN information:
  - The header allows for different lengths of data to suit different technologies
  - It allows for longer ePC lengths to be defined (e.g. 128 bits)
  - It ensures that existing codes (e.g. **EAN/UCC GTIN codes** and VIN numbers) can be mapped to the ePC
  - Type I, Type II, Type III and Type IV lengths are already defined

e.g. 8 | 28 | 24 | 36 | 96-bits | Type I



## Elements of the Electronic Product Code (EPC)

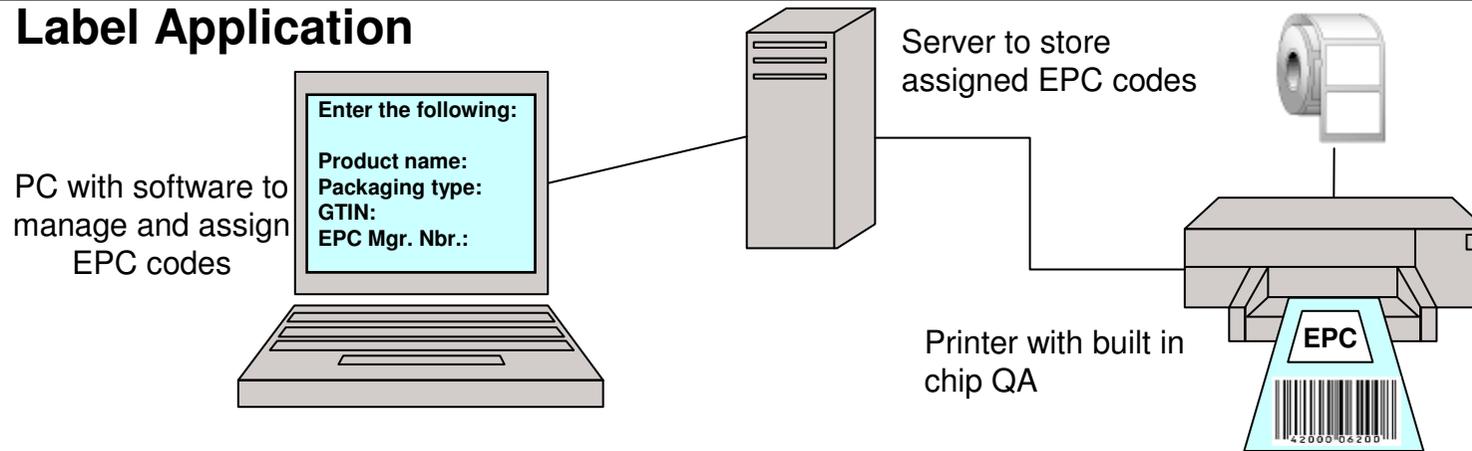
Electronic Product Code					
16 . 3 . 5 . 0078742 . 146165 . 1234567890					
Header 8 bits	Object Type 3 bits	Parti- tion 3 bits	EPC Mgr Nbr 20-37 bits	Object Class 7-24 bits	Serial Number 38 bits

Element	Description	Owner	Assignment
Header	Value depends on whether a <b>GTIN</b> , <b>SSCC</b> or GLN is used.	Assigned by user	Shipment dependent
Object Type	Identifies type of object (e.g. item, case, pallet)	Assigned by user	Once per packaging type
Partition	Designates bit size of the EPC Mgr Nbr and Object Class fields.	Assigned by user	Once per packaging type
EPC Mgr Nbr	Manufacturer ID number	Assigned by EPCglobal	Fixed
Object Class	<b>Item number (contains indicator digit of the GTIN)</b>	Assigned by user	Once per product
Serial Number	<b>Unique serial number assigned to Object Class</b>	Assigned by user	Once per shipment

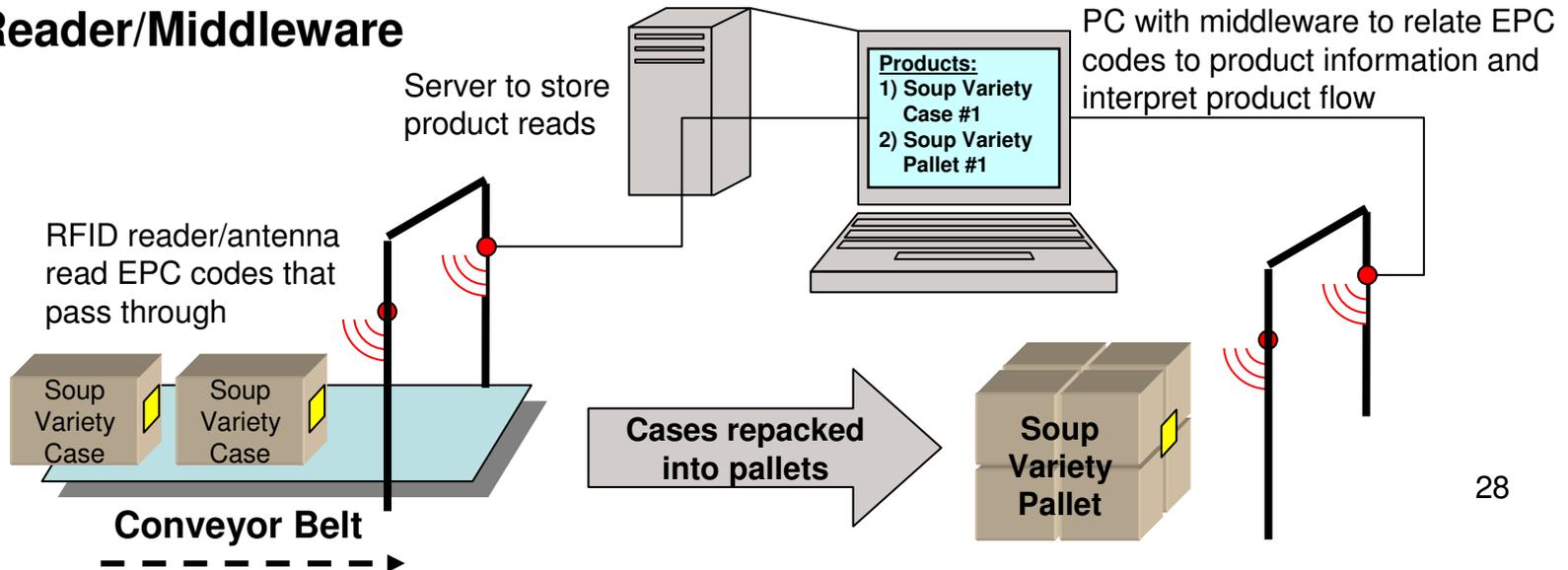


# Conceptual Architecture Diagram RFID Applications

## RFID Label Application



## RFID Reader/Middleware

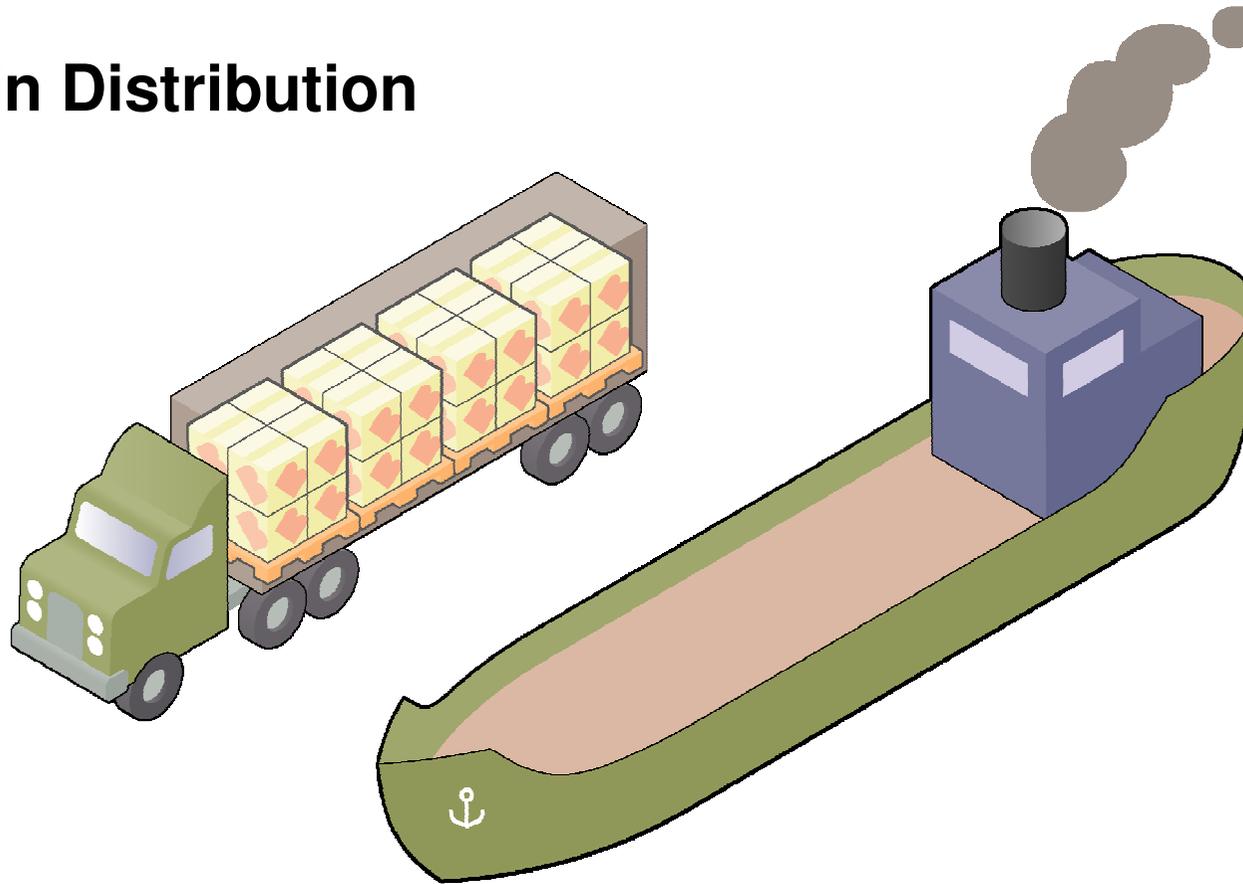




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FOR POLICY REFORM

## EPC in Distribution



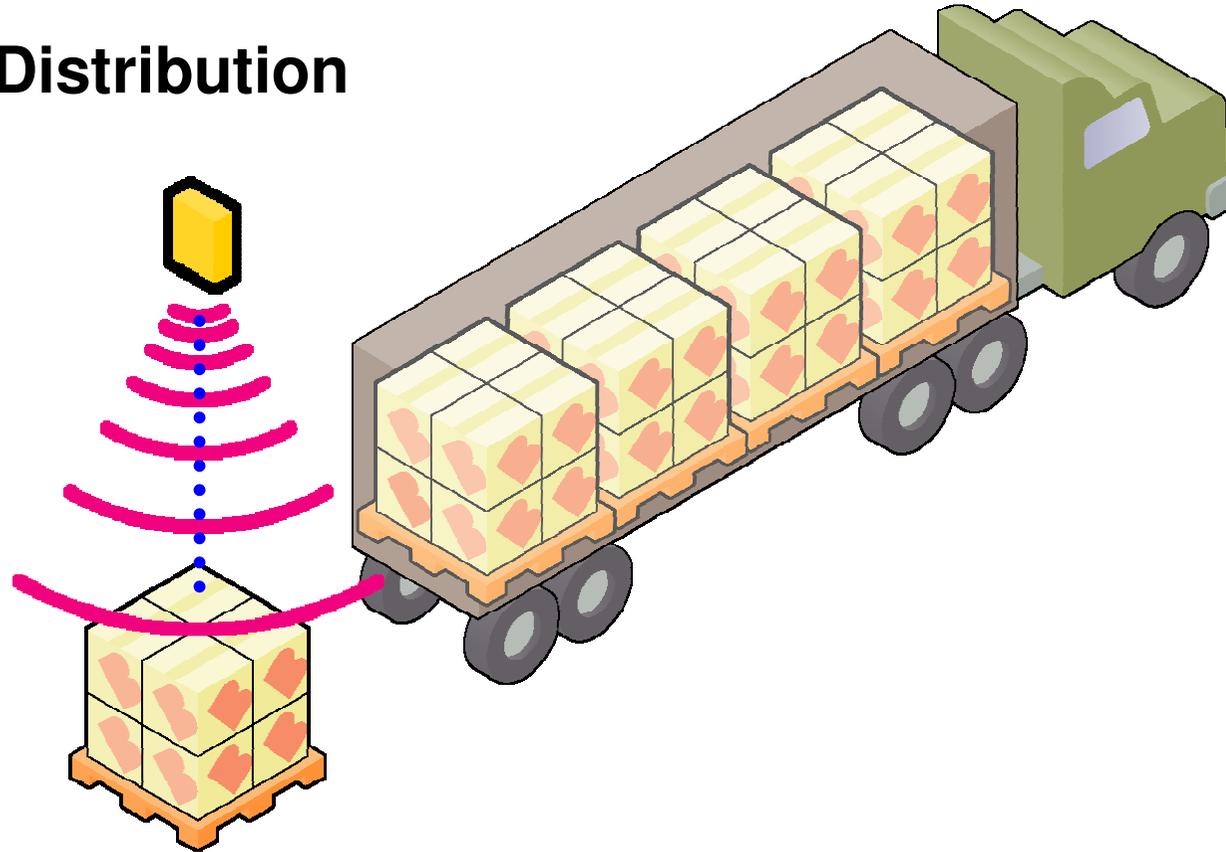
**Authentication** of import products links digital certification to specific EPC numbers, speeding customs inspections and decreasing opportunities for 'gray market' products to enter the supply chain.



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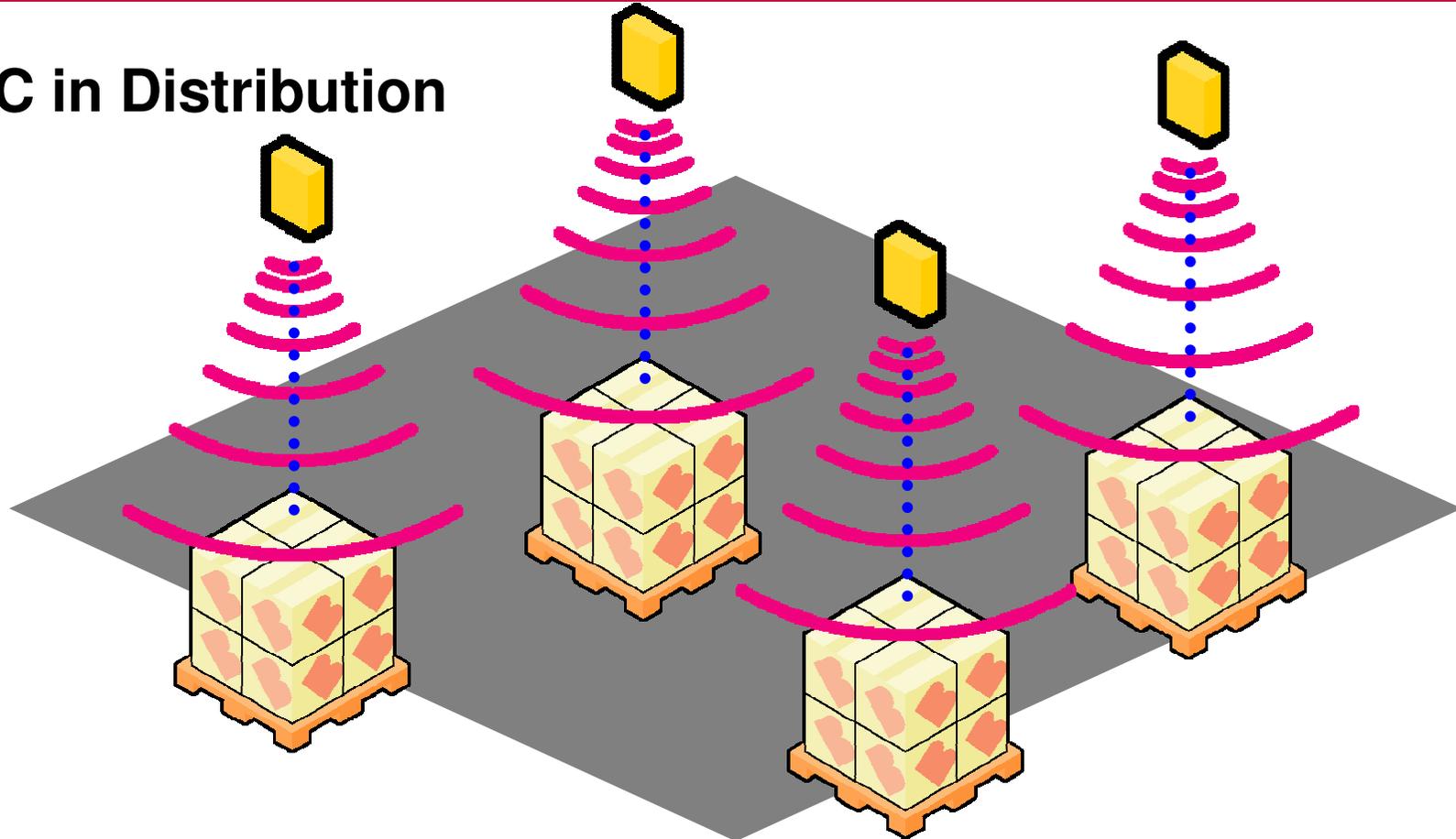
## EPC in Distribution



**Arriving products** are automatically detected throughout the distribution center. These detections are part of the traceability records required for “one up, one down” that are part of the EU and US regulations.



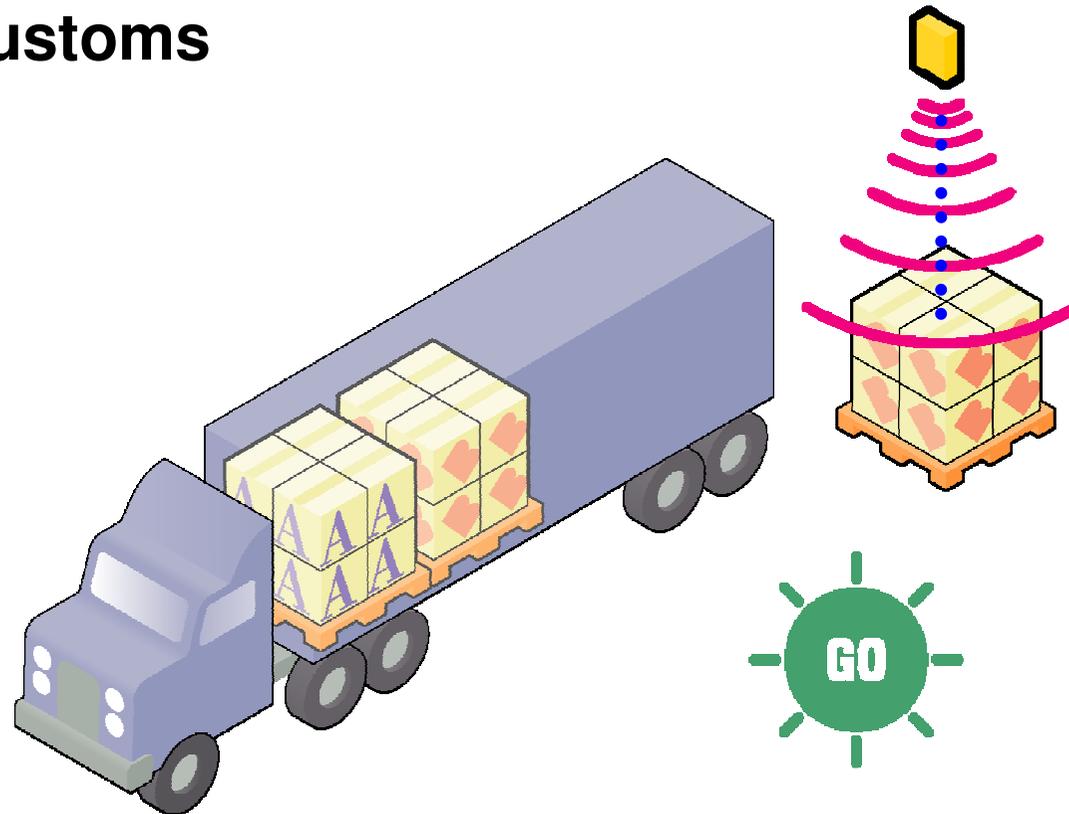
## EPC in Distribution



**Order information** is integrated throughout a cross-dock operation – receiving, sorting, staging, and shipping is streamlined. This order information is part of the traceability records required for audits.

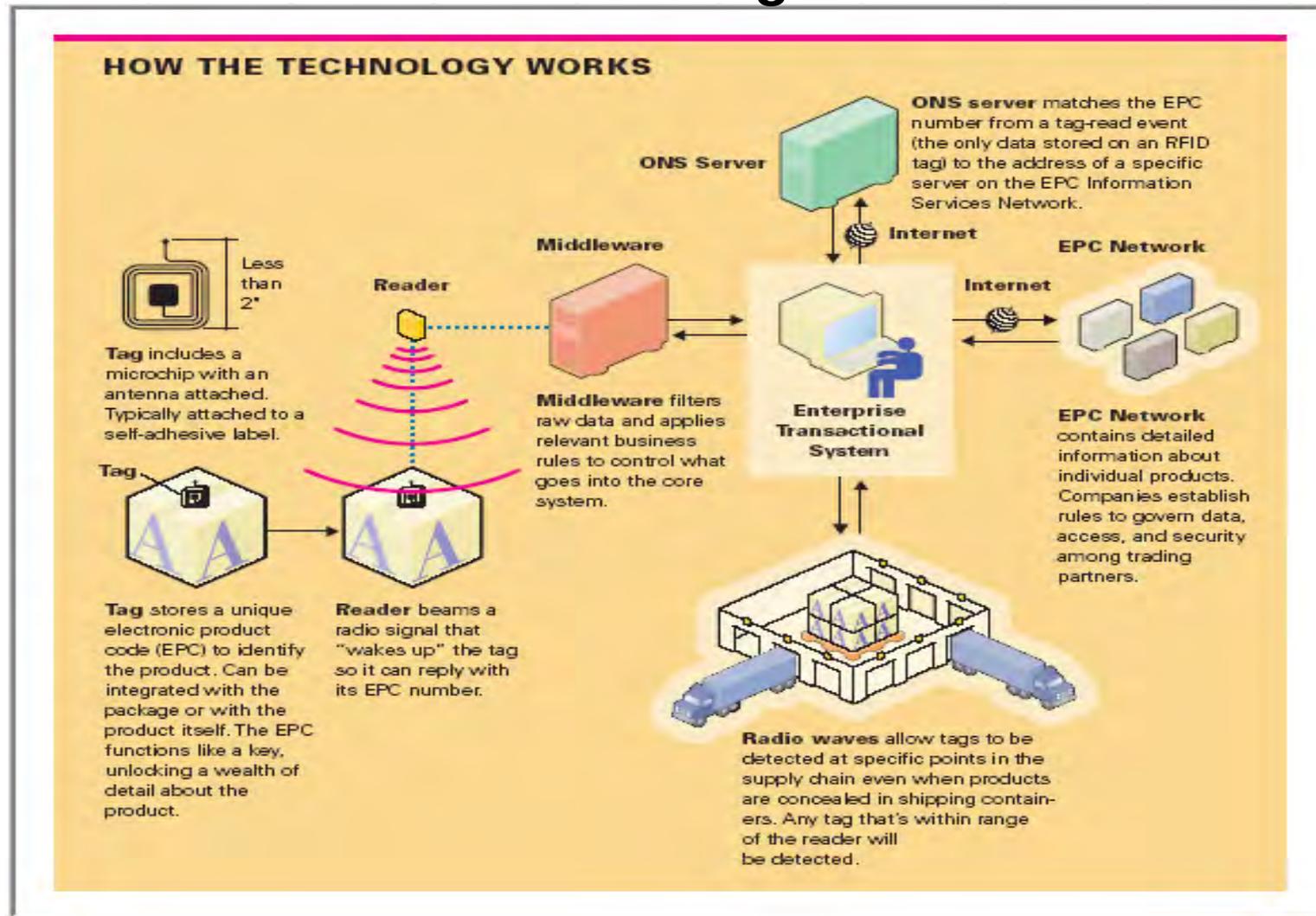


## EPC in Customs



**Validation** to ensure that products, quantities, and destinations are correct is facilitated by readers that can trigger a reference check to customs documents before the products are cleared. This capability is part of the required due diligence required for “Green Channel” processing.

# The EPC Network for Trading Partner Collaboration





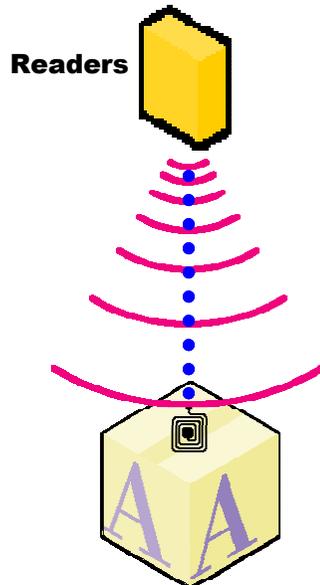
## How the Technology Works – Read EPC

16 . 3 . 5 . 0078742 . 146165 . 1234567890

16 . 3 . 5 . 0078742 . 146165 . 1234567890

16 . 3 . 5 . 0078742 . 146165 . 1234567890

Electronic Product Code					
<b>16 . 3 . 5 . 0078742 . 146165 . 1234567890</b>					
Header 8 bits	Object Type 3 bits	Parti- tion 3 bits	EPC Mgr Nbr 20-37 bits	Object Class 7-24 bits	Serial Number 38 bits



**Reader** beams a radio signal that “wakes up” the tag so it can reply with its EPC number.



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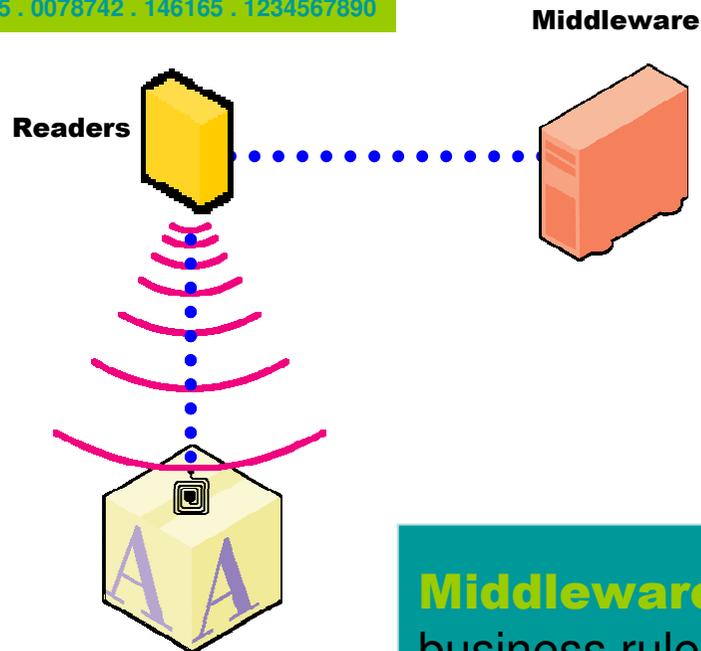
## How the Technology Works – Middleware

16 . 3 . 5 . 0078742 . 146165 . 1234567890

16 . 3 . 5 . 0078742 . 146165 . 1234567890

16 . 3 . 5 . 0078742 . 146165 . 1234567890

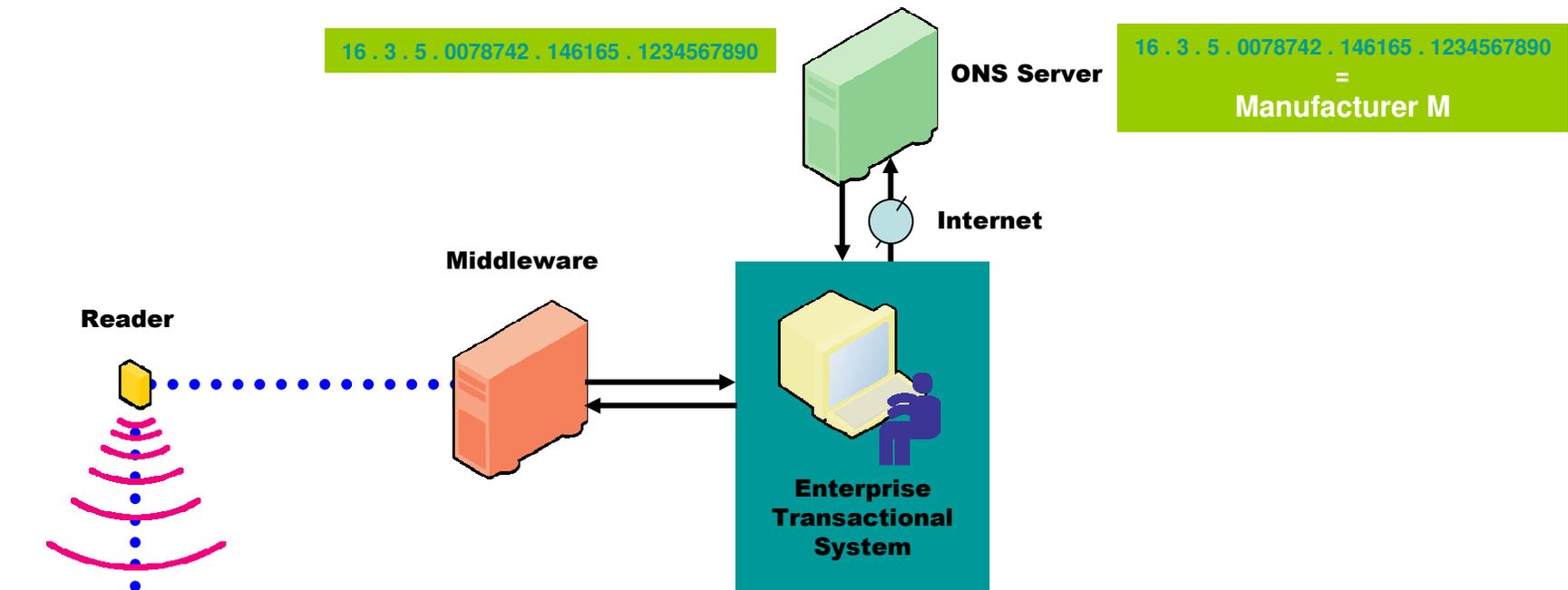
16 . 3 . 5 . 0078742 . 146165 . 1234567890



**Middleware** filters raw data and applies relevant business rules to control what goes into the core system.



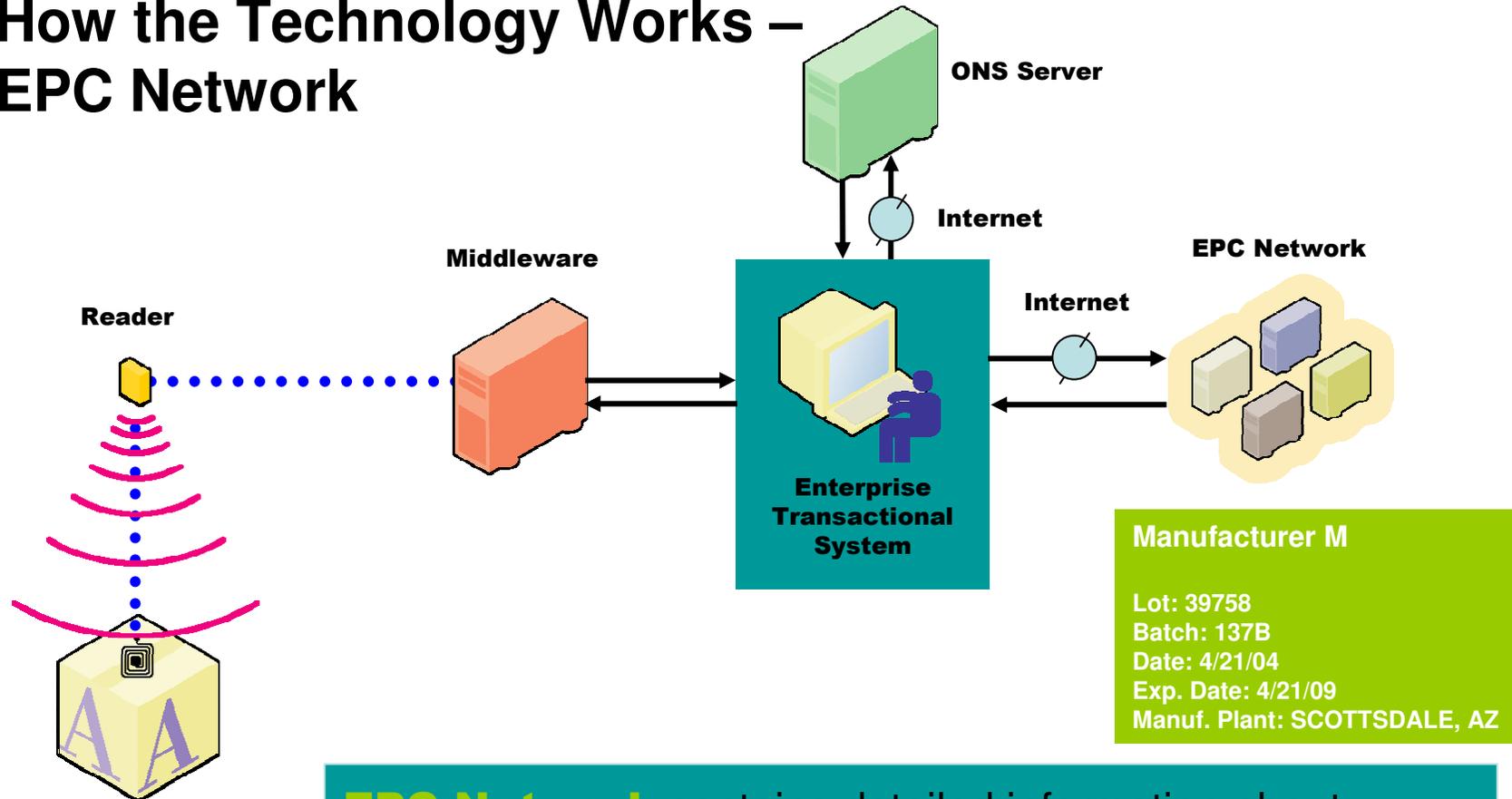
## How the Technology Works – ONS



**ONS (Object Name Services)** matches the EPC number to the address of a specific server belonging to Manufacturer M.



## How the Technology Works – EPC Network



**EPC Network** contains detailed information about individual products. Companies establish rules to govern data, access, and security among trading partners. Customs can access EPCIS services.



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## Key Recommendations

- Traceability data required for Customs based on unique product types and shipment identifiers can be enabled through the use of the SSCC and GTIN
- Use of GEPIR and EPCIS facilitate the global access to this company, product and shipment information
- A Bar Code Task force be formed within Egypt that is comprised of Government (GOEIC, MTI Customs Import and Export, GS1 Egypt, Importers, Exporters and Retailers) to build consensus on applicability of barcode and marking technologies to support traceability.



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# **Review of Traceability Regulations - Food-**



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## Evolution of Bar Codes in International Trade – Global View

- Bar codes have traditionally been used for retail purposes (domestic or international).
- Currently bar codes and other marking technologies are being used for traceability purposes. Traceability efforts in the EU and the US were driven mainly by food safety.
- World Customs Organization and international customs agencies are aligned in the development of regulations to fight IPR and Fraud
  - Require traceability through unique shipment and product family items (trade units)
    - Technology or standards required for unique identifiers are not identified
    - Technologies like bar codes and RFID (driven by standards (GS1 SSCC, GTIN etc)) provide a mechanism to provide the mean to build traceability history on shipments.
- Recent WCO pilot leverages SSCC and GTIN for traceability in order to detect fraud (not just for food safety).



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## Drivers of EU Legislation

- In the EU, the driving force for issuing legal requirements for traceability are the various food scares that have led to a general concern about food products by European consumers.
- This has resulted in a regulation enforced by EU on all food and feed producers in EU to **record and keep traceability data for their products** so the proper authorities, on demand, can get access to this information and minimize health hazards for European consumers.

This has led to the E-Trace Pilot in Egypt



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## Drivers of United States Legislation

- In the US the driving force for implementing traceability on a legal basis has been the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center on 11 September 2001. To minimize future terrorist attacks, by contamination with deadly substances via the food chain, the ‘Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act’ was passed.
- The Act requires registration of all domestic and imported products prior to entry into US with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and **record keeping of previous and successive steps in the traceability chain.**



## World Trade Organization (WTO)

- World Trade Organization (WTO) and Codex Alimentarius are the principal organizational governmental bodies working on international food standards for traceability.
- As between EU and US there are often differences in specific regulations between countries. WTO recommends using international standards *‘where they exist’*, but also allows tougher standards if there is *‘scientific justification’*.
- Differences do occur in the interpretation of the phrases “where they exist” and the “scientific justification”, which are often applied differently amongst the countries



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## International Differences on Mandates

- On the technical aspects of traceability, the differences between EU and US are small.
- This is mainly due to the long-term relationship between UCC (a United States organization) and EAN (a European organization) which has set standards for the use of bar codes over many decades.



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## EU Traceability

- EU Food Law Regulation – Article 18
- Traceability 2004:1953/EC (Article 17)
  - Traceability of materials and articles shall be **ensured at all stages** in order to facilitate control, recall of defective products, consumer information and attribution of responsibility
  - Put in place systems and procedures to **allow identification of the businesses from which to and to which** materials or articles and, where appropriate, substances or products are supplied
  - Materials and articles which are placed on the market shall be **identifiable by an appropriate system** which allows their traceability by means of labeling or relevant documentation or information.



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## EU Summary on Traceability

- Traceability
  - The origin of food and ingredients must be fully documented at all stages (from production to distribution). All operators to keep records from whom products have been received and to whom they have been supplied: **“one step forward – one step back approach”**.
- Imports
  - Foodstuff entering the EU from third countries have to be traceable. Importer must be able to specify from whom the product was exported in the third country. Prior to any export, these foodstuffs have to adhere to EU rules of the General Food Law.
- Internal Traceability
  - It is recommended to establish a link between incoming and outgoing produce within a food business operator



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## EU Law

- **EU Regulation 178/2002** [Regulation 178/2002], also called the ‘food law’ of EU is the most important regulation concerning traceability of food products in the European Union (EU).
- The regulation as amended in Regulation (EC) No 164/2003 [Regulation 164/2003] does not affect any aspect of traceability systems. *Articles 18, 19 and 20* in EU Regulation 178/2002 are the key piece of legislation on food traceability in the EU
- The effective date for implementing *Articles 11, 18, 19 and 20* in EU Regulation 178/2002 is 1 January 2005.



## Article 18

- *Article 18* lays down the general principles of traceability in the food chain within the EU. The article states that:
  - traceability should be established at all stages in the food production
  - traceability should be both forward and backward in the supply chain
  - all food or feed which is placed on the market should be adequately labeled or identified to facilitate its traceability
- Provisions for applying traceability requirements of specific sectors

EU legislation for traceability one of the most advanced in the world



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## United States

- **The Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act** [Bioterrorism Act] of 2002 provides a new authority to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to protect the Nation’s food supply against the threat of serious adverse health consequences to human and animal health from intentional contamination.
- The Act is divided into five sections whereof Title III: “Protecting Safety and Security of Food and Drug Supply” has the most relevance to traceability



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## United States

- The regulation of food and food manufacturing operation in the US is the responsibility of several government agencies. The most significant of these are: the US Department of Health & Human Services (DHHS), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- In terms of harvest of marine and fresh water, fish and shellfish the National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration (NOAA), National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries), and the US Fish and Wildlife Service are the primary federal agencies responsible, along with state agencies with local authority to govern fisheries.



## United States

- In section 305 (Registration of Food Facilities) the Act requires both domestic and
- Foreign facilities to register with the FDA before December 12 2003.
  - Section 306 (Establishment and maintenance of Records) – requires the creation and maintenance of records needed to determine the immediate previous sources and the immediate subsequent recipients of food.
  - Section 307 (Prior Notice of imported Food Shipments) requires that prior notice of food shipments must be given to FDA. The notice must include:
    - 1. a description of the article/product
    - 2. the manufacturer and shipper
    - 3. the grower (if known)
    - 4. the country of origin
    - 5. the country from which the article is shipped
    - 6. the anticipated port of entry



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## United States

- FDA issued a **final rule implementing section 306** [Memorandum Dec 7 2004] (establishment, maintenance, and availability of records) of the Bioterrorism Act on Dec 9 2005.
- The final rule requires that persons who manufacture, process, pack, transport, distribute, receive, hold, or import food in the United States (and foreign persons that transport food in the U.S), unless they qualify for an exclusion, must establish and maintain records sufficient to identify the immediate previous sources and immediate subsequent recipients of such food. The final rule also requires that these records be made available to FDA for inspection and copying when the agency has a reasonable belief that an article of food is adulterated and present a threat of serious adverse health consequences or death to humans or animals.



## United States

- **Country of Origin Labeling (COOL)** is incorporated in the **Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002** [1].
  - The proposed rules provide flexibility in the type of recordkeeping. Retailers may show the country of origin by use of label, stamps, mark, placard or other clear and visible sign at the final point of sale if they choose.
  - Firms along the supply chain must maintain records to establish and identify the immediate previous source and the immediate subsequent recipient of the transaction. For imported products the traceability system must extend back to at least the port of entry into the United States and records must be kept for 2 years.

US regulations outline traceability requirements similar to the EU standards



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## Key Recommendations

- Egyptian Traceability regulation language similar to EU and US legislation should be considered
  - require “one up-one down” visibility requirements of international supply chain members
- Develop wording to stipulate use of global standards for unique shipment and product identified
  - Do not stipulate technology methods in legislation
- Alignment regulations to be consistent with WCO mandates on IPR and Fraud



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# E-Trace Pilot



## Domestic Bar Code Use in Egypt

- These companies have applied GTINs to their Bar Codes, but not all of them are using logistics labels on their product pallets (labels containing batch number, expiration date, SSCC , etc.).
- Usage from the manufacturing side of the economy.

<b>Total subscribers</b>	<b>Members by Sector</b>	
<b>1554</b>	<b>Textiles</b>	<b>195</b>
	<b>Food and beverage</b>	<b>940</b>
	<b>Pharmaceuticals &amp; Cosmetics</b>	<b>56</b>
	<b>Chemicals</b>	<b>35</b>
	<b>Plastics and household</b>	<b>40</b>
	<b>Industrial products</b>	<b>200</b>
	<b>Publishing and books</b>	<b>31</b>
	<b>Fresh produce</b>	<b>27</b>
	<b>Software and electronics</b>	<b>30</b>



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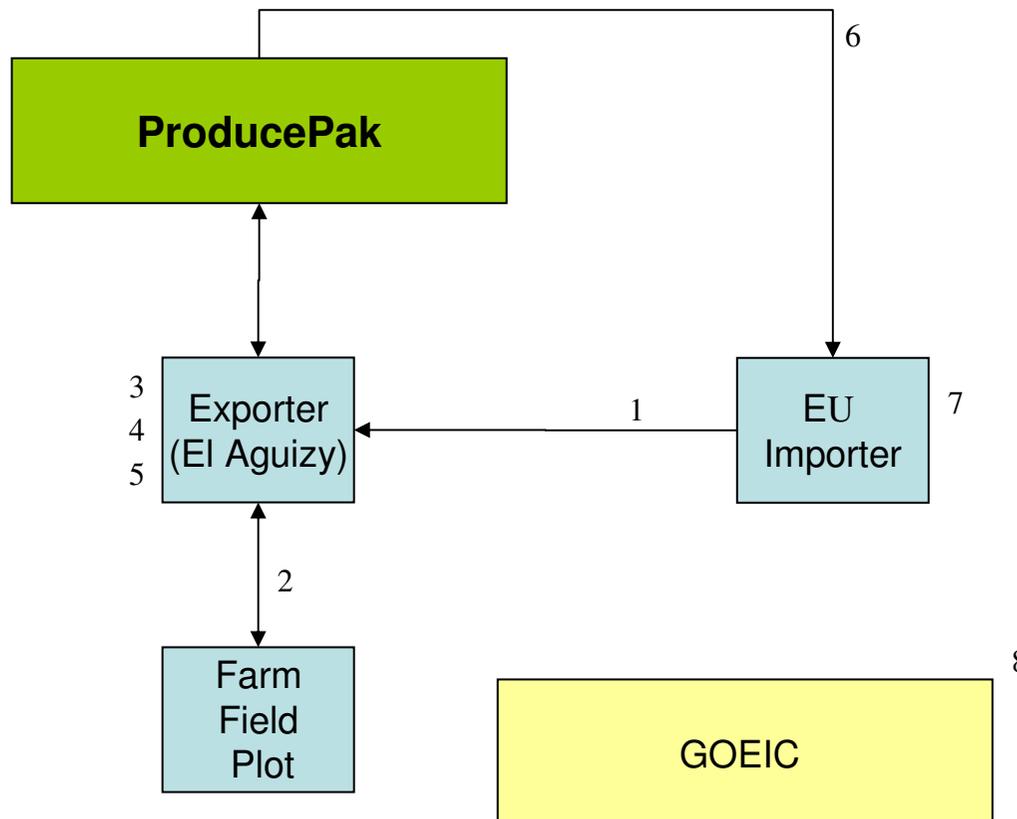


## E-Trace Overview

- **Pilot with Egyptian agricultural exporters (agribusiness companies) to demonstrate the ability to meet EU traceability requirements in their export shipments.**
  - Members include
    - 35 exporter companies including El Aguizy International Co.
    - E-Trace (Egyptian Traceability Centre for Agro-Industrial Exports)
    - ProducePak (software provider)
- Demonstration between private business entities in Egypt and EU (no customs agencies in this phase)
- Leverage use of EAN GTIN and SSCC codes
  - Internal and external use



## E-Trace Pilot Current State Process Flow



1) PO Sent to Exporter.

2) Exporter enters farm, field, plot information into ProducePak

3) Internal EAN Bar Code for internal warehouse use applied to pallet (warehouse location, produce details link pallet ID to farm information)

4) Purchase Order from EU Importer initiates pick order in warehouse, initiates field planning for up coming season

5) Pallet assigned SSCC and GTIN (optional) Bar Code.

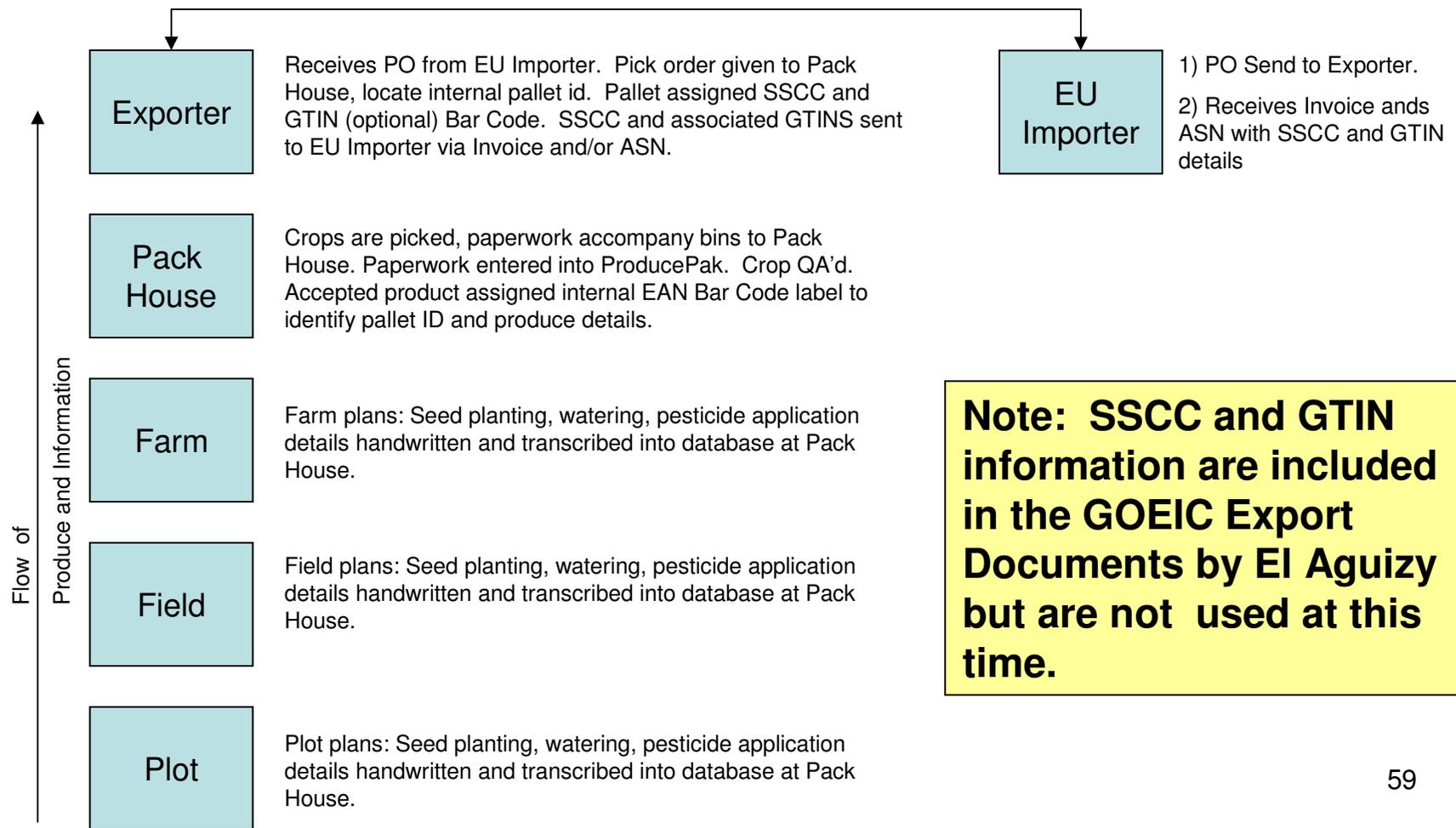
6) SSCC and associated GTINS sent to EU Importer via Invoice and/or ASN.

7) Importer receives shipment and cross references SSCC from Invoice/ASN to receiving SSCC ID

8) GOEIC receives paper export documents (Unified Statistical Document) with hand written SSCC and GTIN information. GOEIC does not leverage this information at this time. NOTE: GOEIC has no access to ProducePak at this time.



## Detailed Information Flow





## Scope Of Use: SSCC and GTIN In The Pilot

- **SSCC logistics unit ID assigned to pallet at the Pack House.**
  - SSCC printed in EAN format on Bar Code label
  - SSCC sent via Invoice or ASN to Importer
- **GTIN number applied to trading unit (strawberries)**
  - GTINS applied after inbound QA from farm
  - Allocated to SSCC at time of pick/pack/ship process
- **Exporter is part of GS1 (has a manufacturer and product ID)**
- **SSCC ands GTIN numbers are hand written on relevant export declaration forms but are not utilized by GOEIC**

SSCC and GTINs provide supply chain traceability to support EU regulations.



## E-Trace Next Steps

- **Provide access to E-Trace Pilot for GOEIC export function for traceability**
  - **Include GOEIC Exports to leverage SSCC/GTIN information as part of current data collection for export customs documentation set**
- **ETRACE is helping GOEIC implement a GIS traceability application, in order to capture all the information about exports, and request that all the exporters using software funded by ETRACE should issue the form (Unified Statistical Form) used by GOEIC in a Bar Code format, so it will be read by future GOEIC systems**



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## Key Recommendations

- Involve Ministry of Trade and Industry, Customs Import, Export and GOEIC in E-Trace pilot
- Evaluate leveraging SSCC and GTIN for Customs Imports based on lessons learned by Egyptian Exporters
- SSCC and GTIN bar code information on logistic and trading units of Egyptian Exporters can be used for traceability
- Include SSCC and GTIN information on the Unified Statistical Form



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# SSCC-UCR Customs Pilot



## Pilot Project: Using GS1 SSCC as the UCR in the Wine & Spirits Supply Chain

- High level proof of concept on the use of **SSCC** as the WCO UCR (Unique Consignment Reference) between the UK and Australia.
- Manufacturers of wine and spirits, Customs Authorities and GS1 undertook this pilot to prove that the GS1 SSCC Identification Key is suitable for customs purposes in international transactions.
- **This is significant: a successful trial could lead to the worldwide adoption of the GS1 SSCC as the WCO's UCR.**

---

### Some advantages of using GS1 SSCC:

- Links commercial/transport and official export/import documentation
- Improves customs pre-notification
- Many GS1 member companies already use SSCC for pallet identification
- SSCC is adherent to ISO standard (15459)

### Participants in the SSCC Wine & Spirits Pilot Project

- World Customs Organization
- HM Revenue & Customs (UK)
- Australian Customs Service
- Wine & Spirits Trade Association (WSTA)
- Constellations (Europe)
- GS1 Global Office
- GS1 UK
- GS1 Australia
- Hardy (Australia)
- Diageo
- TOD (Shipping Agent)



# Pilot Project: Using GS1 SSCC as the UCR Overview



## • From Hardy's Australia to Constellation UK

- Transportation of bulk wine
- Use of SSCC is already in operations
- Pilot run: dispatch of September – December '06
- Simple scenario: one-to-one consignment-to-shipment relationship

## • From Diageo Scotland to Diageo Australia

- Transportation of cased strong spirits
- Use SSCC, provision in internal IT system
- Pilot run: dispatch of December '06
- More complex scenario of identification of multiple levels of logistic units (cases and pallets) and linkage to SSCC



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## Results expected from the pilot project



- **Reduced complexity** of business procedures by using the same reference
- **Increased efficiency of customs procedures** through availability of pre-arrival information in agreed format
- **Increased traceability** across the supply chain
- **Enhanced security** through use of worldwide recognized standard – the GS1 standard
- Facilitation of **legitimate trade**



## Views On The SSCC-UCR Pilot Project

“The introduction of the SSCC as UCR will allow all interested parties to talk about the same code, where now it is up to 6 possible different codes used for the same container for different parties in the supply chain.”

**Graeme Goodwin,  
Diageo**



“The UCR will act as an electronic staple to bring together information from more than one source. Customs will therefore receive information from those best placed to provide it.”

**Ray McDonagh,  
Deputy Director, WCO**



“Uniformity of code will be a big improvement over current melee of codes used in the shipping industry and will vastly improve communication. With Customs, Traders and Audits using the same code – SSCC, we will all be contributing to improved border safety without hindering trade. ”

**Tristan Beckett,  
Supply Chain Manager,  
Constellation Europe**





## SSCC-UCR Trade Flow

- Exporter
  - PO received from importer
  - Products produced and containerized for transport
  - Each container is identified with unique SSCC number
  - SSCC number stored in delivery details of exporter internal systems
  - SSCC placed on commercial documentation that follow goods during transport
  - SSCC number provided to importer
  - Logistics provider notified containers are ready for pick up
  - **SSCC information sent to the export customs as part of Export declaration**
  - SSCC send to logistics provider as part of forwarding instructions
  - Shipments dispatched from manufacturing location





## Trade Flow

- Export Customs
  - Export Goods declaration received from exporter
  - Shipment details are linked to the SSCC for analysis and post transactional audit if required
  - Customs export validations run
  - Export clearance granted
  - Shipment leaves customs export
  - SSCC numbers of dispatched shipments are communicated by Export Customs to Import Customs
  - Post transactional activity checks are performed





## Trade Flow

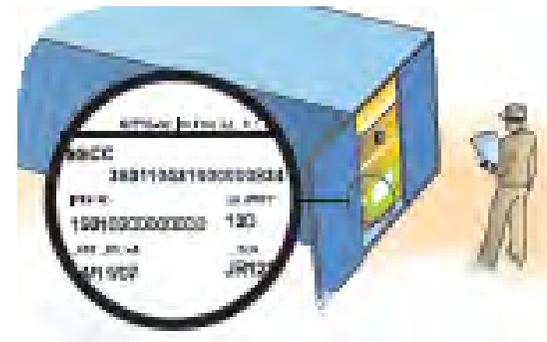
- Logistics Service Provider
  - Containers collected from manufacturer
  - **SSCC number recorded on Bill of Lading**
  - Based on forwarding instructions, SSCC and shipment information recorded on internal traceability system
  - Progress of international transportation updated in database and communicated to importer. SSCC number is one of search parameters for traceability system.
  - Shipment delivered at destination port
  - **Import cargo declaration including SSCC**





## Trade Flow

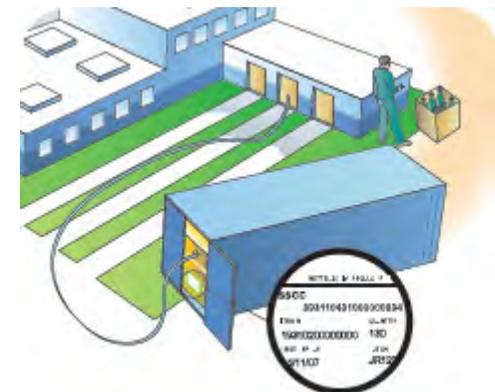
- Import Customs
  - SSCC number received from Export Customs
  - **Import Customs declaration with SSCC information received**
  - Front end credibility checks performed
  - Risk profiles run
  - **Trade information verified with customs information by referencing SSCC and shipment information**
  - Declaration processed and clearance advice issued
  - Goods released
  - Post-transaction checks and verification procedures performed using SSCC reference to link trader and transport data





## Trade Flow

- Importer
  - Goods received – SSCC confirmed on receipt
  - SSCC's of incoming shipments are cross referenced to initial purchase order
  - SSCC's cross referenced to receiving Lot/Batch numbers to ensure complete traceability from order till delivery
  - The SSCC number is further used as a reference of incoming goods for the final distribution process
  - **Customs post-transactional validation runs on the internal company database ensuring traceability and linkage of commercial, transport and import information**





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## Findings From The SSCC-UCR Pilot Team

- Over the international supply chain, issues of data notification between parties could be disjointed and fragmented;
- Consultation between trade partners and Customs was significant. The interaction between both trade partners and trade to government highlighted the communication required to collaborate around SSCC and GTIN information
- The value of the UCR is compromised if it is not integrated into the normal logistics and clearance processes;
- The successful integration of the UCR into future information flows requires business reengineering activity for all stakeholders/supply chain parties;
- Companies succeeded in proving the concept that a single reference such as the SSCC can be used as a UCR number by all participants of international supply chains;
- Use of the SSCC/UCR could be achieved without altering existing internal systems and in addition to the current proprietary identification solutions;
- Linking transport and commercial information via the SSCC can provide companies with enhanced traceability over international supply chains;



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## Findings From The SSCC-UCR Pilot – WCO Comments

- The SSCC can be used as a UCR number for some important customs purposes and that if the SSCC (or another comparable global standard) is accepted by all participants in the international supply chain, both Government and industry, then all parties would benefit from the use of the same reference numbers
- Business process re-engineering of import and export customs processes are required to make maximum use of the UCR information.
- Urge the formation of more UCR pilot projects and expand the pilots to include new stakeholders (countries) and trade scenarios



## Key Recommendations

- Inclusion of SSCC and GTIN information aids Customs organizations in determining traceability
- SSCC and GTIN information available through GEPIR can provide additional information for use in green, yellow and red channel risk profiling and auditing for Egyptian Customs
- Include WCO SSCC-UCR Data Model in Egyptian IT data base structures
- Contact GS1 and WCO for Egyptian participation in future WCO sponsored SSCC-UCR pilots



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# **International Customs Examples Canada, United States and the United Kingdom**



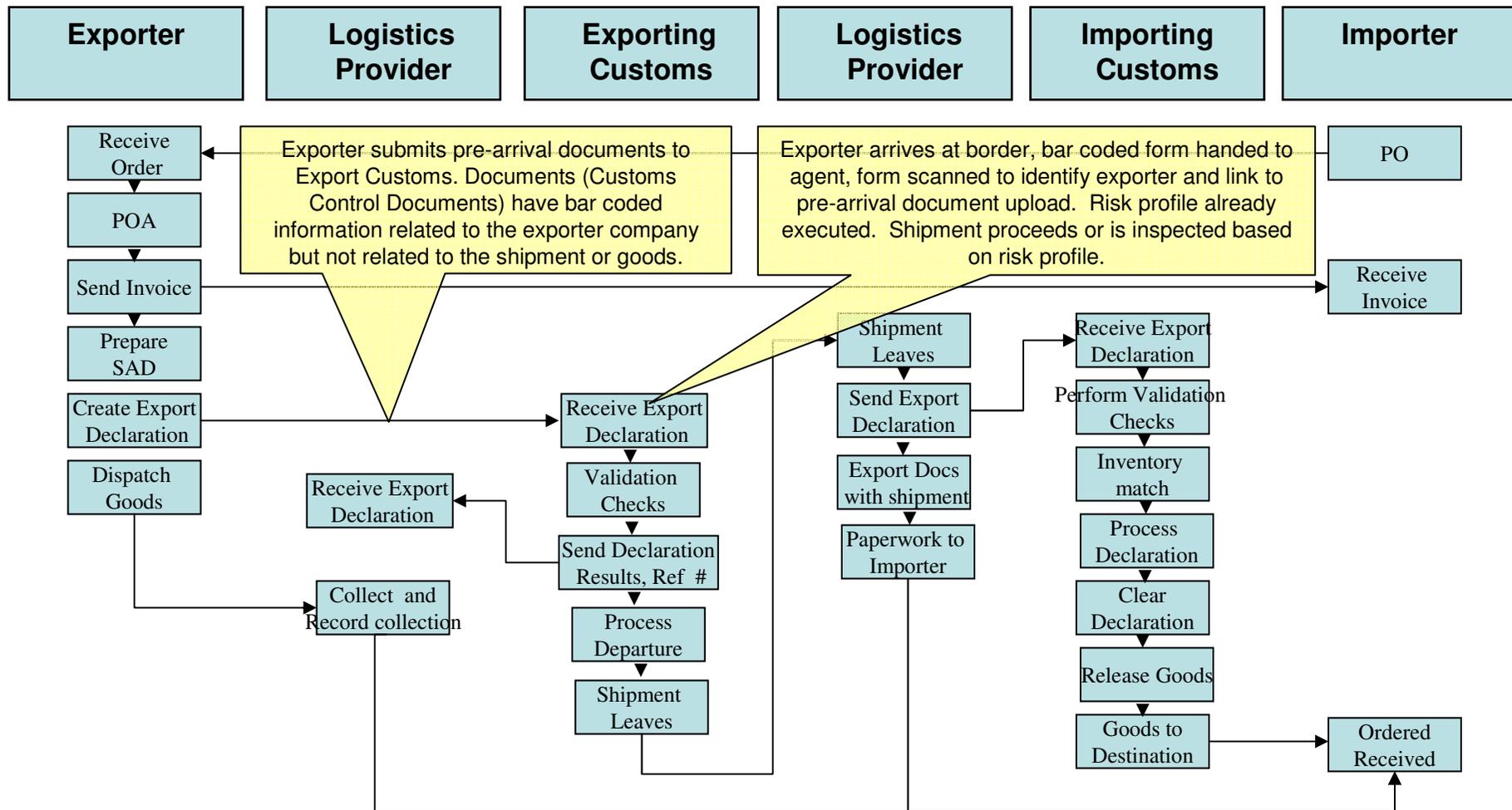
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# Canadian Use of Bar Codes



## Current State: Representative Import/Export Flow





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# United States Use of Bar Codes



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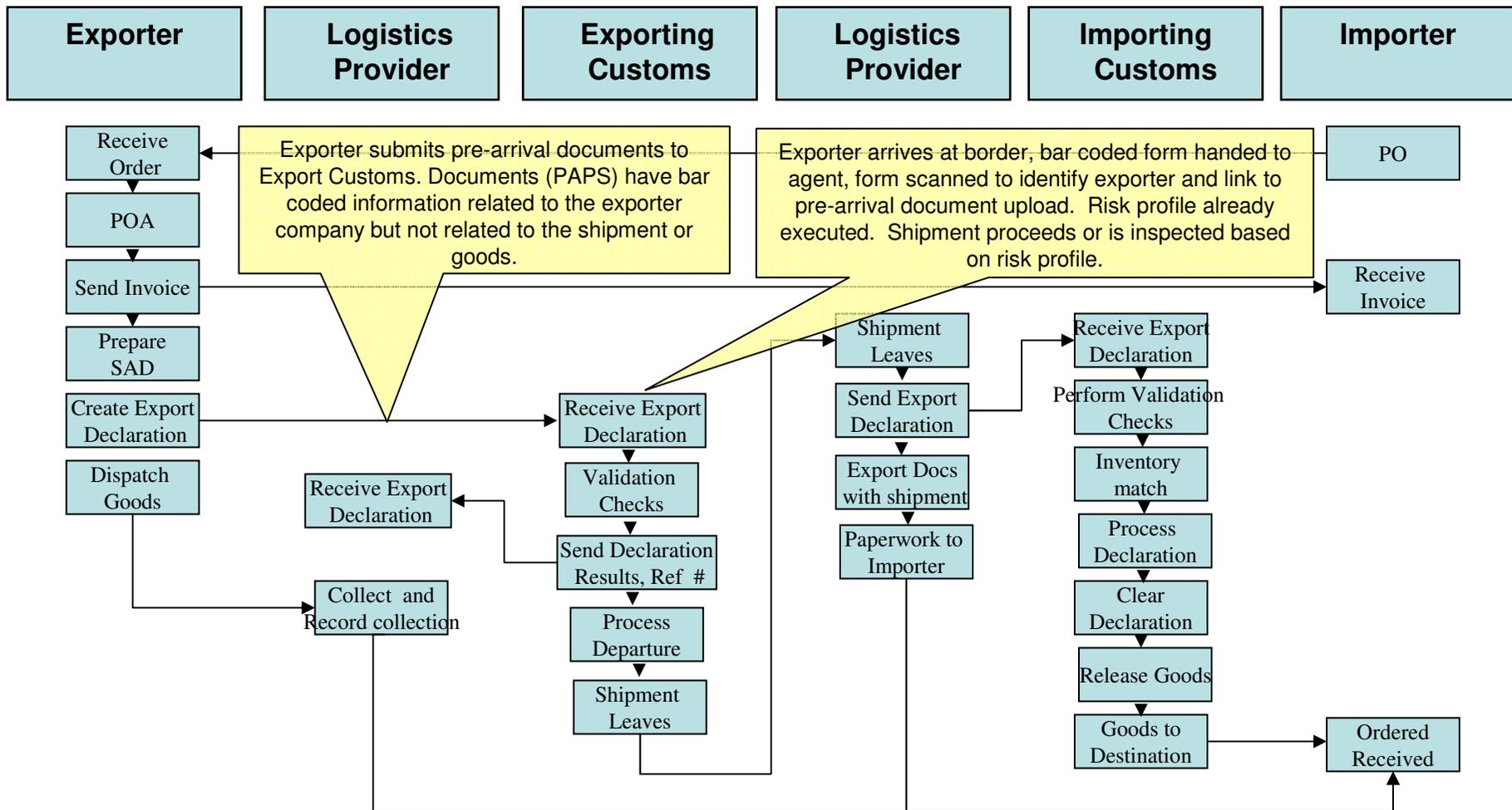


## Pre Arrival Processing System (PAPS)

- U.S. Bureau of Customs and Border Protection border cargo release mechanism that utilizes Bar Code technology to expedite the release of commercial shipments while still processing each shipment through Border Cargo Selectivity (BCS) and the Automated Targeting System (ATS).
- Each PAPS shipment requires a unique Bar Code label, which the carrier attaches to the invoice and the truck manifest while the merchandise is still in Canada. The Bar Code consists of the U.S. Standard Carrier Alpha Code (SCAC) and Pro-Bill number. This information is then faxed ahead to the Customs broker in the U.S., who prepares a BCS entry in ACS. Upon the truck's arrival at the border, the Customs Inspector scans the Bar Code, which automatically retrieves the entry information from ACS. If no examination is required, the Inspector then releases the truck from the primary booth, reducing the carrier's wait time and easing congestion at the U.S. border.
- Leverage 3 of 9 (Code 39) as Bar Code standard



# Current State Representative Import/Export Flow





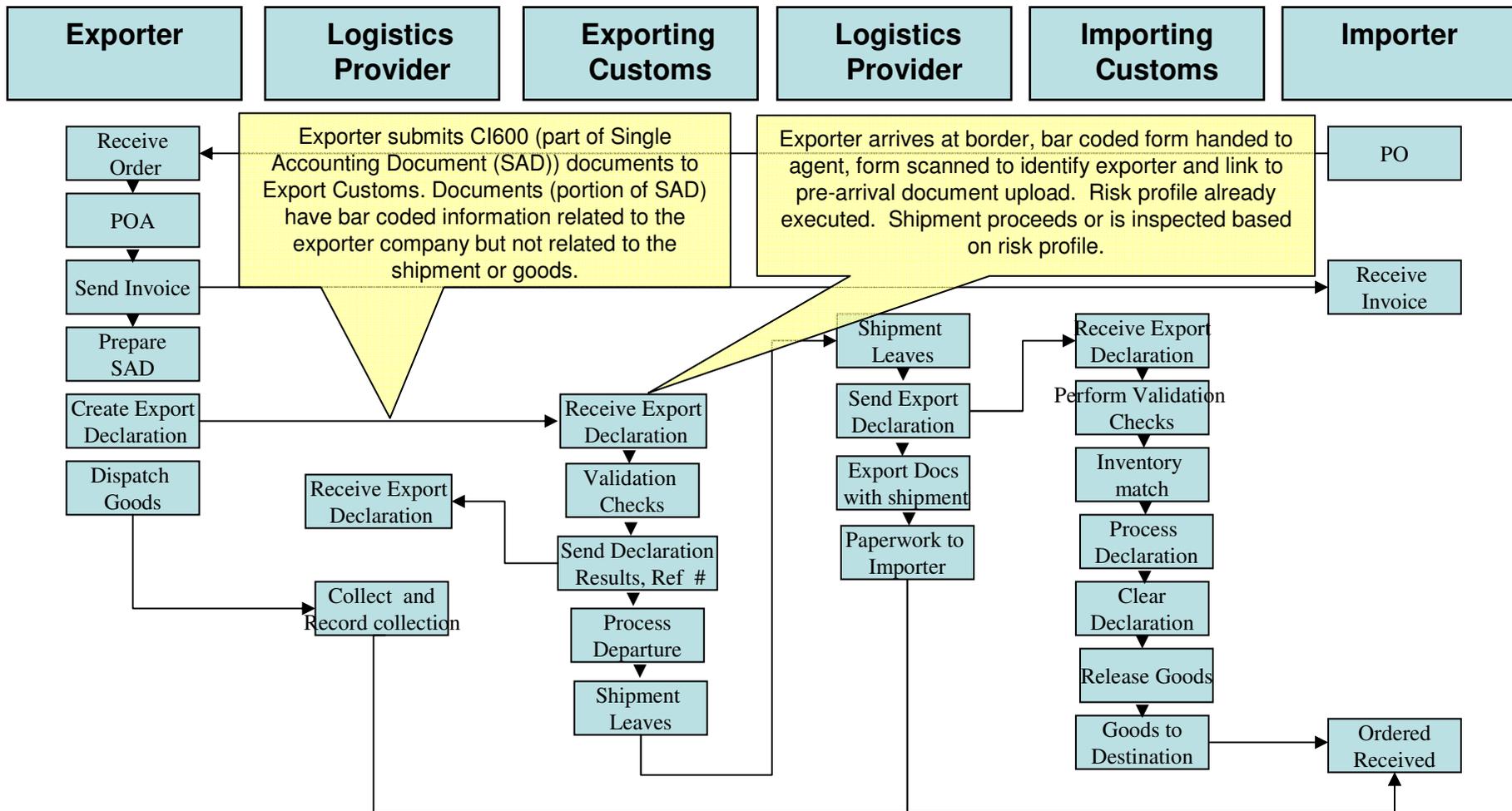
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# United Kingdom Use of Bar Codes



# Current State Representative Import/Export Flow





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# Roadmap



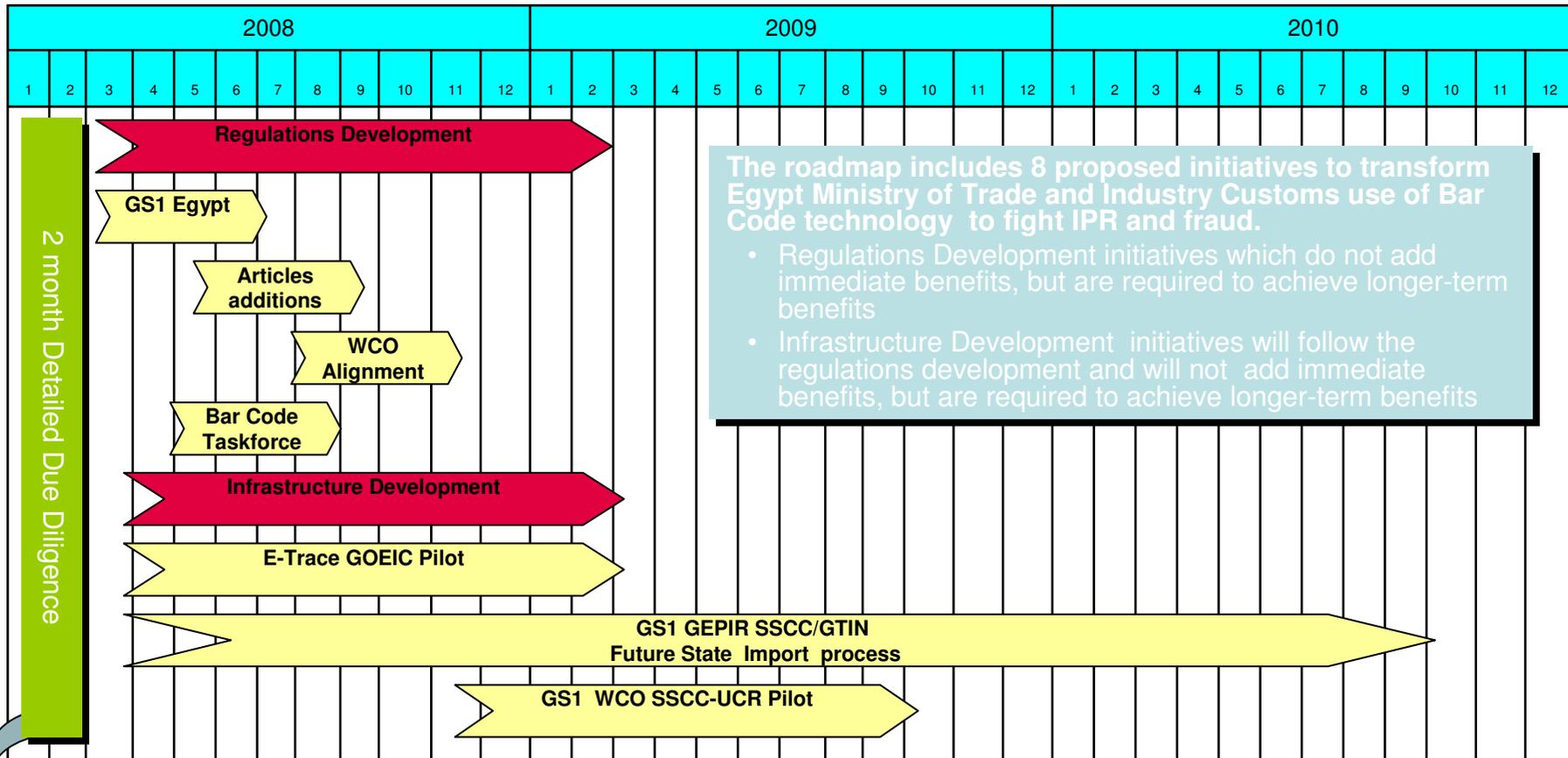
## Recommendations: Overview Of Initiatives

Project	Objective	Benefits
1. E-Trace GOEIC Pilot Participation	E-Trace Pilot to demonstrate agricultural export compliance for traceability in accordance to EU traceability regulations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Use of SSCC and GTIN EAN Bar Codes between private entities to track and trace movement of products</li> <li>•Traceability enabled through linking of SSCC and GTIN's to financial documents (PO, Invoice, Advanced Shipping Notice (ASN) (optional) to farm, field and plot history</li> <li>•Compliance with EU traceability regulations</li> </ul>
2. GS1 GEPIR SSCC/GTIN Future State Import process	Adoption of the use of GS1 Serial Shipping Container Codes (SSCC) and Global Trade Identification (GTIN) information in the Future State Government of Egypt Import process. SSCC and GTIN data validation through GS1 tool GEPIR.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Egyptian Customs (Import) scan the SSCC codes of the containers during Phase 1 (physical inspection)</li> <li>•GEPIR lookup returns manufacturer information, Country of Origin, product information to Customs for use in Phase 2 and 3 risk profiling and audits</li> <li>•Reduction of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and Fraud through future state implementation of regulations to support customs process</li> <li>•Alignment with Future State Customs reform policy</li> </ul>
3. Possible involvement in future GS1 WCO SSCC-UCR Pilots	High level Proof of Concept to study the use of the GS1 Serial Shipping Container Codes (SSCC) as a unique consignment reference (UCR). Use of the SSCC-UCR was applied to legally mandated declarations to customs authorities for import and export.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Provides uniqueness for the identification of shipments within the international supply chain to support traceability, fraud and IPR requirements for both the Customs Import process and commercial traceability.</li> <li>•Provide comprehensive and timely information to Egyptian Customs Import authorities from the source of shipment.</li> <li>•GS1 Bar Code standards SSCC and GTIN are established and utilised tools within the global trading environment and can encourage the global adoption of the UCR within the Customs regulatory environment.</li> </ul>
4. GS1 Egypt Standards Review	Ministry of Trade and Industry and USAID involvement with GS1 Egypt provide Bar Code and marking technology trade standards recommendations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Alignment with Global Standards body to leverage application of appropriate standards, tools and leading practices to encourage adoption of import and export use of Bar Codes in international trade by the Ministry of Trade and Industry, GOEIC and Import Customs.</li> <li>•Understand GS1 standards implications on Customs IT infrastructure</li> <li>•Refine Benefits realization of using Bar Codes to reduce IPR, Fraud while increasing trade and revenues</li> </ul>
5. Regulation Articles Modifications	Modification of relevant Customs Import regulations (and associated articles) to reflect fraud, IPR and traceability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Provide guidelines for importers to comply with fraud, IPR and traceability through appropriate marking technologies and methods. Potential impact on several articles.</li> <li>•Alignment with existing Trade regulations regarding Bar Codes.</li> </ul>
6. World Customs Organization Alignment	Involvement of GS1 Egypt as a private sector stakeholder to provide trade standards recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Alignment with World Customs Organization standards body to leverage application of appropriate standards, tools and leading practices to encourage adoption of import and export use of Bar Codes in international trade.</li> </ul>
7. Bar Code Task Force	Involvement of key Egyptian stakeholders to understand and develop leading practices use of Bar Codes for domestic and customs use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Standardization of Bar Code standards and information on outside of trade (GTIN) and logistics units (SSCC) to extent that is reasonable within international regulations.</li> <li>•Address Issues concerning the constraints of increased bar code adoption in Egypt</li> </ul>

Prior to the seven initiatives, a detailed 2 month due diligence effort is required to refine estimates for the recommendations proposed.



# Proposed Roadmap



The roadmap includes 8 proposed initiatives to transform Egypt Ministry of Trade and Industry Customs use of Bar Code technology to fight IPR and fraud.

- Regulations Development initiatives which do not add immediate benefits, but are required to achieve longer-term benefits
- Infrastructure Development initiatives will follow the regulations development and will not add immediate benefits, but are required to achieve longer-term benefits

Detailed due diligence of Infrastructure Development recommendations is required in early 2008 to refine estimates, impact, timelines and scope.



## Initiative: 2 Month Due Diligence

**Objectives:**

Perform due diligence on Infrastructure Development to refine recommendation sequencing and priority

**Benefits:**

- Refine recommendation estimates, impact, timelines and scope.
- Detailed actionable project (pilot) requirements, stakeholder roles, dependencies and timelines defined
- Alignment of key stakeholders around recommendations

**Timeline & Ownership:**

- Start: 01/2008
- End: 02/2008
- Owner: USAID

**Pre-Requisites**

- Acceptance of recommendations of initial mission on bar codes

**Activity Plan**

- 1.0 Develop due diligence project plan for recommended Infrastructure Development pilots
- 2.0 Perform Due Diligence on each pilot scope
  - Scope
  - GAP analysis of readiness for pilot
  - Resource requirements
  - Dependencies
  - Impact on Sea/Air/Land customs processing
  - Costs/Benefits
  - Business and technical requirements
  - stakeholders required
  - Timeline
  - Procurement requirements
- 3.0 Report findings to USAID



## Initiative Impact To USAID

	USAID	Ministry of Trade and Industry
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•1 Subject Matter Advisor (SMA) for Bar Code Business requirements</li><li>• 1 Technical SMA Advisor on Bar Code</li><li>•1 Custom Resource (assumed part time already on TAPR2 project)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•1 resource each from Ministry of Trade and Industry (Customs Import and Export)</li><li>•Import, Export and GOEIC resource access as required in areas of policy, process, IT</li></ul>
Effort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Duration: 2 months in Cairo and Alexandria</li><li>•2.5 full time resources as outlined above</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•1 resources full time for duration of due diligence</li></ul>
Procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•To be determined (TBD) during due diligence</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•To be determined during due diligence</li></ul>



## Initiative: E-Trace GOEIC Pilot Participation

### Objectives:

Demonstrate agricultural export compliance for traceability in accordance to EU traceability regulations.

### Benefits:

- Use of SSCC and GTIN Bar Codes between private entities to track and trace movement of products
- Traceability enabled through linking of SSCC and GTIN's to financial documents (PO, Invoice, Advanced Shipping Notice (ASN) (optional) to farm, field and plot history
- Compliance with EU traceability regulations
- Development of leading practices for exporters to provide SSCC and GTIN information
- Inclusion of SSCC and GTIN information in Export customs documentation

### Timeline & Ownership:

- Start: 02/2008
- End: 12/2008
- Owner: USAID

### Pre-Requisites

- Acceptance of recommendations of initial mission on bar codes
- Due Diligence exercise to refine impact, scope and effort
- GOEIC Export and Import Customs resource commitment to participate in pilot
- Existing use of GOEIC IT infrastructure to read Bar Codes and access E-Trace system

### Activity Plan

- 1.0 Review E-Trace and GOEIC Pilot strategy
- 2.0 Initiate kick off meeting with key stake holders (Exporters, E-Trace, GS1, GOEIC)
- 3.0 Develop PMO framework to include project plan, charter, risk mitigation plan etc.
- 4.0 Integrate GOEIC department into E-Trade system
- 5.0 Identification and propose modification of Export Declaration (Unified Statistical Form) documents impacted by pilot
  - Modify documents to EAN standard Bar Code to accept SSCC and GTIN
- 6.0 Document impact of pilot on technology, process and people
- 7.0 Define recommendations and document leading practices for exporters based on E-Trace pilot based on agricultural commodities.



## Initiative Impact To USAID

	USAID	Ministry of Trade and Industry
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•1 Advisor (Bar code)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•1 resource each from Ministry of Trade and Industry (Customs Import and Export)</li><li>•2 resources GOEIC (IT and Policy oriented)</li></ul>
Effort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•1 Advisor full time to provide Bar Code subject matter expertise</li><li>•Document leading practices for exporter requirements, validate proposed regulation and process changes</li><li>•Duration: 2 months (or current E-Trace pilot estimate)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•3 resources full time for duration of pilot</li></ul>
Procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•TBD during due diligence</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Integration of electronic messaging to support SSCC/GTIN into GOEIC and Unified Statistical Form</li><li>•Website development to support bar coding of information to Customs export</li></ul>



## Initiative: GS1 GEPIR SSCC/GTIN Future State Import Process

**Objectives:**

Adoption of the use of GS1 Serial Shipping Container Codes (SSCC) and Global Trade Identification (GTIN) information in the Future State Government of Egypt Import process. SSCC and GTIN data validation through GS1 tool GEPIR.

**Pre-Requisites**

- Acceptance of recommendations of initial mission on bar codes
- Due Diligence exercise to refine impact, scope and effort
- Discussions with GS1 Egypt regarding SSCC and GTIN standards and applicability
- Technical requirements of GEPIR integration protocol provided to USAID and Ministry of Trade and Industry
- Review of Customs Import processes for Future State model and regulations for impact of GEPIR information into audit steps
- IT requirements identified to capture SSCC/GTIN output from GEPIR

**Benefits:**

- Identify data communications infrastructure for transmission of information to Customs – Imports
- Identify data processing alignment of unique ID of goods in the future state customs process and policy
- Egyptian Customs (Import) scan the SSCC codes of the containers during Phase 1 (physical inspection)
- Reduction of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and Fraud through future state implementation of regulations to support customs process

**Activity Plan**

- 1.0 Identify impacted Customs Import policies
- 2.0 Develop secure GS1 GEPIR Access
- 3.0 Integrate GEPIR SSCC and GTIN Messages into Ministry of Trade and Industry systems
- 4.0 Implement IT/Database definitions according to WCO Data Model for SSCC-UCR
- 5.0 Develop Pilot scope and success factors Phase
- 6.0 Evaluate Pilot results
- 7.0 Measure benefits against key performance indicators
- 8.0 Develop recommendations for future state process and regulation refinement

**Timeline & Ownership:**

- Start: Q2/ 2008
- End: Q4/2008
- Owner: USAID



## Future State Customs Import Stages – Implications of Bar Coding

### Stage I Physical Release

*1 day*

- At time of Physical inspection, Import Customs will scan **SSCC** and **GTIN** Bar Codes of the shipments. Validation of SSCC or GTIN Bar Code data from GS1 service GEPIR will provide Manufacturer, product type and Country of Origin data for use in Stage II and III.
- Documents available to customs at this time are Customs Control Document (CCD) and invoice (provided by Importer)
- Maintain Key Performance Indicator for imports of release/clearance times

### Stage II Desk Audit

*5-10 days after physical inspection*

- Single Administrative Document (SAD) submitted by importer to Customs in support of CCD and Invoice
- **SSCC** and **GTIN** information leveraged for Risk profiling, tariff collection, IPR and fraud checks

### Stage III Post Audit

*Months and Years*

- Audit of Importer leveraging SAD documents
- SSCC and GTIN information leveraged for Risk profiling and tariff collection



## Initiative Impact To USAID

	USAID	Ministry of Trade and Industry
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•1 Advisor (same resource allocated to the E-Trace pilot)</li><li>•1 part time IT resource to define integration to GEPIR, define database tables for information coming from GEPIR</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•1 resource each from Ministry of Trade and Industry (Customs Import and Export)</li><li>•1 IT and Policy oriented resource</li></ul>
Effort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•1 Advisor to provide GS1 Bar Code subject matter expertise, customs policy knowledge</li><li>•1 IT resource as per above</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•2 resources full time for duration of pilot</li></ul>
Procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Integration to GEPIR</li><li>•Database set up according to WCO data model</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Integration of electronic messaging to support SSCC/GTIN completed under E-Trace pilot</li></ul>



## Initiative: GS1 WCO SSCC-UCR Pilot

### Objectives

- High level Proof of Concept to study the use of the GS1 Serial Shipping Container Codes (SSCC) as a unique consignment reference (UCR).
- Use of the SSCC-UCR was applied to legally mandated declarations to customs authorities for import and export.

### Benefits

- Provides uniqueness for the identification of shipments within the international supply chain to support traceability, fraud and IPR requirements for both the Customs process and commercial traceability.
- Provide comprehensive and timely information to the Customs authorities from the source of shipment.
- GS1 Bar Code standards SSCC and GTIN are established and utilised tools within the global trading environment and can encourage the global adoption of the UCR within the regulatory environment.

### Timeline & Ownership

- Start: Q3/2008
- End: Q1/2009
- Owner: USAID

### Pre-Requisites

- Acceptance of recommendations of initial mission on bar codes
- Due Diligence exercise to refine impact, scope and effort
- Commitment of WCO and GS1 to include Egyptian Ministry of Trade and Industry (GOEIC) into next phase of SSCC-UCR pilots
- USAID commitment to support required elements of Egyptian infrastructure commitment
- Membership with GS1 to access appropriate standards and protocols
- Review of WCO SECURE policy for alignment with IPR and Fraud conventions
- Identification and commitment of Ministry of Trade and Industry Customs Import/Export and GOEIC resources as required

### Activity Plan

- 1.0 Define Ministry of USAID, Trade and Industry Customs Import/Export and GOEIC Stakeholder members. Egyptian stakeholders align with WCO, GS1 and other international customs agencies
- 2.0 Assess impact on Egyptian Import declaration forms and recommend modifications
- 3.0 Preparation of IT Infrastructure to enablement of SSCC-UCR data
- 4.0 Select port facilities to participate in pilot
- 5.0 Upgrade IT of port facilities to accommodate bar coding as required
- 6.0 Document current "As-Is" and "To Be" process maps
- 7.0 Run Pilot to test SSCC-UCR export/import scenario's
- 8.0 Initiate Export/Import shipments
- 9.0 Initiate creation of SSCC-UCR from exporter
- 10.0 Initiate transmission of SSCC-UCR from exporter to Customs Agencies
- 11.0 Evaluation of results
- 12.0 Identify enhancement opportunity areas for import process



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## Contact Information For The Next Phase Of WCO UCR Pilots

- Egyptian Customs have to confirm their interest to participate in the next round of UCR pilots by writing to Mr. Gareth Lewis at [Gareth.Lewis@wcoomd.org](mailto:Gareth.Lewis@wcoomd.org). There may be a special internal WCO procedure to follow.
  - The important point is that this communication originates from Egypt Customs, as UCR is the Customs tool
- Have Egyptian customs and GS1 Egypt identify the Customs Representative from Egypt on the WCO DMPT (data model) team.
  - This person can be best placed to provide you with all updates of the DMPT development.
  - The IT efforts under Alan Morley will benefit from adding the WCO UCR data model into the new centralized database structure.



## Initiative Impact To USAID

	USAID	Ministry of Trade and Industry
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•1 Advisor SMA for Bar Code</li><li>•1 Customs Advisor (Import and Export)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•1 resource each from Ministry of Trade and Industry (Customs Import and Export)</li><li>•1 IT and Policy oriented resource</li><li>•1 GOEIC resource</li></ul>
Effort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•2 Advisor to provide Bar Code subject matter expertise, customs policy knowledge</li><li>•Duration TBD</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•3 resources full time for duration of pilot</li></ul>
Procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•TBD based on due diligence review</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•TBD based on due diligence review</li></ul>



## Initiative: GS1 Egypt Standards Review

### Objectives

Involvement of GS1 Egypt as a private sector stakeholder to provide trade standards recommendations

### Pre-Requisites

- Acceptance of recommendations of initial mission on bar codes
- Due Diligence exercise to refine impact, scope and effort

### Benefits

Alignment with Global Standards body to leverage application of appropriate standards, tools and leading practices to encourage adoption of import and export use of Bar Codes in international trade.

### Activity Plan

- 1.0 Conduct workshops with USAID, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Customs (Import-Export) and GOEIC stakeholders to establish baseline standards and applicability of standards and technologies and how they can be applied to Customs to fight IPR, Fraud, increase revenues and increase efficiency within the customs process.
- 2.0 Draft regulatory language that is consistent with GS1 bar coding and marking standards for international shipments.

### Timeline & Ownership

- Start: 2/2008
- End: 4/2008
- Owner: USAID



## Initiative Impact To USAID

	USAID	Ministry of Trade and Industry
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•1 Part time Advisor SMA for Bar Code</li><li>•1 Part time Advisor SMA for Customs regulations</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•1 resource each from Ministry of Trade and Industry (Customs Import and Export)</li><li>•1 GOEIC resource</li></ul>
Effort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Duration 1 month for a number of workshops</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2 resources full time for workshops</li></ul>
Procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•None</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•None</li></ul>



## Initiative: Regulation Articles Modification

### Objectives:

Modification of relevant Customs Import regulations (and associated articles) to reflect fraud, IPR and traceability.

### Pre-Requisites

- Acceptance of recommendations of initial mission on bar codes
- Identification of impacted declarations and articles related to Customs Import and Trade
- GS1 alignment of standards to Egyptian legislation
- Legal review of proposed legislation
- Alignment with European Union (EU) and World Customs Organization (WCO) regulations on IPR and Fraud
- Future State Process and IT infrastructure in place for Bar Code

### Benefits

Provide guidelines for importers to comply with fraud, IPR and traceability through appropriate marking technologies and methods. Add in relevant articles

### Activity Plan

- 1.0 Identify articles impacted by bar coding (Articles 36, 63, 66, 69, 90, 92, 94)
- 2.0 Develop relevant regulation articles that are impacted by Bar Code legislation
- 3.0 Document Bar Code/marking technology language (leverage (EU) and WCO language)
- 4.0 Legal review of proposed language
- 5.0 Adopt changes into law

### Timeline & Ownership

- Start: 1/2008
- End: 4/2008
- Owner: USAID



## Initiative Impact To USAID

	USAID	Ministry of Trade and Industry
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•1 Part time Advisor SMA for Bar Code</li><li>•1 Part time Advisor SMA for Customs regulations</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•1 resource each from Ministry of Trade and Industry (Customs Import and Export)</li></ul>
Effort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Duration 1 month for regulation writing and approval process</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1 resources full time for workshops</li></ul>
Procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•None</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•None</li></ul>



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## Egyptian Ministry of Trade Decree

**Article 7:** *The following conditions shall be observed in the process of releasing imported goods:*

- 1- The imported goods shall be new, however, used goods may be imported in cases articulated in Annex (2) or as otherwise provided in this regulation, and also cases that were approved by the Minister competent for foreign trade.*
- 2- The goods shall be internationally Bar Coded in accordance with regulations decreed by the Minister of Foreign Trade.*
- 3- The goods listed in annex (3) shall fulfill the conditions quoted next to each.*

Given the Ministry of Trade Decree, the following regulations are impacted (draft language is provided).



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## Egyptian Ministry of Trade Decree

### *Recommended Draft Changes to Decree*

Add:

Traceability of materials and articles shall be **ensured at all stages** in order to facilitate control, recall of defective products, consumer information and attribution of responsibility.

Put in place systems and procedures to allow identification of the businesses from which to and to which materials or articles and, where appropriate, substances or products are supplied.

Materials and articles which are placed on the market shall be identifiable by an appropriate system which allows their traceability by means of labeling or relevant documentation or information.

**Inclusion of this language is consistent with EU and WCO mandates relating to Traceability for Fraud and IPR protection. The Egyptian government is encouraged to support and be consistent with international initiatives (WCO Kyoto Conventions Chapters 3 and 7) for the inclusion of unique product and shipment identifiers documents like Bills of Lading.**



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## Draft Language for Regulations

### Article 36

The manifests must conform to the following requirements:

- a) The manifests must be clear, and signed by the shipmaster carrier, and must contain ship name, nationality, ship number and date, types of goods (even if prohibited) parcel count, marks and numbers of packages, name of exporting and forwarding party and consignees and ports from which they were shipped.
- b) The manifests shall include container numbers and the content of each container, and the number of parcels and seals numbers on them.

The shipmaster shall present this manifest to Customs within a maximum of 24 hours of vessel arrival (official holidays not counted). The manifest shall be submitted electronically to the automated Customs sites within three months of the date of issuing this decree.

Draft language:

Add to Article 36 (c) to state:

- The manifests shall include unique container shipment identifiers and trade unit identifiers (pallet, case etc) associated with the Bills of Lading and Invoices.



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## Draft Language for Regulations

### Article 63

The following documents shall be submitted along with the Customs declarations of imported goods:

- a) Customs stakeholders' registry card (Dealer's Card)
- b) Maritime delivery order; except for pre-arrival processing.
- c) Bill of lading or a copy of it, for pre-arrival processing.
- d) Control and security authorities' approval, as the case may be.
- e) Commercial Invoice.
- f) Packing or weight list.
- g) Certificate of Origin, when requesting Customs exemption, Customs preferential treatment, or any other cases, according to the Executive Regulations implementing the Import and Export Law.

- Draft language:

Add to Article 63(e) to state:

- The commercial invoice shall include unique container shipment identifiers and trade unit identifiers (pallet, case etc).



## Draft Language for Regulations

### Article 66

Customs Declarations shall be registered in Customs Register No. 46 at the Customs office in the territory of which the shipment is stored, based on the manifests received by the Customs office, excluding the pre-arrival processing system and the Advanced Customs Centers.

The declarant shall complete the following computerized procedures:

- a) Input Customs declaration data into the Electronic Customs System (ECS)  
The stakeholder shall enter Customs Declaration data into ECS using one of the following means:
  - Through terminals at importers' or brokers' offices connected to ECS
  - Through stakeholders' service centers at executive Customs sectors
  - Through modernized logistics companies connected to ECS

It is to be taken into consideration to enter full Customs declaration data and enter price data according to the WTO Customs Valuation Agreement, for each item as per invoices, in detail and with the value in foreign currency.

Under all conditions, entering data shall be the stakeholder's responsibility.

In case the Customs declaration is submitted by the stakeholder's agent, the agent shall be an approved Customs broker.

- b) Complete control and security authorities' formalities (in case review by these authorities is mandatory).
- c) The stakeholder prepare the Customs declaration file after printing the computerized declaration, by attaching the required documents and two photocopies of each to the declaration.
- d) Submit Customs declaration file (computerized declaration + required documents) to the reception desk, against a receipt for delivery.

### Draft language:

#### Add to Article 66 (e) to state:

- The stakeholder prepare the commercial invoice to include unique container shipment identifiers and trade unit identifiers (pallet, case etc) pertaining to each shipment.



## Draft Language for Regulations

### Article 69

When submitting Customs declarations for release of goods from Customs zones, the following shall be observed:

- a) In the case of presenting stakeholders'/agents' registry cards, the documents registered on them shall not be requested.
- b) Documents submitted shall be original except in the case of pre-arrival processing.
- c) Submitting the packing list shall not be mandatory except in the case of pre-arrival processing and release through Modernized Customs Centers if the shipment content consists of bulk goods of uniform packing and identical type.
- d) The items included in the invoices as per unit, not per weight, shall not be weighed, unless necessary.
- e) No handwriting is to be used unless necessary, and in the space assigned for that purpose.
- f) That which is performed electronically shall not be repeated manually.
- g) Triple name shall be placed next to signature.
- h) It is not allowed to perform release under two regimes through one Customs declaration.
- i) In case the stakeholder requests release of the contents of the shipment under two different Customs Regimes, he shall submit a request to the Central Manifest Directorate, prior to entering data into ECS and registration in Register No. 46, to split the bill into parts. Release of the contents subject to each Customs regime is effected through a separate Customs declaration. Reductions stipulated for assembly industries may be applied for in a request for release under the drawback regime.
- j) Prior to registration in Register No. 46, the stakeholder / agent may consolidate Bills of Lading, provided they arrive on the same means of transport, belong to the same stakeholder, and are to be stored in the same Customs territory. The numbers of these B/Ls shall be stated in the import declaration submitted.

### Draft language:

Add to Article 69 (k) to state: Unique container shipment identifiers and trade unit identifiers (pallet, case etc) shall be included on appropriate documents, and available in pre-arrival documents if possible.



## Draft Language for Regulations

### Article 90

Customs formalities for final imports shall be conducted as follows:

First: Input the Customs declaration data into ECS

- a) The stakeholder/agent shall enter Customs declaration data into ECS using one of the electronic means of connection to ECS
- b) Customs declaration file, including the computerized declaration and the required documents according to purpose of importation, shall be submitted to the reception desk at the relevant Customs office.
- c) The declarant shall be given a receipt after the computerized declaration is signed and the attached documents are reviewed.
- d) The release channel (red – yellow – green) shall be determined and all attached documents shall be perforated, by means of an electronic punch, with the Customs declaration number.
- e) The file cover shall be stamped with the date and time of file delivery.

Second: In the case of release through the green channel:

- a) The file shall be referred to the relevant committee to review the data incorporated by the stakeholder in the declaration, to ensure entry of the entire invoice items, along with matching the packing data with the invoice, as well as compliance with import rules.
- b) In case obtaining control and security authorities' approvals is mandatory, the declaration shall be stamped with these authorities' stamp prior to release. The stakeholder shall receive a copy of the control and security authorities' approvals, with the original invoice and packing list attached. After these authorities' approvals, the approved copy shall be submitted, indicating the approval.

- c) The file shall be submitted to the Accounting Directorate, to process the following:
  1. Add any duties not entered on ECS.
  2. Taxes and duties shall be paid by the stakeholder /agent in a way acceptable to Customs
- d) The stakeholder /agent shall submit taxes and duties payment receipts to the computer officer in charge for payment verification.
- e) The original of the release permit, with copies of the invoice, delivery order and packing list attached, shall be delivered to the stakeholder, marked "No objection to release", in return for the receipt previously received. The release permit copy shall be sent out after being stamped with the State stamp. The storing company should be notified (if electronic connection is available), and the consignment is released.

In all cases, the Customs Director may, where warranted, change the release channel from green to red.

Third:- In the case of release through the yellow channel, the file shall be returned to the stakeholder to complete the required documents.



## Draft Language for Regulations

Fourth:- In the case of release through the red channel, the following shall be done:

- a) Notify the stakeholder of the time and place of inspection
- b) Distribute the Customs declarations file to the valuation committee to conduct the following;
  1. Review the value according to the valuation rules stipulated herein and ensure inclusion of all invoice data in the computerized declaration.
  2. Review the Customs tariff heading according to the Integrated Tariff and verify against the stakeholders' description of the item.
  3. Ensure the entering of all invoice items into ECS, whether with regard to quantities, types, or unit price.
  4. Review the import documents, and ensure their adequacy.
  5. In instances where review by control and security authorities is mandatory, stamp the declaration with "Complete control and security authorities' approvals, and complete inspection and verification prior to release". In instances where review by these authorities is not mandatory, stamp the declaration with "Complete inspection and verification prior to release".
- c) The Head of the Tariff Section approves the valuation committee's decision and nominates the inspection committee (tariff officer + movement of goods control officer) electronically or manually.
- d) The stakeholder/ agent shall pay any taxes and duties due and deliver payment receipts to the reception desk. The original of the release permit, with copies (identical to the original) of the invoice, the delivery order and the packing list attached, shall be delivered to the stakeholder in return for the receipt previously delivered to him on submitting the file and the release permit to Customs. The stakeholder goes to the storage location for the completion of inspection, verification and control and security authorities' approvals.
- e) The Customs Inspection and Verification Committee (tariff officer + movement of goods control officer) meet at the storage area at the appointed time, in the presence of the stakeholder / agent, to verify the required percentage of the shipment against the invoice or packing list. All Customs and control formalities shall be completed jointly, in coordination with the relevant control or security authority.
- f) The stakeholder shall be notified if there are comments or in case any additional documents are requested.



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## Draft Language for Regulations

- g) In case of discrepancy, an inventory form shall be filled out for complete inspection of the whole consignment. The movement officer shall have competency to review quantities, check numbers and verify the numbers marked on the goods, and the tariff officer shall have competency for the inspection and technical description of items.
- h) In case of conformity, the original and a copy of the release permit shall be stamped with "No objection to release", and the automated declaration shall be signed by the tariff officer for conformity, with no need to record an inspection or fill out an inventory form. The copy of the release permit shall be sent to the exit gate and the original shall be delivered to the stakeholder.
- i) In case of non-conformity, the original of the release permit shall be cancelled by being stamped with "Non-conforming". It shall be withdrawn from the stakeholder. A report on the discrepancy shall be prepared to restart the conduct of procedures as per the actual imports, and to take any necessary action by the Customs Director.

Draft language:

Add to Article 90 to state:

- Under Second: Modify (a) to include unique container shipment identifiers and trade unit identifiers (pallet, case etc).



## Draft Language for Regulations

### Article 92

Customs procedures on imports, in the case of splitting up the bill of lading, shall be completed as follows:

- a) A Customs declaration shall be filled out inputting complete bill of lading data into Register No. 46 on the computer system, in the importer's name as stated in the manifest. Completion of inspection, verification and agreement endorsements and control and security authorities' approvals, if any.
  - b) The stakeholder/agent shall submit a request, in an original and two copies, for partial release of the contents of the bill of lading, stating the number of packages requested to be released, and the numbers marked on the packages. In case of approval, a Customs declaration shall be made of the partial contents, provided that the number of partial releases does not exceed three. The relevant Head of the Central Directorate may allow exceptions to this limitation, based on justifiable reasons.
  - c) The Customs Committee shall determine the taxes and duties payable on the quantities requested to be released, based on the exchange rate announced on the date of registration in Customs Register No. 46, marked on the Customs declaration and the Customs tariff heading applicable on release.
  - d) A copy of the request shall be dispatched to the Movement of Goods Control Directorate to review packages and numbers; a second copy of the request shall be dispatched to the balances section for deduction from the B/L balance.
  - e) The original and copy of the release permit shall be made for the quantities requested to be released, and these shall be deducted from the Customs declaration. The release permit shall be given subsidiary numbers with the Register No. 46 number.
  - f) After taxes and duties are paid, and the released quantities are deducted from the original Customs declaration, the partial release permit and its attachments, and a copy of the withdrawal request showing the quantity of packages and the numbers marked on them, shall be delivered to the stakeholder. These documents shall be filed at the Procedures Section, registering the payment receipt number and the date on the original Customs declaration and a copy of the release permit.
- The remaining part shall be released based on the original Customs declaration, with all of the original documents attached.



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## Draft Language for Regulations

Draft language:

Add to Article 92 (b) to state:

- The stakeholder/agent shall submit a request, in an original and two copies, for partial release of the contents of the bill of lading, stating the number of packages requested to be released, **the unique container shipment identifiers and trade unit identifiers (pallet, case as applicable)** and the numbers marked on the packages. In case of approval, a Customs declaration shall be made of the partial contents, provided that the number of partial releases does not exceed three. The relevant Head of the Central Directorate may allow exceptions to this limitation, based on justifiable reasons.



## Draft Language for Regulations

### Article 94

The following Customs procedures for final imports shall be followed for Pre-Release:

First: Formalities prior to arrival of goods:

- a) The stakeholder/agent shall submit a request to complete Customs procedures under the Pre-Release Regime.
- b) In case there is an import violation, procedures shall be completed at the Customs office of arrival and the procedures completed at the Pre-Release Center shall be canceled.
- c) A Customs declaration shall be filled out at the Pre-Release center after submitting the required documents, release channel is determined. Documentary review is conducted. The stakeholder shall receive a copy of the release permit, and control and security authorities' approvals, with the original invoice and packing list attached.

Second: following arrival of goods

- a) The Stakeholder / agent shall submit the release permit, the maritime delivery order and a copy of it, and the original documents, if not submitted on completion of initial procedures, to the relevant Customs office.

- b) Customs declaration data shall be retrieved on the Customs terminal end to ensure accuracy of data presented to link the manifest with the computerized declaration (enter B/L in Register No 46)
- c) In case of release through the green channel, the original of the release permit (after being approved by Control Agencies) shall be delivered to the stakeholder/ agent, with copies of invoices and packing list and maritime delivery order attached, to go to the exit gate to release the consignment together with its attachments, and a copy of the release permit and attachments shall be sent to the exit gate. The original and copy of the release permit shall be stamped with "No objection to release", and the registration shall be finalized.
- d) In case of release through the red channel:  
The stakeholder / agent shall deliver the release documents to the inspection committee for finalizing the procedures of Customs, Control and Security Agencies jointly. If the above mentioned agencies approved the release, the original of the release permit shall be delivered together with its attachments to the stakeholder / agent, stamped with "no objection to release", to go to the exit gate to release the consignment, and the registration shall be finalized.



## Draft Language for Regulations

- e) The relevant Customs office of release shall be notified of verification and approval of release. The copy of the release permit and attachments shall be sent to the exit gate, stamped with "No objection to release", to be checked against the original on release.
- f) In case of discrepancy with regard to quantities or types, the original of the release permit shall be withdrawn and physical inspection shall be conducted on the whole consignment. Taxes and duties shall be recalculated on the actual imports. Legal action shall be taken.
- g) In case of control and security authorities' refusal to release the consignment, the original of the release permit shall be withdrawn and attached to the control and security authorities' copy indicating the rejection. The set procedures shall be followed, whether by re-export, or destruction. The consignment shall be dispatched to the Pre-Release Center to apply procedures for tax and duty rebate.

Draft language:

Add to Article 94 to state:

- Under Second: Modify (c) to state: A Customs declaration shall be filled out at the Pre-Release center after submitting the required documents, release channel is determined. Documentary review is conducted. The stakeholder shall receive a copy of the release permit, and control and security authorities' approvals, with the original invoice and packing list attached (including unique container shipment identifiers and trade unit identifiers (pallet, case etc)).



## Initiative: World Customs Organization Alignment

### Objectives

Involvement of GS1 Egypt as a private sector stakeholder to provide trade standards recommendations

### Pre-Requisites

- Acceptance of recommendations of initial mission on bar codes
- GS1 Egypt alignment with Ministry of Trade and Industry on appropriate standards
- Draft regulations for Egyptian import usage of SSCC and GTIN information
- Draft of proposed process changes based on SSCC-UCR and E-Trace pilots
- Draft Exporter regulation language for imports into Egypt
- Results of E-Trace pilot leading practices

### Benefits

Alignment with Global Standards body to leverage application of appropriate standards, tools and leading practices to encourage adoption of import and export use of Bar Codes in international trade. (see Allan's notes)

### Activity Plan

- 1.0 Draft recommendations
- 2.0 Present recommendations to WCO for inclusion in SECURE for IPR and Fraud.
- 3.0 Approach WCO for participation in SSCC-UCR pilot

### Timeline & Ownership

- Start: Q2/ 2008
- End: Q4/ 2008
- Owner: USAID/MTI



## Initiative Impact To USAID

	USAID	Ministry of Trade and Industry
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•1 Part time Advisor SMA for Bar Code</li><li>•1 Part time Advisor SMA for Customs regulations</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•1 resource each from Ministry of Trade and Industry (Customs Import and Export)</li></ul>
Effort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Duration 1 month for a number of meetings</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1 resources full time for workshops</li></ul>
Procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•None</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•None</li></ul>



## Initiative: Bar Code Taskforce

### Objectives

Involvement of key Egyptian stakeholders to understand and develop leading practices use of Bar Codes for domestic and customs use

### Benefits

Standardization of Bar Code standards and information on outside of trade (GTIN) and logistics units (SSCC) to extent that is reasonable within international regulations.

### Timeline & Ownership

- Start: Q1/2008
- End: Ongoing
- Owner: USAID

### Pre-Requisites

- E-Trace pilot underway and leading practices documented
- Regulations in draft form for Bar Code and marking technologies
- GS1 and WCO alignment of standards

### Activity Plan

- 1.0 Identify stakeholders from Private sector, E-Trace, USAID, GS1 Egypt, Ministry of Trade and Industry, GOEIC and Customs (Import and Export)
- 2.0 Establish taskforce charter
- 3.0 Conduct Workshop(s) to develop insight on cost/benefit of Bar Code recommendations



## Initiative Impact To USAID

	USAID	Ministry of Trade and Industry
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•1 Part time Advisor SMA for Bar Code</li><li>•1 Part time Advisor SMA for Customs regulations</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•1 resource each from Ministry of Trade and Industry (Customs Import and Export)</li><li>•1 GOEIC resource</li></ul>
Effort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Duration 2 month for a number of workshops</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2 resources full time for workshops</li></ul>
Procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•None</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•None</li></ul>



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