ISO Audit Data Services (ISO TC-295)



Impact of Dematerialization of Transferable Records on Audit Data Collection Standards

Vinod Kashyap Dec 16, 2020

Agenda

Preamble

Single Window System

Dematerialization of Transferable Records

Impact of Electronic Transferable Records

Q & A

Customs Audit – Documents seen by auditor



- Sales and purchase order, invoices and delivery notes
- Sales and purchase ledger
- Journals
- Stock records
- Import and export licenses
- Import and export approvals

An audit generally involves...



- The auditor asks questions about book keeping and how the business operates?
- The auditor examines books and records to validate entity's records against customs declarations.
- The auditor examines documents relating to custom declarations made by the auditee.
- If adjustments are required they are discussed with the auditee and he is also notified in writing.
- If discrepancies are identified in the control system of auditee the auditor outlines the issues and discuss proposal to correct them.

Common Customs Frauds

Undervaluation of goods

- Most common form of customs fraud
- False customs import declarations
- Reduces duty to be paid to customs

False country of origin

 Inaccurate marking of the country of origin to avoid higher custom duty Misclassification of goods

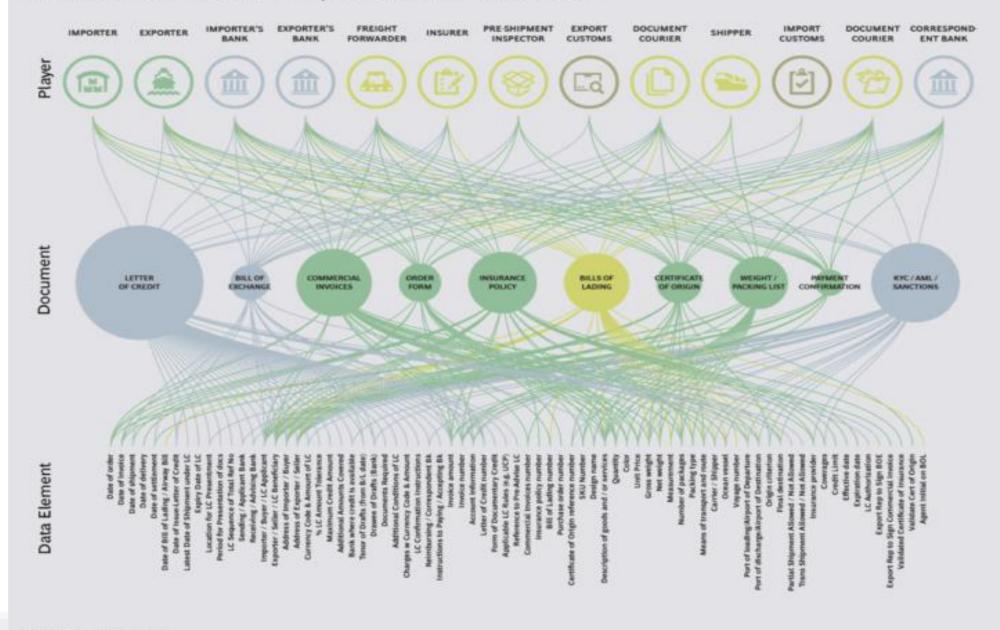
 Involves declaring a good under a lower duty category than it's real category Failure to pay custom duty

 Risk of non-payment of full or part custom duty is more with irregular importers

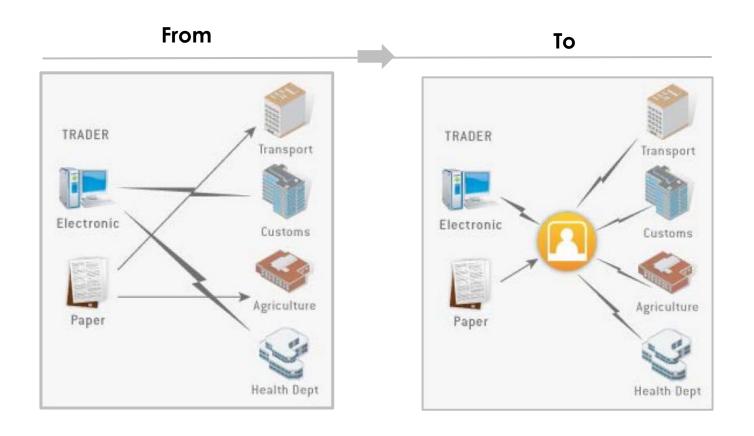
An average customs transaction...

Involves an estimated 30 parties, 40 documents and 200 data elements that form a 'data supply chain' along the value chain of any product.

EXHIBIT 1 | The 20+ Players interact with the data fields captured in the 10-20 Documents to create ~5,000 data field 'interactions'

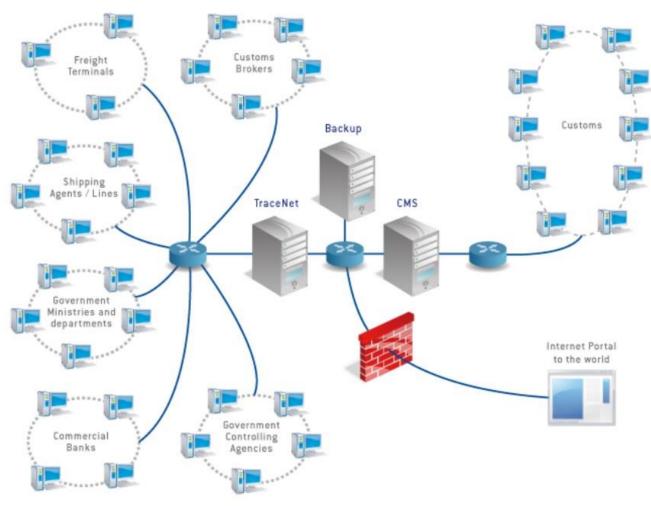


Single Window System

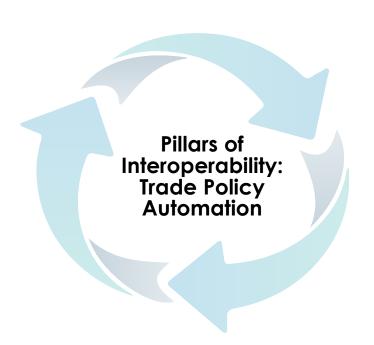


Source: UNECE 2018 Trade Facilitation Guide

Example of a single window system with a network of both public and private actors



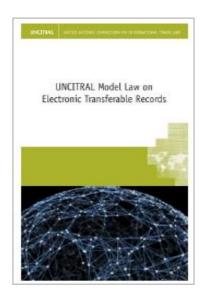
Example of a single window system with a network of both public and private actors



- Legal (e.g. UNICITRAL model laws)
- Organizational (Digital identity)
- Semantic (e.g. data standards WCO, UN/CEFACT, Oasis, UBL)
 - Format and meaning: What is sent is understood
- Technical (e.g. systems able to exchange data, application interface)
- Discovery/accessibility (find and receive rules The internet)

UN/CEFACT Project: Transfer of MLETR Compliant Titles



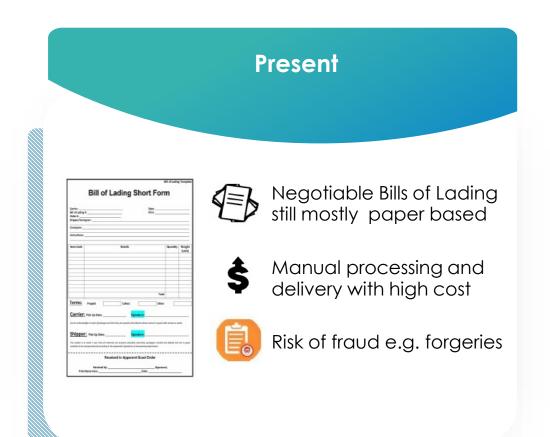


- UN/CEFACT guidance as a White Paper is under preparation
- How Distributed Ledger Technologies can be used to facilitate title transfer of MLETR compliant titles (Other feasible technologies may be considered)
- Will consider issues relating to creation, administration and use of technology

https://uncefact.unece.org/display/uncefactpublic/Transfer+of+MLETR-compliant+titles

MLETR-Compliant Title Transfer

UN/CEFACT recommendation 12 in 2011 – Simplify, rationalize and harmonize the procedures and documents used to evidence the contact of carriage in maritime transport by encouraging the usage of Sea Way Bills





What is a transferable document?

Any transferable document or instrument that entitles holder to claim delivery of goods or payment a sum of money



Entitled to claim



Preference of obligation – Delivery of goods e.g. Bill of Lading, Warehouse receipts, dock warrants

Payment of money e.g. Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes

Source: UN/CEFACT

Requirements for an Electronic Transferable Record

Any Electronic Transferable Record



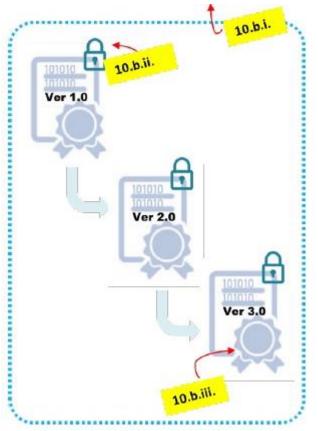
Article 10 a. Contain all required information / data as per the original counter part

Article 10 b. is a reliable method used to:

- I. identify an electronic record as the electronic transferable record (Singularity)
- II. subject the electronic record to control from its creation to expiry (exclusive control)
- III. Retain the integrity of the electronic record (Integrity)



Electronic original



Electronic copies



Source: UN/CEFACT

Impact of Electronic Transferable Records

- Use of Blockchain / DLT system for dematerialization of transferable records means that lot of information/data that government auditors need for their audit would now be available at Blockchain –based system e.g. Importer & Exporter details, description of goods and HSN code, country of origin, country of shipment, carrier, Import-Export License, Import-Export Approvals etc.
- Information/data stored at Blockchain-based system will have greater transparency and improved traceability.
- Implementation of single window system would mean information/data will not require cross checking with different departments.
- Since companies are reluctant to share data, due to perceived fear of it's misuse by business rivals, government auditors have an option to collect audit data from Blockchain/DLT system.

Impact of Electronic Transferable Records Cont....

- The data collection for government audit will not be restricted to the auditee. The auditor may use information/data that is available on blockchain-based system for his audit purpose.
- TC—295 may consider compiling a detailed list of information / data that will be available at Blockchain /DLT system
- Will this have any impact on the utility of Audit Data Collection Standards that are under development?
- Does it mean the scope of TC-295 would extend to standardization of data at Blockchain / DLT system also?
- Any other relevant question which TC-295 may consider relevant may be discussed.

THANK YOU



Vinod Kashyap
Vinod.Kashyap@nextgenknowledge.com