



Single Window Initiative Implementation Working Group

September 13, 2018

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Agenda

- Welcome Industry Participants
- Canada Border Services Agency – Introductions
- SWI Onboarding and IID Volumes Update
- PGA Transactions July 2018
- SWI IID Decommissioning Transition Options
- SWI IID System/Policy Issues – Status Updates
- Transactional SWI IID Q & As
- Testing and Certifying for the SWI IID Q & As
- Roundtable



SWI Onboarding and IID Volumes Update

- July 1 - 31, 2018:
 - 184 (176) trade chain partners (TCPs) have completed the testing for SWI and of these 162 (157) are certified to submit the IID.
 - 63 different TCPs utilized the SWI IID release service option compared to 66 in June 2018.
 - There were 80,441 SWI IID transactions compared to 59,932 in June 2018.
 - 83% of SWI IID transactions were processed within 15 minutes, 4% between 16-30 minutes, 4% between 31-60 minutes, and 9% over 61+ minutes.
 - 54% of the SWI IID transactions were for non-regulated goods (i.e. no PGA decision required), which is down 4% from June.
 - SWI IID transactions represented 14% of all OGD EDI releases compared to 10% in June.



PGA Transactions July 2018

PGA	Number of IID Transactions
CFIA	17,822
ECCC	2,112
GAC	3,464
NRCAN	10,724
TC	3,679
HC	1,522
PHAC	6
CNSC	24
DFO	13
NO PGA (Non Regulated)	43,792

Note: The transactions noted will add up to more than 80,441 because some transactions were processed by more than one PGA.



SWI IID Decommissioning Transition Options



- The CBSA intends to decommission legacy OGD release service options 463 and 471 and realize that this decision has an impact on your business.
- Decommissioning the legacy OGD release service options means that the only available release service option for goods regulated by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), Transport Canada (TC) or Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) is to utilize the SWI IID (SO911).
- Regulated goods for the remaining Participating Government Departments and Agencies (PGAs) can still be cleared after April 1, 2019 using the electronic SWI IID or a regular PARS (SO125) or RMD (SO257).
- As such, there are basically three options to transition to utilizing the SWI IID for OGD regulated goods.



Option #1: Utilizing the SWI IID for all PGAs and all transactions (**Recommended Option**)

PROS:

Streamlined Process

Only need One System

Faster Clearance compared to a PARS or RMD

CONS:

Internal Training

Company System Readiness

Option #2: Utilizing the SWI IID for all CFIA, TC and NRCan transactions (**Less Recommended**)

OR

Option #3: Utilizing the SWI IID for all CFIA, TC and NRCan transactions and for a portion of transactions for other PGAs (**Not Recommended**)

PROS:

More time to train company staff

More time to deal with company system bugs

Less streamlined

CONS:

Need to have two systems

Slower release compared to SWI IID

Confusing for company staff



SWI IID System/Policy Issues Status Update



HEALTH CANADA

Issue: Health Canada reference tables are not being updated. This includes data for NOL control #, 5016 Class B Precursor License, 5010 Drug Establishment License, 5022 NHP Site License, and 5001 Establishment Licence.

Status Update: CBSA and Health Canada are working to resolve. There is no ETA on when this change will be completed.

Issue: Trade chain partners are having a difficult time understanding why LOT # is required for the IID submission and are asking the CBSA/HC to reconsider this data element.

Status Update: Health Canada has agreed to amend LOT # from being a mandatory data element to an optional one. The Request for Change has been drafted and approved and forwarded for intake and completion. There is no ETA on when the change will be completed.



CANADIAN FOOD INSPECTION AGENCY

Issue: CFIA AIRS Registration 76 (Fish Import Licence) and 96 (Approved Ministerial Exemption with Signature) cannot be submitted via the IID.

Status Update: CFIA is now aiming to have this functionality in place by end of Q2 or beginning of Q3 (September – October).

Issue: A 4B9 error message along with free-text message is being generated in instances where an IID matches with the CFIA but contains multiple GAGIs, **including one that does not contain any CFIA-regulated commodities.** This error message results in the port needing to cancel the transaction and to revert to a legacy service option (OGD PARS, OGD RMD or Paper).

CFIA – Multiple countries of Origin (GAGI) where not all lines have CFIA data. These get rejected from CFIA categorically.

Status Update: CFIA is now aiming to have this functionality in place by end of Q2 or beginning of Q3 (September – October).



CANADIAN NUCLEAR SAFETY COMMISSION

Issue: There are still a number of legacy permits which still do not contain an associated BN number in the reference data provided to the CBSA by the CNSC. As such, if a TCP quotes any of these legacy permits on their IID, the client will receive a reject.

Status Update: CNSC is looking into the issue and will advise.



CANADA BORDER SERVICE AGENCY

Issue: The CBSA has identified a sequencing issue that happens when a CFIA reject is received and when the TCP resubmits the data, the IID remains in a pending CFIA decision status.

Status Update: Unfortunately this release was postponed by CBSA release management. We are hoping this release will be rescheduled and the solution will be implemented in production before the end of September.



Issue: The CBSA has identified a system limitation that relates to Participating Government Agencies (PGAs) that have various PGA Exception Processes for their programs. Currently, IID segment SG13.RCS is used for this purpose but it is limited in its use because when a PGA exception code is supplied at SG13, it applies to the entire declaration. As a result, if a shipment contained multiple regulated commodities with different PGA Exception Processing Codes brokers/importers would not be able to submit the required data in a single SWI IID submission.

Example: Transport Canada's (TCs) Vehicle Program – A broker/importer wants to import two vehicles using TC's Appendix G Program and part for a trailer (in this example a jack) that is not regulated. They would enter a PGA Exception Process Code (TC05) for the two vehicles and this code would then apply to all commodities in the declaration and they will receive a reject. Again, the only way this transaction could be processed via the SWI IID is if the regulated and unregulated commodities were declared separately.

Status Update: The CBSA has begun the Request for Change (RFC) process which is currently being impacted by CBSA IT.



NATURAL RESOURCES CANADA – EXPLOSIVES PROGRAM

Issue: Has the reference data for NRCan Explosives been updated yet?

Status Update: NRCan has agreed to change the SWI requirements and will be removing two data elements, which are:

- Commodity Description (Trade Name) / Authorized Product Name SG117, IMD, (Q) 7081, (E) 7008
- Manufacturer/ Commodity Party (Registering Party) / Person who obtained Product Authorization) SG119, NAD, (Q) 3035, (E) 3036

In addition, the Commodity Identifier (Product ID) / Authorized Product Identifier, SG117, GIN, (Q) 7402, 2, (E) 7402, 3 will become a mandatory data element (it is currently conditional).

As a result of these changes, NRCAN will no longer need to provide CBSA with reference data, which is what was causing all of the system rejects. These fixes are being pushed through as an emergency fix.



ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE CANADA – VEHICLE AND ENGINE EMISSIONS PROGRAM

Issue: Addition of a compliance statement to ECCC's Vehicle and Engine Emissions Program to enable brokers/importers to declare vehicles and/or engines that are not regulated.

Note: Brokers/importers wishing to import goods that are included in ECCC's Data Element Matching Criteria Tables but are **not regulated** as a result of an exclusion or exception **should NOT be submitted via the SWI IID**; a legacy release service option should be used instead. For example:

- Off-road recreational vehicle with an electric motor (HS Code 8704.90.00.00) – electric motors are not regulated by ECCC.
- Recoil starters (HS Code 8412.80.00.00) – individual (loose) parts are not regulated by ECCC (i.e. this is not a complete engine).
- Snow Plow Blades (HS Code 8430.20.00.90) – individual parts are not regulated by ECCC.

These instructions do not apply to goods that are regulated by ECCC.

Status Update: The CBSA has begun the Request for Change (RFC) process to create a new Exception Process Code to handle scenarios which match ECCC, but are unregulated.



Transactional SWI IID Qs and As



Question/Issue: In our last meeting I believe that it was identified that CFIA would not expand their current hours of operation to support regulated IID commodity release. Can you please confirm?

Response: The National Import Service Centre will continue to operate 20 hours per day from 07:00 – 03:00 ET. Transaction requiring NISC review will be reviewed and an admissibility recommendation will be made within the 20 hour operating window. The EDI hotline will also be available during the hours of 08:00-16:00 ET for IID testing questions or concerns.



Question/Issue: Under current PARS it is our understanding that CFIA requires release submission 2 hours prior to arrival of shipment to obtain pre-arrival release. Just to confirm, is there a cut off to submit the IID for CFIA regulated goods to obtain pre-arrival release? How about the other PGA's?

Response: As per the ECCRD, an IID can be sent to the CBSA for processing 90 days prior to the arrival of the goods at the FPOA in Canada. However, an IID will be automatically cancelled if the IID is 90 days old and there is no associated cargo or if there is an associated cargo document that is in either a non-reported or non-arrived status.

There are no set timeframes that a broker/importer must submit their release request in order to receive a pre-arrival release decision.



Testing and Certifying for the SWI IID Qs and As



Question/Issue: Do textiles being imported from China need a permit and do they need to be reviewed by GAC (does SWI IID data need to be submitted)?

Response: Imports of non-originating textiles and apparel commodities with countries other than the United States, Mexico, Chile, Costa Rica, Honduras and the European Union have **no Canadian permit or certification requirements** and are subject to Most Favored Nation (MFC) duties. Textiles and apparel from China are subject to MFN duties.



Roundtable



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