

Revocation

Business Process Specification

Note: Business Process Specifications under JTEPA consists of three separate documents titled “e-CO JTEPA Business Process Specification”, “Revocation Business Process Specification” and “Contact Points and Contingency Plan Business Process Specification”.

1 Message Flows

Figure 1 below shows the message flows of the Revocation Request (“CRQ”), the Revocation Response (“CAR”) and the related system acknowledgement status (“RES”) messages.

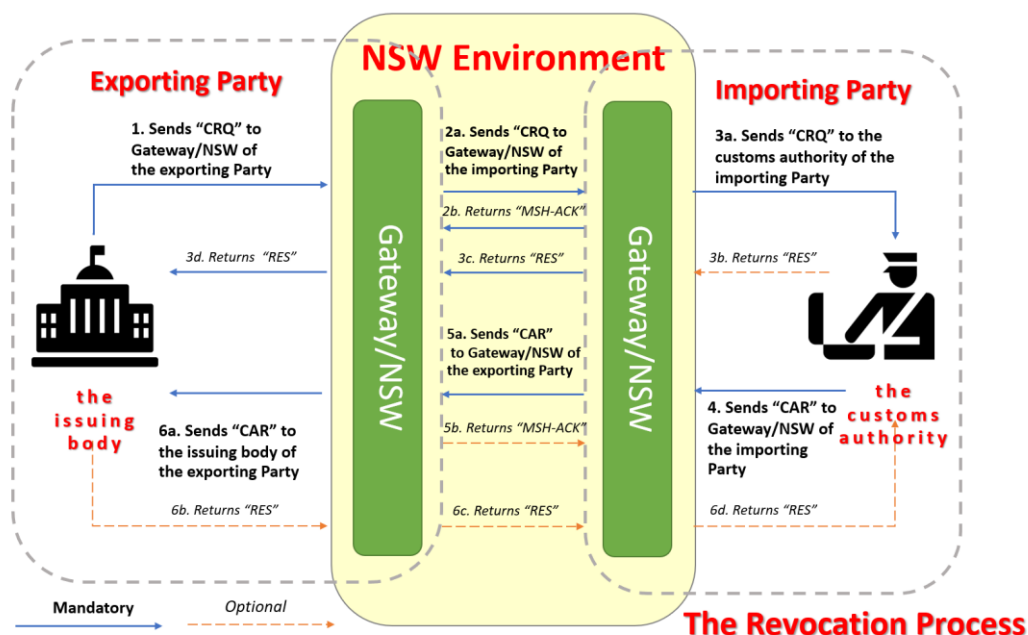


Figure 1 – Message Flows

The step-by-step processes for sending a Revocation Request (“CRQ”) and sending a Revocation Response (“CAR”) are described in more detailed below.

Note: In the Tables 1 and 2 below, and Figure 1 above, “NSW” means the National Single Window of Thailand, “Gateway” means Japan’s Gateway, and “Gateway/NSW” means Gateway or NSW.

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1.1 Sending a Revocation Request

As shown in Figure 1, and detailed in Table 1, the process for sending a Revocation Request (“CRQ”) starts with the competent governmental authority of the exporting Party or its designees (‘the issuing body of the exporting Party’) (Step 1) and ends when it receives an acknowledgement status (“RES”) message from the customs authority or Gateway of the importing Party (Step 3d). Please refer to the MIG in Appendix B.3 (TBD) for the XML example of CRQ and Appendix B.2 (TBD) for the XML example of RES.

Table 1: Step-by-Step Process for Sending a Revocation Request

Step	Description
1	The issuing body of the exporting Party sends a Revocation Request (“CRQ”) to the Gateway/NSW of the exporting Party from their back-end system. <i>Please note that this step is Mandatory.</i>
2a	The Gateway/NSW of the exporting Party sends the Revocation Request (“CRQ”) to the Gateway/NSW of the importing Party. <i>Please note that this step is Mandatory.</i>
2b	The Gateway/NSW of the importing Party returns an acknowledgement (“MSH-ACK”) to the Gateway/NSW of the exporting Party. <i>Please note that this step is Mandatory.</i> Note: MSH stands for “Message Service Handler”
3a	The Gateway/NSW of the importing Party sends the Revocation Request (“CRQ”) to the customs authority of the importing Party. <i>Please note that this step is Mandatory.</i>
3b	The customs authority of the importing Party returns an acknowledgement status (“RES”) to the Gateway/NSW of the importing Party, either from their back-end system or from a facility built into the Gateway/NSW. <i>Please note that this step is Optional and is used in the case where Thailand is RECIPIENT.</i>
3c	The Gateway/NSW of the importing Party returns the acknowledgement status (“RES”) to the Gateway/NSW of the exporting Party. <i>Please note that this step is Mandatory.</i>
3d	The Gateway/NSW of the exporting Party returns the acknowledgement status (“RES”) to the issuing body of the exporting Party. <i>Please note that this step is Mandatory.</i>

1.2 Returning a Revocation Response

As shown in Figure 1, and detailed in Table 2, the process for returning a Revocation Response ("CAR") starts with the customs authority of the importing Party sending a CAR (Step 4) and ends when the Gateway/NSW of the exporting Party sends the CAR to the issuing body of the exporting Party (Step 6a). Optionally, depending on future discussion between both Parties, the step 6b to 6d might be taken to confirm the receipt of a CAR by the issuing body of the exporting Party. Please refer to the MIG in Appendix B.4 (TBD) for the XML example of a CAR and Appendix B.2 (TBD) for the XML example of a RES.

Table 2: Step-by-Step Process for Returning a Revocation Response

Step	Description
4	<p>The customs authority of the importing Party sends a Revocation Response ("CAR") to the Gateway/NSW of the importing Party, either from their back-end system or from a facility built into the Gateway/NSW.</p> <p><i>Please note that this step is Mandatory.</i></p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>This step encompasses the following two cases:</p> <p>1) Revocation is possible and CRQ is approved; meaning the e-CO has yet to be submitted to the customs for customs clearance.</p> <p>2) Revocation is not possible anymore and CRQ is disapproved; meaning that the e-CO has already been submitted to the customs authority for customs clearance. In such cases, the e-CO should be cancelled in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 45 of JTEPA.</p>
5a	<p>The Gateway/NSW of the importing Party sends the Revocation Response ("CAR") to the Gateway/NSW of the exporting Party.</p> <p><i>Please note that this step is Mandatory.</i></p>
5b	<p>The Gateway/NSW of the exporting Party returns an acknowledgement ("MSH-ACK") to the Gateway/NSW of the importing Party.</p> <p><i>Please note that this step is Mandatory.</i></p>
6a	<p>The Gateway/NSW of the exporting Party sends the Revocation Response ("CAR") to the issuing body of the exporting Party.</p> <p><i>Please note that this step is Mandatory.</i></p>
6b	<p>The issuing body of the exporting Party returns an acknowledgement status ("RES") to the Gateway/NSW of the exporting Party, either from their back-end system or from a facility built into the Gateway/NSW.</p> <p><i>Please note that this step is Optional.</i></p>
6c	<p>The Gateway/NSW of the exporting Party returns the acknowledgement status ("RES") to the Gateway/NSW of the importing Party.</p>

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Step	Description
	<i>Please note that this step is Optional.</i>
6d	The Gateway/NSW of the importing Party returns the acknowledgement status (“RES”) to the customs authority of the importing Party. <i>Please note that this step is Optional.</i>

2 Solution for the theft, loss or destruction of an e-CO

In the case of the theft, loss or destruction of an e-CO, the Parties should follow the steps of Contingency Plan which is documented in the separate BPS - Contact Points and Contingency Plan.

3 General Note

- This document can be revised only when both Parties confirm its revisions, whenever necessary.