a) When is the implementation of the KCR?

The Known Consignor Regime can be expected to be rolled out by the 2nd half of 2020.

b) When can application for the KCR be submitted?

The implementation of the KCR including the application details will be broadcasted on the SPF website and those who have provided their email addresses will be notified via email.

c) Is it compulsory to register for KCR?

Consignors who do not wish to register for KCR may continue their current operations but the entire consignment of their cargo that is shipped through a cargo agent/Regulated Air Cargo Agent (RCA) will be subjected to the full extent of security measures i.e. 100% screening at the airfreight terminals. Charges will be imposed by the airfreight terminals for the application of these security measures and the charges will be borne by the respective air cargo agents who may transfer the charges to their consignors. RCAs, on the other hand, will enjoy a lower level of screening of their cargo that is from the Known Consignors as both RCAs and Known Consignors would have already adopted an acceptable level of security measures in their business operations, subject to USA.

d) Is KCR applicable to imported cargo?

KCR is not applicable to imported cargo.

e) Is KCR applicable to transhipment cargo?

KCR is not applicable to transhipment cargo from air, land and sea as long as there is no break-bulk of cargo i.e. cargo remains in its original form from the destination it originated from.

f) Is KCR applicable to land and sea exports?

KCR is not applicable to land and sea exports. KCR is only applicable to air exports.

g) What is the cost to apply for KCR?

There is no application fee for KCR.

h) Must companies who possess the industry-recognised security certifications still apply or register for the KCR?

The company will still need to apply/register for the KCR upon its implementation as APD would publish the list of Known Consignors upon approval on the SPF website and have this list made known to the Airfreight Terminal Operators and Regulated Air Cargo Agents.

i) If the company's industry-recognised security certificate expires in the year of the application and renewal of the certification is not completed, can the company still apply for the KCR?

The company can still apply for the KCR and provide a copy of the most recent industry-recognised security certificate as well as documentary proof that the company is currently undergoing the renewal process. The renewal certificate must be produced as soon as the renewal process is completed.

j) If the company has one of the industry-recognised security certificates with the parent company which is located overseas, will the company based in Singapore be able to use the certification?

The certification can only be recognised if the company shows proof that the industry-recognised security certificate covers the company based in Singapore and it bears the same company name as that reflected in the ACRA business profile.

k) Can the industry-recognised security certificate of a third party be deemed as the company's certificate if all goods are kept at the third party's warehouse?

The industry-recognised security certificate must bear the name of the company that registers for the KCR.

I) If the company has a few subsidiaries, will every subsidiary have to apply to the regime, or only the main company?

The respective subsidiaries are required to apply for the KCR if they operate with their own identity that is different from their parent company. They will not need to apply if the subsidiary shares the same company name as their parent company as reflected on the ACRA business profile which has to be submitted as part of the KCR application requirements.

m) What is the difference between inspection and audit?

An audit is conducted upon application for KCR and upon renewal of application every 5 years thereafter. It covers all aspects of the company's KC Security Programme as approved by APD and is pre-arranged by APD with the company.

An inspection on the other hand, is conducted on an ad-hoc basis within the 5-year certification period and only covers a selected area of the KC Security Programme. The inspection will not be made known to the company beforehand.

n) What is the range of screening for the cargo under the Known Consignor Regime?

The screening quantum will be determined by SPF based on the prevailing threat condition.

o) How much difference in terms of time and cost is there between a Known and an Unknown consignor?

The lead time required to lodge cargo at the airfreight terminal is determined by the airfreight terminal operator based on guidance provided by the respective airlines.

The prevailing screening costs by SATS and dnata Airfreight Terminal Operators can be found on their respective websites:

SATS - <u>https://www.satscargo.com/common/Charges.html</u> dnata - <u>https://www.icargo.net/cgs/tariff.html</u>

p) Will the company be rejected if the security programme does not meet the requirement?

The company will only be approved by APD as a Known Consignor when its application including that of its KC Security Programme is approved. Where there are areas in the KC Security Programme that do not fulfil the requirements in protecting the integrity of the secure supply chain and ensure that air cargo exported out of Singapore complies with the aviation security standards of Singapore and the International Civil Aviation Organization, APD will provide guidance on what is required to be put in place.

q) Where can I find the list of Regulated Air Cargo Agents?

The list of Regulated Air Cargo Agents can be found on the Singapore Police Force website <u>https://www.police.gov.sg/rcar</u>.

r) What is the fee for engaging the services of the accredited security consultants to draft the company's KC Security Programme?

APD does not determine the fee to be charged. The fee is to be agreed upon between the accredited security consultant and the consignor.