



Customs Risk Management & Trade Facilitation Training Course

21 – 25 March 2027
Doha

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Ref: 103600421_61714 **Date:** 21 – 25 March 2027 **Location:** Doha **Fees:** 5500 Euro

Course Overview:

This five-day training course provides a comprehensive exploration of risk management in customs controls with a strong focus on international frameworks, trade facilitation, and compliance. In an era of globalized trade, customs administrations face mounting challenges: from preventing fraud, smuggling, and terrorism financing, to balancing border security with legitimate trade facilitation. This course bridges theory and practice by drawing on the WCO Risk Management Compendium, the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement TFA, the SAFE Framework of Standards, the Revised Kyoto Convention RKC, and case studies from the OIC Member States.

Participants will master methods for risk identification, profiling, analysis, and evaluation, while also exploring advanced topics such as data-driven decision-making, behavioral risk analysis, and collaborative border management. They will gain insights into how customs risk management improves revenue collection, enhances supply chain security, and reduces clearance times and costs. By the end of the course, participants will have the knowledge and tools to strengthen compliance frameworks, align with global standards, and design effective national Customs Risk Management CRM systems.

Target Audience:

- Customs officers, inspectors, and managers
- Policy advisors in ministries of finance, trade, and border control
- Trade compliance and enforcement officers
- Supply chain and logistics professionals
- Risk management specialists in customs and taxation

Targeted Organizational Departments:

- Customs administration risk, enforcement, compliance
- Trade facilitation and logistics departments
- Revenue and taxation authorities
- Legal and policy divisions in trade ministries
- Border security and compliance management units

Targeted Industries:

- International trade and customs
- Shipping, freight forwarding, and logistics
- Import/export companies and e-commerce platforms
- Government and intergovernmental agencies WCO, WTO, OIC
- Security and border management services

Course Offerings:

- By the end of this course, participants will be able to:
- Apply risk management frameworks in customs operations.
- Identify, profile, and prioritize risks effectively.
- Design and implement pre-clearance and post-clearance audit systems.
- Apply behavioral and transactional risk analysis.
- Integrate compliance management through AEO Authorized Economic Operator programs.
- Align customs practices with WCO, WTO, and RKC standards.
- Monitor, evaluate, and improve national CRM strategies.

Training Methodology:

The course uses a mix of interactive lectures, real case studies, group work, role-play scenarios, and simulation exercises. Participants will analyze best practices from global leaders such as Turkey, Australia, and New Zealand, while also reviewing lessons learned from OIC member states. Data-driven tools such as business intelligence, data mining, and predictive analytics will be conceptually demonstrated. Daily reflection and review sessions will ensure that participants consolidate their learning, link global insights to local contexts, and develop practical action plans.

Course Toolbox:

- Training manual and workbook with case studies
- Templates for risk registers, profiling checklists, and compliance monitoring
- Reference documents from WCO, WTO, and OIC
- Practical exercises on risk profiling and targeting
- Access to reading lists and online resources

Course Agenda:

Day 1: Foundations of Customs Risk Management

- **Topic 1:** Introduction to customs risk management and global trade challenges
- **Topic 2:** The role of customs in trade facilitation and compliance enforcement
- **Topic 3:** International frameworks: WTO TFA, RKC, and SAFE standards
- **Topic 4:** Evolution from gatekeeper models to risk-based compliance systems
- **Topic 5:** Types of customs risks: revenue, security, environment, health, and competition
- **Topic 6:** Benefits of effective customs risk management for government and trade
- **Reflection & Review:** Key takeaways on foundations and strategic role of CRM

Day 2: Risk Identification and Profiling

- **Topic 1:** Establishing the context for customs risk management
- **Topic 2:** Sources of risk information: intelligence, stakeholders, and data systems
- **Topic 3:** Developing and using risk indicators in customs controls
- **Topic 4:** Profiling methods for high-risk consignments, goods, and passengers
- **Topic 5:** Tools for pre-arrival and pre-departure information in risk targeting
- **Topic 6:** Case examples of effective profiling systems in OIC and global practices
- **Reflection & Review:** Lessons from global profiling methods and their application

Day 3: Risk Analysis, Evaluation, and Treatment

- **Topic 1:** Risk analysis techniques: probability, consequences, and prioritization
- **Topic 2:** Risk management cycle: identification, analysis, profiling, targeting, and feedback
- **Topic 3:** Transactional vs. behavioral risk analysis approaches
- **Topic 4:** Control measures: green, yellow, red, blue, and orange channels
- **Topic 5:** Using data mining, business intelligence, and predictive analytics in CRM
- **Topic 6:** Designing and maintaining effective risk registers for customs administration
- **Reflection & Review:** Practical exercise on quantifying and prioritizing customs risks



Day 4: Compliance Management and Trade Facilitation

- **Topic 1:** Compliance management models: voluntary, assisted, directed, and enforced compliance
- **Topic 2:** Authorized Economic Operator AEO programs and trusted trader frameworks
- **Topic 3:** Post-clearance audits and investigations as risk mitigation tools
- **Topic 4:** Collaborative border management and inter-agency cooperation
- **Topic 5:** Integrating international agreements into national CRM strategies
- **Topic 6:** Case study analysis: balancing trade facilitation and enforcement in practice
- **Reflection & Review:** Group debate on facilitation vs. control in customs operations

Day 5: Global Practices and Future Trends

- **Topic 1:** Global best practices: lessons from Turkey, New Zealand, and Australia
- **Topic 2:** Case studies from OIC member states: challenges and progress
- **Topic 3:** Monitoring and evaluating CRM effectiveness with KPIs and feedback systems
- **Topic 4:** Emerging technologies: AI, blockchain, e-commerce risk management
- **Topic 5:** Strategic policy options for developing and implementing national CRM systems
- **Topic 6:** Designing a roadmap for continuous improvement in customs risk management
- **Reflection & Review:** Final group presentations and course synthesis

FAQ:

What specific qualifications or prerequisites are needed for participants before enrolling in the course?

No formal prerequisites are required. A background in customs, trade, or compliance is beneficial.

How long is each day's session, and is there a total number of hours required for the entire course?

Each day runs 4–5 hours with interactive sessions. The full course is 20–25 hours over 5 days.

Why can't customs administrations physically inspect all goods, and how does risk management solve this?

Because of globalization and high trade volumes, 100% checks are impractical. Risk management enables customs to target high-risk consignments while expediting low-risk trade, ensuring efficiency and compliance simultaneously.



How This Course is Different from Other Customs Risk Management Courses:

This course is unique because it integrates WCO, WTO, and OIC frameworks with practical global and regional case studies. It emphasizes not only compliance theory but also data-driven approaches, profiling methods, and innovative technology applications. Participants will leave with ready-to-use templates, practical tools, and actionable strategies to implement or upgrade their national customs risk management systems, making it far more applied and impactful than standard compliance training.