

Ship's Stores Declaration

Scope

The Ship's Stores Declaration (previously IMO FAL Form 3) is usually required in both pre-arrival and pre-departure of a ship entering a port. For public authorities, e.g. customs, it is possible to check if the stores are still present, based on the information contained in the Ship's Stores Declaration on arrival.

A separate Ship's Stores Declaration on departure should not be required in respect of ship's stores which have been the subject of a declaration on arrival, nor in respect of provisions in the port and covered by another customs document presented for the purpose in that port. Information regarding stores supplied to the ship during its stay in the port may be added to the Ship's Stores Declaration already present or may be cleared for exportation separately, using an export declaration, for example.

Purpose

The main purpose of the Ship's Stores Declaration is to facilitate the temporary import of the ship's stores and their subsequent re-export.

Ships operating in international waters remain offshore for longer periods. Supplies for the crew on board need to be available in sufficient quantities. This includes not only food supplies, but also non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverages and other consumer goods. In most cases these goods are bought without payment of duties and taxes, because of their consumption and use in international waters. These goods are of special interest for public authorities, especially customs, at arrival in a port. For that reason, a separate declaration is required to inform customs of the supplies on board.

Possible party/stakeholders

	Party/stakeholder	Role within business process	Responsibility
1	Ship master / ship agent / authorized person	Submitters	Submits the information required by the General Declaration; ensures accuracy and completeness; responds to queries/correction requests.
2	Public authorities, such as port/maritime authorities, customs, health authorities and immigration agencies, coast guard	Receiver / Risk assessment / Clearance decision	Receiving and analyzing the information; performs risk assessment and compliance checks; issues acknowledgements, requests for correction, and clearance or denial decisions.
3	Provider electronic platform / maritime single window	Maintenance of electronic platform for submission / maritime single window	IT-support

Interactions

Type of interaction	Direction	Medium	Frequency	Parties
B2G	Mostly one way, but in some specific countries this could be two-ways as there might be information on clearance or denial of entrance/departure	Commonly the declaration is provided through MSW, by use of API, webservice or MSW Graphic User Interface	Before the arrival in and before the departure from a port	1 and 2

IMO Convention or Articles

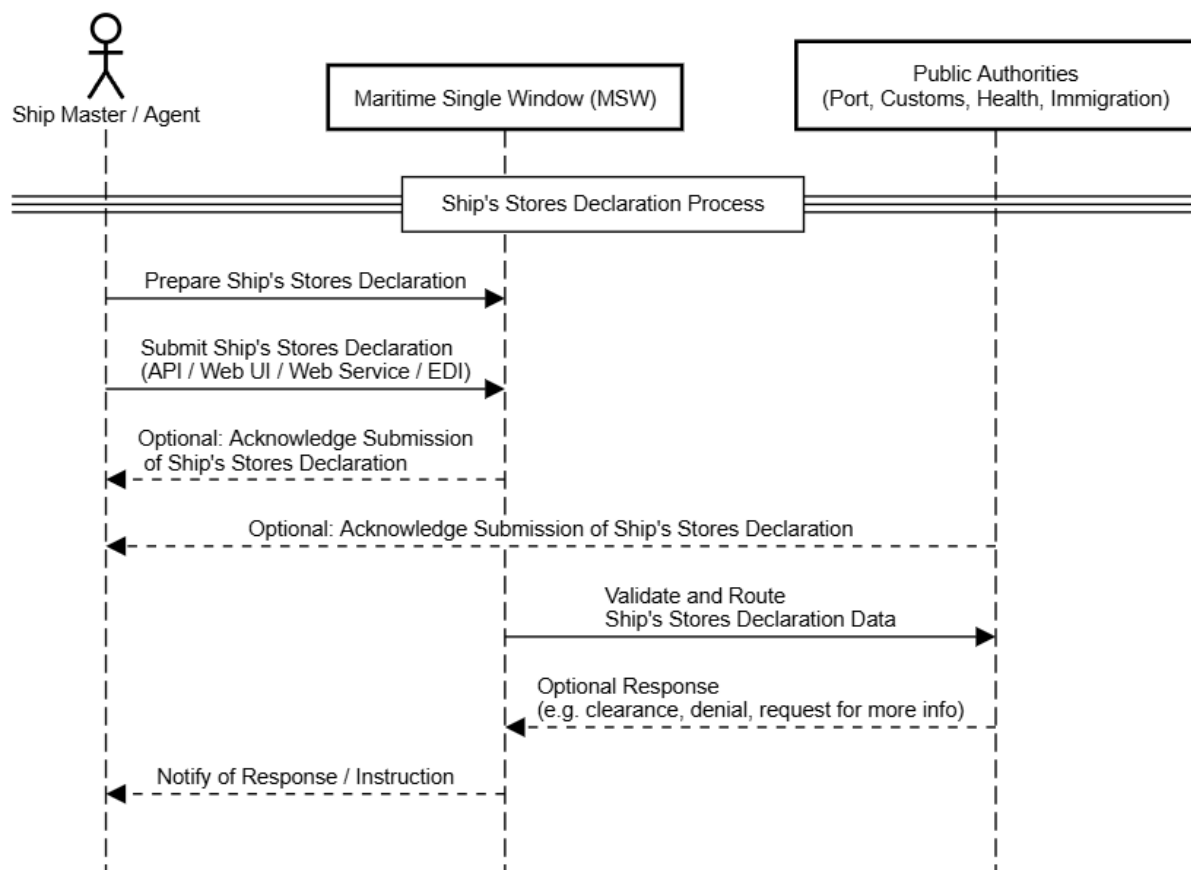
Annex to the FAL Convention Standard 2.4, Recommended practice 2.4.1 and Standard 2.33

Relation to other business processes

Data required as part of the Ship's Stores Declaration may be repeated and reused by other declarations required by public authorities. Greater detail relating to customs, health, immigration and cargo are provided under additional declarations and relevant data sets.

FAL Forms 1, 3, 4 specifically have a relation to the General Declaration, as well as the Dangerous Goods Manifest and the electronic Bill of Lading, as it often relates to information of interest to customs or other similar public authorities.

Sequence Diagram



Technical information for implementation

[To be determined]

Data exchange standards

	Standard name	Type [ISO, UNECE, WCO, JSON/REST]
1	UN/EDIFACT	Code list
2	UN/LOCODE	Code list

