

## Supply Chain Security

“Criminal’s astuteness arises from his victims’ excess of confidence.”

Organizations involved in the international supply chain are the target of illegal organizations for criminal purposes such as smuggling of goods, narcotics and terrorism. To face up to these threats, organizations must implement security procedures and criteria, such as:

- Security procedures at the loading point.
- Procedures for inspection of containers and trailers (Seven Points Inspection: front wall, left-hand/right-hand side, floor, interior/exterior roof, interior/exterior doors and container’s exterior).
- Security procedures at the loading point.
- Procedure for sealing and use of high security seals conforming to ISO 17712.
- Procedures for recognizing and reporting compromised seals to the authorities.

Throughout the supply chain, records must be kept to allow the traceability of all processes.

## What is traceability?

Traceability is the ability to trace the history of a process, knowing quickly who delivered what and who received what, and generating the process’s visibility and security through records.

Traceability allows the points of transfer of responsibilities to be documented, making the participation of all the players in the logistics process visible, and creating a deterrent effect in the persons or organizations intending to conspire illicitly against cargo.

A correct application of the security criteria allows importers and exporters to make efficient and safe shipments free of threats to international supply chain.

BASC Internal Auditor – ISCO

