What is e-AWB?

The "e-AWB" is the term IATA uses to describe the interchange of electronic data (EDI) messages, in lieu of a paper air waybill, to conclude the contract of carriage.

The benefits of e-AWB

Reduce paper usage and lower processing cost for stakeholders due to higher data accuracy.

The e-AWB process

• Both parties -- Freight Forwarder and SAA Cargo (SAAC) must sign an e-AWB Agreement prior to implementing the e-AWB.

• Freight Forwarder makes reservations with SAAC and indicates either EAP or EAW when making a booking.

• Freight Forwarder sends the FWB message to SAAC, either direct or through a CCS prior to tendering the shipment.

• Freight Forwarder checks for Acknowledgement "FMA" or Reject "FNA" messages from SAAC. If the FNA message is received, Freight Forwarder needs to correct the FWB and re-send the message to SAAC.

• If FMA message is received, Freight Forwarder may proceed to tender their shipment to SAAC.

• If there is no weight discrepancy at cargo acceptance, SAAC accepts the shipment as "Ready for Carriage" and send the FSU/RCS message to the Freight Forwarder.

• If there is weight discrepancy, SAAC will continue to accept the shipment but will send a "Freight on Hand" or FSU/FOH message to the Freight Forwarder. On receipt of this message, Freight Forwarder is to re-send the FWB with the corrected weight. The FSU/RCS message shall only be sent to the Freight Forwarder if the FWB is finally accepted by SAAC.

Implementation requirements

Freight Forwarder must have the technical capability to send out FWB messages and process the following messages:

o FSU/FOH

o FSU/RCS

o FMA (Acknowledgement)

o FNA (Reject)

e-AWB reference guide

To learn more of SAAC e-AWB program, please refer to the following documents :

i) e-AWB handling manual

ii) EDI agreement

The documents are subject to amendments and revisions by SAAC from time to time.

Click here to download **SAAC e-AWB Handling Manual for SAAC Cargo Freight Forwarders**

Click here to download **SAAC EDI AGREEMENT**