Customs Update

Cancun 17/10/2016 Hilde Bruggeman



Topics

- Cooperation between ship agents and customs: just a buzzword or can it come with real mutual benefits?
- Ship agent as a customs representative : position of DG TAXUD
- Liability of carriers and agents for customs entries : link with art 124.7 UCC (position of DG TAXUD)
- Various Topics
 - PIF-directive
 - ICS 2
 - Guarantee waiver / reduction for temporary storage facilities

<u>WCO - SAFE Framework of Standards to secure and</u> <u>facilitate Global Trade – version 2018</u>

"opportunities for customs, relevant government agencies and economic operators to work towards a **common goal of enhancing supply chain security** and efficiency, based on mutual trust and transparency"

"each customs administration will establish a partnership with the private sector in order to involve it in ensuring the safety and security of the international trade supply chain"

WCO - Customs - business partnership guidance - 2015

"The role of **Trade/Business Associations** in customsbusiness partnership

- Play a key role in the development and implemenation of customs policies and processes
- Enhance the transparency of the consultative proces
- Communicate with the trade sectors
- Linkages between national and international associations
- Potential to mobilize private sector support and political engagement
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<u>WCO – memorandum of Agreement between WCO</u> <u>and FONASBA- 27/05/2014</u>

+100 WCO agreements....
(WSC, FIATA,...)

- = Generic agreements
- = Purely theoretical



Cooperation agreement between customs and the Antwerp private port sector dd. 26/4/2018

Mix of 5 associations of intermediaries and service providers in maritime transport:

- ship agents,
- 2. freight forwarders,
- 3. container terminals,
- 4. logistics providers,
- 5. warehouses,
- 6. conventional terminals,
- 7. ship owners.



Differences: more practical →

- 1) Inspired by /linked to benefits for private sector
- 2) Important and continued role for the professional associations

"Framework agreement" to be elaborated at two sublevels:



- 1) Sub-agreement with professional associations
- 2) Tailormade one-on-one agreements with individual companies

- (1) Inspired by/linked to benefits for private sector:
- 1) Attracting customs competence centres in Belgium
- 2) Applying article 124.7 UCC (see further)
- 3) Placing focus of control on malafide operators
- 4) Including the principle of good faith in customs law
- 5) Revising the prosecution and sanctioning procedures (also administrative)
- 6) Cataloguing of fines
- 7) Avoiding infringements by improvement plans rather than by punishing them
- = the return

(2) Important and continued role for the professional associations

- 1) Problem solving both inside and outside consultative bodies
- 2) Organising information events and training for members AND customs
- 3) Facilitating and encouraging members to become AEO-certified
- 4) Enhancing awareness and compliance)
- 5) Contributing to the implementation of correct customs procedures (incoming and outcoming)
- 6) Transferring all useful information both upwards/downwards
- 7) Organising compliance courses for members
- 8) Intervening personally with individual members in particular cases

= the investment

Misdeclaration in ENS/TSD

Strict liability for **carrier**Became law in UCC
coordinated action Maersk / CMA /MSC

→ No reaction by Commission



Liability for agent "who was /should have been aware"

→ Letter of Susanne Aigner

Letter of Susanne Aigner /DG TAXUD head of unit 'customs legislation' dd. 15/4/2018

- the agent is a **customs representative** when performing the customs related tasks under their responsibility (art 18/19 UCCC)
- 2) The person primarily responsible for the accuracy of a declaration, notification or application is the **declarant** (art 15(2) UCC)
- These general responsibilities are applicable to the customs representative

- 4) Anyone who **represents** the person obliged to fulfill an obligation, can be considred the debtor of a customs debt, if this person "was aware or should reasonably have been aware" (article 79(3)(b) UCC)
- 5) The circumstances in which a ship agent could be deemed to be aware, or reasonably ought to have been aware are **not further specified....**

However:

- → good faith is a guiding principle for the customs in the MS
- → Article 124(7) UCC allows for the possibility of extinguishing the customs debt incurred pursuant to article 79 UCC (customs debt incurred due to a non-compliance)

Mail from Fredrik Mogren / DG TAXUD legislative officer "customs legislation" dd. 27/9/2018 with regard to the application of article 124.7 UCC

2 conditions

- A person's behaviour did not involve any attempt at deception
- That person contributed in the fight against fraud

Ex: If the ship agent (...) contributed with information to customs that both showed that the ship agent had handled the goods in a non-deceptive way and that the <u>information also could help customs to find the person who attempted at deception</u> the part of the debt incurred relating to the ship agent could be extinguished.

- To be applied by the national Customs administration

Suggestion DG TAXUD

"If it can be shown that the ship agent handled according to the Fonasba Code of Conduct and Quality Standard, it would probably show that the ship agent did not act in a deceptive way."

→ have the FCoC and FQS <u>accepted by the customs administration</u> of the member states as a positive pro-active action in the cooperation between customs and trade in the fight against fraud

Further suggestion:

have your members keep a <u>"cooperation file"</u> with evidence of every piece of <u>help or assistance</u> that was rendered to the customs in the fight against fraud

PIF directive



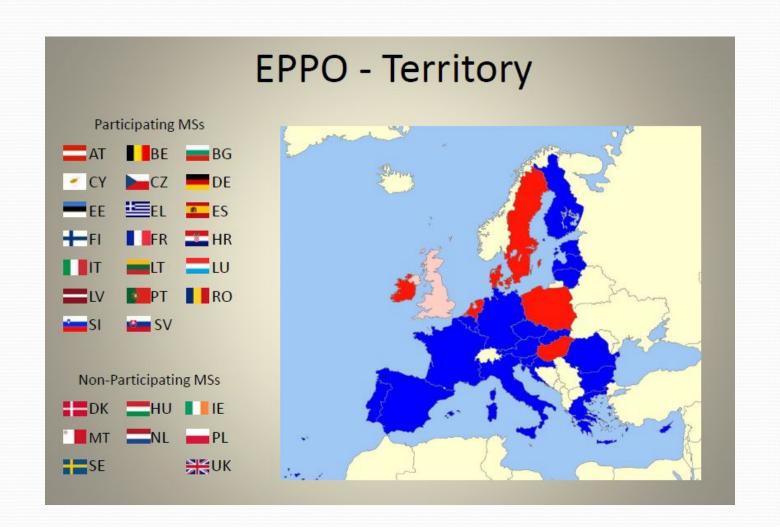
• Directive (EU) 2017/1371 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 July 2017 on the fight against fraud to the Union's financial interests by means of criminal law

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2017/1371/oj

Protection of the Union's Financial Interests (PIF) directive, designed to protect the financial interests of the EU by common rules for prosecution & sanctioning of crimes against EU finances (including VAT fraud)

Not UK and Denmark – **to be implemented by MS April 2019**Good faith / distinction between criminal and administrative offences (categories of offences / infringments)

making it easier to recover misused EU funds → to be applied cross border by a future European public prosecutor's office (EPPO)



ICS 2

Import Control System for advance cargo security risk assessment (ICS 2).

- Political approval on 7/7/2018 by the EU Customs Policy Group (all Director Generals of the EU Member State customs administrations) and the European Commission
- new EU Cargo Security Filing System
- applicable in all MS
- applicable on all maritime cargoes brought into the EU as from 1/3/2024
- instrument for EU-wide risk analysis





ICS 2

- characterised by a multiple filing system → ENS filing by:
 carrier (master B/L level)

 - **NVOCC** (house bill of lading level)
 - **consignee**: 'buyer' / 'seller' information to be added when not in carriers or NVOCCs files)
- Storage of ENS data in a "Common Repository"(CR) (centrally operated) → merging ENS filings for the purpose of risk assessment + exchanging information between MS
- Submission of ENS data by economic operators via one single entry point for the whole ÉU via a "Shared Trader Interface **(STI)**" (centrally operated)

ICS 2

 to be built according to detailed system, message, functional and technical specifications

Available documents:

- > ICS2 Design Blueprint: overall description of the system architecture.
- ➤ Interface Control Document (ICD): defining Trader Interfaces technical specifications.
- ICS2 STI Service Specifications Documents (SSD) Trade Package: specifications for IT service operations.
- ➤ ICS2 STI Technical Service Contracts (TSC) Trade Package: specifications for IT services implementation

TAXUD-ICS2-PROJECT-TEAM@ec.europa.eu

transition from current ENS to ICS 2 will require timely planning, IT development and process changes by carriers and some agents -

WSC / ECSA and EC joint ICS 2 workshop in Brussels on 11-12/10/2018

Guarantee waivers/reductions for TSO

- UCC requires financial guarantees for all goods in TS facilities
- Guarantee waiver or reduction to be reassessed (at expiry or ultimately June 2018)
- New criterium "financial standing" how to apply?
- → Risk of negative impact on the **cost of TS** for maritime carriers....

Pragmatic approach → approval of AEO-C certificate holder - without reassessment or additional requirements – as financial standing was already assessed under its AEO-C application.

corresponding amendment to article 84 UCC DA

Thank you for your attention

