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NOTE

from: General Secretariat
to: Working Party on Customs Union
on: 7 November 2012

No. Cion prop.: 6784/12 UD 49 ENFOCUSTOM 10 MI 120 COMER 36 TRANS 53 CODEC 450
Subject: Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying
down Union Customs Code
- Presidency compromise text

Delegations will find attached the above text, prepared by the Presidency.

Delegations' attention is drawn to the following:

- the "recast codes" have been removed;
- those parts of the proposal within the scope of the recast have been greyed;
- amendments to the text are indicated in bold underline, deletions are indicated with the following sign [...];
- {...} indicate those parts of the text which were deleted in the original proposal.

Proposal for a
REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
laying down the Union Customs Code
(Recast)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Articles 33, 114 and 207 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national Parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee¹,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure²,

Whereas:

- (1) A number of changes are to be made to Regulation (EC) No 450/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 laying down the Community Customs Code (Modernised Customs Code)³. In the interests of clarity, that Regulation should be recast.

¹ OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].

² (to be completed with the acts of the European Parliament and of the Council in the OLP on the proposal for the recast Regulation)

³ OJ L 145, 4.6.2008, p. 1.

- (2) It is appropriate to ensure consistency of Regulation (EC) No 450/2008 with the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (the Treaty) in particular Articles 290 and 291 thereof to take account of the evolution of Union law and to adapt some provisions of that Regulation in order to facilitate their application.
- (3) In order to supplement or amend certain non-essential elements of this Regulation, the power to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level. The Commission, when preparing and drawing-up delegated acts, should ensure a simultaneous, timely and appropriate transmission of relevant documents to the European Parliament and Council.
- (4) In order to ensure uniform conditions for implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission in respect of: the adoption within six months of the entry into force of this Regulation of a work programme relating to the development and deployment of the electronic systems; decisions allowing one or several Member States to use means of exchange and storage of data other than electronic data-processing techniques; decisions authorising Member States to test simplifications in the application of the customs legislation using electronic data-processing techniques; decisions requesting Member States to take, suspend, annul, amend or revoke a decision; common risk criteria and standards, control measures and priority control areas; the management of the tariff quota and tariff ceilings and the management of the surveillance of the release for free circulation or export of goods; the determination of the tariff classification of goods; the temporary derogation from the rules on preferential origin of goods benefiting from preferential measures adopted unilaterally by the Union; the determination of the origin of goods; the temporary prohibitions relating to the use of comprehensive guarantees; the mutual assistance between the customs authorities in case of incurrance of a customs debt; decisions on repayment or remission of an amount of import or export duty; the official opening hours of customs offices; the determination of the tariff subheading of the goods which are subject to the highest rate of import or export duty where a consignment is made of goods falling under different tariff subheadings; the verification of the customs declaration. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying

down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers.¹

- (5) The advisory procedure should be used for the adoption of: decisions authorising Member States to test simplifications in the application of the customs legislation using electronic data-processing techniques, given that those decisions do not affect all Member States; decisions requesting Member States to take, suspend, annul, amend or revoke a decision, given that those decisions affect only one Member State and aim at ensuring compliance with customs legislation; decisions on repayment or remission of an amount of import or export duty given that those decisions directly affect the applicant for that repayment or remission.
- (6) In duly justified cases, where imperative grounds of urgency so require, the Commission should adopt immediately applicable implementing acts relating to: decisions requesting Member States to take, suspend, annul, amend or revoke a decision; common risk criteria and standards, control measures and priority control areas; the determination of the tariff classification of goods; the determination of the origin of goods; the temporary prohibitions relating to the use of comprehensive guarantees; decisions on repayment or remission of an amount of import or export duty.
- (7) The Union is based upon a customs union. It is advisable, in the interests both of economic operators and of the customs authorities in the Union, to assemble current customs legislation in a Union Customs Code. Based on the concept of an internal market, that Code should contain the general rules and procedures which ensure the implementation of the tariff and other common policy measures introduced at Union level in connection with trade in goods between the Union and countries or territories outside the customs territory of the Union, taking into account the requirements of those common policies. Customs legislation should be better aligned on the provisions relating to the collection of import charges without change to the scope of the tax provisions in force.

¹ OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13.

- (8) In accordance with the Communication from the Commission concerning the protection of the Community's financial interests and the Action Plan for 2004-2005¹, it is appropriate to adapt the legal framework for the protection of the financial interests of the Union.
- (9) Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 of 12 October 1992 establishing the Community Customs Code² was based upon integration of the customs procedures applied separately in the respective Member States during the 1980s. That Regulation has been repeatedly and substantially amended since its introduction, in order to address specific problems such as the protection of good faith or the taking into account of security requirements. Further amendments to that Regulation were introduced by Regulation (EC) No 450/2008 as a consequence of the important legal changes which have occurred in recent years, at both Union and international level, such as the expiry of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community and the entry into force of the 2003 and 2005 Acts of Accession, as well as the Amendment to the International Convention on the simplification and harmonisation of customs procedures (the revised Kyoto Convention), the accession of the Union to which was approved by Council Decision 2003/231/EC³.
- (10) It is appropriate to introduce in the Union Customs Code a legal framework for the application of certain provisions of the customs legislation to trade in Union goods between parts of the customs territory to which the provisions of Council Directive 2006/112/EC of 28 November 2006 on the common system of value added tax⁴ or Council Directive 2008/118/EC of 16 December 2008 concerning the general arrangements for excise duty and repealing Directive 92/12/EEC⁵ apply and parts of that territory where those provisions do not apply, or to trade between parts where those provisions do not apply. Considering the fact that the goods concerned are Union goods and the fiscal nature of the measures at stake in that intra-Union trade, it is justified to introduce, ~~through implementing measures,~~ appropriate simplifications to the customs formalities to be applied to those goods.

¹ COM (2004) 544 final, 9.8.2004.

² OJ L 302, 19.10.1992, p. 1.

³ OJ L 86, 3.4.2003, p. 21.

⁴ OJ L 86, 3.4.2003, p. 21.

⁵ OJ L 9, 14.1.2009, p. 12.

(11) In order to take into account the special fiscal regime of certain parts of the customs territory of the Union, the power to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the customs formalities and controls to be applied to the trade in Union goods between those parts and the rest of the customs territory of the Union.

(12) The facilitation of legitimate trade and the fight against fraud require simple, rapid and standard customs procedures and processes. It is therefore appropriate, in line with the Communication from the Commission on a simple and paperless environment for customs and trade¹, to simplify customs legislation, to allow the use of modern tools and technology and to promote further the uniform application of customs legislation and modernised approaches to customs control, thus helping to ensure the basis for efficient and simple clearance procedures. Customs procedures should be merged or aligned and the number of procedures reduced to those that are economically justified, with a view to increasing the competitiveness of business.

(13) The completion of the internal market, the reduction of barriers to international trade and investment and the reinforced need to ensure security and safety at the external borders of the Union have transformed the role of customs authorities giving them a leading role within the supply chain and, in their monitoring and management of international trade, making them a catalyst to the competitiveness of countries and companies. Customs legislation should therefore reflect the new economic reality and the new role and mission of customs authorities.

¹ COM (2003) 452 final, 24.7.2003.

- (14) The use of information and communication technologies, as laid down in Decision No 70/2008/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on a paperless environment for customs and trade¹, is a key element in ensuring trade facilitation and, at the same time, the effectiveness of customs controls, thus reducing costs for business and risk for society. It is therefore necessary to establish in the Union Customs Code the legal framework within which that Decision can be implemented, in particular the legal principle that all customs and trade transactions are to be handled electronically and that information and communication systems for customs operations are to offer, in each Member State, the same facilities to economic operators.
- (15) In order to ensure paperless environment for customs and trade the power to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of determining customs-related data to be exchanged and stored using electronic data processing techniques, setting up electronic systems for that purpose and establishing other means for such exchange and storage. Such means could be used in particular on a transitional basis, where the necessary electronic systems are not yet operational, but not beyond 31 December 2020.
- (16) Such use of information and communication technologies should be accompanied by harmonised and standardised application of customs controls by the Member States, to ensure an equivalent level of customs control throughout the Union so as not to give rise to anti-competitive behaviour at the various Union entry and exit points.
- (17) In the interests of facilitating business, while at the same time providing for the proper levels of control of goods brought into or out of the customs territory of the Union, it is desirable that the information provided by economic operators be shared, taking account of the relevant data-protection provisions, between customs authorities and with other agencies involved in that control. Those controls should be harmonised, so that the economic operator need give the information only once and that goods are controlled by those authorities at the same time and at the same place.

¹ OL L 23, 26.1.2008, p 21

- (18) In the interests of facilitating business, all persons should continue to have the right to appoint a representative in their dealings with the customs authorities. However, it should no longer be possible for that right of representation to be reserved under a law laid down by one of the Member States. Furthermore, a customs representative who complies with the criteria for the granting of the status of authorised economic operator, should be entitled to provide his services in a Member State other than the one where he is established.
- (19) Compliant and trustworthy economic operators should, as "authorised economic operators", be able to take maximum advantage of widespread use of simplification and, taking account of security and safety aspects, benefit from reduced levels of customs control. They may thus enjoy the status of authorised economic operator for customs simplifications or the status of authorised economic operator for security and safety. They may be granted one or other status, or both together.
- (20) Decisions: ~~official acts by the customs authorities pertaining to~~ relating to the application of the customs legislation ~~and having legal effect on one or more persons~~, including to binding information should be covered by the same rules. Any such decisions should be valid throughout the Union and should be capable of being annulled, amended except where otherwise stipulated, or revoked where they do not conform to the customs legislation or its interpretation.
- (21) In accordance with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, it is necessary, in addition to the right of appeal against any decision taken by the customs authorities, to provide for the right of every person to be heard before any decision is taken which would adversely affect him.
- (22) The streamlining of customs procedures within an electronic environment requires the sharing of responsibilities between the customs authorities of different Member States. It is necessary to ensure an appropriate level of effective, dissuasive and proportionate sanctions throughout the internal market.

- (23) In order to secure a balance between, on the one hand, the need for customs authorities to ensure the correct application of customs legislation and, on the other, the right of economic operators to be treated fairly, the customs authorities should be granted extensive powers of control and economic operators a right of appeal.
- (24) In order to minimise the risk to the Union , its citizens and its trading partners, the harmonised application of customs controls by the Member States should be based upon a common risk management framework and an electronic system for its implementation. The establishment of a risk management framework common to all Member States should not prevent them from controlling goods by random checks.
- (25) In order to ensure a consistent and equal treatment of persons concerned by customs formalities and controls the power to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of determining the conditions relating to customs representation and to decisions taken by the customs authorities, including those relating to authorised economic operator and binding information, and relating to controls and formalities to be carried out on cabin baggage and hold baggage.
- (26) It is necessary to establish the factors on the basis of which import or export duty and other measures in respect of trade in goods are applied. It is also appropriate to lay down more detailed provisions for issuing proofs of origin in the Union , where the exigencies of trade so require.
- (27) In order to supplement the factors on the basis of which import or export duty and other measures are applied, the power to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the determination of origin and customs value of goods.
- (28) It is desirable to group together all cases of incurrence of a customs debt on importation, other than following the submission of a customs declaration for release for free circulation or temporary admission with partial relief, in order to avoid difficulties in determining the legal basis on which the customs debt was incurred. The same should apply in cases of incurrence of a customs debt on exportation.

(29) It is appropriate to establish the place where the customs debt is incurred and where the import or export duty should be recovered.

~~(30) Since the new role of customs authorities implies the sharing of responsibilities and cooperation between inland and border customs offices, the customs debt should, in most cases, be~~ In the context of centralised clearance the customs debt should be incurred at the place where the debtor is established, as the customs office competent for that place can best supervise the activities of the person concerned.

~~(31) Furthermore, in line with the revised Kyoto Convention, it is appropriate to provide for a reduced number of cases where administrative cooperation between Member States is required in order to establish the place where the customs debt was incurred and to recover the duties.~~

(31) The rules for special procedures should allow for the use of a single guarantee for all categories of special procedures and for that guarantee to be comprehensive, covering a number of transactions.

(32) In order to ensure better protection of the financial interests of the Union and of the Member States, a guarantee should cover non-declared or incorrectly declared goods included in a consignment or in a declaration for which it is provided. For the same reason, the undertaking of the guarantor should also cover amounts of import or export duty which fall to be paid following post-release controls.

(33) In order to safeguard the financial interests of the Union and of the Member States and to curb fraudulent practices, arrangements involving graduated measures for the application of a comprehensive guarantee are advisable. Where there is an increased risk of fraud it should be possible to prohibit temporarily the application of the comprehensive guarantee, taking account of the particular situation of the economic operators concerned.

- (34) It is appropriate to take account of the good faith of the person concerned in cases where a customs debt is incurred through non-compliance with customs legislation and to minimise the impact of negligence on the part of the debtor.
- (35) In order to protect the financial interests of the Union and of the Member States and to supplement the rules concerning the customs debt and the guarantees, the power to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the place of incurrence of the customs debt, the calculation of the amount of import and export duty, the guarantee of that amount and the recovery, repayment, remission and extinguishment of the customs debt.
- (36) It is necessary to lay down the principle of how to determine the customs status of Union goods and the circumstances pertaining to the loss of such status, and to provide a basis for determining when that status remains unaltered in cases where goods are temporarily brought out of the customs territory of the Union .
- (37) In order to ensure free movement of Union goods in the customs territory of the Union and customs treatment of non-Union goods brought into that territory, the power to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the determination of the customs status of goods, the loss of the customs status of Union goods, the preservation of that status for goods temporarily leaving the customs territory of the Union, the application of commercial policy measures, prohibitions and restrictions to goods placed under a special procedure which are released for free circulation and the conditions for duty relief for returned goods and products taken from the sea.
- (38) It is appropriate, where an economic operator has provided, in advance, the information necessary for risk-based controls on the admissibility of the goods, to ensure that quick release of goods is then the rule. Fiscal and trade policy controls should primarily be performed by the customs office competent in respect of the premises of the economic operator.

- (39) The rules for customs declarations and for the placing of goods under a customs procedure should be modernised and streamlined, in particular by requiring that customs declarations be, as a rule, made electronically and providing for only one type of simplified declaration.
- (40) Since the revised Kyoto Convention favours the lodging, registering and checking of the customs declaration prior to the arrival of the goods and, furthermore, the dissociation of the place where the declaration is lodged from the place where the goods are physically located, it is appropriate to provide for centralised clearance at the place where the economic operator is established. Centralised clearance should include the facility for the use of simplified declarations, deferment of the date of the submission of a complete declaration and required documents, periodic declaration and deferred payment.
- (41) ~~In order to help to ensure neutral conditions for competition throughout the Community~~ It is appropriate to lay down at Union level the rules governing the destruction or disposal otherwise of goods by the customs authorities, those being matters which have previously required national legislation.
- (42) ~~In order to supplement the rules regarding the placing of goods under a customs procedure and ensure equal treatment of the persons concerned, the power to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the competent customs offices, the rules on the procedure for lodging a customs declaration, the cases where authorisations are granted for that purpose, the rules for the release of goods, and the disposal of goods placed under a customs procedure.~~
- (43) It is appropriate to lay down common and simple rules for the special procedures, supplemented by a small set of rules for each category of special procedure, in order to make it simple for the operator to choose the right procedure, to avoid errors and to reduce the number of post-release recoveries and repayments.

- (44) The granting of authorisations for several special procedures with a single guarantee and a single supervising customs office should be facilitated and there should be simple rules on the incurrence of a customs debt in these cases. The basic principle should be that goods placed under a special procedure, or the products made from them, are to be assessed at the time when the customs debt is incurred. However, it should also be possible, where economically justified, to assess the goods at the time when they were placed under a special procedure. The same principles should apply to usual forms of handling.
- (45) In view of the increased security-related measures, the placing of goods into free zones should become a customs procedure and the goods should be subject to customs controls at entry and with regard to records.
- (46) Given that the intention of re-exportation is no longer necessary, the inward processing suspension procedure should be merged with processing under customs control and the inward processing drawback procedure abandoned. This single inward processing procedure should also cover destruction, except where destruction is carried out by, or under the supervision of customs.
- (47) In order to supplement the rules on special procedures and ensure equal treatment of the persons concerned, the power to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the obligations of the holder of a special procedure, the cases where an authorisation relating to a special procedure is granted and the obligations of the holder of that authorisation, and the rules on the procedure to ensure customs supervision of goods placed under a special procedure.
- (48) Security-related measures relating to Union goods brought out of the customs territory of the Union should apply equally to the re-export of non-Union goods. The same rules should apply to all types of goods, with the possibility of exceptions where necessary, such as for goods only transiting through the customs territory of the Union .

~~(49) The measures necessary for the implementation of this Regulation should be adopted in accordance with Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedure for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission¹.~~

(49) In order to ensure the customs supervision of goods brought into and out of the customs territory of the Union and the application of security-related measures, the power to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the rules on the procedure relating to entry summary declaration, arrival of goods, pre-departure declarations, export, re-export and exit of goods.

~~(50) It is appropriate to provide for the adoption of measures implementing this Code. These measures should be adopted in accordance with the management and regulatory procedures provided for in Articles 4 and 5 of Decision 1999/468/EC.~~

(50) In accordance with the principle of proportionality, it is necessary and appropriate, for the achievement of the basic objectives of enabling the customs union to function effectively and implementing the common commercial policy, to lay down the general rules and procedures applicable to goods brought into or out of the customs territory of the Union. This Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve the objectives pursued, in accordance with the first subparagraph of Article 5(4) of the Treaty on European Union.

~~(51) In particular, the Commission should be empowered to define the conditions and criteria necessary for the effective application of this Code. Since those measures are of general scope and are designed to amend non-essential elements of this Regulation or to supplement this Regulation by the addition of new non-essential elements, they must be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny provided for in Article 5a of Decision 1999/468/EC.~~

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~~(52) It is appropriate, in order to ensure an effective decision-making process, to examine questions relating to the preparation of a position to be taken by the Community in committees, working groups and panels established by or under international agreements dealing with customs legislation.~~

(51) In order to simplify and rationalise customs legislation, a number of provisions presently contained in autonomous Union acts have, for the sake of transparency, been incorporated into the Union Customs Code. Council Regulation (EEC) No 3925/91 of 19 December 1991 concerning the elimination of controls and formalities applicable to the cabin and hold baggage of persons taking an intra-Community flight and the baggage of persons making an intra-Community sea crossing¹, Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92, Council Regulation (EC) No 1207/2001 of 11 June 2001 on procedures to facilitate the issue or the making out in the Community of proofs of origin and the issue of certain approved exporter authorisations under the provisions governing preferential trade between the European Community and certain countries², and Regulation (EC) No 450/2008 should therefore be repealed.

~~Since the objectives of this Regulation, namely, to lay down rules and procedures applicable to goods brought into or out of the customs territory of the Community in order to enable the Customs Union to function effectively as a central pillar of the internal market, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore be better achieved at Community level, the Community may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives,~~

(52) The Articles setting out the delegation of power and the conferral of implementing powers and Article 46 on charges and costs should apply from the date of entry into force of this Regulation. The other provisions should apply from the first day of the first month after **30** months following that date.

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

¹ OJ L 374, 31.12.1991, p. 4.

² OJ L 165, 21.6.2001, p. 1.

TITLE I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

CHAPTER 1

Scope of customs legislation, mission of customs and definitions

Article 1

Subject matter and scope

1. This Regulation establishes the Union Customs Code, (the Code) laying down the general rules and procedures applicable to goods brought into or out of the customs territory of the Union .

Without prejudice to international law and conventions and Union legislation in other fields, the Code shall apply uniformly throughout the customs territory of the Union .

2. Certain provisions of the customs legislation may apply outside the customs territory of the Union within the framework of legislation governing specific fields or of international conventions.
3. Certain provisions of the customs legislation, including the simplifications for which it provides, shall apply to the trade in Union goods between parts of the customs territory of the Union to which the provisions of Directive 2006/112/EC or of Directive 2008/118/EC apply and parts of that territory where those provisions do not apply, or to trade between parts of that territory where those provisions do not apply.



Article 2

Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 243 specifying the provisions of the customs legislation with respect to the customs declaration, the proof of the customs status, the use of the [...] internal **Union** transit procedure **and the simplification thereof**, which apply to the trade in Union goods referred to in Article 1(3). Those acts may address particular circumstances pertaining to the trade in Union goods involving only one Member State.

Article 3

Mission of customs authorities

Customs authorities shall be primarily responsible for the supervision of the Union's international trade, thereby contributing to fair and open trade, to the implementation of the external aspects of the internal market, of the common trade policy and of the other common Union policies having a bearing on trade, and to overall supply chain security. Customs authorities shall put in place measures aimed, in particular, at the following:

- (a) protecting the financial interests of the Union and its Member States;
- (b) protecting the Union from unfair and illegal trade while supporting legitimate business activity;
- (c) ensuring the security and safety of the Union and its residents, and the protection of the environment, where appropriate in close cooperation with other authorities;
- (d) maintaining a proper balance between customs controls and facilitation of legitimate trade.

Article 4
Customs territory

1. The customs territory of the Union shall comprise the following territories, including their territorial waters, internal waters and airspace:
 - the territory of the Kingdom of Belgium,
 - the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria,
 - the territory of the Czech Republic,
 - the territory of the Kingdom of Denmark, except the Faeroe Islands and Greenland,
 - the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany, except the Island of Heligoland and the territory of Buesingen (Treaty of 23 November 1964 between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Swiss Confederation),
 - the territory of the Republic of Estonia,
 - the territory of Ireland,
 - the territory of the Hellenic Republic,
 - the territory of the Kingdom of Spain, except Ceuta and Melilla,
 - the territory of the French Republic, except the French overseas countries and territories to which the provisions of Part Four of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union apply,
 - the territory of the Italian Republic, except the municipalities of Livigno and Campione d'Italia and the national waters of Lake Lugano which are between the bank and the political frontier of the area between Ponte Tresa and Porto Ceresio,
 - the territory of the Republic of Cyprus, in accordance with the provisions of the 2003 Act of Accession,
 - the territory of the Republic of Latvia,
 - the territory of the Republic of Lithuania,
 - the territory of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg,
 - the territory of Hungary,
 - the territory of Malta,
 - the territory of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Europe,
 - the territory of the Republic of Austria,

- the territory of the Republic of Poland,
 - the territory of the Portuguese Republic,
 - the territory of Romania,
 - the territory of the Republic of Slovenia,
 - the territory of the Slovak Republic,
 - the territory of the Republic of Finland,
 - the territory of the Kingdom of Sweden,
 - the territory of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.
2. The following territories, including their territorial waters, internal waters and airspace, situated outside the territory of the Member States shall, taking into account the conventions and treaties applicable to them, be considered to be part of the customs territory of the Union:

(a) FRANCE

The territory of Monaco as defined in the Customs Convention signed in Paris on 18 May 1963 (*Journal officiel de la République française* (Official Journal of the French Republic) of 27 September 1963, p. 8679);

(b) CYPRUS

The territory of the United Kingdom Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia as defined in the Treaty concerning the Establishment of the Republic of Cyprus, signed in Nicosia on 16 August 1960 (United Kingdom Treaty Series No 4 (1961) Cmnd. 1252).

Article 5
Definitions

For the purposes of the Code, the following definitions shall apply:

1. "customs authorities" means the customs administrations of the Member States responsible for applying the customs legislation and any other authorities empowered under national law to apply certain customs legislation;
2. "customs legislation" means the body of legislation made up of the following:
 - (a) the Code and the provisions **supplementing or implementing it** adopted at Union or national level [...];
 - (b) the Common Customs Tariff;
 - (c) the legislation setting up a Union system of reliefs from customs duty;
 - (d) international agreements containing customs provisions, insofar as they are applicable in the Union ;
3. "customs controls" means specific acts performed by the customs authorities in order to ensure the correct application of customs legislation and other legislation governing the entry, exit, transit, movement , storage and end-use of goods moved between the customs territory of the Union and **countries and territories outside that territory**, and the presence and movement within the customs territory of non-Union goods and goods placed under the end-use procedure;
4. "person" means a natural person, a legal person, and any association of persons which is not a legal person but which is recognised under Union or national law as having the capacity to perform legal acts;
5. "economic operator" means a person who, in the course of his business, is involved in activities covered by customs legislation;

6. "customs representative" means any person appointed by another person to carry out the acts and formalities required under the customs legislation in his dealings with customs authorities;
7. "risk" means the likelihood **and the impact** of an event that may occur , with regard to the entry, exit, transit, movement or end-use of goods moved between the customs territory of the Union and countries or territories outside that territory and to the presence of goods which do not have the customs status of Union goods, which would have any of the following results:
 - (a) it would prevent the correct application of Union or national measures;
 - (b) it would compromise the financial interests of the Union and its Member States;
 - (c) it would pose a threat to the security and safety of the Union and its residents, to human, animal or plant health, to the environment or to consumers;
8. "customs formalities" means all the operations which must be carried out by the persons concerned and by the customs authorities in order to comply with the customs legislation;
9. "entry summary declaration" means the act whereby {...} a person informs the customs authorities, in the prescribed form and manner, **and within a specific time limit**, that goods are to be brought into the customs territory of the Union ;
10. "exit summary declaration" means the act whereby a person informs the customs authorities, in the prescribed form and manner, that goods are to be **taken** out of the customs territory of the Union **within a specific time limit**;
11. "declaration for temporary storage" means the act whereby a person indicates, in the prescribed form and manner, that goods are [...] or **are** intended to be [...] **in temporary storage**;

12. "customs declaration" means the act whereby a person indicates, in the prescribed form and manner, a wish to place goods under a given customs procedure, with an indication, where appropriate, of any specific arrangements to be applied;

12a. "re-export declaration" means the act whereby a person indicates, in the prescribed form and manner, a wish to take non-Union goods out of the customs territory of the Union;

12b. "Re-export advice" means the act whereby a person indicates, in the prescribed form and manner, a wish to take non-Union goods from a free zone or a temporary storage facility out of the customs territory of the Union, in the absence of a re-export declaration or an exit summary declaration for those goods;

13. "declarant" means the person lodging a customs declaration, a declaration for temporary storage, an entry summary declaration, an exit summary declaration, a re-export **declaration** or a re-export advice {...} in his own name or the person in whose name such a declaration [...] **or advice is lodged;**

14. "customs procedure" means any of the following procedures under which goods may be placed in accordance with the Code:

- (a) release for free circulation;
- (b) special procedures;
- (c) export;

14a 'temporary storage' means the situation of non-Union goods temporarily stored under customs supervision between their presentation to customs and their placement under a customs procedure;

15. 'customs debt' means the obligation on a person to pay the amount of import or export duty which applies to specific goods under the customs legislation in force;
16. 'debtor' means any person liable for a customs debt;
17. "import duty " means customs duty payable on the importation of goods;
18. "export duty " means customs duty payable on the exportation of goods;
19. "customs status" means the status of goods as Union or non-Union goods;
20. "Union goods" means goods which fall into any of the following categories:
 - (a) goods wholly obtained in the customs territory of the Union and not incorporating goods imported from countries or territories outside the customs territory of the Union {...};
 - (b) goods brought into the customs territory of the Union from countries or territories outside that territory and released for free circulation;
 - (c) goods obtained or produced in the customs territory of the Union , either solely from goods referred to in point (b) or from goods referred to in points (a) and (b);
21. "non-Union goods" means goods other than those referred to in point (20) or which have lost their customs status as Union goods;
22. "risk management" means the systematic identification of risk, including through random checks, and the implementation of all measures necessary for limiting exposure to risk {...};
23. "release of goods" means the act whereby the customs authorities make goods available for the purposes specified for the customs procedure under which they are placed;

24. "customs supervision" means action taken in general by the customs authorities with a view to ensuring that customs legislation and, where appropriate, other provisions applicable to goods subject to such action are observed;
25. "repayment" means the refunding of **an amount of** import or export duty that has been paid;
26. "remission" means the waiving of the obligation to pay **an amount of** import or export duty which has not been paid;
27. "processed products" means goods placed under a processing procedure which have undergone processing operations;
28. "person established in the customs territory of the Union " means:
- (a) in the case of a natural person, any person who has his habitual residence in the customs territory of the Union ;
 - (b) in the case of a legal person or an association of persons, any person who has his registered office, central headquarters or a permanent business establishment in the customs territory of the Union ;
29. "presentation of goods to customs" means the notification to the customs authorities of the arrival of goods at the customs office or at any other place designated or approved by the customs authorities and the availability of those goods for customs controls;
30. "holder of the goods" means the person who is the owner of the goods or who has a similar right of disposal over them or who has physical control of them;

31. "holder of the procedure" means:

(a) the person who lodges the customs declaration, or on whose behalf that declaration is lodged;

[...]

(d) the person to whom the rights and obligations in respect of a customs procedure have been transferred;

32. "commercial policy measures" means non-tariff measures established, as part of the common commercial policy, in the form of Union provisions governing international trade in goods;

33. "processing operations" means any of the following:

(a) the working of goods, including erecting or assembling them or fitting them to other goods;

(b) the processing of goods;

(c) the destruction of goods;

(d) the repair of goods, including restoring them and putting them in order;

(e) the use of goods which are not to be found in the processed products, but which allow or facilitate the production of those products, even if they are entirely or partially used up in the process (production accessories);

34. "rate of yield" means the quantity or percentage of processed products obtained from the processing of a given quantity of goods placed under a processing procedure;

34a. 'decision' means any act by the customs authorities pertaining to customs legislation giving a ruling on a particular case, such act having legal effects on the person or persons concerned;

34b 'permanent business establishment' means a fixed place of business, where both the human and technical resources necessary are permanently present, and through which the customs related operations of a person are wholly or partly carried on.

{...}

CHAPTER 2

Rights and obligations of persons with regard to customs legislation

SECTION 1

PROVISION OF INFORMATION

Article 6

Means for the storage and exchange of information and common data requirements

- 1. All exchanges of information between customs authorities and between economic operators and customs authorities and the storage of such information, as required under the customs legislation, [...] shall be made using electronic data-processing techniques.**

{...}

- 1a Common data requirements shall be drawn up for the purpose of the exchange and storage of information referred to in paragraph 1.**

2. Means of exchange and storage of **information** [...], other than the electronic data-processing techniques referred to in paragraph 1, may be used as follows:

(a) on a permanent basis where duly justified by the type of traffic,[...] or where the use of electronic data-processing techniques is not appropriate for the procedure concerned;

(b) [...] on a temporary basis, in case of temporary failure of customs authorities' or economic operators' computerised systems;

{...}

[...]

3. The Commission may adopt decisions allowing one or several Member States to use, **upon their request and** by way of derogation from paragraph 1, means of exchange and storage of **information** other than electronic data-processing techniques.

The derogation shall be justified by the specific situation of the Member States requesting it, shall be granted for a limited period of time and shall not affect the exchange and storage of information concerned, within and with the other Member States. The derogation shall be reviewed periodically and revoked, where no longer justified.

Article 7

Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 243 [...] laying down the common data [...] **requirements** [...] referred to in Article 6(1)(a) {...}

Article 7a

Conferral of Implementing Powers

1. The Commission shall adopt by means of implementing acts,

(a) rules laying down format and code for the common data requirements for the exchange and storage of information referred to in Article 6(1)(a);

(b) the rules on the exchange and storage of information to be made by the means other than electronic data processing techniques referred to in Article 6(2).

2. The implementing acts referred to in paragraph 1 shall be adopted in accordance with examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4)

Article 8

Conferral of Implementing Powers

The Commission shall adopt the decisions on derogations referred to in Article 6(3) by means of implementing acts. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4).

Article 9

Registration

1. Economic operators established in the customs territory of the Union shall **register with** the customs authorities.

2. The obligation referred to in paragraph 1 may be extended, in certain cases, to economic operators which are not established in the customs territory of the Union [...].

3. Persons, other than economic operators, shall not be registered unless otherwise provided.

Article 10

Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 243, specifying:

(a) the information to be registered in accordance with Article 9(1);

(b) the cases where the registration referred to in Article 9(1) should be invalidated;

(c) the cases when the obligation to be registered is extended to economic operators who are not established in the customs territory of the Union, in accordance with Article 9(2);

(d) the cases when the obligation to be registered is extended to other persons who are not economic operators, in accordance with Article 9(3).

[...]

Article 10a

Conferral of Implementing Powers

1. The Commission shall adopt, by means of implementing acts, the following:

(a) rules laying down the format and codes for the information to be registered in accordance with Article 9(1);

(b) the Member State competent for the registration referred to in article 9(1)

2 The implementing acts referred to in paragraph 1 shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4)

Article 11

Communication of information and data protection

1. All information acquired by the customs authorities in the course of performing their duty which is by its nature confidential or which is provided on a confidential basis shall be covered by the obligation of professional secrecy. Except as provided for under Article 40(2), such information shall not be disclosed by the competent authorities without the express permission of the person or authority that provided it.

Such information may, however, be disclosed without permission where the customs authorities are obliged or authorised to do so pursuant to the provisions in force, particularly in respect of data protection, or in connection with legal proceedings.

2. Communication of confidential information to the customs authorities and other competent authorities of countries or territories outside the customs territory of the Union shall be permitted only in the framework of an international agreement.
3. Any disclosure or communication of information **as referred to in paragraph 1 and 2** shall [...] **ensure an adequate level of** data-protection **in full compliance with data protection** provisions in force.

Article 12

Exchange of additional information between customs authorities and economic operators

1. Customs authorities and economic operators may exchange any information not specifically required under the customs legislation, in particular for the purpose of mutual cooperation in the identification and counteraction of risk. That exchange may take place under a written agreement and may include access to the computer systems of economic operators by the customs authorities.

2. Any information provided by one party to the other in the course of the cooperation referred to in paragraph 1 shall be confidential unless both parties agree otherwise.

Article 13

Provision of information by the customs authorities

1. Any person may request information concerning the application of customs legislation from the customs authorities. Such a request may be refused where it does not relate to an activity pertaining to international trade in goods that is actually envisaged.
2. Customs authorities shall maintain a regular dialogue with economic operators and other authorities involved in international trade in goods. They shall promote transparency by making the customs legislation, general administrative rulings and application forms freely available, wherever practical without charge, and through the Internet.

Article 14

Provision of information to the customs authorities

1. Any person directly or indirectly involved in the accomplishment of customs formalities or in customs controls shall, at the request of the customs authorities and within any time-limit specified, provide those authorities with all the requisite documents and information, in an appropriate form, and all the assistance necessary for the completion of those formalities or controls.
2. The lodging of a customs declaration, declaration for temporary storage, entry summary declaration, exit summary declaration, re-export **declaration** or re-export advice [...] by a person to the customs authorities, or the submission of an application for an authorisation or any other decision, shall render the person concerned responsible for the following:

- (a) the accuracy and completeness of the information given in the declaration, [...] advice or application;
- (b) the authenticity of any document {...} supporting the declaration, [...] advice or application;
- (c) where applicable, compliance with all of the obligations relating to the placing of the goods in question under the customs procedure concerned, or to the conduct of the authorised operations.

The first subparagraph shall apply also to the provision of any information in any other form required by or given to the customs authorities.

Where the declaration, [...] or advice is lodged, the application is submitted or information is provided by a customs representative of the person concerned, the customs representative shall also be bound by the obligations set out in the first subparagraph.

Article 15

Electronic systems

1. Member States shall **cooperate with the Commission to** develop, maintain and employ electronic systems for the exchange **and storage of information** [...] between customs authorities **and with the Commission in accordance with the Code [...]**.
2. The Commission may authorise **one or more** Member States, on their request, to test for a limited period of time simplifications in the application of the customs legislation **by** using electronic data-processing techniques. **Such pilots shall be available to all Member States, shall not affect those Member States that are not participating and shall be evaluated periodically.**

3. The Commission may adopt decisions to exempt one or several Member States upon their request and by way of derogation from paragraph 1 to develop, maintain and employ electronic systems. Such derogations shall be justified by the specific situation in the Member State requesting it, shall be granted for a limited period of time and shall not affect the development, maintenance and use of the electronic systems concerned within and with the other Member States. The derogation shall be reviewed periodically and revoked where no longer justified.

Article 16

Delegation of power

[...]

Article 17

Conferral of implementing powers

1. [...]

2. The Commission shall adopt by means of implementing acts the rules for developing maintaining, and employing the electronic systems referred to in article 15(1). Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4).

3. The Commission shall adopt the decisions referred to in Article 15(2) and Article 15(3), by means of implementing acts. Those implementing acts will be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 244(2).

SECTION 2

CUSTOMS REPRESENTATION

Article 18

Customs representative

1. Any person may appoint a customs representative.

Such representation may be either direct, in which case the customs representative shall act in the name of and on behalf of another person, or indirect, in which case the customs representative shall act in his own name but on behalf of another person.

2. A customs representative shall be established within the customs territory of the Union.

That obligation **shall** be waived in **the following** cases:

- (a) where the customs representative is acting on behalf of persons which are not required to be established within the customs territory of the Union, except where otherwise provided for;**
- (b) where international agreements concluded with third countries provide for that persons established in those countries may act as customs representatives in the customs territory of the Union.**

3. Member States may establish, in accordance with Union law, the conditions under which a customs representative may provide services in the Member State where he is established. However, without prejudice to the application of less stringent criteria by the Member State concerned, a customs representative who complies with the criteria laid down in Article 22(a) to (d) shall be entitled to provide such services in a Member State other than the one where he is established.

{...}

(4) Paragraph 2 does not prevent Member States from applying the conditions that they have defined in accordance with the first sentence of paragraph 3 to customs representatives not established within the customs territory of the Union.

Article 19

Empowerment

1. When dealing with the customs authorities, a customs representative shall state that he is acting on behalf of the person represented and specify whether the representation is direct or indirect.

A person who fails to state that he is acting as a customs representative or who states that he is acting as a customs representative without being empowered to do so shall be deemed to be acting in his own name and on his own behalf.

2. The customs authorities may require any person stating that he is acting as a customs representative to provide evidence of his empowerment by the person represented.

{...}

[...]

3. The customs authorities shall not require a person acting as a customs representative carrying out acts and formalities on a regular basis, to produce on every occasion an evidence of his empowerment, insofar as he is in a position to produce such evidence on request by the customs authorities.

The customs authorities shall not require postal operators, acting as customs representatives to declare items of correspondence or postal consignments, to produce evidence of their empowerment.

Article 20

Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 243, specifying :

(a) the cases where the waiver referred to in point a of the second subparagraph of Article 18(2) shall not apply;

(b) the rules on the conferral and proving of the entitlement referred to in Article 18(3).

[...]

SECTION 3

AUTHORISED ECONOMIC OPERATOR

Article 21

Application and authorisation

1. An economic operator who is established in the customs territory of the Union and who meets the criteria set out in Article 22 [...] may apply for the status of authorised economic operator.

[...]

The customs authorities shall, if necessary following consultation with other competent authorities, grant that status, which shall be subject to monitoring.

2. The status of authorised economic operator shall consist in the following types of authorisations:
 - (a) that of an authorised economic operator for customs simplifications that shall enable the holder thereof to benefit from certain simplifications in accordance with the customs legislation;
 - (b) that of an authorised economic operator for security and safety that shall entitle the holder thereof to facilitations relating to security and safety.
3. Both types of authorisations referred to in paragraph 2 may be held at the same time.
4. The status of authorised economic operator shall, subject to Articles 22 and 23, be recognised by the customs authorities in all Member States, without prejudice to customs controls.
5. Customs authorities shall, on the basis of the recognition of the status of authorised economic operator and provided that the requirements related to a specific type of simplification provided for in the customs legislation are fulfilled, authorise the operator to benefit from that simplification.

{...}

6. The authorised economic operator shall notify the customs authorities of all factors arising after that status was granted which may influence its continuation or content.

Article 22
Granting of status

1. The criteria for the granting of the status of authorised economic operator shall be the following:

- (a) a record of compliance with customs and tax requirements;
- (b) a satisfactory system of managing commercial and, where appropriate, transport records, which allows appropriate customs controls;
- (c) proven solvency;
- (d) {...} with regard to the authorisation referred to in Article 21(2)(a), practical standards of competence or professional qualifications directly related to the activity carried out;
- (e) {...} with regard to the authorisation referred to in Article 21(2)(b), appropriate security and safety standards.

2. The record of compliance referred to in paragraph 1(a) shall be considered as appropriate where, over the last three years, no serious infringements or repeated infringements of customs legislation and taxation rules governing the entry, exit, movement, storage and end-use of goods have been committed by the applicant and certain other persons.

3. The management system referred to in paragraph 1(b) shall be considered as satisfactory where the applicant demonstrates a high level of control of its operations and of the flow of goods.

4. The solvency referred to in paragraph 1(c) shall be considered as proven where the applicant has a good financial standing which is sufficient to fulfill its commitment, with due regard to the characteristic of the type of the business activity concerned.

5. The security and safety standard referred to in paragraph 1(e) shall be considered as appropriate where the applicant demonstrates that it maintains appropriate measures to ensure the security and safety of the international supply chain, including in the areas of physical integrity, personel and business partner security.

Article 23
Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 243, specifying:

- (a) the rules for granting the status of authorised economic operator referred to in Article 21;

[...]

the simplifications referred to in Article 21(2) (a) and the facilitations referred to in article 21(2)(b).

{...}

SECTION 4
DECISIONS RELATING TO THE APPLICATION OF CUSTOMS LEGISLATION

Article 24
General provisions

1. Where a person applies for a decision relating to the application of customs legislation, that person shall supply all the information required by the competent customs authorities in order for them to be able to take that decision.

A decision may also be applied for by, and taken with regard to, several persons, in accordance with the conditions laid down in the customs legislation.

Except where otherwise provided [...], the competent customs authority shall be that of the place where the applicant's main accounts for customs purposes are held or accessible, and where at least part of the activities to be covered by the authorisation are to be carried out.

2. Except where otherwise provided, a decision as referred to in paragraph 1 shall be taken, and the applicant notified, without delay, and at the latest within **120 days** of the date on which all the information required by the customs authorities in order for them to be able to take that decision is received by those authorities.

However, where the customs authorities are unable to comply with those time-limits, they shall inform the applicant of that fact before the expiry of those time-limits, stating the reasons and indicating the further period of time which they consider necessary in order to take a decision.

3. Except where otherwise specified in the decision or in the customs legislation, the decision shall take effect from the date on which the applicant receives it, or is deemed to have received it. Except in the cases provided for in Article 38(2), decisions adopted shall be enforceable by the customs authorities from that date.
4. Before taking a decision which would adversely affect the applicant, the customs authorities shall communicate the grounds on which they intend to base their decision to the applicant, who shall be given the opportunity to express his point of view within a period prescribed from the date on which he receives that communication or is deemed to have received it. Following the expiry of that period, the applicant shall be notified, in the appropriate form, of the decision.

The first subparagraph shall not apply in the following cases:

- (a) **where it concerns a decision referred to in article 32(1);**
- (b) **in case of refusal of the benefit of a tariff quota where the specified tariff quota volume is reached as referred to in the first subparagraph of of Article 49(4);**
- (c) **Where the nature or the level of the threat to the security and safety of the Union and its residents, to human, animal or plant health, to the environment or to consumers so requires;**
- (d) **Where the decision aims at securing the implementation of another for which the first subparagraph has been applied, without prejudice to the law of the Member State concerned;**
- (e) **In case it would prejudice investigations initiated for the purpose of combating fraud;**
- (f) **In other specific cases**

5. A decision which adversely affects the applicant shall set out the grounds on which it is based and shall refer to the right of appeal provided for in Article 37.

{...}

6. Without prejudice to provisions laid down in other fields which specify the cases in which {...} decisions are invalid or become null and void, the customs authorities who took a decision may at any time annul, amend or revoke it where it does not conform with the customs legislation.

[...]{...}.

8. In certain cases the customs authorities shall carry out the following:

- (a) monitor compliance with a decision;
- (b) re-assess a decision;
- (c) suspend a decision which is not to be annulled, revoked or amended.

8a. Except when a customs authority acts as a judicial authority, the provisions of paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 6 and of Articles 27, 28 and 29 shall also apply to decisions taken by the customs authorities without prior application by the person concerned {...}.

Where the decision is a notification of a customs debt as referred to in Article 90(3), the customs authorities shall communicate the grounds on which they intend to base that decision to the person concerned within a specific time-limit.

9. In cases other than those referred to in article 32(8) the Commission may require Member States to take, suspend, annul, amend or revoke in accordance with customs legislation, a decision which deviates from comparable decisions of other competent authorities, in order to ensure the uniform application of the customs legislation.

Article 25

Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 243, specifying:

- (a) the conditions for the acceptance of an application referred to in Article 24;**
- (b) the specific cases as referred to in point (f) of the second subparagraph of Article 24(4) where the applicant is given no opportunity to express his point of view;**
- (c) the cases where decisions are revoked in accordance with Article 24(6);**
- (d) the rules for [...] suspending decisions in accordance with Article 24(8).**

Article 26

Conferral of implementing powers

1. The Commission shall **specify** [...] by means of implementing acts: [...]
 - (a) **The rules on the application for a decision referred to in article 24;**
 - (b) **The procedural rules on the acceptance of an application for a decision by the competent customs authority;**
 - (c) **Additional rules on the identification of the customs authority competent for taking a decision referred to in Article 24;**
 - (d) **The procedural rules for taking the decisions referred to in Article 24 and the time limit to take a specific decision other than the one laid down in Article 24(2);**
 - (e) **The rules on the validity of the decisions referred to in Article 24;**
 - (f) **The obligations of the holder of a decision referred to in Article 24;**
 - (g) **The rules for monitoring and re-assessing decisions in accordance with Article 24(8).**

Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(2).

2. **The Commission shall adopt the decisions referred to in Article 24(9) by means of implementing acts. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 244(2).**

Where the opinion of the committee referred to in Article 244(1) is to be obtained by written procedure, Article 244(6) shall apply.

Article 27

Union-wide validity of decisions

Except where otherwise provided, decisions relating to the application of customs legislation shall be valid throughout the customs territory of the Union.

Article 28

Annulment of favourable decisions

1. The customs authorities shall annul a decision favourable to the person to whom it is addressed if all the following conditions are satisfied:
 - (a) the decision was taken on the basis of incorrect or incomplete information;
 - (b) the applicant knew or ought reasonably to have known that the information was incorrect or incomplete;
 - (c) if the information had been correct and complete, the decision would have been different.
2. The person to whom the decision was addressed shall be notified of its annulment.
3. Annulment shall take effect from the date on which the initial decision took effect, unless otherwise specified in the decision in accordance with the customs legislation.

{...}

Article 29

Revocation and amendment of favourable decisions

- 1.** [...] A favourable decision shall be revoked or amended where, in cases other than those referred to in Article 28,
 - (a) one or more of the conditions for taking that decision were not or are no longer fulfilled.
 - (b) **Upon request by the holder of the decision**
2. Except where otherwise provided, a favourable decision addressed to several persons may be revoked only in respect of a person who fails to fulfil an obligation imposed under that decision.
3. The person to whom the decision was addressed shall be notified of its revocation or amendment.
4. Article 24(3) shall apply to the revocation or amendment of the decision.

However, in exceptional cases where the legitimate interests of the person to whom the decision was addressed so require, the customs authorities may defer the date on which revocation or amendment takes effect.

{...}

Article 30

Limitations applicable to decisions on goods placed under a customs procedure

Except where the person concerned requests it, the revocation, amendment or suspension of a favourable decision shall not affect goods which, at the moment where the revocation, amendment or suspension takes effect, have already been placed and still are under a customs procedure by virtue of the revoked, amended or suspended decision.

Article 31

Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 243, specifying the decisions which are not valid throughout the customs territory of the Union.

[...]

Article 31a

Conferral of implementing powers

The commission shall specify by means of implementing acts the rules on the procedure for annulling, revoking or amendibg favourable decisions. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244 (4).

Article 32

Decisions relating to binding information

1. The customs authorities shall, upon application, take decisions relating to binding tariff information (BTI decisions), or decisions relating to binding origin information (BOI decisions).

Such an application shall not be accepted in any of the following circumstances:

- (a) where the application is made, or has already been made, at the same or another customs office, by or on behalf of the holder of a decision in respect of the same goods and, for BOI decisions, under the same circumstances determining the acquisition of origin;
- (b) where the application does not relate to any intended use of the BTI or BOI decision or any intended use of a customs procedure.

2. BTI or BOI decisions shall be binding only in respect of the tariff classification or determination of the origin of goods.

Those decisions shall be binding on the customs authorities, as against the holder of the decision, only in respect of goods for which customs formalities are completed after the date on which the decision takes effect.

The decisions shall be binding on the holder of the decision, as against the customs authorities, only with effect from the date on which he receives, or is deemed to have received, notification of the decision.

3. BTI or BOI decisions shall be valid for a period of three years from the date on which the decision takes effect.

(a) BTI [...] decisions shall cease to be valid [...] before the end of the period referred to in the first subparagraph where they no longer conform to the law, in the following cases:

(i) Adoption of an amendment to the nomenclatures referred to in Article 49(2) a and b;

(ii) Adoption of measures referred to in Article 50(4),

with effect from the date of application of such amendment or measures.

(b) BOI decisions shall cease to be valid before the end of the period referred to in the first subparagraph in the following cases :

(i) Where a regulation is adopted or an agreement is concluded by and becomes applicable in the Union and the decision no longer conforms to the law thereby laid down, with effect from the date of application of that regulation or agreement;

(ii) Where they are no longer compatible with the Agreement on Rules of Origin established in the World Trade Organization (WTO) or with the explanatory notes or an origin opinion adopted for the interpretation of that Agreement, with effect from the date of their publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

(iii) Where the point b of the second subparagraph or where the third subparagraph applies, a BTI or a BOI decision may still be used in respect of binding contracts based upon the decision and concluded before it ceases to be valid.

BTI or BOI decisions shall not cease to be valid with retroactive effect.

[...]

4. For the application of a BTI or BOI decision in the context of a particular customs procedure, the holder of the decision shall be able to prove that:
 - (a) in the case of a BTI decision, the goods declared correspond in every respect to those described in the decision;
 - (b) in the case of a BOI decision, the goods in question and the circumstances determining the acquisition of origin correspond in every respect to the goods and the circumstances described in the decision.
5. By way of derogation from Article 24(6) and Article 28, BTI and BOI decisions shall be annulled where they are based on inaccurate or incomplete information from the applicants.
6. BTI and BOI decisions shall be revoked in accordance with Article 24(6) and Article 29.
However, they shall not be revoked at the request of the holder of the decision.

{...}

7. The Commission **shall** notify the **Customs Authorities** of the following:

{...}

(a) that the taking of BTI and BOI decisions, for goods whose uniform tariff classification or determination of origin is not ensured, is suspended;

(b) that the suspension referred to under point (a) is withdrawn.

8. The Commission may adopt decisions requesting Member States to revoke BTI or BOI decisions, to ensure a uniform tariff classification or determination of the origin of goods.

9. In certain cases the customs authorities shall, upon application, take decisions relating to binding information in areas of customs legislation other than those referred to in paragraph 1.

Article 33

Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 243, specifying:

[...]

(b) the rules for using a BTI or BOI decision after it ceases to be valid in accordance with the second **or third** subparagraph of Article 32(3);

(c) the cases where BTI and BOI decisions shall be revoked in accordance with article 32(6);

(d) the rules for the Commission to notify the **Customs Authorities [...]** in accordance with Article 32(7)(a) and (b);

- (e) the cases where decisions relating to binding information are taken in other areas of customs legislation in accordance with Article 32(9).

Article 34

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall adopt the decisions referred to in Article 32(8), by means of implementing acts. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 244(2).

[...]

Where the opinion of the committee referred to in Article 244(1) is to be obtained by written procedure, Article 244(6) shall apply.

SECTION 5

PENALTIES

Article 35

Application of penalties

1. Each Member State shall provide for penalties for failure to comply with the customs legislation. Such penalties shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.
2. Where administrative penalties are applied, they may take, inter alia, one of the following forms, or both:
 - (a) a pecuniary charge by the customs authorities, including, where appropriate, a settlement applied in place of and in lieu of a criminal penalty;
 - (b) the revocation, suspension or amendment of any authorisation held by the person concerned.

3. Member States shall notify the Commission, within {...} 180 days from the date of application of this Article, as determined in accordance with Article 247(2), of the national provisions in force as envisaged in paragraph 1 and shall notify it without delay of any subsequent amendment affecting them.

SECTION 6

APPEALS

Article 36

Decisions taken by a judicial authority

Articles 37 and 38 shall not apply to appeals lodged with a view to the annulment, revocation or amendment of a decision relating to the application of customs legislation taken by a judicial authority, or by customs authorities acting as judicial authorities.

Article 37

Right of appeal

1. Any person shall have the right to appeal against any decision taken by the customs authorities relating to the application of customs legislation which concerns him directly and individually.

Any person who has applied to the customs authorities for a decision and has not obtained a decision on that application within the time-limits referred to in Article 24(2) shall also be entitled to exercise the right of appeal.

2. The right of appeal may be exercised in at least two steps:
 - (a) initially, before the customs authorities or a judicial authority or other body designated for that purpose by the Member States;
 - (b) subsequently, before a higher independent body, which may be a judicial authority or an equivalent specialised body, according to the provisions in force in the Member States.
3. The appeal shall be lodged in the Member State where the decision has been taken or applied for.
4. Member States shall ensure that the appeals procedure enables the prompt confirmation or correction of decisions taken by the customs authorities.

Article 38

Suspension of implementation

1. The submission of an appeal shall not cause implementation of the disputed decision to be suspended.
2. The customs authorities shall, however, suspend implementation of such a decision in whole or in part where they have good reason to believe that the disputed decision is inconsistent with customs legislation or that irreparable damage is to be feared for the person concerned.

3. In the cases referred to in paragraph 2, where the disputed decision has the effect of causing import or export duty to be payable, suspension of implementation of that decision shall be conditional upon the provision of a guarantee, unless it is established, on the basis of a documented assessment, that such a guarantee would be likely to cause the debtor serious economic or social difficulties.

{...}

SECTION 7

CONTROL OF GOODS

Article 39

Customs controls and Risk management

1. The customs authorities may carry out all the customs controls they deem necessary. Customs controls may in particular consist of examining goods, taking samples, verifying **the information given in a** declaration [...] **or advice** and the existence and authenticity of documents, examining the accounts of economic operators and other records, inspecting means of transport, inspecting luggage and other goods carried by or on persons and carrying out official enquiries and other similar acts.
2. Customs controls, other than random checks, shall primarily be based on risk analysis using electronic data-processing techniques, with the purpose of identifying and evaluating the risks and developing the necessary counter-measures, on the basis of criteria developed at national, Union and, where available, international level.

{...}

3. Customs controls shall be performed within a common risk management framework, based upon the exchange of risk information and analysis between customs administrations and establishing, common risk criteria and standards, control measures and priority control areas.

Controls based upon such information and criteria shall be carried out without prejudice to other controls carried out in accordance with paragraph 1 {...} or with other provisions in force.

{...}

{...}

4. Customs authorities shall undertake risk management to differentiate between the levels of risk associated with goods subject to customs control or supervision and to determine whether or not, and if so where, the goods will be subject to specific customs controls.

The risk management shall include activities such as collecting data and information, analysing and assessing risk, prescribing and taking action and regular monitoring and review of that process and its outcomes, based on international, Union and national sources and strategies.

{...}

5. Customs authorities shall exchange risk information and risk analysis results in the following circumstances:

{...}

(a) the risks are assessed by a customs authority as significant and requiring customs control and the results of the control establish that the event, as referred to in Article 5(7), has occurred;

(b) the control results do not establish that the event, as referred to in Article 5(7), has occurred, but the customs authority concerned considers the threat to present a high risk elsewhere in the Union.

6. For the establishment of the common risk criteria and standards, the control measures and the priority control areas referred to in paragraph 3, account shall be taken of the following:

- (a) proportionality to the risk;
- (b) the urgency of the necessary application of the controls;
- (c) probable impact on trade flow, on individual Member States and on control resources.

6a. The common risk criteria and standards referred to in paragraph 6 shall include the following elements:

- (a) **A description of the risks;**
- (b) **The factors or indicators of risk to be used to select goods or economic operators for customs control;**
- (c) **The nature of customs controls to be undertaken by the customs authorities;**
- (d) **The duration of the application of the customs controls referred to in point (c).**

7. Priority control areas shall cover particular customs procedures, types of goods, traffic routes, modes of transport or economic operators which are subject to increased levels of risk analysis and customs controls during a certain period, without prejudice to other controls normally carried out by the customs authorities.

Article 40

Cooperation between authorities

1. Where, in respect of the same goods, controls other than customs controls are to be performed by competent authorities other than the customs authorities, customs authorities shall, in close cooperation with those other authorities, endeavour to have those controls performed, wherever possible, at the same time and place as customs controls (one-stop-shop), with customs authorities having the coordinating role in achieving this.
2. In the framework of the controls referred to in this Section, customs and other competent authorities may, where necessary for the purposes of minimising risk and combating fraud, exchange with each other and with the Commission data received in the context of the entry, exit, transit, movement, storage and end-use of goods, including postal traffic, moved between the customs territory of the Union and countries or territories outside the customs

territory of the Union, the presence and movement within the customs territory of non- Union goods and goods placed under the end-use procedure, and the results of any control. Customs authorities and the Commission may also exchange such data with each other for the purpose of ensuring a uniform application of the customs legislation.

Article 41

Post-release control

For the purpose of customs controls, the customs authorities may [...] **verify** the accuracy and **completeness** of the **information given** [...] in a customs declaration, **declaration for temporary storage, entry summary declaration, exit summary declaration, re-export [...] declaration** or re-export advice, **and the existence and authenticity of any supporting document and examine the accounts of the declarant and other records** [...] relating to the operations in respect of the goods in question or to prior or subsequent commercial operations involving those goods **after having released them**. Those authorities may also examine such goods and/or take samples where it is still possible for them to do so.

Such [...] **controls** may be carried out at the premises of the holder of the goods or his representative, of any other person directly or indirectly involved in those operations in a business capacity or of any other person in possession of those documents and data for business purposes.

Article 42

Intra-Union flights and sea crossings

1. Customs controls or formalities shall be carried out in respect of the cabin and hold baggage of persons either taking an intra-Union flight, or making an intra-Union sea crossing, only where the customs legislation provides for such controls or formalities.
2. Paragraph 1 shall apply without prejudice to either of the following:
 - (a) security and safety checks;
 - (b) checks linked to prohibitions or restrictions.

{...}

Article 43

Delegation of power

[...]

Article 44

Conferral of implementing powers

1. The Commission shall adopt, by means of implementing acts, measures to ensure uniform application of the customs controls, including the exchange of risk information and analysis, common risk criteria and standards, the control measures and the priority control areas **in accordance with Article 39(6)**.

[...]

On duly justified imperative grounds of urgency relating to measures, duly justified by the need to rapidly update the common risk management framework and adapt the exchange of risk information and analysis, common risk criteria and standards, control measures and priority control areas to the evolution of risks, the Commission shall adopt immediately applicable implementing acts in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 244(5).

Where the opinion of the committee referred to in Article 244(1) is to be obtained by written procedure, Article 244(6) shall apply.

2. **The Commission shall lay down by means of implementing acts the conditions under which customs controls and formalities are applied to the following in accordance with Article 42:**
 - (a) **The cabin and hold baggage of persons:**
 - (i) **Taking a flight in an aircraft which comes from a non-Union airport and which after a stopover at a Union airport, continues to another Community airport;**
 - (ii) **Taking a flight in an aircraft which stops over at a Union airport before continuing to a non-Union airport;**
 - (ii) **Using a maritime service provided by the same vessel and comprising successive legs departing from, calling at or terminate in a non-Union port;**
 - (iv) **On board pleasure craft and tourist or business aircraft**

(b) Cabin and hold baggage:

(i) Arriving at a Union airport on board an aircraft coming from a non-Union airport and transferred at that Union airport to another aircraft proceeding on an intra Union flight;

(ii) Loaded at a Union airport onto an aircraft proceeding on an intra-Union flight for transfer at another Union airport to an aircraft whose destination is a non-Union airport.

3. The implementing acts referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in article 244(4).

SECTION 8

KEEPING OF DOCUMENTS AND OTHER INFORMATION; CHARGES AND COSTS

Article 45

Keeping of documents and other information

1. The person concerned shall, for the purposes of customs controls, keep the documents and information referred to in Article_14(1) for at least three calendar years, by any means accessible by and acceptable to the customs authorities.

In the case of goods released for free circulation in circumstances other than those referred to in the third subparagraph, or goods declared for export, that period shall run from the end of the year in which the customs declarations for release for free circulation or export are accepted.

In the case of goods released for free circulation duty-free or at a reduced rate of import duty on account of their end-use, that period shall run from the end of the year in which they cease to be subject to customs supervision.

In the case of goods placed under another customs procedure, that period shall run from the end of the year in which the customs procedure concerned has ended.

2. Without prejudice to Article 91(4), where a customs control in respect of a customs debt shows that the relevant entry in the accounts has to be corrected and the person concerned has been notified of this, the documents and information shall be kept for three years beyond the time-limit provided for in paragraph 1.

Where an appeal has been lodged or where court proceedings have begun, the documents and information shall be kept for the period provided for in paragraph 1 or until the appeals procedure or court proceedings are terminated, whichever is the later.

Article 46

Charges and costs

1. Customs authorities shall not impose charges for the performance of customs controls or any other application of the customs legislation during the official opening hours of their competent customs offices.
2. [...] The customs authorities may impose charges or recover costs where specific services are rendered, in particular the following:
 - (a) attendance, where requested, by customs staff outside official office hours or at premises other than customs premises;
 - (b) analyses or expert reports on goods and postal fees for the return of goods to an applicant, particularly in respect of decisions taken pursuant to Article 32 or the provision of information in accordance with Article 13(1);
 - (c) the examination or sampling of goods for verification purposes, or the destruction of goods, where costs other than the cost of using customs staff are involved;
 - (d) exceptional control measures, where these are necessary due to the nature of the goods or to potential risk.

{...}

Article 46a
Delegation of powers

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 243 specifying the specific services rendered by the customs authorities other than those referred to in Article 46(2).

CHAPTER 3
CURRENCY CONVERSION AND TIME-LIMITS

Article 47
Currency conversion

1. The competent authorities shall publish, and/or make available on the Internet, the rate of exchange applicable where the conversion of currency is necessary for one of the following reasons:
 - (a) because factors used to determine the customs value of goods are expressed in a currency other than that of the Member State where the customs value is determined;
 - (b) because the value of the euro is required in national currencies for the purposes of determining the tariff classification of goods and the amount of import and export duty, including value thresholds in the Common Customs Tariff.
2. [...]
3. Where the conversion of currency is necessary for reasons other than those referred to in paragraph 1, the value of the euro in national currencies to be applied within the framework of the customs legislation shall be fixed at least once a year.

{...}

[...]

Article 47a

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall lay down by means of implementing acts rules on currency conversion for the purposes referred to in Article 47(1) and (3). Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4).

Article 48

Periods, dates and time-limits

1. Where a period, a date or a time-limit is laid down in the customs legislation, such period shall not be extended or reduced and such date or time-limit shall not be deferred or brought forward unless specific provision is made in the provisions concerned.
2. The rules applicable to periods, dates and time-limits set out in Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 1182/71¹ shall apply, except where otherwise provided for in customs legislation.

¹ OJ L 124, 8.6.1971, p. 1.

TITLE II
FACTORS ON THE BASIS OF WHICH IMPORT OR EXPORT DUTY AND
OTHER MEASURES IN RESPECT OF TRADE IN GOODS ARE APPLIED

CHAPTER 1
Common Customs Tariff and tariff classification of goods

Article 49

Common Customs Tariff and Surveillance

1. Import and export duty due shall be based on the Common Customs Tariff.

Other measures prescribed by Union provisions governing specific fields relating to trade in goods shall, where appropriate, be applied in accordance with the tariff classification of those goods.

2. The Common Customs Tariff shall comprise the following:
 - (a) the Combined Nomenclature of goods as laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987¹;
 - (b) any other nomenclature which is wholly or partly based on the Combined Nomenclature or which provides for further subdivisions to it, and which is established by Union provisions governing specific fields with a view to the application of tariff measures relating to trade in goods;
 - (c) the conventional or normal autonomous customs duty applicable to goods covered by the Combined Nomenclature;
 - (d) the preferential tariff measures contained in agreements which the Union has concluded with certain countries or territories outside the customs territory of the Union or groups of such countries or territories;

¹ OJ L 256, 7.9.1987, p. 1.

- (e) preferential tariff measures adopted unilaterally by the Union in respect of certain countries or territories outside the customs territory of the Union or groups of such countries or territories;
 - (f) autonomous measures providing for a reduction in or exemption from customs duty on certain goods;
 - (g) favourable tariff treatment specified for certain goods, by reason of their nature or end-use, in the framework of measures referred to under points (c) to (f) or (h);
 - (h) other tariff measures provided for by agricultural or commercial or other Union legislation.
3. Where the goods concerned fulfil the conditions included in the measures laid down in points (d) to (g) of paragraph 2, the measures referred to in those provisions shall apply, upon application by the declarant, instead of those provided for in point (c) of that paragraph. Such application may be made retrospectively, provided that the time-limits and conditions laid down in the relevant measure or in the Code are complied with.
4. Where application of the measures referred to in points (d) to (g) of paragraph 2, or the exemption from measures referred to in point (h) thereof, is restricted to a certain volume of imports or exports, such application or exemption shall, in the case of tariff quotas, cease as soon as the specified volume of imports or exports is reached.

In the case of tariff ceilings such application shall cease by virtue of a legal act of the Union.

{...}

5. The release for free circulation or the export of goods, to which the measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 apply, may be made subject to surveillance.

Article 50

Tariff classification of goods

1. For the application of the Common Customs Tariff, tariff classification of goods shall consist in the determination of one of the subheadings or further subdivisions of the Combined Nomenclature under which those goods are to be classified.

2. For the application of non-tariff measures, tariff classification of goods shall consist in the determination of one of the subheadings or further subdivisions of the Combined Nomenclature, or of any other nomenclature which is established by Union provisions and which is wholly or partly based on the Combined Nomenclature or which provides for further subdivisions to it, under which those goods are to be classified.
3. The subheading or further subdivision determined in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be used for the purpose of applying the measures linked to that subheading.
4. The Commission may adopt measures to determine the tariff classification of goods in **accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2**. [...]

Article 51

Conferral of implementing powers

1. The Commission shall adopt measures on the uniform management of the tariff quotas and the tariff ceilings referred to in Article 49(4) and the management of the surveillance of the release for free circulation or export of goods, referred to in Article 49(5) by means of implementing acts. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4).
2. The Commission shall adopt the measures referred to in Article 50(4), by means of implementing acts. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4).

On imperative grounds of urgency relating to such measures, duly justified by the need to rapidly ensure the correct and uniform application of the combined nomenclature, the Commission shall adopt immediately applicable implementing acts in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 244(5).

Where the opinion of the committee referred to in Article 244(1) is to be obtained by written procedure, Article 244(6) shall apply.

CHAPTER 2

Origin of goods

SECTION 1

NON-PREFERENTIAL ORIGIN

Article 52

Scope

Articles 53 and 54 shall lay down rules for the determination of the non-preferential origin of goods for the purposes of applying the following:

- (a) the Common Customs Tariff with the exception of the measures referred to in Article 49(2)(d) and (e);
- (b) measures, other than tariff measures, established by Union provisions governing specific fields relating to trade in goods;
- (c) other Union measures relating to the origin of goods.

Article 53

Acquisition of origin

1. Goods wholly obtained in a single country or territory shall be regarded as having their origin in that country or territory.
2. Goods the production of which involved more than one country or territory shall be deemed to originate in the country or territory where they underwent their last substantial transformation.

The last substantial transformation of a good shall be defined on the basis of the criterion of change in tariff classification, or, where this criterion does not allow for the expression of substantial transformation, on the basis of an ad valorem percentage of a manufacturing or processing operation.

Article 54
Proof of origin

1. Where an origin has been indicated in the customs declaration pursuant to customs legislation, the customs authorities may require the declarant to prove the origin of the goods.

2. Where proof of origin of goods is provided pursuant to customs legislation or other Union legislation governing specific fields, the customs authorities may, in the event of reasonable doubt, require any additional evidence needed in order to ensure that the indication of origin does comply with the rules laid down by the relevant Union legislation.

3. A document proving origin may be issued in the Union where the exigencies of trade so require.

Article 55
Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with {...} Article 243, specifying:

- (a) the rules under which goods are considered as wholly obtained in a single country or territory or to have undergone their last substantial transformation in a country or territory, in accordance with Article 53;
- (b) the requirements on the proof of origin referred to in Article 54.

SECTION 2
PREFERENTIAL ORIGIN

Article 56
Preferential origin of goods

1. In order to benefit from the measures referred to in points (d) or (e) of Article 49(2) or from non-tariff preferential measures, goods shall comply with the rules on preferential origin referred to in paragraphs 2 to 5.
2. In the case of goods benefiting from preferential measures contained in agreements which the Union has concluded with certain countries or territories outside the customs territory of the Union or with groups of such countries or territories, the rules on preferential origin shall be laid down in those agreements.
3. In the case of goods benefiting from preferential measures adopted unilaterally by the Union in respect of certain countries or territories outside the customs territory of the Union or groups of such countries or territories, other than those referred to in paragraph 5, the Commission shall [...] adopt measures laying down the rules on preferential origin. The rules defining the preferential origin of goods shall be based on the criterion of whole obtention or sufficient processing operation.
[...]
4. In the case of goods benefiting from preferential measures applicable in trade between the customs territory of the Union and Ceuta and Melilla, as contained in Protocol 2 to the 1985 Act of Accession, the rules on preferential origin shall be adopted in accordance with Article 9 of that Protocol.
5. In the case of goods benefiting from preferential measures contained in preferential arrangements in favour of the overseas countries and territories associated with the Union, the rules on preferential origin shall be adopted in accordance with Article 203 of the Treaty.

6. **Upon its own initiative or on request by a beneficiary country or territory, the Commission may, for certain goods, grant that country or territory a temporary derogation from the rules on preferential origin referred to in paragraph 3.**

The temporary derogation shall be justified by one of the following reasons:

(a) **Internal or external factors temporarily deprive the beneficiary country or territory of the ability to comply with the rules on preferential origin;**

(b) **The beneficiary country or territory requires time to prepare itself to comply with these rules;**

A request for derogation shall be made in writing to the Commission by the beneficiary country or territory concerned, state the reasons, as indicated in the second subparagraph, why derogation is required and contain appropriate supporting documents.

The temporary derogation shall be limited to the duration of the effects of the internal or external factors giving rise to it or the length of time needed for the beneficiary country or territory to achieve compliance with the rules.

Where a derogation is granted, the beneficiary country or territory concerned shall comply with any requirements laid down as to information to be provided to the Commission concerning the use of the derogation and the management of the quantities for which the derogation is granted.

Article 57

Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with {...} [...] Article 243, specifying the rules on preferential origin referred to in Article 56(3). [...]

Article 58

Conferral of implementing powers

1. **The Commission shall adopt by means of implementing acts the rules on the procedures to facilitate the establishment in the Union of the preferential origin of goods in the Union referred to in Article 56(1).**
2. The Commission shall adopt a measure granting a beneficiary country **or territory** the temporary derogation referred to in [...] Article 56**(6)** by means of implementing acts.

Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4).

SECTION 3

DETERMINATION OF ORIGIN OF GOODS

Article 59

Measures taken by the Commission

The Commission may adopt measures to determine the origin of **specific** goods **in accordance with the rules of origin applicable to these goods**.

Article 60

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall adopt the measures referred to in Article 59 by means of implementing acts. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4).

On imperative grounds of urgency relating to such decisions, duly justified by the need to rapidly ensure the correct and uniform application of rules of origin, the Commission shall adopt immediately applicable implementing acts in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 244(5).

Where the opinion of the committee referred to in Article 244(1) is to be obtained by written procedure, Article 244(6) shall apply.

CHAPTER 3

VALUE OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMS PURPOSES

Article 61

Scope

The customs value of goods, for the purposes of applying the Common Customs Tariff and non-tariff measures laid down by Union provisions governing specific fields relating to trade in goods, shall be determined in accordance with Articles 62 and 63.

Article 62

Method of customs valuation based on the transaction value

1. The primary basis for the customs value of goods shall be the transaction value, that is the price actually paid or payable for the goods when sold for export to the customs territory of the Union , adjusted, where necessary {...}.
2. The price actually paid or payable shall be the total payment made or to be made by the buyer to the seller or by the buyer to a third party for the benefit of the seller for the imported goods and include all payments made or to be made as a condition of sale of the imported goods.
3. The transaction value shall apply provided that the following conditions are satisfied:
 - (a) there are no restrictions as to the disposal or use of the goods by the buyer, other than any of the following:
 - (i) restrictions imposed or required by a law or by the public authorities in the Union;
 - (ii) limitations of the geographical area in which the goods may be resold;
 - (iii) restrictions which do not substantially affect the customs value of the goods;

- b) the sale or price is not subject to some condition or consideration for which a value cannot be determined with respect to the goods being valued;
- (c) no part of the proceeds of any subsequent resale, disposal or use of the goods by the buyer will accrue directly or indirectly to the seller, unless an appropriate adjustment can be made {...};
- (d) the buyer and seller are not related or the relationship did not influence the price.

[...]

Article 63

Secondary methods of customs valuation

1. Where the customs value of goods cannot be determined under Article 62, it shall be determined by proceeding sequentially from point (a) to point (d) of paragraph 2, until the first point under which the customs value of goods can be determined.

The order of application of points (c) and (d) shall be reversed if the declarant so requests.

2. The customs value, pursuant to paragraph 1, shall be:
 - (a) the transaction value of identical goods sold for export to the customs territory of the Union and exported at or about the same time as the goods being valued;
 - (b) the transaction value of similar goods sold for export to the customs territory of the Union and exported at or about the same time as the goods being valued;
 - (c) the value based on the unit price at which the imported goods, or identical or similar imported goods, are sold within the customs territory of the Union in the greatest aggregate quantity to persons not related to the sellers;
 - (d) the computed value.
3. Where the customs value cannot be determined under paragraph 1, it shall be determined on the basis of data available in the customs territory of the Union, using reasonable means consistent with the principles and general provisions of the following:
 - (a) the agreement on implementation of Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade;

- (b) Article VII of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade;
- (c) this Chapter.

Article 64
Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 243, specifying :

- (a) the rules for determining the customs value in accordance with Articles **62(1) and 62(2)** **including the rules for adjusting the price actually paid or payable;**
- (b) [...]
- (c) the conditions referred to in Article 62(3);
[...]
- (d) the special rules for determining the customs value referred to in Article **63**.

TITLE III
CUSTOMS DEBT AND GUARANTEES

CHAPTER 1
Incurrence of a customs debt

SECTION 1
CUSTOMS DEBT ON IMPORTATION

Article 65

Release for free circulation and temporary admission

1. A customs debt on importation shall be incurred through the placing of non-Union goods liable to import duty under either of the following customs procedures:
 - (a) release for free circulation, including under the end-use provisions;
 - (b) temporary admission with partial relief from import duty .
2. A customs debt shall be incurred at the time of acceptance of the customs declaration.
3. The declarant shall be the debtor. In the event of indirect representation, the person on whose behalf the customs declaration is made shall also be a debtor.

Where a customs declaration in respect of one of the procedures referred to in paragraph 1 is drawn up on the basis of information which leads to all or part of the import duty not being collected, the person who provided the information required to draw up the declaration and who knew, or who ought reasonably to have known, that such information was false shall also be a debtor.

Article 66

Special provisions relating to non-originating goods

1. Where a prohibition of drawback of, or exemption from, import duty applies to non-originating goods used in the manufacture of products for which a proof of origin is issued or made out in the framework of a preferential arrangement between the Union and certain countries or territories outside the customs territory of the Union or groups of such countries or territories, a customs debt on importation shall be incurred in respect of those non-originating goods, through the acceptance of the re-export [...] **declaration** relating to the products in question.

2. Where a customs debt is incurred pursuant to paragraph 1, the amount of import duty corresponding to that debt shall be determined under the same conditions as in the case of a customs debt resulting from the acceptance, on the same date, of the customs declaration for release for free circulation of the non-originating goods used in the manufacture of the products in question for the purpose of ending the inward processing procedure.

3. Article 65(2) and (3) shall apply. However, in the case of non-Union goods as referred to in Article 235 the person who lodges the re-export [...] **declaration** shall be the debtor. In the event of indirect representation, the person on whose behalf the [...] **declaration** is lodged shall also be a debtor.

Article 67

Customs debt incurred through non-compliance

1. For goods liable to import duty, a customs debt on importation shall be incurred through non-compliance with any of the following:
 - (a) one of the obligations laid down in customs legislation concerning the introduction of non-Union goods into the customs territory of the Union, their removal from customs supervision, or the movement, processing, storage, temporary admission or disposal of such goods within that territory;
 - (b) one of the obligations laid down in customs legislation concerning the end-use of goods within the customs territory of the Union;
 - (c) a condition governing the placing of non-Union goods under a customs procedure or the granting, by virtue of the end-use of the goods, of duty exemption or a reduced rate of import duty.

2. The time at which the customs debt is incurred shall be either of the following:
 - (a) the moment when the obligation the non-fulfilment of which gives rise to the customs debt is not met or ceases to be met;
 - (b) the moment when a customs declaration is accepted for the placing of goods under a customs procedure where it is established subsequently that a condition governing the placing of the goods under that procedure or the granting of a duty exemption or a reduced rate of import duty by virtue of the end-use of the goods was not in fact fulfilled.

3. In cases referred to under points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1, the debtor shall be any of the following:
- (a) any person who was required to fulfil the obligations concerned;
 - (b) any person who was aware or should reasonably have been aware that an obligation under the customs legislation was not fulfilled and who acted on behalf of the person who was obliged to fulfil the obligation, or who participated in the act which led to the non-fulfilment of the obligation;
 - (c) any person who acquired or held the goods in question and who was aware or should reasonably have been aware at the time of acquiring or receiving the goods that an obligation under the customs legislation was not fulfilled.
4. In cases referred to under point (c) of paragraph 1, the debtor shall be the person who is required to comply with the conditions governing the placing of the goods under a customs procedure or declaring the goods concerned under that procedure or the granting of a duty exemption or reduced rate of import duty by virtue of the end-use of the goods.

Where a customs declaration in respect of one of the procedures referred to in paragraph 1 is drawn up, or any information required under the customs legislation relating to the conditions governing the placing of the goods under a customs procedure is given to the customs authorities, which leads to all or part of the import duty not being collected, the person who provided the information required to draw up the declaration and who knew, or who ought reasonably to have known, that such information was false shall also be a debtor.

Article 68

Deduction of an amount of import duty already paid

1. Where a customs debt is incurred, pursuant to Article 67(1) in respect of goods released for free circulation at a reduced rate of import duty on account of their end-use, the amount of import duty paid when the goods were released for free circulation shall be deducted from the amount of import duty corresponding to the customs debt.

The first subparagraph shall apply where a customs debt is incurred in respect of scrap and waste resulting from the destruction of such goods.

2. Where a customs debt is incurred, pursuant to Article 67(1) in respect of goods placed under temporary admission with partial relief from import duty , the amount of import duty paid under partial relief shall be deducted from the amount of import duty corresponding to the customs debt.

SECTION 2

CUSTOMS DEBT ON EXPORTATION

Article 69

Export and outward processing

1. A customs debt on exportation shall be incurred through the placing of goods liable to export duty under the export procedure or the outward processing procedure.
2. The customs debt shall be incurred at the time of acceptance of the customs declaration.
3. The declarant shall be the debtor. In the event of indirect representation, the person on whose behalf the customs declaration is made shall also be a debtor.

Where a customs declaration is drawn up on the basis of information which leads to all or part of the export duty not being collected, the person who provided the information required for the declaration and who knew, or who should reasonably have known, that such information was false shall also be a debtor.

Article 70

Customs debt incurred through non-compliance

1. For goods liable to export duty, a customs debt on exportation shall be incurred through non-compliance with either of the following:
 - (a) one of the obligations laid down in customs legislation for the exit of the goods;
 - (b) the conditions under which the goods were allowed to be brought out of the customs territory of the Union with total or partial relief from export duty.

2. The time at which the customs debt is incurred shall be one of the following:
 - (a) the moment at which the goods are actually brought out of the customs territory of the Union without a customs declaration;
 - (b) the moment at which the goods reach a destination other than that for which they were allowed to be brought out of the customs territory of the Union with total or partial relief from export duty;
 - (c) should the customs authorities be unable to determine the moment referred in point (b), the expiry of the time-limit set for the production of evidence that the conditions entitling the goods to such relief have been fulfilled.

3. In cases referred to under point (a) of paragraph 1, the debtor shall be any of the following:
 - (a) any person who was required to fulfil the obligation concerned;
 - (b) any person who was aware or should reasonably have been aware that the obligation concerned was not fulfilled and who acted on behalf of the person who was obliged to fulfil the obligation;
 - (c) any person who participated in the act which led to the non-fulfilment of the obligation and who was aware or should reasonably have been aware that a customs declaration had not been lodged but should have been.

4. In cases referred to under point (b) of paragraph 1, the debtor shall be any person who is required to comply with the conditions under which the goods were allowed to be brought out of the customs territory of the Union with total or partial relief from export duty.

SECTION 3

PROVISIONS COMMON TO CUSTOMS DEBTS INCURRED ON IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION

Article 71

Prohibitions and restrictions

1. The customs debt on importation or exportation shall be incurred even if it relates to goods which are subject to measures of prohibition or restriction on importation or exportation of any kind.
2. However, no customs debt shall be incurred on either of the following:
 - (a) the unlawful introduction into the customs territory of the Union of counterfeit currency;
 - (b) the introduction into the customs territory of the Union of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances other than where strictly supervised by the competent authorities with a view to their use for medical and scientific purposes.
3. For the purposes of penalties as applicable to customs offences, the customs debt shall nevertheless be deemed to have been incurred where, under the law of a Member State, import or export duty or the existence of a customs debt provide the basis for determining penalties.

Article 72

Several debtors

Where several persons are liable for payment of the amount of import or export duty corresponding to one customs debt, they shall be jointly and severally liable for payment of that amount.

Article 73

General rules for calculation of the amount of import or export duty

1. The amount of import or export duty shall be determined on the basis of those rules for calculation of duty which were applicable to the goods concerned at the time at which the customs debt in respect of them was incurred.
2. Where it is not possible to determine precisely the time at which the customs debt is incurred, that time shall be deemed to be the time at which the customs authorities conclude that the goods are in a situation in which a customs debt has been incurred.

However, where the information available to the customs authorities enables them to establish that the customs debt had been incurred prior to the time at which they reached that conclusion, the customs debt shall be deemed to have been incurred at the earliest time that such a situation can be established.

Article 74

Special rules for calculation of the amount of import duty

1. Where costs for storage or usual forms of handling have been incurred within the customs territory of the Union in respect of goods placed under a customs procedure, such costs or the increase in value shall not be taken into account for the calculation of the amount of import duty where satisfactory proof of those costs is provided by the declarant.

However, the customs value, quantity, nature and origin of non-Union goods used in the operations shall be taken into account for the calculation of the amount of import duty.

2. Where the tariff classification of goods placed under a customs procedure changes as a result of usual forms of handling within the customs territory of the Union, the original tariff classification for the goods placed under the procedure shall be applied at the request of the declarant.
3. Where a customs debt is incurred for processed products resulting from the inward processing procedure, the amount of import duty corresponding to such debt shall, at the request of the

declarant, be determined on the basis of the tariff classification, customs value, quantity, nature and origin of the goods placed under the inward processing procedure at the time of acceptance of the customs declaration relating to those goods.

3(a) However, in certain cases the amount of import duty shall be determined in accordance with the **paragraph 2 and 3** without a request of the declarant in order to avoid the circumvention of tariff measures referred to in Article 49(2)(h).

4. Where a customs debt is incurred for processed products resulting from the outward processing procedure or replacement products as referred to in Article 226(1), the amount of import duty shall be calculated on the basis of the cost of the processing operation undertaken outside the customs territory of the Union.

5. Where customs legislation provides for a favourable tariff treatment of goods, or for relief or total or partial exemption from import or export duty pursuant to Article 49(2) (d) to (g), Articles 174, 175, 176 and 178 or Articles 224 to 227 or pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No 1186/2009 such favourable tariff treatment, relief or exemption shall also apply in cases where a customs debt is incurred pursuant to Articles 67 or 70 of this Regulation, on condition that the failure which led to the incurrance of a customs debt did not constitute an attempt at deception.

Article 75

Place where the customs debt is incurred

1. A customs debt shall be incurred at the place where the customs declaration or the re-export notification referred to in Articles 65, 66 and 69 is lodged {...}.

In all other cases, the place where a customs debt is incurred shall be the place where the events from which it arises occur.

If it is not possible to determine that place, the customs debt shall be incurred at the place where the customs authorities conclude that the goods are in a situation in which a customs debt is incurred.

2. If the goods have been placed under a customs procedure .. has not been discharged, and the place cannot be determined, pursuant to the second or third subparagraphs of paragraph 1, within a specific time-limit the customs debt shall be incurred at the place where the goods were either placed under the procedure concerned or were introduced into the customs territory of the Union under that procedure.

{...}

3. Where the information available to the customs authorities enables them to establish that the customs debt may have been incurred in several places, the customs debt shall be deemed to have been incurred at the place where it was first incurred.
4. If a customs authority establishes that a customs debt has been incurred under Article 67 or Article 70 in another Member State and the amount of import or export duty corresponding to that debt is lower than EUR 10000, the customs debt shall be deemed to have been incurred in the Member State where the finding was made.

Article 76

Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 243, specifying:

- (a) the rules for the calculation of the amount of import or export duty applicable to goods for which a customs debt is incurred in the context of a special procedure, supplementing the ones laid down in Articles 73 and 74;
- (b) the cases referred to in [...] Article 74(3)(a);

[...]

Article 76a

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall adopt measures by means of implementing acts to specify the time limit referred to in article 75(2). These implementing acts should be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4).

CHAPTER 2

Guarantee for a potential or existing customs debt

Article 77

General provisions

1. This Chapter shall apply to guarantees both for customs debts which have been incurred and for those which may be incurred, unless otherwise specified.
2. **[...] Where the customs authorities require a guarantee to be provided and that guarantee may not be used outside the Member State where it is required, it shall cover at least the amount of import or export duty.**

Where the customs authorities require a guarantee to be provided, that guarantee shall cover the amount of import or export duty and the other charges due in connection with the importation or exportation of the goods in the following situations:

- **where the guarantee is used for the placement of goods under the Union transit procedure;**
- **where the guarantee may be used in more than one Member State.**

3. Where the customs authorities require a guarantee to be provided, it shall be required from the debtor or the person who may become the debtor. They may also permit the guarantee to be provided by a person other than the person from whom it is required.

4. Without prejudice to Article 85, the customs authorities shall require only one guarantee to be provided in respect of specific goods or a specific declaration.

The guarantee provided for a specific declaration shall apply to the amount of import or export duty corresponding to the customs debt and other charges in respect of all goods covered by or released against that declaration, whether or not that declaration is correct.

If the guarantee has not been released, it may also be used, within the limits of the secured amount, for the recovery of amounts of import or export duty and other charges payable following post-release control of those goods.

5. Upon application by the person referred to in paragraph 3, the customs authorities may, in accordance with Article 83(1) and (2), authorise the provision of a comprehensive guarantee to cover the amount of import or export duty corresponding to the customs debt in respect of two or more operations, declarations or customs procedures.
6. No guarantee shall be required from States, regional and local government authorities or other bodies governed by public law, in respect of the activities in which they engage as public authorities [...].

6(a) No guarantee shall be required in the following situations:

(a) goods carried on the Rhine and the Rhine waterways and on the Danube and the Danube waterways;

(b) goods carried by fixed transport installation;

(c) in certain cases where goods are placed under the temporary admission procedure.

7. The customs authorities may waive the requirement for provision of a guarantee where the amount of import or export duty to be secured does not exceed the statistical value threshold for declarations laid down in Article 3(4) of Regulation (EC) 471/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹.

8. [...]

{...}

Article 78

Compulsory guarantee

1. Where it is compulsory for a guarantee to be provided, [...] the customs authorities shall fix the amount of such guarantee at a level equal to the precise amount of import or export duty corresponding to the customs debt and of other charges where that amount can be established with certainty at the time when the guarantee is required.

Where it is not possible to establish the precise amount, the guarantee shall be fixed at the maximum amount, as estimated by the customs authorities, of import or export duty corresponding to the customs debt and of other charges which have been or may be incurred.

2. Without prejudice to Article 83 where a comprehensive guarantee is provided for the amount of import or export duty corresponding to customs debts and other charges which vary in amount over time, the amount of such guarantee shall be set at a level enabling the amount of import or export duty corresponding to customs debts and other charges to be covered at all times.

{...}

¹ OJ L 152, 16.6.2009, p. 23..

Article 79
Optional guarantee

Where the provision of a guarantee is optional, such guarantee shall in any case be required by the customs authorities if they consider that the amount of import or export duty corresponding to a customs debt and other charges are not certain to be paid within the prescribed period. Its amount shall be fixed by those authorities so as not to exceed the level referred to in Article 78.

{...}

Article 80
Provision of a guarantee

1. A guarantee may be provided in one of the following forms:
 - (a) by a cash deposit or by any other means of payment recognised by the customs authorities as being equivalent to a cash deposit, made in euro or in the currency of the Member State in which the guarantee is required;
 - (b) by an undertaking given by a guarantor;
 - (c) by another form of guarantee which provides equivalent assurance that the amount of import or export duty corresponding to the customs debt and other charges will be paid.

{...}

2. A guarantee in the form of a cash deposit or **any other equivalent means of payment** deemed equivalent to a cash deposit shall be given in accordance with the provisions in force in the Member State in which the guarantee is required.

3. Where guarantee is given by making a cash deposit **or any other equivalent means of payment**, no interest thereon shall be payable by the customs authorities.

Article 81

Choice of guarantee

The person required to provide a guarantee may choose between the forms of guarantee laid down in Article 80(1).

However, the customs authorities may refuse to accept the form of guarantee chosen where it is incompatible with the proper functioning of the customs procedure concerned.

The customs authorities may require that the form of guarantee chosen be maintained for a specific period.

Article 82

Guarantor

1. The guarantor referred to in Article 80(1)(b) shall be a third person established in the customs territory of the Union . The guarantor shall be approved by the customs authorities requiring the guarantee, unless the guarantor is a credit institution, financial institution or insurance company accredited in the Union in accordance with Union provisions in force.
2. The guarantor shall undertake in writing to pay the secured amount of import or export duty corresponding to a customs debt and other charges.
3. The customs authorities may refuse to approve the guarantor or the type of guarantee proposed where either does not appear certain to ensure payment within the prescribed period of the amount of import or export duty corresponding to the customs debt and of other charges.

Article 83
Comprehensive guarantee

1. The authorisation referred to in Article 77(5) shall be granted only to persons who satisfy the following conditions:

(a) they are established in the customs territory of the Union ;

{...}

(b) they fulfil the criteria laid down in Article 22(a);

(c) they are regular users of the customs procedures involved or {...} they fulfil the criteria laid down in Article 22(1)(d).

2. Where a comprehensive guarantee is to be provided for customs debts and other charges which may be incurred, an economic operator may be authorised to use a comprehensive guarantee with a reduced amount or to have a guarantee waiver provided that he fulfils the {...} criteria laid down in Article 22(1)(b) and (c).

{...}

{...}

{...}

Article 84

Temporary prohibitions relating to the use of comprehensive guarantees

{...}

{...}

{...}

{...}

1. In the context of special procedures, the Commission may temporarily prohibit recourse to:

- (a) the comprehensive guarantee for a reduced amount or a guarantee waiver referred to in Article 83(2);
- (b) {...} the comprehensive guarantee referred to in Article 83, in respect of goods which have been identified as being subject to large-scale fraud {...}.

2. **Where paragraph 1(a) or (b) applies, recourse to the comprehensive guarantee for a reduced amount or a guarantee waiver or recourse to the comprehensive guarantee referred to in Article 83 may be authorised where the person concerned fulfils either of the following conditions:**

(a) that person can show that no customs debt has arisen in respect of the goods in question in the course of operations which that person has undertaken in the two years preceding the decision temporarily prohibiting the use of the comprehensive guarantee, for a reduced amount, use of a guarantee waiver, or use of the comprehensive guarantee;

(b) where customs debts have arisen during that period, that person can show that these were fully paid by the debtor or debtors or the guarantor within the time limit prescribed.

To obtain authorisations temporarily to use a temporarily prohibited comprehensive guarantee, the person concerned must fulfil the criteria laid down in Article 22(b) and (c).

[...]

Article 85

Additional or replacement guarantee

Where the customs authorities establish that the guarantee provided does not ensure, or is no longer certain or sufficient to ensure, payment within the prescribed period of the amount of import or export duty corresponding to the customs debt and other charges, they shall require any of the persons referred to in Article 77(3) either to provide an additional guarantee or to replace the original guarantee with a new guarantee, according to his choice.

Article 86

Release of the guarantee

1. The customs authorities shall release the guarantee immediately when the customs debt or liability for other charges is extinguished or can no longer arise.
2. Where the customs debt or liability for other charges has been extinguished in part, or may arise only in respect of part of the amount which has been secured, a corresponding part of the guarantee shall be released accordingly at the request of the person concerned, unless the amount involved does not justify such action.

{...}

Article 87

Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 243, specifying:

(a) [...]

(b) the specific cases where no guarantee is required **for goods placed under temporary admission** in accordance with Article 77(6a) (c);

(c) [...]

(d) [...]

(e) the rules on the form of the guarantee and the guarantor;

(f) the rules on the procedure for the granting of an authorisation to use a comprehensive guarantee with a reduced amount or to have a guarantee waiver referred to in Article 83(2);

(g) [...]

(h) [...]

1. The Commission shall specify by means of implementing acts:

(a) the rules for determining the amount of the guarantee;

(b) the rules on the procedure regarding individual and comprehensive guarantees, including the revocation and cancellation of the undertaking given by the guarantor and the monitoring of the amount of the guarantee and the release of the guarantee;

(c) the rules on the procedure regarding the temporary prohibitions referred to in Article 84.

Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4).

2. The Commission shall adopt the measures referred to in Article 84 by means of implementing acts. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4).

On imperative grounds of urgency relating to such measures, duly justified by the need to rapidly enhance the protection of the financial interests of the Union and of its Member States, the Commission shall adopt immediately applicable implementing acts in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 244(5).

Where the opinion of the committee referred to in Article 244(1) is to be obtained by written procedure, Article 244(6) shall apply.

CHAPTER 3

Recovery, payment, repayment and remission of the amount of import or export duty

SECTION 1

DETERMINATION OF THE AMOUNT OF IMPORT OR EXPORT DUTY, NOTIFICATION OF THE CUSTOMS DEBT AND ENTRY IN THE ACCOUNTS

Article 89

Determination of the amount of import or export duty

1. The amount of import or export duty payable shall be determined by the customs authorities responsible for the place where the customs debt is incurred, or is deemed to have been incurred in accordance with Article 75, as soon as they have the necessary information.
2. Without prejudice to Article 41, the customs authorities may accept the amount of import or export duty payable determined by the declarant.
3. **Where the amount of import or export duty determined does not result in a whole number, that amount may be rounded.**

Where the amount referred in subparagraph 1 is expressed in Euros, rounding may not be more than a rounding up or down to the nearest whole number.

A Member state which is not participating in the third stage of Economic and Monetary Union may either apply *mutatis mutandis* the provisions of the second subparagraph or derogate from that subparagraph, provided the rules applicable on rounding have not a financial impact superior to the application of the rules of the second subparagraph.

Article 90

Notification of the customs debt

1. The customs debt shall be notified to the debtor in the form prescribed at the place where the customs debt is incurred, or is deemed to have been incurred in accordance with Article 75.

The notification referred to in the first subparagraph shall not be made in the following cases :

- (a) where, pending a final determination of the amount of import or export duty, a provisional commercial policy measure taking the form of a duty has been imposed;
- (b) where the amount of import or export duty payable exceeds that determined on the basis of a decision made in accordance with Article 32;
- (c) where the original decision not to notify the customs debt or to notify it with an amount of import or export duty at a figure less than the amount of import or export duty payable was taken on the basis of general provisions invalidated at a later date by a court decision;
- (d) where the customs authorities are exempted under the customs legislation from notification of the customs debt.

{...}

2. Where the amount of import or export duty payable is equal to the amount entered in the customs declaration [...], release of the goods by the customs authorities shall be equivalent to notifying the debtor of the customs debt.
3. Where paragraph 2 of this Article does not apply, the customs debt shall be notified to the debtor [...] **by** the customs authorities **when they** are in a position to determine the amount of import or export duty payable. [...]

However, where the notification of the customs debt would prejudice criminal investigation, the customs authorities may delay that notification until such time as it no longer prejudices criminal investigations.

Article 91

Limitation of the customs debt

1. No customs debt shall be notified to the debtor after the expiry of a period of three years from the date on which the customs debt was incurred.
2. Where the customs debt is incurred as the result of an act which, at the time it was committed, was liable to give rise to criminal court proceedings, the three year period laid down in paragraph 1 shall be extended to a period of **a minimum of five years and a maximum of ten years in accordance with national law.**
3. (a) **[...]The periods laid down in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be suspended from the date on which the appeal is lodged and for the duration of the appeal proceedings.**
(b) **The customs authorities shall communicate to the debtor, in accordance with Art. 24(4), the grounds on which they intend to notify the customs debt for the duration of the period within which the debtor is given the opportunity to express his point of view.**
4. Where a customs debt is reinstated pursuant to Article 103(6), the periods laid down in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be considered as suspended from the date on which the application for repayment or remission was submitted in accordance with Article 108, until the date on which the decision on the repayment or remission was taken.

Article 92

Entry in the accounts

1. The customs authorities referred to in Article 89 shall enter in their accounts, in accordance with the national legislation, the amount of import or export duty payable as determined in accordance with that Article.

The first subparagraph shall not apply in cases referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 90(1).

The customs authorities need not enter in the accounts amounts of import or export duty which, pursuant to Article 91, correspond to a customs debt which could no longer be notified to the debtor.

2. Member States shall determine the practical procedures for the entry in the accounts of the amounts of import or export duty. Those procedures may differ according to whether, in view of the circumstances in which the customs debt was incurred, the customs authorities are satisfied that those amounts will be paid.

Article 93

Time of entry in the accounts

1. Where a customs debt is incurred as a result of the acceptance of the customs declaration of goods for a customs procedure, other than temporary admission with partial relief from import duty, or of any other act having the same legal effect as such acceptance, the customs authorities shall enter the amount of import or export duty payable in the accounts within 14 days of the release of the goods.

However, provided that payment has been guaranteed, the total amount of import or export duty relating to all the goods released to one and the same person during a period fixed by the customs authorities, which may not exceed 31 days, may be covered by a single entry in the accounts at the end of that period. Such entry in the accounts shall take place within 14 days of the expiry of the period concerned.

2. Where goods may be released subject to certain conditions which govern either the determination of the amount of import or export duty payable or its collection, entry in the accounts shall take place within 14 days of the day on which the amount of import or export duty payable is determined or the obligation to pay that duty is fixed.

However, where the customs debt relates to a provisional commercial policy measure taking the form of a duty, the amount of import or export duty payable shall be entered in the accounts within two months of the date of publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union* of the Regulation establishing the definitive commercial policy measure.

3. Where a customs debt is incurred in circumstances not covered by paragraph 1, the amount of import or export duty payable shall be entered in the accounts within 14 days of the date on which the customs authorities are in a position to determine the amount of import or export duty in question and take a decision.
4. Paragraph 3 shall apply with regard to the amount of import or export duty to be recovered or which remains to be recovered where the amount of import or export duty payable has not been entered in the accounts in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, or has been determined and entered in the accounts at a level lower than the amount payable.
5. The time-limits for entry in the accounts laid down in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall not apply in unforeseeable circumstances or in cases of *force majeure*.

{...}

Article 94

Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 243, specifying:

(a) [...]

(b) the cases referred to Article 90(1)(d) where the customs authorities are exempted from notification of the customs debt;

(c) [...]

Article 95

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall adopt measures by means of implementing acts to ensure mutual assistance between the customs authorities in case of incurrance of a customs debt. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4).

SECTION 2

PAYMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF IMPORT OR EXPORT DUTY

Article 96

General time-limits for payment and suspension of the time-limit for payment

1. Amounts of import or export duty, corresponding to a customs debt notified in accordance with Article 90, shall be paid by the debtor within the period prescribed by the customs authorities.

Without prejudice to Article 38(2), that period shall not exceed 10 days following notification to the debtor of the customs debt. In the case of aggregation of entries in the accounts under the conditions laid down in the second subparagraph of Article 93(1), it shall be so fixed as not to enable the debtor to obtain a longer period for payment than if he had been granted deferred payment in accordance with Article 98.

Extension of that period may be granted by the customs authorities upon application by the debtor where the amount of import or export duty payable has been determined in the course of post-release control as referred to in Article 41. Without prejudice to Article 100(1), such extensions shall not exceed the time necessary for the debtor to take the appropriate steps to discharge his obligation.

2. If the debtor is entitled to any of the payment facilities laid down in Articles 98 to 100, payment shall be made within the period or periods specified in relation to those facilities.
3. The {...} time-limit for payment of the amount of import or export duty corresponding to a customs debt shall be suspended in the following cases :
 - (a) where an application for remission of duty is made in accordance with Article 108;
 - (b) where goods are to be confiscated, destroyed or abandoned to the State;
 - (c) where the customs debt was incurred pursuant to Article 67 and there is more than one debtor.

{...}

{...}

Article 97

Payment

1. Payment shall be made in cash or by any other means with similar discharging effect, including by adjustment of a credit balance, in accordance with national legislation.
2. Payment may be made by a third person instead of the debtor.
3. The debtor may in any case pay all or part of the amount of import or export duty without awaiting expiry of the period he has been granted for payment.

Article 98

Deferment of payment

The customs authorities shall, upon application by the person concerned and upon provision of a guarantee, authorise deferment of payment of the duty payable in any of the following ways:

- (a) separately in respect of each amount of import or export duty entered in the accounts in accordance with the first subparagraph of Article 93(1), or Article 93(4);
- (b) globally in respect of all amounts of import or export duty entered in the accounts in accordance with the first subparagraph of Article 93(1) during a period fixed by the customs authorities and not exceeding 31 days;
- (c) globally in respect of all amounts of import or export duty forming a single entry in accordance with the second subparagraph of Article 93(1).

Article 99

Periods for which payment is deferred

1. The period for which payment is deferred under Article 98 shall be 30 days.
2. Where payment is deferred in accordance with Article 98(a), the period shall begin on the day following that on which the customs debt is notified to the debtor.
3. Where payment is deferred in accordance with Article 98(b), the period shall begin on the day following that on which the aggregation period ends. It shall be reduced by the number of days corresponding to half the number of days covered by the aggregation period.
4. Where payment is deferred in accordance with Article 98(c), the period shall begin on the day following the end of the period fixed for release of the goods in question. It shall be reduced by the number of days corresponding to half the number of days covered by the period concerned.
5. Where the number of days in the periods referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 is an odd number, the number of days to be deducted from the 30-day period pursuant to those paragraphs shall be equal to half the next lowest even number.
6. Where the periods referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 are calendar weeks, Member States may provide that the amount of import or export duty in respect of which payment has been deferred is to be paid on the Friday of the fourth week following the calendar week in question at the latest.

If those periods are calendar months, Member States may provide that the amount of import or export duty in respect of which payment has been deferred is to be paid by the 16th day of the month following the calendar month in question.

{...}

Article 100
Other payment facilities

1. The customs authorities may grant the debtor payment facilities other than deferred payment on condition that a guarantee is provided.

2. Where facilities are granted pursuant to paragraph 1, credit interest shall be charged on the amount of import or export duty.

For a Member State whose currency is the euro, the rate of credit interest shall be equal to the interest rate as published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, C series, which the European Central Bank applied to its main refinancing operations, on the first day of the {...} month in which the due date fell, increased by one percentage point.

For a Member State whose currency is not the euro, the rate of credit interest shall be equal to the rate {...} applied on the first day of the {...} month in question by the **National** Central Bank for its main refinancing operations, increased by one percentage point, or, for a Member State for which the **National** Central Bank rate is not available, the most equivalent rate applied on the first day of the month in question on the Member State's money market, increased by one percentage point.

3. The customs authorities may refrain from requiring a guarantee or from charging credit interest where it is established, on the basis of a documented assessment of the situation of the debtor, that this would create serious economic or social difficulties.

{...}

4. [...] **The customs authorities shall refrain from charging credit interest where the amount per recovery action is less than a certain threshold.**

Article 101
Enforcement of payment [...]

[...] Where the amount of import or export duty payable has not been paid within the prescribed period, the customs authorities shall secure payment of that amount by all means available to them under the law of the Member State concerned.

{...}

Article 101a
Interests on arrears

1. Interest on arrears shall be charged on the amount of import or export duty from the date of expiry of the prescribed period until the date of payment.

For a Member State whose currency is the euro, the rate of interest on arrears shall be equal to the interest rate as published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, C series, which the European Central Bank applied to its main refinancing operations, on the first day of the {...} month in which the due date fell, increased by two percentage points.

For a Member State whose currency is not the euro, the rate of interest on arrears shall be equal to the rate {...} applied on the first day of the {...} month in question by the **National** Central Bank for its main refinancing operations, increased by two percentage points, or, for a Member State for which the **National** Central Bank rate is not available, the most equivalent rate applied on the first day of the month in question on the Member State's money market, increased by two percentage points.

2. Where **the** customs **debt is incurred on the basis of Article 67 or 70, or where the notification of the customs debt results from a post-release control**, [...] interest on arrears shall be charged over and above the amount of import or export duty, from the date on which the customs debt was incurred until the date of its notification [...]

The rate of interest on arrears shall be set in accordance with paragraph **1**.

3. The customs authorities may refrain from charging interest on arrears where it is established, on the basis of a documented assessment of the situation of the debtor, that to charge it would create serious economic or social difficulties.

4. [...] **The customs authorities shall refrain from charging credit interest where the amount per recovery action is less than a certain threshold.**

Article 102

Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 243, specifying:

(a) the rules for the suspension of the time-limit for payment of the amount of import or export duty corresponding to a customs debt referred to in Article 96(3) and the period of suspension;

(b) [...]

Article 102a

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall specify by means of implementing acts the threshold referred to in Articles 100(4) and 101a(4). Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4).

SECTION 3

REPAYMENT AND REMISSION

Article 103

General provisions

1. Subject to the conditions laid down in this Section, amounts of import or export duty shall, provided that the amount to be repaid or remitted **equals or** exceeds a certain amount, be repaid or remitted on the following grounds:

- (a) overcharged amounts of import or export duty;
- (b) defective goods or goods not complying with the terms of the contract;
- (c) error by the competent authorities;
- (d) equity.

Where an amount of import or export duty has been paid and the corresponding customs declaration is invalidated in accordance with Article 150, that amount shall be repaid.

2. Where the competent authority considers that repayment or remission should be granted on the basis of Article 106 or 107, the Member State concerned shall transmit the file to the Commission for decision in any of the following cases:

- (a) where the authority considers that the special circumstances are the result of the Commission failing in its obligations;**
- (b) where the authority considers that the Commission has committed an error within the meaning of Article 106 of the Code;**
- (c) where the circumstances of the case are related to the findings of a Union investigation carried out under Regulation (EC) No 515/97, or under any other Union legislation or any agreement concluded by the Union with countries or groups of countries in which provision is made for carrying out such Union investigations;**

(d) where the amount for which the person concerned may be liable in respect of one or more import or export operations but in consequence of an error or special circumstances equals or exceeds a certain amount.

Nevertheless, the files referred to in the first subparagraph shall not be transmitted in either of the following situations:

(a) where the Commission has already adopted a decision on a case involving comparable issues of fact and of law;

(b) where the Commission is already considering a case involving comparable issues of fact and of law.

3 Subject to the rules of competence for a decision, where the customs authorities themselves discover within the periods referred to in Article 108(1) that an amount of import or export duty is repayable or remissible pursuant to Articles 104, 106 or 107 they shall repay or remit on their own initiative.

4. No repayment or remission shall be granted when the situation which led to the notification of the customs debt results from deception by the debtor.

5. Repayment shall not give rise to the payment of interest by the customs authorities concerned. However, interest shall be paid where a decision granting repayment is not implemented within three months of the date on which that decision was taken, unless the failure to meet the deadline was outside the control of the customs authorities.

In such cases, the interest shall be paid from the date of expiry of the three-month period until the date of repayment. The rate of interest shall be established in accordance with Article 100.

6. Where the competent authority has granted repayment or remission in error, the original customs debt shall be reinstated insofar as it is not time-barred under Article 91.

In such cases, any interest paid under the second subparagraph of paragraph 5 shall be reimbursed.

Article 104

Overcharged amounts of import or export duty

1. An amount of import or export duty shall be repaid or remitted insofar as the amount corresponding to the customs debt initially notified exceeds the amount payable, or the customs debt was notified to the debtor contrary to points (c) or (d) of Article 90(1).

2. **Where the application is based on the existence, at the time when the declaration for release for free circulation was accepted, of a reduced or zero rate of import duty on the goods under a tariff quota, a tariff ceiling or other favourable tariff measures, repayment or remission shall be granted provided that, at the time of lodging the application accompanied by the necessary documents, either of the following conditions are fulfilled:**
 - (a) **in the case of a tariff quota, its volume has not been exhausted;**
 - (b) **in other cases, the rate of duty normally due has not been re-established.**

Article 105

Defective goods or goods not complying with the terms of the contract

1. An amount of import duty shall be repaid or remitted if the notification of the customs debt relates to goods which have been rejected by the importer because, at the time of release, they were defective or did not comply with the terms of the contract on the basis of which they were imported.

Defective goods shall be deemed to include goods damaged before their release.

2. Repayment or remission shall be granted provided the goods have not been used, except for such initial use as may have been necessary to establish that they were defective or did not comply with the terms of the contract and provided they are [...] **taken** out of the customs territory of the Union.

2a. Repayment or remission shall not be granted in the following situations:

(a) where the goods, before being released for free circulation, were placed under a special procedure for testing, unless it is established that the fact that the goods were defective or did not comply with the terms of the contract could not normally have been detected in the course of such tests;

(b) where the defective nature of the goods was taken into consideration in drawing up the terms of the contract, in particular the price, before the goods were placed under a customs procedure involving the incurrence of a customs debt;

(c) where the goods are sold by the applicant after it has been ascertained that they are defective or do not comply with the terms of the contract.

3. Instead of being , [...] **taken** out of the customs territory of the Union, and upon application by the person concerned, the customs authorities shall authorise that the goods to be placed under the inward processing procedure, including for destruction, or the external transit, the customs warehousing or the free zone procedure.

Article 106

Error by the competent authorities

1. In cases other than those referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 103(1) and in Articles 104,105 and 107, an amount of import or export duty shall be repaid or remitted where, as a result of an error on the part of the competent authorities, the amount corresponding to the customs debt initially notified was lower than the amount payable, provided the following conditions are met:

- (a) the debtor could not reasonably have detected that error;
(b) the debtor was acting in good faith.

1a. Any authority which, acting within the scope of its powers, commit an error as referred to in the first paragraph, shall be regarded as a competent authority as referred to in that paragraph.

1b. Where the conditions laid down in Art. 104(2) are not fulfilled, repayment or remission shall be granted where the failure to apply the reduced or zero rate of duty was the result of an error on the part of the customs authorities themselves and the customs declaration for release for free circulation contained all the particulars and was accompanied by all the documents necessary for application of the reduced or zero rate.

2. Where the preferential treatment of the goods is granted on the basis of a system of administrative cooperation involving the authorities of a country or territory outside the customs territory of the Union, the issue of a certificate by those authorities, should it prove to be incorrect, shall constitute an error which could not reasonably have been detected within the meaning of paragraph 1(a).

The issue of an incorrect certificate shall not, however, constitute an error where the certificate is based on an incorrect account of the facts provided by the exporter, except where it is evident that the issuing authorities were aware or should have been aware that the goods did not satisfy the conditions laid down for entitlement to the preferential treatment.

The debtor shall be considered to be in good faith if he can demonstrate that, during the period of the trading operations concerned, he has taken due care to ensure that all the conditions for the preferential treatment have been fulfilled.

The debtor may not rely on a plea of good faith if the Commission has published a notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union* stating that there are grounds for doubt concerning the proper application of the preferential arrangements by the beneficiary country or territory.

Article 107

Equity

1. In cases other than those referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 103(1) and in Articles 104, 105 and 106 an amount of import or export duty shall be repaid or remitted in the interest of equity where a customs debt is incurred under special circumstances in which no deception or obvious negligence may be attributed to the debtor.

- 2. The existence of special circumstances as referred to in the first paragraph is established where it is clear from the circumstances of the case that the debtor is in an exceptional situation as compared with other operators engaged in the same business, and that, in the absence of such circumstances, he would not have suffered disadvantage caused by the collection of the amount of import or export duty.**

Article 108

Procedure for repayment and remission

1. Applications for repayment or remission in accordance with Article 103 shall be submitted to the appropriate customs office within the following periods:
- (a) in the case of overcharged , amounts of import or export duty, error by the competent authorities or equity, within three years of the date of notification of the customs debt;
 - (b) in the case of defective goods or goods not complying with the terms of the contract, within one year of the date of notification of the customs debt;
 - (c) in the case of invalidation of a customs declaration, within the period specified in the rules applicable to invalidation.

The period specified in points (a) and (b) of the first subparagraph shall be extended where the applicant provides evidence that he was prevented from submitting his application within the prescribed period as a result of unforeseeable circumstances or *force majeure*.

- 1a. Where the competent customs authority is not in a position, on the basis of the grounds adduced, to grant repayment or remission of an amount of import or export duty, it is required to examine the merits of that application in the light of the other grounds for repayment or remission referred to in Article 103**

2. Where an appeal has been lodged under Article 37 against the notification of the customs debt, the relevant period specified in the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 shall be suspended, from the date on which the appeal is lodged, for the duration of the appeal proceedings.

3. In certain cases where a customs authority grants repayment or remission in accordance with Articles 106 and 107, the Member State concerned shall inform the Commission thereof.

Article 109

[...]

Article 110

Conferral of implementing powers

[...]

1. The Commission shall adopt measures by means of implementing acts for the following:

(a) the rules on the procedure for repayment and remission, including the specification of the amount referred in Article 103(1), the content of the application for repayment or remission and the formalities to be completed, where necessary, before the amount of duty concerned is actually repaid or remitted;

(b) the amount referred to in Article 103(2)(d)

(b) the rules on the procedure for informing the Commission and the information to be provided to the Commission in accordance with Article 108(4).

Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4).

2. The Commission shall adopt the decision referred to in Article 103(2) by implementing acts. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 244(2).

CHAPTER 4

Extinguishment of a customs debt

Article 111

Extinguishment

1. Without prejudice to the provisions in force relating to non-recovery of the amount of import or export duty corresponding to a customs debt in the event of the judicially established insolvency of the debtor, a customs debt on importation or exportation shall be extinguished in any of the following ways:
 - (a) where the debtor can no longer be notified of the customs debt, in accordance with Article 91;
 - (b) by payment of the amount of import or export duty;
 - (c) subject to paragraph 5, by remission of the amount of import or export duty;
 - (d) where, in respect of goods declared for a customs procedure entailing the obligation to pay , import or export duty, the customs declaration is invalidated;
 - (e) where goods liable to import or export duty are confiscated
{...} or {...} seized and simultaneously or subsequently confiscated;
 - (f) where goods liable to import and export duty are destroyed under customs supervision or abandoned to the State;
 - (g) where the disappearance of the goods or the non-fulfilment of obligations arising from the customs legislation results from the total destruction or irretrievable loss of those goods as a result of the actual nature of the goods or unforeseeable circumstances or *force majeure*, or as a consequence of instruction by the customs authorities; for the purpose of this point, goods shall be considered as irretrievably lost when they have been rendered unusable by any person;
 - (h) where the customs debt was incurred pursuant to Article 67 or 70 and where the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - the failure which led to the incurrance of a customs debt had no significant effect on the correct operation of the customs procedure concerned and did not constitute an attempt at deception;
 - all of the formalities necessary to regularise the situation of the goods are subsequently carried out;

- (i) where goods released for free circulation duty-free, or at a reduced rate of import duty by virtue of their end-use, have been exported with the permission of the customs authorities;
- (j) where it was incurred pursuant to Article 66 and where the formalities carried out in order to enable the preferential tariff treatment referred to in that Article to be granted are cancelled;
- (k) where, subject to paragraph 6, the customs debt was incurred pursuant to Article 67 and evidence is provided to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that the goods have not been used or consumed and have been brought out of the customs territory of the Union .

2. In the cases as referred to in paragraph 1(e), the customs debt shall, nevertheless, for the purposes of penalties applicable to customs offences, be deemed not to have been extinguished where, under the law of a Member State, import or export duty or the existence of a customs debt provide the basis for determining penalties.

3. Where, in accordance with paragraph 1(g), a customs debt is extinguished in respect of goods released for free circulation duty-free or at a reduced rate of import duty on account of their end-use, any scrap or waste resulting from their destruction shall be deemed to be non-Union goods.

4. The provisions [...] in force pertaining to standard rates for irretrievable loss due to the nature of goods shall apply where the person concerned fails to show that the real loss exceeds that calculated by application of the standard rate for the goods in question.

5. Where several persons are liable for payment of the amount of import or export duty corresponding to the customs debt and remission is granted, the customs debt shall be extinguished only in respect of the person or persons to whom the remission is granted.

6. In the case referred to in paragraph 1(k), the customs debt shall not be extinguished in respect of any person or persons who attempted deception.

7. Where the customs debt was incurred pursuant to Article 67, it shall be extinguished with regard to the person whose behaviour did not involve any attempt at deception and who contributed to the fight against fraud.

{...}

Article 112

Application of penalties

Where the customs debt is extinguished on the basis of Article 111(1)(h), Member States shall not be precluded from the application of penalties for failure to comply with customs legislation.

Article 113

Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 243, specifying the list of failures with no significant effect on the correct operation of the customs procedure concerned, supplementing the provisions of Article 111(1)(h)(i).

TITLE IV
GOODS BROUGHT INTO THE CUSTOMS TERRITORY OF THE UNION

CHAPTER 1
Entry summary declaration

Article 114

Lodging of an entry summary declaration

1. Goods brought into the customs territory of the Union shall be covered by an entry summary declaration. {...}

2. The obligation referred to in paragraph 1 shall be waived:
 - (a) [...]
 - (b) for means of transport and the goods carried thereon only passing through the territorial waters or the airspace of the customs territory of the Union without a stop within that territory;
 - (c) in other cases where duly justified by the type of **goods or** traffic, or required by international agreements.

3. {...} The entry summary declaration shall be lodged by the person responsible at the [...] customs office **of first entry** within a specific time-limit, before the goods are brought into the customs territory of the Union.

3a. The entry summary declaration shall be lodged by the person who brings the goods into the customs territory of the Union or who assumes responsibility for the carriage of the goods into that territory.

Notwithstanding the obligation of the person referred to in the first subparagraph, the entry summary declaration may be lodged instead by one of the following persons:

(a) the importer or consignee or other person in whose name or on whose behalf the person referred to in the first subparagraph acts;

(b) any person who is able to present the goods in question or to have them presented to the competent customs authority.

3b The entry summary declaration shall contain the particulars necessary for risk analysis for safety and security purposes.

4. Customs authorities may accept that commercial, port or transport information systems are used for the lodging of an entry summary declaration provided they contain the necessary particulars for such declaration and these particulars are available within a specific time-limit, before the goods are brought into the customs territory of the Union.

5. Customs authorities may accept, instead of the lodging of the entry summary declaration, the lodging of a notification and access to the particulars of an entry summary declaration in the economic operator's computer system.

{...}

Article 115

Risk analysis

The customs office referred to in Article 114(3) shall, within a specific time-limit, **ensure** that the risk analysis is carried out, primarily for safety and security purposes, **on the basis of the entry summary declaration referred to in Article 114(1) or the notification referred to in article 114(5)** and take the necessary measures based on the results of that risk analysis.

Article 116

*Amendment and **invalidation** of an entry summary declaration*

1. The declarant may, upon application, be authorised to amend one or more particulars of the entry summary declaration after it has been lodged.

{...}

No amendment shall be possible after any of the following:

- (a) the customs authorities have informed the person who lodged the entry summary declaration that they intend to examine the goods;**
- (b) the customs authorities have established that the particulars of the entry summary declaration are incorrect;**
- (c) the goods have already been presented to customs.**

2. When the goods for which an entry summary declaration has been lodged are not brought into the customs territory of the Union, the customs authorities shall invalidate that declaration:

- (a) upon application of the declarant;**
- (b) within a specific time-limit after the declaration has been lodged.**

[...]

Article 117

Customs declaration replacing entry summary declaration

1. The [...] customs office **referred to in Article 114(3)** may waive the lodging of an entry summary declaration in respect of goods for which, prior to the expiry of the time-limit for lodging that declaration, a customs declaration is lodged. In that case, the customs declaration shall contain at least the particulars necessary for the entry summary declaration. Until such time as the customs declaration is accepted in accordance with Article 148, it shall have the status of an entry summary declaration.

2. **The customs office referred to in Article 114(3) may waive the lodging of an entry summary declaration in respect of goods for which, prior to the expiry of the time-limit for lodging that declaration, a declaration for temporary storage is lodged. That declaration shall contain at least the particulars necessary for the entry summary declaration. Until such time as the goods declared are presented to customs in accordance with article 124, the declaration for temporary storage shall have the status of an entry summary declaration.**

Article 118

Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 243, specifying **the cases where the obligation to lodge an entry summary declaration is waived, in accordance with article 114(2)(c).**

Article 118a

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall specify by means of implementing acts:

- (a) **the customs formalities and controls regarding the entry summary declaration referred to in Article 114(1);**
- (b) **the time-limit referred to in Article 114(3), within which the entry summary declaration is to be lodged before the goods are brought into the customs territory of the Union;**

(c) the time-limit within which risk analysis is to be carried out and the necessary measures to be taken, in accordance with Article 115;

(d) the procedure for amending the entry summary declaration, in accordance with Article 116(1);

(e) the procedure and the time-limit referred to in Article 116(2)(b), for invalidating an entry summary declaration.

Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4)

CHAPTER 2

ARRIVAL OF GOODS

SECTION 1

ENTRY OF GOODS INTO THE CUSTOMS TERRITORY OF THE UNION

Article 119

Notification of arrival of a sea-going vessel or of an aircraft

1. The operator of a sea-going vessel or of an aircraft entering the customs territory of the Union shall notify the arrival to the customs office of first entry upon arrival of the means of transport.

Where information on arrival of a sea-going vessel or of an aircraft is available to the customs authorities they may waive the notification referred to in the first subparagraph.

2. **Customs authorities may accept that** port or airport systems or other available methods of information **are** used to notify the arrival of the means of transport.

Article 120

Customs supervision

1. Goods brought into the customs territory of the Union shall, from the time of their entry, be subject to customs supervision and may be subject to customs controls. Where applicable, they shall be subject to such prohibitions and restrictions as are justified on grounds of, inter alia, public morality, public policy or public security, the protection of the health and life of humans, animals or plants, the protection of the environment, the protection of national treasures possessing artistic, historic or archaeological value and the protection of industrial or commercial property, including controls on drug precursors, goods infringing certain intellectual property rights and cash, as well as to the implementation of fishery conservation and management measures and of commercial policy measures.

They shall remain under such supervision for as long as is necessary to determine their customs status and shall not be removed therefrom without the permission of the customs authorities.

Without prejudice to Article 218, Union goods shall not be subject to customs supervision once their customs status is established.

Non-Union goods shall remain under customs supervision until their customs status is changed, or they are brought out of the customs territory of the Union or destroyed.

2. The holder of goods under customs supervision may, with the permission of the customs authorities, at any time examine the goods or take samples, in particular in order to determine their tariff classification, customs value or customs status.

Article 121

Conveyance to the appropriate place

1. The person who brings goods into the customs territory of the Union shall convey them without delay, by the route specified by the customs authorities and in accordance with their instructions, if any, to the customs office designated by the customs authorities, or to any other place designated or approved by those authorities, or into a free zone.

2. Goods brought into a free zone shall be brought into that free zone directly, either by sea or air or, if by land, without passing through another part of the customs territory of the Union , where the free zone adjoins the land frontier between a Member State and a third country.

{...}

3. Any person who assumes responsibility for the carriage of goods after they have been brought into the customs territory of the Union shall become responsible for compliance with the obligation laid down in paragraphs 1 and 2.
4. Goods which, although still outside the customs territory of the Union , may be subject to customs controls by the customs authority of a Member State as a result of an agreement concluded with the relevant country or territory outside the customs territory of the Union , shall be treated in the same way as goods brought into the customs territory of the Union .
5. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not preclude application of special rules with respect to goods transported within frontier zones or in pipelines and wires as well as for traffic of negligible economic importance such as letters, postcards and printed matter and their electronic equivalents held on other media or to goods carried by travellers, provided that customs supervision and customs control possibilities are not thereby jeopardised.
6. Paragraph 1 shall not apply to means of transport and goods carried thereon only passing through the territorial waters or the airspace of the customs territory of the Union without a stop within that territory.

Article 122

Intra-Union air and sea services

Articles 114 to 119, 121(1) and 123 to 126 shall not apply to the **following goods, which have temporarily left the customs territory of the Union while moving between two points in that territory by sea or air, provided they have been carried by direct route without a stop outside the customs territory of the Union:**

(a) Union goods referred to in Article 132

(b) non-Union goods moved under the external transit procedure or in accordance with Article 125e(5) or Article 188.

[...]

{...}

Article 123

Conveyance under special circumstances

- 1.** Where, by reason of unforeseeable circumstances or *force majeure*, the obligation laid down in Article 121(1) cannot be complied with, the person bound by that obligation or any other person acting on that person's behalf shall inform the customs authorities of the situation without delay. Where the unforeseeable circumstances or *force majeure* do not result in total loss of the goods, the customs authorities shall also be informed of their precise location.
- 2.** Where, by reason of unforeseeable circumstances or *force majeure*, a vessel or aircraft covered by Article 121(6) is forced to put into port or to land temporarily in the customs territory of the Union and the obligation laid down in Article 121(1) cannot be complied with, the person who brought the vessel or aircraft into the customs territory of the Union, or any other person acting on that person's behalf, shall inform the customs authorities of the situation without delay.

3. The customs authorities shall determine the measures to be taken in order to permit customs supervision of the goods referred to in paragraph 1, or of the vessel or aircraft and any goods thereon in the circumstances specified in paragraph 2, and to ensure, where appropriate, that they are subsequently conveyed to a customs office or other place designated or approved by the authorities.

Article 123a

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall specify by means of implementing acts:

- (a) the customs formalities and controls regarding the notification of arrival referred to in article 119;**
- (b) special rules for the entry into the customs territory of the Union and the presentation to customs of goods in accordance with Article 121(5).**

Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4).

SECTION 2

PRESENTATION, UNLOADING AND EXAMINATION OF GOODS

Article 124

Presentation of goods to customs

- 1.** Goods brought into the customs territory of the Union shall be presented to customs immediately upon their arrival at the designated customs office or any other place designated or approved by the customs authorities or in the free zone by one of the following persons:
 - (a) the person who brought the goods into the customs territory of the Union ;
 - (b) the person in whose name or on whose behalf the person who brought the goods into that territory acts;

- (c) the person who assumed responsibility for carriage of the goods after they were brought into the customs territory of the Union .

1a Where goods are brought into the customs territory of the Union by sea or air and remain on board the same means of transport for carriage, they shall be presented to customs only at the port or airport where they are unloaded or transhipped. However, goods brought into the customs territory of the Union, which are unloaded and reloaded onto the same means of transport during its current voyage in order to enable the unloading or loading of other goods, shall not be presented to customs at that port or airport.

2. Notwithstanding the obligations of the person described in paragraph 1, presentation of the goods may be effected instead by one of the following persons:

- (a) any person who immediately places the goods under a customs procedure;
- (b) the holder of an authorisation for the operation of storage facilities or any person who carries out an activity in a free zone.

3. The person presenting the goods shall make a reference to the entry summary declaration or customs declaration **or declaration for temporary storage** which has been lodged in respect of the goods, **except where the obligation of lodging an entry summary declaration is waived.**

4. Where non-Union goods presented to customs are not covered by an entry summary declaration, and except where the **obligation of lodging such declaration is waived, one of the persons referred to in Article 114(3a)** shall lodge **immediately** such declaration or a customs declaration **or declaration for temporary storage** replacing it.

5. Paragraph 1 shall not preclude application of special rules with respect to goods transported within frontier zones or in pipelines and wires as well as for traffic of negligible economic importance such as letters, postcards and printed matter and their electronic equivalents held

on other media or to goods carried by travellers, provided that customs supervision and customs control possibilities are not thereby jeopardised.

6. Goods presented to customs shall not be removed from the place where they have been presented without the permission of the customs authorities.

Article 125

Unloading and examination of goods

1. Goods shall be unloaded or trans-shipped from the means of transport carrying them solely with the authorisation of the customs authorities in places designated or approved by those authorities.

However, such authorisation shall not be required in the event of an imminent danger necessitating the immediate unloading of all or part of the goods. In that case, the customs authorities shall immediately be informed accordingly.

2. The customs authorities may at any time require goods to be unloaded and unpacked for the purpose of examining them, taking samples or examining the means of transport carrying them.

{...}

Article 125a

Goods moved under transit

1. Article 121(2) to (6) and Articles 125 and Articles 125c to 126 shall not apply when goods already under a transit procedure are brought into the customs territory of the Union.
2. Articles 125 and Articles 125c to 126 shall apply to non-Union goods moved under a transit procedure, once such goods have been presented to the customs office of destination in the customs territory of the Union in accordance with the rules governing the transit procedure.

Article 125b

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall specify by means of implementing acts:

(a) the customs formalites and controls regarding the presentation of goods to customs referred to in Article 124;

(b) special rules for the entry into the customs territory of the Union and the presentation to customs of goods in accordance with Article 124(5).

Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examinatio procedure referred to in Article 244(4).

Article 125c

Goods in temporary storage

Except where non-Union goods are placed under a customs procedure, they shall be in temporary storage from the moment of their presentation to customs in the following cases:

(a) where goods brought into the customs territory of the Union are presented to customs immediately upon their arrival in accordance with Article 124;

(b) where goods are presented to the customs office of destination in the customs territory of the Union in accordance with the rules governing the transit procedure;

(c) where goods are brought from a free zone into another part of the customs territory of the Union.

Article 125d

Declaration for temporary storage

1. Non Union goods presented to customs shall be covered by a declaration for temporary storage containing all the particulars necessary for the application of the provisions governing temporary storage.
2. The declaration for temporary storage shall be lodged by one of the persons referred to in Article 124(1) or (2) at the latest at the time of the presentation of the goods to customs.
3. The declaration for temporary storage shall include a reference to any entry summary declaration lodged for the goods presented to customs, except where they have already been in temporary storage or have been placed under a customs procedure and have not left the customs territory of the Union.
4. The declaration for temporary storage may also take one of the following forms:

 - (a) a reference to any entry summary declaration lodged for the goods concerned, supplemented by the particulars of a declaration for temporary storage;
 - (b) a manifest or another transport document, provided that it contains the particulars of a declaration for temporary storage, including a reference to any entry summary declaration for the goods concerned;
 - (c) the transit declaration, where non-Union goods moved under a transit procedure are presented to customs at an office of destination within the customs territory of the Union.

- 5. Customs authorities may accept that commercial, port or transport information systems are used to lodge a declaration for temporary storage provided that they contain the necessary particulars for such declaration and these particulars are available in accordance with paragraph 2.**
- 6. Articles 158 to 163 shall apply for the verification of the declaration for temporary storage.**
- 7. The declaration for temporary storage may be used as well for the purpose of:**
- (a) the notification of arrival referred to in Article 119;**
 - (b) the presentation of the goods to customs referred to in Article 124;**
- insofar as it fulfils the conditions laid down in those provisions.**
- 8. A declaration for temporary storage shall not be required where, at the latest at the time of their presentation to customs, their customs status as Union goods is determined in accordance with Articles 130 to 133.**
- 9. The declaration for temporary storage shall be kept by the customs authorities for the purpose of verifying that the goods to which it relates are subsequently placed under a customs procedure in accordance with Article 126.**

Article 125e

Amendment and invalidation of a declaration for temporary storage

1. The declarant may, upon application, be authorised to amend one or more particulars of the declaration for temporary storage after it has been lodged.

No amendment shall be possible after any of the following:

(a) the customs authorities have informed the person who lodged the declaration that they intend to examine the goods;

(b) the customs authorities have established that particulars of the declaration are incorrect;

(c) the goods have been presented to customs.

2. Where the goods for which a declaration for temporary storage has been lodged are not presented to customs, the customs authorities shall invalidate that declaration:

(a) upon application by the declarant;

(b) within a specific time-limit after the declaration has been lodged.

Article 125f

Conditions and responsibilities for the temporary storage of goods

1. Goods in temporary storage shall be stored only in temporary storage facilities in accordance with Article 125e or, where justified, in other places designated or approved by the customs authorities.

2. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 120(2), goods in temporary storage shall be subject only to such forms of handling as are designed to ensure their preservation in an unaltered state without modifying their appearance or technical characteristics.

3. The person presenting the goods in accordance with Article 124(1) and (2) shall be responsible for the following:

- (a) ensuring that goods in temporary storage are not removed from customs supervision;**
- (b) fulfilling the obligations arising from the storage of goods in temporary storage.**

The holder of the authorisation referred to in Article 125e shall be responsible in accordance with paragraph 1 for goods stored in its temporary storage facilities.

4. Where, for any reason, goods cannot be maintained in temporary storage, the customs authorities shall without delay take all measures necessary to regularise the situation of the goods in accordance with Articles 167, 168 and 169.

Article 125g

Authorisation for the operation of temporary storage facilities

1. An authorisation from the customs authorities shall be required for the operation of temporary storage facilities. Such authorisation is not required where the operator of the temporary storage facility is the customs authority itself.

The conditions under which the operation of temporary storage facilities is permitted shall be set out in the authorisation.

2. The authorisation referred to in paragraph 1 shall be granted only to persons who satisfy the following conditions:

- (a) they are established in the customs territory of the Union;**
- (b) they provide the necessary assurance of the proper conduct of the operations;**
- (c) they provide a guarantee in accordance with Article 77.**

An authorised economic operator for customs simplifications shall be deemed to fulfil the condition laid down in point (b), insofar as the operation of temporary storage facilities was taken into account when granting that authorisation.

3. The authorisation referred to in paragraph 1 shall be granted only where the customs authorities are able to exercise customs supervision without having to introduce administrative arrangements disproportionate to the economic needs involved.

4. The holder of the authorisation shall keep appropriate records in a form approved by the customs authorities.

The records shall contain the information and the particulars which enable the customs authorities to supervise the operation of the temporary storage facilities, in particular with regard to identification of the goods stored, their customs status and their movements.

An authorised economic operator for customs simplifications shall be deemed to comply with the obligation laid down in the second subparagraph insofar as his records are appropriate for the purpose of temporary storage.

5. The customs authorities may authorise the holder of the authorisation to move goods in temporary storage between different temporary storage facilities under the condition that such movements would not increase the risk of fraud.

Where goods in temporary storage are moved to a temporary storage facility covered by another authorisation, the holder of that authorisation shall lodge a new declaration for temporary storage in accordance with Article 125b and become responsible for the temporary storage of the goods concerned in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 125d(3).

6. The customs authorities may, where an economic need exists and customs supervision will not be adversely affected, authorise the storage of Union goods in a temporary storage facility. Those goods shall not be regarded as goods in temporary storage.

7. The holder of the authorisation shall comply with his obligations and the customs authorities shall monitor that compliance.

8. The holder of the authorisation shall notify the customs authorities of all factors arising after the authorisation was granted which may influence its continuation or content.

[...]

Article 126

*Obligation to place [...] goods **in temporary storage** under a customs procedure*

[...] **1.** Non-Union goods **in temporary storage** shall be placed under a customs procedure **or re-exported within a specific time-limit.**

2. Except **where** otherwise provided, the declarant shall be free to choose the customs procedure under which he wishes to place the goods, under the conditions for that procedure, irrespective of their nature or quantity, or their country of origin, consignment or destination.

[...]

Article 127

[...]

Article 128

[...]

Article 129

Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 243, specifying **the rules for granting the authorisation for the operation of the temporary storage facilities and the obligations of the holder of that authorisation, as referred to in Article 125g.**

[...]

Article 129a

Conferral of implementing power

The Commission shall specify by means of implementing acts:

- (a) the customs formalities and controls regarding the declaration for temporary storage referred to in Article 125d;**
- (b) the procedure for amending the entry summary declaration in accordance with Article 125e(1);**
- (c) the procedure and the time-limit, referred to in Article 125e(2)(b) for invalidating a temporary storage declaration;**
- (d) the time-limit, referred to in Article 126(1), to place goods in temporary storage under a customs procedure.**

Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4).

TITLE V
**GENERAL RULES ON CUSTOMS STATUS, PLACING GOODS UNDER A
CUSTOMS PROCEDURE, VERIFICATION, RELEASE AND DISPOSAL OF
GOODS**

CHAPTER 1
Customs status of goods

Article 130

Presumption of customs status of Union goods

1. All goods in the customs territory of the Union shall be presumed to have the customs status of Union goods, unless it is established that they are not Union goods.
2. In certain cases **where** the presumption laid down in paragraph 1 shall not apply, the customs status of Union goods **needs to** be proven.
3. In certain cases goods wholly obtained in the customs territory of the Union do not have the customs status of Union goods if they are obtained from goods placed under the external transit procedure, a storage procedure, the temporary admission procedure or the inward processing procedure.

Article 131

Loss of customs status of Union goods

Union goods shall become non-Union goods in the following cases:

- (a) where they are **taken** out of the customs territory of the Union, insofar as the rules on internal transit do not apply;
- (b) where they have been placed under the external transit procedure, a storage procedure or the inward processing procedure, insofar as the customs legislation so allows;

- (c) where they have been placed under the end-use procedure and are either subsequently abandoned to the State, or are destroyed and waste remains;
- (d) where the declaration for release for free circulation is invalidated after release of the goods.

Article 132

Union goods leaving the customs territory of the Union temporarily

1. In the cases referred to in Article 194(2)(b) to (f), goods shall keep their customs status as Union goods only if that status is established under certain conditions and by means laid down in the customs legislation.
2. In certain cases Union goods may move, without being subject to a customs procedure, from one point to another within the customs territory of the Union and temporarily out of that territory without alteration of their customs status.

Article 133

Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 243, specifying:

- (a) the cases where the presumption laid down in Article 130(1) does not apply;
- (b) the rules on **the procedures to facilitate the establishment of** the proof of customs status of Union goods;
- (c) the cases where the goods referred to in Article 130(3) do not have the customs status of Union goods;
- (d) the cases where the customs status of goods referred to in Article 132(2) is not altered.

Article 133a

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall specify by means of implementing acts the rules on the proof of customs status of Union goods. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4).

CHAPTER 2

Placing goods under a customs procedure

SECTION 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 134

Customs declaration of goods and customs supervision of Union goods

1. All goods intended to be placed under a customs procedure, except for the free zone [...] procedure, shall be covered by a customs declaration appropriate for the particular procedure.
2. In certain cases, **other than those referred to in Article 6(2)**, a customs declaration **may** be lodged using means other than electronic data-processing techniques.
3. Union goods declared for export, internal Union transit or outward processing shall be subject to customs supervision from the time of acceptance of the declaration referred to in paragraph 1 until such time as they are brought out of the customs territory of the Union or are abandoned to the State or destroyed or the customs declaration is invalidated.

Article 135

Competent customs offices

1. Except where Union legislation provides otherwise, Member States shall determine the location and competence of the various customs offices situated in their territory.

2. Member States shall ensure that official opening hours are fixed for those offices that are reasonable and appropriate, taking into account the **obligations resulting from international agreements**, the nature of the traffic and of the goods and the customs procedures under which they are to be placed, so that the flow of international traffic is neither hindered nor distorted.

Article 136

Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 243, specifying the cases [...] **where a customs declaration may be lodged using means other than electronic data-processing techniques in accordance with Article 134 (2) and the means to be used for that purpose.**

Article 136a

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall adopt measures for the determination of the competent customs office for placing goods under a customs procedure. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4).

Article 137

[...]

Article 138

[...]

Article 139

[...]

SECTION 2

STANDARD CUSTOMS DECLARATIONS

Article 140

Content of a declaration

1. Standard customs declarations shall contain all the particulars necessary for application of the provisions governing the customs procedure for which the goods are declared.

2. Customs declarations shall be signed.

Article 141

Supporting documents

1. The supporting documents required for the application of the provisions governing the customs procedure for which the goods are declared shall be in the declarant's possession and at the disposal of the customs authorities at the time when the customs declaration is lodged.
2. Supporting documents shall be provided to the customs authorities where Union legislation so requires or where necessary for customs controls.
3. In specific cases, **economic operators may draw up** the supporting documents **provided they are authorised by the customs authorities.**

Article 142

Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 243, specifying the rules for the granting of the authorisation referred to in Article 141(3).

Article 142a

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall adopt measures concerning:

- (a) the procedure for lodging the standard customs declaration referred to in Article 140;
- (b) the supporting documents referred to in Article 141(1).

Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4).

SECTION 3

SIMPLIFIED CUSTOMS DECLARATIONS

Article 143

Simplified declaration

1. The customs authorities **may** accept a person to have goods placed under a customs procedure on the basis of a simplified declaration which may omit certain of the particulars referred to in Article 140 or the supporting documents referred to in Article 141.

- 2. Regular use of the simplification referred to in paragraph 1 shall be subject to an authorisation from the customs authorities.**

Article 144

Supplementary declaration

1. In the case of a simplified declaration pursuant to Article 143 or of an entry in the declarant's records pursuant to Article 154, the declarant shall lodge a supplementary declaration containing the particulars necessary for the customs procedure concerned at the competent customs office within a specific time-limit.

The supplementary declaration may be of a general, periodic or recapitulative nature.

2. The obligation to lodge a supplementary declaration shall be waived in the following cases:

- (a) where the goods are placed under the customs warehousing procedure;**
- (b) in other specific cases.**

3. The customs authorities may waive the requirement of lodging a supplementary declaration under the following conditions:

- (a) the simplified declaration concerns goods the value and quantity of which is below the statistical threshold;**
- (b) the simplified declaration already contains all the information needed for the customs procedure concerned;**
- (c) the simplified declaration is not made by entry in the declarant's records.**

4. The simplified declaration referred to in Article 143 or the entry in the declarant's records referred to in Article 154, and the supplementary declaration shall be deemed to constitute a single, indivisible instrument taking effect, respectively, on the date on which the simplified declaration is accepted in accordance with Article 148 and on the date on which the goods are entered in the declarant's records.

5. The place where the supplementary declaration is to be lodged shall be deemed, for the purposes of Article 75, to be the place where the customs declaration has been lodged.

Article 145

Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 243, specifying:

- (a) the rules for the granting of the authorisation referred to in Article 143(2);
- (b) the other specific cases where the obligation to lodge a supplementary declaration is waived in accordance with Article 144(2)(b).

Article 145a

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall adopt measures concerning:

- (a) the procedure for lodging the simplified declaration referred to in Article 143;**
- (b) the procedure for lodging the supplementary declaration referred to in Article 144.**

Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4).

SECTION 4

PROVISIONS APPLYING TO ALL CUSTOMS DECLARATIONS

Article 146

[...] Lodging a customs declaration

1. Without prejudice to Article 144(1), a customs declaration may be lodged by any person who is able to provide **all of the information** which **is** required for the application of the provisions governing the customs procedure in respect of which the goods are declared. That

person shall also be able to present the goods in question or to have them presented to customs.

However, where acceptance of a customs declaration imposes particular obligations on a specific person, that declaration shall be **lodged** by that person or by his representative.

2. The declarant shall be established in the customs territory of the Union.
3. The following declarants shall not be required to be established in that customs territory:
 - (a) persons who lodge a customs declaration for transit or temporary admission;
 - (b) **persons, who lodge occasionally a customs declaration, including for end-use or inward processing, provided that the customs authorities consider this to be justified**
 - (c) **persons who lodge a customs declaration in a country whose territory is adjacent to the customs territory of the Union, at a border customs office adjacent to this territory, subject to the condition that this country allows a reciprocal benefit to persons established in the customs territory of the Union.**

[...]

Article 147

Lodging a customs declaration prior to the presentation of the goods

A customs declaration may be lodged prior to the expected presentation of the goods to customs. If the goods are not presented within **a specific time** limit following the lodging of the customs declaration, the customs declaration shall be deemed not to have been lodged.

Article 148

Acceptance of a customs declaration

1. Customs declarations which comply with the conditions laid down in this Chapter shall be accepted by the customs authorities immediately, provided that the goods to which they refer have been presented to customs.

2. The date of acceptance of the customs declaration by the customs authorities shall, except where otherwise provided, be the date to be used for the application of the provisions governing the customs procedure for which the goods are declared and for all other import or export formalities.

Article 149

Amendment of a customs declaration

1. The declarant shall, upon application, be authorised to amend one or more of the particulars of the customs declaration after that declaration has been accepted by customs. The amendment shall not render the customs declaration applicable to goods other than those which it originally covered.
2. No such amendment shall be permitted where it is applied for after any of the following events:
 - (a) the customs authorities have informed the declarant that they intend to examine the goods;
 - (b) the customs authorities have established that the particulars of the customs declaration are incorrect;
 - (c) the customs authorities have released the goods.
3. Upon application **by the declarant, within three years from the date of acceptance**, the amendment of the customs declaration may be authorised after release of the **goods in order for the declarant to comply with his obligations relating to the placing of the goods under the customs procedure concerned.**
4. **Application of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 does not preclude Member States from the application of penalties for failure to comply with customs legislation.**

Article 150

Invalidation of a customs declaration

1. The customs authorities shall, upon application by the declarant, invalidate a customs declaration already accepted in the following cases:
 - (a) where they are satisfied that the goods are immediately to be placed under another customs procedure;
 - (b) where they are satisfied that, as a result of special circumstances, the placing of the goods under the customs procedure for which they were declared is no longer justified.

However, where the customs authorities have informed the declarant of their intention to examine the goods, an application for invalidation of the customs declaration shall not be accepted before the examination has taken place.

2. The customs declaration shall not be invalidated after the goods have been released **unless** **where otherwise provided.**

3. Application of paragraphs 1 and 2 does not preclude Member States from the application of penalties for failure to comply with customs legislation.

Article 151

Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 243, specifying the cases where the customs declaration is invalidated after the release of the goods, as referred to in Article 150(2).

Article 151a

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall adopt measures concerning

- (a) rules on the acceptance of a customs declaration as referred to in Article 148;**
- (b) rules on the procedure regarding the customs declaration lodged in accordance with Article 147, including the time-limit referred to in that Article;**
- (c) the rules on the procedure for amending the customs declaration after the release of the goods as referred to in Article 149(3).**

Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4).

SECTION 5

OTHER SIMPLIFICATIONS

Article 152

Simplification *of the drawing-up of customs declarations for goods falling under different tariff subheadings*

1. Where a consignment is made up of goods falling within different tariff subheadings, and dealing with each of those goods in accordance with its tariff subheading for the purpose of drawing-up the customs declaration would entail a burden of work and expense disproportionate to the import and export duty chargeable, the customs authorities may, upon application by the declarant, agree that import **or** export duty be charged on the whole consignment on the basis of the tariff subheading of the goods which are subject to the highest rate of import or export duty.
- 2. Customs authorities shall refuse the use of this simplification to goods subject to prohibitions or restrictions or excise duty where the correct classification is necessary to apply the measure.**

Article 153

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall adopt measures for the determination of the tariff subheading for the application of Article 152(1) by means of implementing acts. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4).

Article 153a

Centralised clearance

- 1. The customs authorities may authorise a person to lodge, at the customs office responsible for the place where he is established a customs declaration for goods which are presented to customs at another customs office.**
- 2. The applicant for the authorisation referred to in paragraph 1 shall be an authorised economic operator for customs simplifications.**
- 3. The customs declaration shall be accepted by the customs office at which it is lodged where the customs office at which the goods are presented confirms that presentation.**
- 4. The customs office at which the customs declaration is lodged shall :**
 - (a) supervise the placement of the goods under the customs procedure concerned ;**
 - (b) carry out the customs controls for the verification of the customs declaration, referred to in Article 158(a) and (b) ;**
 - (c) where justified, request from the customs office at which the goods are presented to carry out the customs controls for the verification of the customs declaration referred to in Article 158(c) and (d);**
 - (d) carry out the customs formalities for the recovery of the amount of import or export duty corresponding to any customs debt.**

- 5. The customs office at which the customs declaration is lodged and the customs office at which the goods are presented shall exchange the information necessary for the verification of the customs declaration and for the release of the goods.**
- 6. The customs office at which the goods are presented shall, without prejudice to its own controls pertaining to goods brought into or taken out of the customs territory of the Union, carry out the customs controls referred to in paragraph 4(c) and provide the customs office at which the customs declaration is lodged with the results of these controls.**
- 7. The customs office at which the customs declaration is lodged shall release the goods in accordance with Articles 164 and 165, taking into account:**
- (a) the results of its own controls for the verification of the customs declaration; and**
 - (b) the results of the controls carried out by the customs office at which the goods are presented for the verification of the customs declaration and the controls pertaining to goods brought into or taken out of the customs territory of the Union.**

Article 153b

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall specify by means of implementing acts rules on the procedure on centralised clearance including the relevant customs formalities and controls. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4).

Article 154

Entry in the declarant's records

1. The customs authorities may, upon application, authorise a person to lodge a customs declaration in the form of an entry in the declarant's records, provided that the customs authorities have access to those data in the declarant's electronic system, **for each of the following procedures, The access to data shall allow customs authorities to perform risk management.**
2. The customs declaration shall be deemed to have been accepted at the moment at which the goods are entered in the records.
3. The customs authorities may, upon application, waive the obligation for the goods to be presented.

That waiver may be granted where the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) the declarant is an authorised economic operator for customs simplifications;**
- (b) the goods are not in temporary storage;**
- (c) centralised clearance is not used;**
- (d) the nature and flow of the goods concerned so warrant and are known by the customs authority;**
- (e) the supervising customs office has access to all the information it considers necessary to enable it to exercise its right to examine the goods should the need arise;**
- (f) the goods are not subject to prohibitions or restrictions.**

However the supervising customs office may request in specific situations the goods to be presented.

4. **The conditions under which the release of the goods is allowed shall be set out in the authorisation.**

[...]

Article 155

Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 243, specifying the rules for the granting of the authorisation referred to in Article 154 (1).

[...]

Article 155 a

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall specify by means of implementing acts rules on the procedure on entry in the declarant's records including the relevant customs formalities and controls.

Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4).

Article 156

Self-assessment

1. Customs authorities may, upon application, authorise an economic operator to carry out certain customs formalities which are to be carried out by the customs authorities, to determine the amount of import and export duty payable, and to perform certain controls under customs supervision.
2. The applicant for the authorisation referred to in paragraph 1 shall be an authorised economic operator for customs simplifications
3. [...]

Article 157
Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 243, specifying [...] the rules for the granting of the authorisation referred to in Article 156(1).

[...]

Article 157 a
Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall adopt implementing acts specifying the customs formalities and the controls to be carried out by the holder of the authorisation in accordance with Article 156(1). Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4).

CHAPTER 3

Verification and release of goods

Section 1 Verification

Article 158
Verification of a customs declaration

The customs authorities may, for the purpose of verifying the accuracy of the particulars contained in a customs declaration which has been accepted:

- (a) examine the declaration and all of the supporting documents;
- (b) require the declarant to provide other documents **in accordance with Article 141(2)**;
- (c) examine the goods;
- (d) take samples for analysis or for detailed examination of the goods.

Article 159

Examination and sampling of goods

1. Transport of the goods to the places where they are to be examined and where samples are to be taken, and all the handling necessitated by such examination or taking of samples, shall be carried out by or under the responsibility of the declarant. The costs incurred shall be borne by the declarant.
2. The declarant shall have the right to be present or represented when the goods are examined and when samples are taken. Where the customs authorities have reasonable grounds for so doing, they may require the declarant to be present or represented when the goods are examined or samples are taken or to provide them with the assistance necessary to facilitate such examination or taking of samples.
3. Provided that samples are taken in accordance with the provisions in force, the customs authorities shall not be liable for payment of any compensation in respect thereof but shall bear the costs of their analysis or examination.

Article 160

Partial examination and sampling of goods

1. Where only part of the goods covered by a customs declaration is examined, or samples are taken, the results of the partial examination, or of the analysis or examination of the samples, shall be taken to apply to all the goods covered by the same declaration.

However, the declarant may request a further examination or sampling of the goods if he considers that the results of the partial examination, or of the analysis or examination of the samples taken, are not valid as regards the remainder of the goods declared. The request shall be granted, provided that the goods have not been released or that, if they have been released, the declarant proves that they have not been altered in any way.

2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, where a customs declaration covers goods falling under two or more **items**, the particulars relating to goods falling under each **item** shall be deemed to constitute a separate declaration.

Article 161

Results of the verification

1. The results of verifying the customs declaration shall be used for the application of the provisions governing the customs procedure under which the goods are placed.
2. Where the customs declaration is not verified, paragraph 1 shall apply on the basis of the particulars contained in that declaration.
3. The results of the verification made by the customs authorities shall have the same conclusive force throughout the customs territory of the Union.

Article 162

Identification measures

1. The customs authorities or, where appropriate, economic operators authorised to do so by the customs authorities, shall take the measures necessary to identify the goods where identification is required in order to ensure compliance with the provisions governing the customs procedure for which those goods have been declared.

Those identification measures shall have the same legal effect throughout the customs territory of the Union.

2. Means of identification affixed to the goods, packaging or means of transport shall be removed or destroyed only by the customs authorities or, where they are authorised to do so by the customs authorities, by economic operators, unless, as a result of unforeseeable circumstances or force majeure, their removal or destruction is essential to ensure the protection of the goods or the means of transport.

Article 163

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall adopt by means of implementing acts measures on the verification of the customs declaration, the examination and sampling of goods and the results of the verification.

Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4).

Section 2

Release

Article 164

Release of the goods

1. Where the conditions for placing the goods under the procedure concerned are fulfilled and provided that any restriction has been applied and the goods are not subject to any prohibition, the customs authorities shall release the goods as soon as the particulars in the customs declaration have been verified or are accepted without verification.

The first subparagraph shall also apply where verification as referred to in Article 158 cannot be completed within a reasonable period of time and the goods are no longer required to be present for verification purposes.

2. All the goods covered by the same declaration shall be released at the same time.

For the purposes of the first subparagraph, where a customs declaration covers goods falling under two or more **items** the particulars relating to goods falling under each **item** shall be deemed to constitute a separate customs declaration.

Article 165

Release dependent upon payment of the amount of import or export duty corresponding to the customs debt or provision of a guarantee

1. Where the placing of goods under a customs procedure gives rise to a customs debt, the release of the goods shall be conditional upon the payment of the amount of import or export duty corresponding to the customs debt or the provision of a guarantee to cover that debt.

However, without prejudice to the third subparagraph, the first subparagraph shall not apply to temporary admission with partial relief from import duty.

Where, pursuant to the provisions governing the customs procedure for which the goods are declared, the customs authorities require the provision of a guarantee, those goods shall not be released for the customs procedure in question until such guarantee is provided.

2. **In certain cases, the release of the goods shall not be conditional upon the provision of a guarantee in respect of goods which are the subject of a drawing request on a tariff quota.**
3. **In certain cases, where a simplification as referred to in Articles 143, 154 and 156 is used and a comprehensive guarantee is provided, release of the goods shall not be conditional upon a monitoring of the guarantee by the customs authorities.**

[...]

Article 166

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall adopt implementing acts in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4) specifying the cases referred to in Article 165(2) **and (3).**

CHAPTER 4

Disposal of goods

Article 167

Destruction of goods

Where the customs authorities have reasonable grounds for so doing, they may require goods which have been presented to customs to be destroyed and shall inform the holder of the goods accordingly [...].

Article 168

Measures to be taken by the customs authorities

The customs authorities shall take any necessary measures, including confiscation and sale, or destruction, to dispose of goods in the following cases:

- (a) where one of the obligations laid down in customs legislation concerning the introduction of non-Union goods into the customs territory of the Union has not been fulfilled, or the goods have been withheld from customs supervision;
- (b) where the goods cannot be released for any of the following reasons:
 - (i) it has not been possible, for reasons attributable to the declarant, to undertake or continue examination of the goods within the period prescribed by the customs authorities;
 - (ii) the documents which must be provided before the goods can be placed under, or released for, the customs procedure requested have not been provided;
 - (iii) payments or a guarantee which should have been made or provided in respect of import or export duty, as the case may be, have not been made or provided within the period prescribed;
 - (iv) the goods are subject to prohibitions or restrictions;
- (c) where the goods have not been removed within a reasonable period after their release;

- (d) where after their release, the goods are found not to have fulfilled the conditions for that release;
- (e) where goods are abandoned to the State in accordance with Article 169.

2. Non-Union goods which have been abandoned to the State, seized or confiscated shall be deemed to be placed **under the [...] customs warehousing** procedure. They shall be entered in the records of **the [...] customs warehousing operator**, or, where they are held by the customs authorities, by the latter.

Where goods to be destroyed, abandoned to the State, seized or confiscated are already subject to a customs declaration, the records shall include a reference to the customs declaration. Customs authorities shall invalidate that customs declaration.

3. The cost of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 shall be borne by the holder of the goods, the holder of the procedure or the operator of the storage facilities.

Article 169
Abandonment

Non-Union goods and goods placed under the end-use procedure may with prior permission of the customs authorities be abandoned to the State by the holder of the procedure or, where applicable, the holder of the goods.

[...]

Article 170
[...]

Article 171

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall adopt implementing acts in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4) specifying:

- (a) the rules on the destruction of goods as referred to in Article 167;**
- (b) the rules on the sale of goods as referred to in Article 168(1);**
- (c) the rules on abandonment of goods to the State in accordance with Article 169.**

TITLE VI
RELEASE FOR FREE CIRCULATION AND RELIEF FROM IMPORT DUTY

CHAPTER 1
Release for free circulation

Article 172
Scope and effect

1. Non-Union goods intended to be put on the Union market or intended for private use or consumption within the customs territory of the Union shall be placed under release for free circulation.

2. Release for free circulation shall entail the following:
 - (a) the collection of any import duty due;
 - (b) the collection, as appropriate, of other charges, as provided for under relevant provisions in force relating to the collection of those charges;
 - (c) the application of commercial policy measures and prohibitions and restrictions insofar as
 - (d) completion of the other formalities laid down in respect of the importation of the goods.

3. Release for free circulation shall confer on non-Union goods the customs status of Union goods.

Article 172a
Commercial policy measures

1. Where processed products obtained under inward processing are released for free circulation and the calculation of the amount of import duty is made in accordance with article 74(3) first subparagraph, the commercial policy measures to be applied shall be those applicable to the release for free circulation of the goods which were placed under inward processing.
2. Paragraph 1 shall not apply to waste and scrap.
3. Where processed products obtained under inward processing are released for free circulation and the calculation of the amount of import duty is made in accordance with article 73(1), the commercial policy measures applicable to those goods shall be applied only where the goods which were placed under inward processing are subject to such measures.
4. Where Union legislation establishes commercial policy measures on release for free circulation, such measures shall not apply to processed products released for free circulation following outward processing in any of the following:
 - (a) Where the processed products retain their Union origin within the meaning of Article 53;
 - (b) Where the outward processing involves repair, including the standard exchange system referred to in article 226;
 - (c) Where the outward processing follows further processing operations in accordance with Article 223.

CHAPTER 2

Relief from import duty

SECTION 1

RETURNED GOODS

1. Non-Union goods which, having originally been exported as Union goods from the customs territory of the Union , are returned to that territory within a period of three years and declared for release for free circulation shall, upon application by the person concerned, be granted relief from import duty .

The first subparagraph shall apply even where the returned goods represent only a part of the goods previously exported from the customs territory of the Union.

2. The three-year period referred to in paragraph 1 may be exceeded in order to take account of special circumstances.
3. Where, prior to their export from the customs territory of the Union , the returned goods had been released for free circulation duty-free or at a reduced rate of import duty because of a particular end-use, relief from duty under paragraph 1 shall be granted only if they are to be released for free circulation for the same end-use.

Where the end-use for which the goods in question are to be released for free circulation is no longer the same, the amount of import duty shall be reduced by any amount collected on the goods when they were first released for free circulation. Should the latter amount exceed that levied on the

release for free circulation of the returned goods, no repayment shall be granted.

4. Where Union goods have lost their customs status as Union goods pursuant to Article 131 and are subsequently released for free circulation, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall apply.

5. The relief from import duty shall be granted only if goods are [...] **returned** in the state in which they were exported.

6. The relief from import duty shall be granted for returned goods provided that the person requesting such relief provides information establishing that the conditions for the relief are fulfilled.

That information shall be provided to the customs office where the customs declaration for release for free circulation is lodged.

{...}

Article 175

Goods which benefited from measures laid down under the common agricultural policy

Relief from import duty provided for in Article 174 shall not be granted to goods which have benefited from measures laid down under the common agricultural policy involving their export out of the customs territory of the Union, except where otherwise provided in specific cases.

Article 176

Goods previously placed under the inward processing procedure

1. Article 174 shall apply to processed products which were originally re-exported from the customs territory of the Union subsequent to an inward processing procedure.

2. Upon application by the declarant and provided he submits the necessary information, the amount of import duty on the goods covered by paragraph 1 shall be determined in accordance with Article 74(3). The date of acceptance of the re-export notification shall be regarded as the date of release for free circulation.
3. The relief from import duty provided for in Article 174 shall not be granted for processed products which were exported in accordance with Article 191(2)(c), unless it is ensured that no goods will be placed under the inward processing procedure.

Article 177

Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 243, specifying:

- (a) the cases where goods are considered to be [...] **returned** in the state in which they were exported;
- (b) [...]
- (c) the specific cases referred to in Article 175.

Article 177a

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall adopt implementing acts in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4) specifying the rules on the information on the proof of status as referred to in Article 174(6).

SECTION 2

SEA-FISHING AND PRODUCTS TAKEN FROM THE SEA

Article 178

Products of sea-fishing and other products taken from the sea

1. Without prejudice to Article 53(1), the following shall be exempt from import duty when they are released for free circulation:
 - (a) products of sea-fishing and other products taken from the territorial sea of a country or territory outside the customs territory of the Union by vessels solely registered or recorded in a Member State and flying the flag of that state;
 - (b) products obtained from products referred to in point (a) on board factory-ships fulfilling the conditions laid down in that point.

2. The person concerned shall provide **upon request** evidence that the conditions laid down in paragraph 1 are fulfilled.

Article 179

[...] Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall [...] **adopt implementing acts in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4)**, specifying the rules on the evidence referred to in Article 178(2).

TITLE VII
SPECIAL PROCEDURES

CHAPTER 1
General provisions

Article 180

Scope

Goods may be placed under any of the following categories of special procedures:

- (a) transit, which shall comprise external and internal transit;
- (b) storage, which shall comprise [...] customs warehousing and free zones;
- (c) specific use, which shall comprise temporary admission and end-use;
- (d) processing, which shall comprise inward and outward processing.

Article 181

Authorisation

1. An authorisation from the customs authorities shall be required for the following:
 - (a) the use of the inward or outward -processing procedure, the temporary admission procedure or the end-use procedure,
 - (b) the operation of storage facilities for the [...] customs warehousing of goods, except where the storage facility operator is the customs authority itself.

The conditions under which the use of one or more of the procedures referred to in the first subparagraph or the operation of storage facilities is permitted shall be set out in the authorisation.

2. The customs authorities shall grant an authorisation with retroactive effect, where the following conditions are fulfilled:

(a) a proven economic need exists;

(b) the application is not related to attempted deception;

(c) the applicant has proven on the basis of accounts or records that:

(i) all the requirements of the procedure are met;

(ii) where appropriate, the goods can be identified for the period involved;

(iii) such accounts or records allow the procedure to be controlled;

(d) all the formalities necessary to regularise the situation of the goods can be carried out, including, where necessary, the invalidation of the customs declarations concerned;

(e) no authorisation with retroactive effect has been granted to the applicant within three years from the date on which the application was accepted;

(f) an examination of the economic conditions is not required except where an application concerns renewal of an authorisation for the same kind of operation and goods;

(g) the application does not concern the operation of storage facilities for the temporary storage or customs warehousing of goods;

(h) where an application concerns renewal of an authorisation for the same kind of operation and goods, the application is submitted within three years after the expiry of validity of the original authorisation.

Customs authorities may grant an authorisation with retroactive effect also where the goods which were placed under a customs procedure are not available anymore at the time when the application for such authorisation was accepted.

3. Except where otherwise provided, the authorisation referred to in paragraph 1 shall be granted only to persons who satisfy the following conditions:

(a) they are established in the customs territory of the Union;

(b) they provide the necessary assurance of the proper conduct of the operations;

(c) where a customs debt or other charges may be incurred for goods placed under a special procedure, they provide a guarantee in accordance with Article 77;

- (d) in the case of the temporary admission or inward-processing procedure, they use the goods or arrange for their use or they carry out processing operations on the goods or arrange for them to be carried out, respectively.

An authorised economic operator for customs simplifications shall be deemed to fulfil the condition laid down in point (b), insofar as the activity pertaining to the special procedure concerned was taken into account when granting that authorisation.

4. Except where otherwise provided and in addition to paragraph 3, the authorisation referred to in paragraph 1 shall be granted only where the following conditions are fulfilled:
- (a) where the customs authorities are able to exercise customs supervision without having to introduce administrative arrangements disproportionate to the economic needs involved;
 - (b) where the essential interests of Union producers would not be adversely affected by an authorisation for a processing procedure (economic conditions).
5. The essential interests of Union producers shall be deemed not to be adversely affected, as referred to in paragraph 4(b), except where evidence to the contrary exists or where the economic conditions are deemed to be fulfilled.
6. Where evidence exists that the essential interests of Union producers are likely to be adversely affected, an examination of the economic conditions shall take place at Union level.
7. [...]
8. The holder of the authorisation shall notify the customs authorities of all factors arising after the authorisation was granted which may influence its continuation or content.

Article 182
Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 243, specifying :

- (a) the rules for granting the authorisation for the procedures referred to in Article 181(1);
- (b) [...]
- (c) the exceptions from the conditions referred to in Article 181(3) and (4);
- (d) the cases in which the economic conditions are deemed to be fulfilled as referred to in Article 181(5).

[...]

Article 182a
Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall adopt implementing acts in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4) specifying the rules for examining the economic conditions referred to in Article 181(6).

Article 183
Records

1. Except for the transit procedure, or where otherwise provided, the holder of the authorisation, the holder of the procedure, and all persons carrying on an activity involving the storage, working or processing of goods, or the sale or purchase of goods in free zones, shall keep appropriate records in a form approved by the customs authorities.

The records shall contain the information and the particulars which enable the customs authorities to supervise the procedure concerned, in particular with regard to identification of the goods placed under that procedure, their customs status and their movements.

2. An authorised economic operator for customs simplifications shall be deemed to comply with the obligation laid down in paragraph 1 insofar as his records are appropriate for the purpose of the special procedure concerned.

Article 184

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall adopt implementing acts in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4) specifying the type of information and the particulars that are to be contained in the records in order to enable the customs authorities to supervise the procedure concerned, as referred to in Article 183.

Article 185

Discharge of a procedure

1. In cases other than the transit procedure and without prejudice to Article 218, a special procedure shall be discharged when the goods placed under the procedure, or the processed products, are placed under a subsequent customs procedure, have been [...] **taken** out of the customs territory of the Union, or have been destroyed with no waste remaining, or are abandoned to the State in accordance with Article 169.

1a. The discharge of the procedure shall take place within a certain time-limit, unless otherwise provided.

2. The transit procedure shall be discharged by the customs authorities when they are in a position to establish, on the basis of a comparison of the data available to the customs office of departure and those available to the customs office of destination, that the procedure has ended correctly.
3. The customs authorities shall take all the measures necessary to regularise the situation of the goods in respect of which a procedure has not been discharged under the conditions prescribed.

[...]

Article 186

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall adopt implementing acts in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4) specifying the formalities and controls for the discharge of a procedure referred to in Article 185, including the time-limit referred to in Article 185(2a).

Article 187

Transfer of rights and obligations

The rights and obligations of the holder of a procedure with regard to goods which have been placed under a special procedure other than transit may be fully or partially transferred to another person who fulfils the conditions laid down for the procedure concerned.

Article 188

Movement of goods

Goods placed under a special procedure other than transit or in a free zone may be moved between different places in the customs territory of the Union.

Article 189

Usual forms of handling

In some cases goods placed under customs warehousing or a processing procedure or in a free zone may undergo usual forms of handling intended to preserve them, improve their appearance or marketable quality or prepare them for distribution or resale.

Article 190
Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 243, specifying:

(a) the conditions for the movement of goods placed under a special procedure other than transit or in a free zone in accordance with Article 188;

(b) the usual forms of handling for goods placed under customs warehousing or a processing procedure or in a free zone as referred to in Article 189.

Article 190a

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall adopt implementing acts in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4) specifying:

(a) the procedural rules for transferring the rights and obligations of the holder of the procedure with regard to goods which have been placed under a special procedure other than transit in accordance with Article 187;

(b) the rules for the movement of goods placed under a special procedure other than transit or in a free zone in accordance with Article 188.

Article 191
Equivalent goods

1. Equivalent goods shall consist in Union goods which are stored, used or processed instead of the goods placed under a special procedure.

Under the outward processing procedure, equivalent goods shall consist in non-Union goods which are processed instead of Union goods placed under the outward processing procedure.

Except where otherwise provided, equivalent goods shall have the same eight-digit Combined Nomenclature code, the same commercial quality and the same technical characteristics as the goods which they are replacing.

2. The customs authorities shall, upon application, authorise the following, provided that the proper conduct of the procedure, in particular as regards customs supervision, is ensured:
 - (a) the use of equivalent goods under **customs warehousing, free zones, end-use** and a **processing procedure**;
 - (b) **the use of equivalent goods under the temporary admission procedure, in specific cases**;
 - (c) in the case of the inward processing procedure, the export of processed products obtained from equivalent goods before the import of the goods they are replacing;
 - (d) in the case of the outward processing procedure, the import of processed products obtained from equivalent goods before the export of the goods they are replacing.

An authorised economic operator for customs simplifications shall be deemed to fulfil the condition that the proper conduct of the procedure is ensured, insofar as the activity pertaining to the use of equivalent goods for the procedure concerned was taken into account when granting that authorisation.

3. The use of equivalent goods shall not be [...] **authorised** any of the following cases:
 - (a) where only usual forms of handling as defined in Article 189 are carried out under the inward processing procedure;
 - (b) where a prohibition of drawback of, or exemption from, import duty applies to non-originating goods used in the manufacture of processed products under the inward processing procedure, for which a proof of origin is issued or made out in the framework of a preferential arrangement between the Union and certain countries or territories outside the customs territory of the Union or groups of such countries or territories;
 - (c) where it would lead to an unjustified import duty advantage or where provided for in Union legislation.

4. In the case referred to in paragraph 2(c), and where the processed products would be liable to export duty if they were not being exported in the context of the inward-processing procedure, the holder of the authorisation shall provide a guarantee to ensure payment of the export duty should the non-Union goods not be imported within the period referred to in Article 222(3).

Article 192

Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 243, specifying:

- (a) the exceptions from the third subparagraph of Article 191(1);
- (b) the cases and conditions under which equivalent goods are used in accordance with Article 191(2);**
- (c) the cases where equivalent goods are used under the temporary admission procedure, in accordance with Article 191(2)(b);
- (d) the cases where the use of equivalent goods is not **authorised** in accordance with Article 191(3)(c).
- (e) [...]

Article 192a

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall adopt implementing acts in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4) specifying the rules on the procedure for the use of equivalent goods authorised in accordance with Article 191(2).

CHAPTER 2

Transit

SECTION 1

EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL TRANSIT

Article 193

External transit

1. Under the external transit procedure, non-Union goods may be moved from one point to another within the customs territory of the Union without being subject to any of the following:
 - (a) import duty;
 - (b) other charges as provided for under other relevant provisions in force;
 - (c) commercial policy measures, insofar as they do not prohibit the entry or exit of goods into or from the customs territory of the Union .
2. In certain cases Union goods shall be placed under the external transit procedure.
3. Movement as referred to in paragraph 1 shall take place in one of the following ways:
 - (a) under the external Union transit procedure;
 - (b) in accordance with the TIR Convention, provided that such movement:
 - (i) began or is to end outside the customs territory of the Union;
 - (ii) is effected between two points in the customs territory of the Union through the territory of a country or territory outside the customs territory of the Union ;
 - (c) in accordance with the ATA Convention/Istanbul Convention, where a transit movement takes place;

- (d) under cover of the Rhine Manifest (Article 9 of the Revised Convention for the Navigation of the Rhine);
- (e) under cover of form 302 provided for in the Agreement between the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty regarding the Status of their Forces, signed in London on 19 June 1951;
- (f) under the postal system in accordance with the acts of the Universal Postal Union, when the goods are carried by or for holders of rights and obligations under such acts.

Article 194

Internal transit

1. Under the internal transit procedure, and under the conditions laid down in paragraph 2 Union goods may be moved from one point to another within the customs territory of the Union , and pass through a country or territory outside that customs territory, without any change in their customs status.

2. The movement referred to in paragraph 1 shall take place in one of the following ways:
 - (a) under the internal Union transit procedure provided that such a possibility is provided for in an international agreement;
 - (b) in accordance with the TIR Convention;
 - (c) in accordance with the ATA Convention/Istanbul Convention, where a transit movement takes place;
 - (d) under cover of a Rhine Manifest (Article 9 of the Revised Convention for the Navigation of the Rhine);
 - (e) under cover of form 302 as provided for in the Agreement between the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty regarding the Status of their Forces, signed in London on 19 June 1951;
 - (f) under the postal system in accordance with the acts of the Universal Postal Union, when the goods are carried by or for holders of rights and obligations under such acts.

Article 195

Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 243, specifying the cases where Union goods are to be placed under the external transit procedure in accordance with Article 193(2).

[...]

Article 195a

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall adopt by means of implementing acts the rules to apply in the customs territory of the Union the provisions of the international instruments referred to in Articles 193(3)(b) to (f) and 194(2)(b) to (f) according to the needs of the Union.

Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4).

SECTION 2

UNION TRANSIT

Article 196

Obligations of the holder of the Union transit procedure and of the carrier and recipient of goods moving under the Union transit procedure

1. The holder of the Union transit procedure shall be responsible for the following:
 - (a) presentation of the goods intact and the required information at the customs office of destination within the prescribed time-limit and in compliance with the measures taken by the customs authorities to ensure their identification;
 - (b) observance of the customs provisions relating to the procedure;

- (c) unless otherwise provided for in the customs legislation, provision of a guarantee in order to ensure payment of the amount of import or export duty corresponding to any customs debt or other charges, as provided for under other relevant provisions in force, which may be incurred in respect of the goods.
2. The obligation of the holder of the procedure shall be met and the transit procedure shall end when the goods placed under the procedure and the required information are available at the customs office of destination in accordance with the customs legislation.
3. A carrier or recipient of goods who accepts goods knowing that they are moving under the Union transit procedure shall also be responsible for presentation of the goods intact at the customs office of destination within the prescribed time-limit and in compliance with the measures taken by the customs authorities to ensure their identification.
4. Upon application, the customs authorities may authorise **the following [...] simplifications regarding the placement of goods under the Union transit procedure or the end of that procedure:**
- (a) the status of authorised consignor, allowing the holder of the authorisation to place goods under the Union transit procedure without presenting them to customs;**
 - (b) the status of authorised consignee, allowing the holder of the authorisation to receive goods moved under the Union transit procedure at an authorised place, to end the procedure in accordance with Article 196(2);**
 - (c) the use of seals of a special type, where sealing is required to ensure the identification of the goods placed under the Union transit procedure;**
 - (d) the use of a customs declaration with reduced data requirements to place goods under the Union transit procedure;**
 - (e) the use of an electronic transport document as customs declaration to place goods under the Union transit procedure, provided it contains the particulars of such declaration and those particulars are available to the customs authorities at departure and at destination to allow the customs supervision of the goods and the discharge of the procedure.**

[...]

Article 197

Goods passing through the territory of a country or territory outside the customs territory of the Union under the external Union transit procedure

1. The external Union transit procedure shall apply to goods passing through a country or a territory outside the customs territory of the Union if one of the following conditions is satisfied:
 - (a) provision is made to that effect under an international agreement;
 - (b) carriage through that country or territory is effected under cover of a single transport document drawn up in the customs territory of the Union.
2. In the case referred to in paragraph 1(b), the operation of the external Union transit procedure shall be suspended while the goods are outside the customs territory of the Union.

Article 198

Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 243, specifying the rules for the granting of the authorisations referred to in Article 196(4).[...]

Article 198a

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall specify by means of implementing acts the customs formalities and controls concerning:

- (a) the placement of goods under the Union transit procedure and the end of that procedure;**
- (b) the operation of the simplifications referred to in Article 196(4);**
- (c) the customs supervision of goods passing through the territory of a country or territory outside the customs territory of the Union under the external Union transit procedure.**

referred to in Article 197.

Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4).

CHAPTER 3

Storage

SECTION 1

COMMON PROVISIONS

Article 199

Scope

1. Under a storage procedure, non-Union goods may be stored in the customs territory of the Union without being subject to any of the following:
 - (a) import duty;
 - (b) other charges as provided for under other relevant provisions in force;
 - (c) commercial policy measures, insofar as they do not prohibit the entry or exit of goods into or from the customs territory of the Union.
2. Union goods may be placed under the customs warehousing or free zone procedure in accordance with the customs legislation or Union legislation governing specific fields, or in order to benefit from a decision granting repayment or remission of import duty.
3. The customs authorities may, where an economic need exists and customs supervision will not be adversely affected, authorise the storage of Union goods in a storage facility for [...] customs warehousing. Those goods shall not be regarded as being under the customs [...] warehousing procedure.

[...]

Article 200

[...]

Article 201

Duration of a storage procedure

1. There shall be no limit to the length of time goods may remain under a storage procedure.
2. **[...] In exceptional circumstances** the customs authorities may set a time limit by which a **customs warehousing** procedure must be discharged in particular where the type and nature of the goods may, in the case of long-term storage, pose a threat to human, animal or plant health or to the environment.

Article 202

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall adopt implementing acts in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4) specifying the cases where Union goods are placed under the customs warehousing or free zone procedure as referred to in Article 199(2). [...]

Article 203

[...]

Article 204

[...]

SECTION 3

CUSTOMS WAREHOUSING

Article 205

Storage in customs warehouses

1. Under the customs warehousing procedure non-Union goods may be stored in premises or any other location authorised for that procedure by the customs authorities and under customs supervision (customs warehouses).
2. Customs warehouses may be available for use by any person for the customs warehousing of goods (public customs warehouse), or for the storage of goods by the holder of an authorisation for customs warehousing (private customs warehouse).
3. Goods placed under the customs warehousing procedure may be temporarily removed from the customs warehouse. Such removal shall, except in case of *force majeure*, be authorised in advance by the customs authorities.

Article 206

Processing

1. The customs authorities may, where an economic need exists and customs supervision is not adversely affected, authorise the processing of goods under the inward processing or end-use procedure to take place in a customs warehouse, subject to the conditions provided for by those procedures.
2. The goods referred to in paragraph 1 shall not be regarded as being under the customs warehousing procedure.

Article 206a

Responsibilities of the holder of the authorisation or procedure

- 1. The holder of the authorisation and the holder of the procedure shall be responsible for the following:**
 - (a) ensuring that goods under the customs warehousing procedures are not removed from customs supervision;**
 - (b) fulfilling the obligations arising from the storage of goods covered by the customs warehousing procedure;**
 - (c) complying with the particular conditions specified in the authorisation for the operation of a customs warehouse.**

- 2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, where the authorisation concerns a public customs warehouse, it may provide that the responsibilities referred to in points (a) or (b) of paragraph 1 devolve exclusively upon the holder of the procedure.**

- 3. The holder of the procedure shall be responsible for fulfilling the obligations arising from the placing of the goods under the customs warehousing procedure.**

SECTION 4

FREE ZONES

Article 207

Designation of free zones

1. Member States may designate parts of the customs territory of the Union as free zones.

For each free zone the Member State shall determine the area covered and define the entry and exit points.

2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission information on their free zones which are in operation.

3. Free zones shall be enclosed.

The perimeter and the entry and exit points of the area of free zones shall be subject to customs supervision.

4. Persons, goods and means of transport entering or leaving free zones may be subject to customs controls.

Article 208

Buildings and activities in free zones

1. The construction of any building in a free zone shall require the prior approval of the customs authorities.
2. Subject to customs legislation, any industrial, commercial or service activity shall be permitted in a free zone. The carrying on of such activities shall be subject to notification, in advance, to the customs authorities.
3. The customs authorities may impose prohibitions or restrictions on the activities referred to in paragraph 2, having regard to the nature of the goods in question, or the requirements of customs supervision, or security or safety requirements.
4. The customs authorities may prohibit persons who do not provide the necessary assurance of compliance with the customs provisions from carrying on an activity in a free zone.

Article 209

Presentation of goods and their placement under the procedure

1. Goods brought into a free zone shall be presented to customs and undergo the prescribed customs formalities in the following cases:
 - (a) where they are brought into the free zone directly from outside the customs territory of the Union ;
 - (b) where they have been placed under a customs procedure which is ended or discharged when they are placed under the free zone procedure;
 - (c) where they are placed under the free zone procedure in order to benefit from a decision granting repayment or remission of import duty ;
 - (d) where legislation other than customs legislation provides for such formalities.

2. Goods brought into a free zone in circumstances other than those covered by paragraph 1 shall not be presented to customs.

3. Without prejudice to Article 210, goods brought into a free zone are deemed to be placed under the free zone procedure:
 - (a) at the moment of their entry into a free zone, unless they have already been placed under another customs procedure;
 - (b) at the moment when a transit procedure is ended, unless they are immediately placed under a subsequent customs procedure.

Article 210

Union goods in free zones

1. Union goods may be entered, stored, moved, used, processed or consumed in a free zone. In such cases the goods shall not be regarded as being under the free zone procedure.

2. Upon application by the person concerned, the customs authorities shall establish the customs status as Union goods of the following goods:

- (a) Union goods which enter a free zone;
- (b) Union goods which have undergone processing operations within a free zone;
- (c) goods released for free circulation within a free zone.

Article 211

Non-Union goods in free zones

1 Non-Union goods may, while they remain in a free zone, be released for free circulation or be placed under the inward processing, temporary admission or end-use procedure, under the conditions laid down for those procedures.

In such cases the goods shall not be regarded as being under the free zone procedure.

2. Without prejudice to the provisions applicable to supplies or to victualling storage, where the procedure concerned so provides, paragraph 1 shall not preclude the use or consumption of goods of which the release for free circulation or temporary admission would not entail application of import duty or measures laid down under the common agricultural or commercial policies.

In the case of such use or consumption, no customs declaration for the release for free circulation or temporary admission procedure shall be required.

Such declaration shall, however, be required if such goods are subject to a tariff quota or ceiling.

Article 212

Bringing goods out of a free zone

Without prejudice to legislation in fields other than customs, goods in a free zone may be exported or re-exported from the customs territory of the Union, or brought into another part of the customs

territory of the Union.

Articles 120 to 126 shall apply to goods brought into other parts of the customs territory of the Union .

Article 213
Customs status

Where goods are brought out of a free zone into another part of the customs territory of the Union or placed under a customs procedure, they shall be regarded as non-Union goods unless their customs status as Union goods has been proven.

However, for the purposes of applying export duty and export licences or export control measures laid down under the common agricultural or commercial policies, such goods shall be regarded as Union goods, unless it is established that they do not have the customs status of Union goods.

CHAPTER 4

Specific use

SECTION 1

TEMPORARY ADMISSION

Article 214

Scope

1. Under the temporary admission procedure non-Union goods intended for re-export may be subject to specific use in the customs territory of the Union, with total or partial relief from import duty , and without being subject to any of the following:
 - (a) other charges as provided for under other relevant provisions in force;

- (b) commercial policy measures, insofar as they do not prohibit the entry or exit of goods into or from the customs territory of the Union.

2. The temporary admission procedure shall be used provided that the following conditions are met:
- (a) the goods are not intended to undergo any change, except normal depreciation due to the use made of them;
 - (b) it is possible to ensure that the goods placed under the procedure can be identified, except where, in view of the nature of the goods or of the intended use, the absence of identification measures is not liable to give rise to any abuse of the procedure or, in the case referred to in Article 191, where compliance with the conditions laid down in respect of equivalent goods can be verified;
 - (c) the holder of the procedure is established outside the customs territory of the Union, except where otherwise provided;
 - (d) the requirements for total or partial duty relief laid down in the customs legislation are met.

[...]

Article 215

Time-limit during which goods may remain under the temporary admission procedure

1. The customs authorities shall determine the time-limit within which goods placed under the temporary admission procedure must be re-exported or placed under a subsequent customs procedure. Such time-limit shall be long enough for the objective of authorised use to be achieved.
2. Except where otherwise provided, the maximum time-limit during which goods may remain under the temporary admission procedure for the same purpose and under the responsibility of the same authorisation holder shall be 24 months, even where the procedure was discharged by placing the goods under another special procedure and subsequently placing them under the temporary admission procedure again.

3. Where, in exceptional circumstances, the authorised use cannot be achieved within the time-limit referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, the customs authorities may grant an extension, of reasonable duration of that time-limit, upon justified application by the holder of the authorisation.
4. **The overall period during which goods may remain under the temporary admission procedure shall not exceed ten years, except in case of unforeseeable event.**

Article 216

Amount of import duty in case of temporary admission with partial relief from import duty

1. The amount of import duty in respect of goods placed under the temporary admission procedure with partial relief from import duty shall be set at 3 % of the amount of import duty which would have been payable on those goods had they been released for free circulation on the date on which they were placed under the temporary admission procedure.

That amount shall be payable for every month or fraction of a month during which the goods have been placed under the temporary admission procedure with partial relief from import duty.

2. The amount of import duty shall not exceed that which would have been payable if the goods in question had been released for free circulation on the date on which they were placed under the temporary admission procedure.

Article 217

Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 243, specifying:

- (a) the specific use referred to in Article 214(1);
- (b) the requirements referred to in Article 214(2)(d).

[...]

Article 217a

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall adopt implementing acts in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4) specifying the time-limits referred to in Article 215(2).

SECTION 2

END-USE

Article 218

End-use procedure

1. Under the end-use procedure, goods may be released for free circulation under a duty exemption or at a reduced rate of duty on account of their specific use [...].

1a. Where the goods are at a production stage which would allow economically the prescribed end-use only, the customs authorities may establish in the authorisation the conditions under which the goods shall be deemed to have been used for the purposes laid down for applying the duty exemption or reduced rate of duty.

1b. Where goods are suitable for repeated use and the customs authorities consider it appropriate in order to avoid abuse, customs supervision shall continue for a period not exceeding two years after the date of their first use for the purposes laid down for applying the duty exemption or reduced rate of duty.

2. Customs supervision under the end-use procedure shall end in the following cases:
 - (a) where the goods have been used for the purposes laid down for the application of the duty exemption or reduced rate of duty;

- (b) where the goods have been placed under the export procedure and taken out of the customs territory of the Union, destroyed or abandoned to the State;
- (c) where the goods have been used for purposes other than those laid down for the application of the duty exemption or reduced duty rate and the applicable import duty has been paid.
3. Where a rate of yield is required, Article 220 shall apply to the end-use procedure.
4. Waste and scrap which result from the working or processing of goods according to the prescribed end-use and losses due to natural wastage shall be considered as goods assigned to the prescribed end-use.
5. Waste and scrap resulting from destruction of goods placed under the end-use procedure shall be deemed to be placed under the [...] **customs warehousing** procedure.

Article 219

[...]

CHAPTER 5

Processing

SECTION 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 220

Rate of yield

Except where a rate of yield has been specified in Union legislation governing specific fields, the customs authorities shall set either the rate of yield or average rate of yield of the processing operation or where appropriate, the method of determining such rate.

The rate of yield or average rate of yield shall be determined on the basis of the actual circumstances in which processing operations are, or are to be, carried out. That rate may be adjusted, where appropriate, in accordance with [...] Article 29.

SECTION 2

INWARD PROCESSING

Article 221

Scope

1. Without prejudice to Article 191, under the inward processing procedure non-Union goods may be used in the customs territory of the Union in one or more processing operations without such goods being subject to any of the following:
 - (a) import duty ;
 - (b) other charges as provided for under other relevant provisions in force;
 - (c) commercial policy measures, insofar as they do not prohibit the entry or exit of goods into or from the customs territory of the Union.

2. The inward processing procedure may be used in cases other than repair and destruction only where, without prejudice to the use of production accessories, the goods placed under the procedure can be identified in the processed products.

In the case referred to in Article 191, the procedure may be used where compliance with the conditions laid down in respect of equivalent goods can be verified.

3. In addition to paragraphs 1 and 2, the inward ~~processing~~ procedure may also be used for the following goods:
 - (a) goods intended to undergo operations to ensure their compliance with technical requirements for their release for free circulation;
 - (b) goods which have to undergo usual forms of handling in accordance with Article 189.

Article 222

Time-limit for discharge

1. The customs authorities shall specify the time-limit within which the inward ~~processing~~ procedure is to be discharged, in accordance with Article 185.

That time-limit shall run from the date on which the non-Union goods are placed under the procedure and shall take account of the time required to carry out the processing operations and to discharge the procedure.

2. The customs authorities may grant an extension, of reasonable duration, of the time-limit specified pursuant to paragraph 1, upon justified application by the holder of the authorisation.

The authorisation may specify that a time-limit which commences in the course of a calendar month, quarter or semester shall end on the last day of a subsequent calendar month, quarter or semester respectively.

3. **In the case of prior exportation in accordance with Article 191(2)(c) the authorisation shall specify the period within which the non-Union goods shall be declared for the inward processing procedure, taking account of the time required for procurement and transport to the customs territory of the Union.**

The period referred to in the first subparagraph shall be set in months and shall not exceed six months. It shall run from the date of acceptance of the export declaration relating to the processed products obtained from the corresponding equivalent goods.

4. At the request of the holder of the authorisation, the period of six months referred to in paragraph (3) may be extended even after its expiry, provided that the total period does not exceed twelve months.

Article 223

Temporary re-export for further processing

Upon application, the customs authorities may authorise that some or all of the goods placed under the inward processing procedure, or the processed products, are temporarily re-exported for the purpose of further processing outside the customs territory of the Union, in accordance with the conditions laid down for the outward processing procedure.

Article 223a

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall adopt implementing acts in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4) specifying the time-limit referred to in Article 222(3).

SECTION 3

OUTWARD PROCESSING

Article 224

Scope

1. Under the outward processing procedure Union goods may be temporarily exported from the customs territory of the Union in order to undergo processing operations. The processed products resulting from those goods may be released for free circulation with total or partial

relief from import duty upon application by the holder of the authorisation or any other person established in the customs territory of the Union provided that that person has obtained the consent of the holder of the authorisation and the conditions of the authorisation are fulfilled.

2. Outward processing shall not be allowed for the following Union goods:
 - (a) goods the export of which gives rise to repayment or remission of import duty ;
 - (b) goods which, prior to exportation, were released for free circulation under a duty exemption or at a reduced rate of duty by virtue of their end-use, for as long as the purposes of such end-use have not been fulfilled, unless those goods have to undergo repair operations;
 - (c) goods the export of which gives rise to the granting of export refunds;
 - (d) goods in respect of which a financial advantage other than refunds referred to in point (c) is granted under the common agricultural policy by virtue of the export of those goods.
3. The customs authorities shall specify the time-limit within which goods temporarily exported must be reimported into the customs territory of the Union in the form of processed products, and released for free circulation, in order to be able to benefit from total or partial relief from import duty. They may grant an extension, of reasonable duration, of that time-limit, upon justified application by the holder of the authorisation.

Article 225

Goods repaired free of charge

1. Where it is established to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that goods have been repaired free of charge, either because of a contractual or statutory obligation arising from a guarantee or because of a manufacturing or material defect, they shall be granted total relief from import duty.
2. Paragraph 1 shall not apply where account was taken of the manufacturing or material defect at the time when the goods in question were first released for free circulation.

Article 226

Standard exchange system

1. Under the standard exchange system an imported product (replacement product)e, may, in accordance with paragraphs 2 to 5, replace a processed product.
2. The customs authorities shall, upon application authorise the standard exchange system to be used where the processing operation involves the repair of defective Union goods other than those subject to measures laid down under the common agricultural policy or to the specific arrangements applicable to certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products.
3. Replacement products shall have the same eight-digit Combined Nomenclature code, the same commercial quality and the same technical characteristics as the defective goods had the latter undergone repair.
4. Where the defective goods have been used before export, the replacement products must also have been used.

The customs authorities shall, however, waive the requirement set out in the first subparagraph if the replacement product has been supplied free of charge, either because of a contractual or statutory obligation arising from a guarantee or because of a material or manufacturing defect.

5. The provisions which would be applicable to the processed products shall apply to the replacement products.

Article 227

Prior importation of replacement products

1. The customs authorities shall, under the conditions they lay down, upon application by the person concerned, authorise replacement products to be imported before the defective goods are exported.

In the event of such prior importation of a replacement product, a guarantee shall be provided covering the amount of the import duty that would be payable should the defective goods not be exported in accordance with paragraph 2.

2. The defective goods shall be exported within a period of two months from the date of acceptance by the customs authorities of the declaration for the release for free circulation of the replacement products.
3. Where, in exceptional circumstances, the defective goods cannot be exported within the period referred to in paragraph 2, the customs authorities may grant an extension, of a reasonable duration, of that period, upon justified application by the holder of the authorisation.

TITLE VIII
GOODS TAKEN OUT OF THE CUSTOMS TERRITORY OF THE UNION

CHAPTER 1
FORMALITIES PRIOR TO THE EXIT OF GOODS

Article 228
Pre-departure declaration

- 1. Goods to be taken out of the customs territory of the Union shall be covered by a pre-departure declaration to be lodged at the competent customs office within a specific time limit before the goods are taken out of the customs territory of the Union.**

- 2. The obligation referred to in paragraph 1 shall be waived:**
 - (a) for means of transport and the goods carried thereon only passing through the territorial waters or the airspace of the customs territory of the Union without a stop within that territory;
 - (b) in other cases, where duly justified by the type of goods or traffic or required by international agreements.

[...]

3. The pre-departure declaration shall take the form of one of the following:
 - (a) **a customs declaration**, where the goods **to be taken** out of the customs territory of the Union are placed under a customs procedure for which such declaration is required;
 - (b) a re-export **declaration**, in accordance with Article 235;
 - (c) an exit summary declaration in accordance with Article 236. [...]

4. The pre-departure declaration shall contain the particulars necessary **for risk analysis for safety and security purposes.**

Article 229

Risk analysis

The customs office to which the pre-departure declaration referred to in Article 228 is lodged shall ensure that, within a specific time-limit, risk analysis is carried out, primarily for safety and security purposes, on the basis of that declaration and take the necessary measures based on the results of that risk analysis.

Article 230

Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 243, specifying the cases where the obligation to lodge a pre-departure declaration is waived in accordance with Article 228(2)(b). [...]

Article 230a

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall specify by means of implementing acts:

- (a) the time-limit, referred to in Article 228(1), within which the pre-departure declaration is to be lodged before the goods are taken out of the customs territory of the Union;**
(b) the time-limit, referred to in Article 229 within which risk analysis is to be carried out.

Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4).

CHAPTER 2

FORMALITIES ON EXIT OF GOODS

Article 231

Customs supervision and formalities on exit

1. Goods to be **taken out** of the customs territory of the Union shall be subject to customs supervision and may be subject to customs controls. Where appropriate, the customs authorities may determine the route to be used, and the time-limit to be respected when goods are to **be taken** out of the customs territory of the Union.

- 2. Goods to be taken out of the Union shall be presented to customs on exit by one of the following persons:**
 - (a) the person who takes the goods out of the customs territory of the Union;**
 - (b) the person in whose name or on whose behalf the person who takes the goods out of the customs territory of the Union acts;**
 - (c) the person who assumes responsibility for the carriage of the goods prior to their exit from the customs territory of the Union.**

- 3. Goods to be taken out of the Union shall be subject, as appropriate, to the following:**
 - (a) the repayment or remission of import duty;
 - (b) the payment of export refunds;
 - (c) the collection of export duty;
 - (d) the formalities required under provisions in force with regard to other charges;
 - (e) the application of prohibitions and restrictions justified on grounds of, inter alia, public morality, public policy or public security, the protection of the health and life of humans, animals or plants, the protection of the environment, the protection of national treasures possessing artistic, historic or archaeological value and the protection of industrial or commercial property, including controls against drug precursors, goods infringing certain

intellectual property rights and cash, as well as the implementation of fishery conservation and management measures and of commercial policy measures.

- 4 Release for exit shall be granted by the customs authorities on condition that the goods in question will be **taken out** of the customs territory of the Union in the same condition as when:

(a) the customs or re-export declaration was accepted; or

(b) the exit summary declaration was lodged.

Article 232

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall specify by means of implementing acts the customs formalities and controls regarding exit referred to in Article 231. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4).

CHAPTER 3

Export and re-export

Article 233

Export of Union goods

1. Union goods **to be taken out** of the customs territory of the Union shall be placed under the export procedure.

2. Paragraph 1 shall not apply to the following Union goods:
- (a) goods placed under the outward processing procedure;
 - (b) goods taken out of the customs territory of the Union after having been placed under the end-use procedure;**
 - (c) goods delivered, VAT or excise duty exempted, as aircraft or ship supplies, regardless of the destination of the aircraft or ship, for which a proof of such supply is required.**
 - (d) goods placed under the internal transit procedure;
 - (e) goods moved temporarily out of the customs territory of the Union in accordance with Article 132.
- 3. A declaration shall be lodged in accordance with Articles 134 to 165 for the export of the goods referred to in paragraphs 2(a), (b) and (c).**

Article 234

[...]

Article 235

Re-export of non-Union goods

1. Non-Union goods **to be taken** out of the customs territory of the Union shall be subject to a re-export declaration to be lodged at the competent customs office [...].
2. Articles 134 to 165 shall apply to the re-export **declaration**.

3. Paragraph 1 shall not apply to the following goods:
 - (a) goods placed under the external transit procedure which only pass through the customs territory of the Union;
 - (b) goods trans-shipped within, or directly re-exported from, a free zone;
 - (c) goods in temporary storage which are directly re-exported from a temporary storage facility.

CHAPTER 4

Exit summary declaration

Article 236

Lodging an exit summary declaration

1. Where goods are to be taken out of the customs territory of the Union and a customs declaration or a re-export **declaration** is not **lodged as pre-departure declaration**, an exit summary declaration shall be lodged **at the customs office of exit**.
- 2. The exit summary declaration shall be lodged by one of the following persons:**
 - (a) the person who takes the goods, or who assumes responsibility for the carriage of the goods, out of the customs territory of the Union;**
 - (b) the exporter or consignor or other person in whose name or on whose behalf the persons referred to in point (a) acts;**
 - (c) any person who is able to present the goods in question or have them presented at the customs office of exit.**
- 3. Customs authorities may accept that** commercial, port or transport information **systems** may be used **to lodge** an exit summary declaration, provided that **they contain the** necessary particulars for such declaration **and these particulars are available** within a specific time-limit, before the goods are **taken** out of the customs territory of the Union.

4. Customs authorities may accept, instead of the lodging of the exit summary declaration, the lodging of a notification and access to the particulars of an exit summary declaration in the economic operator's computer system.

Article 237

Amendment and [...] invalidation of the exit summary declaration

1. The declarant may, upon application, be authorised to amend one or more particulars of the exit summary declaration after it has been lodged.

No amendment shall be possible after any of the following:

(a) the customs authorities have informed the person who lodged the exit summary declaration that they intend to examine the goods;

(b) the customs authorities have established that one or more particulars of the exit summary declaration are inaccurate or incomplete;

(c) the customs authorities have already granted the release of the goods for exit.

2. Where the goods for which an exit summary declaration has been lodged are not taken out of the customs territory of the Union, the customs authorities shall invalidate that declaration:

(a) upon application by the declarant; or

(b) within a specific time-limit after the declaration has been lodged.

Article 238

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall specify by means of implementing acts:

(a) the customs formalities and controls regarding the exit summary declaration referred to in Article 236;

- (b) the conditions for amending exit summary declarations, as referred to in Article the first sub-paragraph of Article 237(1);**
- (c) the time-limit, referred to in Article 237(2)(b), within which an exit summary declaration shall be invalidated.**

Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4).

CHAPTER 5

Re-export advice

Article 239

Lodging a re-export advice

- 1. Where non-Union goods referred to in Article 235(3)(b) and (c) are taken out of the customs territory of the Union and the obligation to lodge an exit summary declaration for those goods is waived, a re-export advice shall be lodged**
- 2. The re-export advice shall be lodged at the customs office of exit of the goods by the person responsible for the presentation of goods on exit in accordance with Article 231(2).**
- 3. The re-export advice shall contain the particulars necessary to discharge the free zone procedure or end the temporary storage.**
- 4. Customs authorities may accept that commercial, port or transport information systems may be used to lodge a re-export advice, provided that they contain the necessary particulars for such advice and those particulars are available before the goods are taken out of the customs territory of the Union.**
- 5. Customs authorities may accept, instead of the lodging of the re-export advice, the lodging of a notification and access to the particulars of a re-export advice in the economic operator's computer system**

Article 240

Amendment [...] and invalidation of the re-export advice

1. The declarant may, upon application, be authorised to amend one or more particulars of the re-export advice after it has been lodged.

No amendment shall be possible after any of the following:

- (a) the customs authorities have informed the person who lodged the re-export advice that they intend to examine the goods;
- (b) the customs authorities have established that one or more particulars of the re-export advice are inaccurate or incomplete;
- (c) the customs authorities have already granted the release of the goods for exit.

2. Where the goods for which a re-export advice has been lodged are not taken out of the customs territory of the Union, the customs authorities shall invalidate that advice:

- (a) upon application by the declarant; or
- (b) within a specific time-limit after the advice has been lodged.

Article 241

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall specify by means of implementing acts:

- (a) the customs formalities and controls regarding the re-export advice referred to in Article 239;
- (b) the conditions for amending the re-export advice, as referred to in the first subparagraph of Article 240(1);
- (c) the time-limit, referred to in Article 240(2)(b), within which a re-export advice shall be invalidated.

Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4).

CHAPTER 6

Relief from export duty

Article 242

Relief from export duty for Union goods temporarily exported

Without prejudice to Article 224 Union goods which are temporarily exported from the customs territory of the Union shall benefit from export duty relief, conditional upon their re-importation.

TITLE IX
DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS,
DELEGATION OF POWER, COMMITTEE PROCEDURE
AND FINAL PROVISIONS

CHAPTER 1
Development of electronic systems

Article 242a

Transitional measures

Means of exchange and storage of data and of accompanying documents, other than the electronic data-processing techniques referred to in Article 6(1), may be used on a transitional basis, until 31 December 2020 at the latest, where the electronic systems which are necessary for the application of the provisions of the Code are not yet operational.

Article 242b

Work programme

In order to support the development of the electronic systems referred to in Article 242a and govern the setting up of transitional periods, the Commission shall, within 6 months of the entry into force of this Regulation, draw up a work programme relating to the development and deployment of the electronic systems referred to in Article 15(1).

That work programme must be updated regularly.

Article 242c

Delegation of power

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 243 specifying the rules on the exchange and storage of data in the situation referred to in Article 242a.

Article 242d

Conferral of implementing powers

The Commission shall adopt the work programme referred to in Article 242b by means of implementing acts. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 244(4).

Where the committee delivers no opinion, the Commission shall not adopt the implementing acts referred to in paragraph 1 and the third subparagraph of Article 5(4) of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.

CHAPTER 2

Delegation of power and Committee procedure

Article 243

Exercise of the delegation of power

1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.
2. The delegation of power referred to in Articles 2, 7, 10, [...], 20, 23, 25, 31, 33, [...], **46a**, 55, 57, 64, 76, 87, 94, 102, [...], 113, 118, 129, 133, 136, [...], 142, 145, 151, 155, 157, [...], [...], [...], 177, [...], 182, [...], [...], 190, 192, 195, 198, [...], 217, [...], 230, [...], [...], [...], [...], **242c** shall be conferred on the Commission for **a period of five years** from the date of entry into force of this Regulation. **The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the**

delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five year period.
The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration,
unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than
three months before the end of each period.

3. The delegations of power referred to in paragraph 2 may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision of revocation shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.
4. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.
5. A delegated act adopted pursuant to the Articles listed in paragraph 2 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or the Council within a period of 2 months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by 2 months at the initiative of the European Parliament or the Council.

Article 244

Committee procedure

1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Customs Code Committee. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.
2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.

3. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 8 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 in conjunction with Article 4 thereof shall apply.
4. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.
5. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 8 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 in conjunction with Article 5 thereof shall apply.
6. Where the opinion of the committee is to be obtained by written procedure and reference is made to this paragraph, that procedure shall be terminated without result only when, within the time-limit for delivery of the opinion, the chair of the committee so decides.

CHAPTER 3

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 245

Repeal

1. Regulation (EC) No 450/2008 is repealed.
2. Regulation (EEC) No 3925/91, Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 and Regulation (EC) No 1207/2001 are repealed from the date referred to in Article 247(2).
3. References to the repealed Regulations shall be construed as references to this Regulation and shall be read in accordance with the correlation tables set out in the Annex.

Article 246
Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Article 247
Application

1. Articles 2, 7, 8, 10, 16, 17, 20, 23, 25, 26, 31, 33, 34, 43, 44, 46, 51, 55, 57, 58, 60, 64, 76, 87, 88, 94, 95, 102, 109, 110, 113, 118, 129, 133, 136, 137, 139, 142, 145, 151, 153, 155, 157, 163, 166, 171, 173, 177, 179, 182, 184, 186, 190, 192, 195, 198, 202, 217, 219, 230, 232, 234, 238, 241 and 245 shall apply from [*date of entry into force of the recast Regulation, as resulting from Article 246*].

2. Articles other than those referred to in paragraph 1 shall apply on the first day of the first month after **30** months following the date referred to in that paragraph .

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 20.2.2012

For the European Parliament

For the Council

The President

The President