



For Customs and Global Trade Professionals and Trade Associations that need to receive comprehensive [Trade Intelligence](#) in the field of

Customs & Global Trade

Edition 16 for Week 17/2023

Period Covered: 24 -30 April 2023

Published: 2 May 2023

Topic Coverage	Customs processes & procedures (including AEO) Trade Agreements Biosecurity & Veterinary Border Controls (including news or changes relating to seafood trade or Regulation) Indirect Taxes (Customs Duty, Excise, Import VAT) Export Controls, Sanctions Green Customs and Global Trade
Audience	Importers, Exporters, Transport Companies, Retailers, Manufacturers, Food & Feed Producers, Tech, Pharma, Life-Science Companies, Trade Associations, Chambers of Commerce, Institutes, Research Association, Government Officials, Agencies, Customs Brokers, Shippers, Agents, Customs & Tax Advisors, Lawyers
Country Coverage	European Union + selected Member States United Kingdom (with an additional focus on Northern Ireland) United States of America
Required Knowledge Level	This is not a marketing newsletter. Good working knowledge of customs and global trade matters with some practical experience (“L2”) is required to understand & appreciate the updates delivered in this document.
International Institution Coverage	WCO WTO UN (Sanctions, CITES) Other as appropriate

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Customs & Trade Window Webinar and UK SPS Control Details (Certificates & Risk Categories)

My fellow Customs & Global Trade Professionals,

You may have heard about customs' single-window projects in the EU or UK. Time we talked about it.

The **UN** and others are organising a free-to-attend webinar on May 10 2023, to allow us to learn more about the fundamentals of these single-window advances. I am pleased to offer a business view from Europe during the webinar. Please join. It is free to participate, and you can register here if you or your members wish to participate.

<https://www.unescap.org/events/2023/unescap-unece-icc-wco-adb-webinar-advancing-single-window-development-latest-trends-and#>

The **UK** has published the **new Risk Categories for SPS** goods to enact biosecurity and veterinary border controls. Also, new straightforward certificates have been issued. **Download our 13+ page guide.**

Last week, the EU adopted a significant climate and environmental protection package that will change all our lives – business and private. From CBAM to Emission Trading, we break it down in this edition.

Have you heard about the **U.S. candidate for WCO Secretary General, Mr Ian Saunders**? Please read his interview and learn about his motives and ideas for WCO reform in this edition. Plus, **ACE modernisation efforts** move more ahead with the reform timetable publication.

Many businesses still wonder **about the difference between a standard and international, a Proforma and a customs invoice.** We have a report for you on this crucial business topic.

Tomorrow, I am honoured to be speaking at a conference on **Freeports** and the great opportunities that may await UK businesses and ports. Have you explored **the benefits of UK Freeports**? I'll provide a report for next week.

Have a great week



Arne Mielken, Customs Manager Ltd.

Content

Top Featured Highlights of this Edition	8
Highlight 1: 13 Page Briefing on New UK Biosecurity and Veterinary Border Controls: Risk Categories & Streamlined EHCs	8
Highlight 2: Standard, Commercial, Pro-Forma & Customs Invoice: Guide to Issuing the Correct Invoice for Global Trade Success	9
United Nations	10
Invitation to attend: UNESCAP-UNECE-ICC-WCO-ADB Webinar on Advancing Single Window Development: latest trends and implications.....	10
UK Customs & Global Trade Updates	12
Biosecurity & Veterinary Border Controls.....	12
What is the TOM? 5 Explainer Our Explainer Videos on Our YouTube Channel	12
Frequently Asked Questions on TOM – Answers provided by DEFRA (April 2023)	12
TOM Risk categorisation for the imports of animals, animal products, plants, and plant products of EU & EFTA origin	13
Streamlined GB model export health certificates (EHCs) for animals and animal products	13
Overview of New GB Health Certificates	14
Important Dates for the Dairy: Government Engagement on SPS TOM.....	14
Industry Voices on TOM	15
GB Meat Industry Views on SPS TOM	15
UK Tariff Quota Updates.....	15
Imports of Garlic from China.....	15
New UK Customs and Tax Measures	15
Plastic Tax, Parcel Exports & Customs Compliance Consultations	15
Summary: What is the consultation on the customs treatment of post and parcel exports?	15
UK CDS Update	16
CDS Changes	16
UK Customs Update.....	17
Advance Valuation Ruling	17
UK Classification Update	17
Four-wheeled vehicle classification for tariff purposes.....	17

UK Sanctions Update	17
Russia import sanctions.....	17
Financial sanctions, Iran (human rights)	17
Russia sanctions: Guidance	18
Financial sanctions, ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida organisations.....	18
UK Intellectual Property Update	18
Guidance on how to protect your intellectual property rights has been updated.....	18
UK ADD & CVD.....	18
TRA reports initial findings on Turkish ironing boards.....	18
Customs & Global Trade Updates of the European Union	19
EU Climate Change	19
'Fit for 55': Council passes vital climate legislation to meet 2030 goals.....	19
1) EU ETS	19
2) Shipping emissions.....	19
3) Buildings, roads, and more	19
4) Aviation emissions	19
5) Carbon Border Adjustment.....	20
More Detail	22
Customs Updates	23
UCC reform publication postponed.....	23
UCC IT Programme Progress by EU-27 published	23
Free Trade Agreements Updates.....	23
EPA EU-ESA – Changes to Proof of Origin	23
Biosecurity & Veterinary Border Controls (SPS) Updates.....	24
New African Swine Fever Measures.....	24
Animal Welfare Rules changed	24
EU Trade Policy	25
EU takes action on non-compliance by the US in WTO ripe olives dispute	25
European Parliament amends EU Law on Trade in Goods associated with Forest Degradation further.....	25
EU Classification	26
EU Court Ruling on GIT 2(a): Individual Items or “Components of”?	26
EU Sanctions.....	27
Various EU Sanctions change	27

United States	28
U.S @ WCO.....	28
U.S. Candidate for WCO Secretary General presents himself.....	28
Read the Interview.....	28
Forces Labor.....	29
“It Works” – U.S. Enforcement Case.....	29
U.S. ACE Updates.....	30
ACE Modernisation: Latest Developments.....	30
U.S. Customs Update.....	31
Customs Bulletin Weekly.....	31
U.S. Free Trade Agreements Update.....	31
Zoom in on renewed US-Japan FTA: What’s in it?.....	32
U.S. Free Trade Agreement Updates.....	33
US-Kenya FTA.....	33
U.S. C-TPAT Update (AEO).....	33
Mutual Recognition with Guatemala and Columbia.....	33
U.S. Export Controls Updates.....	34
Export Controls for Another Emerging Technology.....	34
Code of Conduct for the Export Controls and Human Rights Initiative.....	34
U.S Sanctions Updates.....	35
Sanction effectiveness and regulatory culture: UK company pays \$508 million fines.....	35
Press Release.....	35
Technical Corrections in the Iranian Transactions and Sanctions Regulations and Western Balkans Stabilization Regulations.....	36
U.S. Classification Decisions.....	36
Woman's top as a cotton blouse: Classification changes.....	36
Upholstery textiles Classification Decisions.....	36
WTO	38
What next on trade facilitation to make trade more inclusive? Trade thoughts by Anabel González, WTO Deputy Director-General.....	38

Your Supportive Documents	39
UK Border Target Operating Model.....	39
UK Border Target Operating Model 60+ Explainer PowerPoint Presentation (April 2023).....	39
YouTube: UK Border Target Operating Model (TOM): Essentials for Exporters, Importers & Customs Gurus To Know	39
YouTube: UK Border Target Operating Model (TOM): Zoom in on New SPS Controls - What Food Importers Need To Do.....	39
YouTube: UK Border Target Operating Model (TOM): Safety & Security Declarations: Carriers & Agents Watch Out!	39
YouTube: UK Border Target Operating Model (TOM): UK Single Trade Window.....	39
YouTube: UK Border Target Operating Model (TOM):The Most Effective Border in the World	39
Customs Compliance	39
E-Book: 'Due diligence when making customs declarations.'	39
NCTS & Transit.....	39
NCTS 5 Briefing: What is it, what changes, and what should you do?.....	39
Customs Authorities Helplines & Points of Contact.....	39
HMRC Helplines, Points of Contact	39
UK Border Force customs offices list.....	39
ADD	39
List of EU ADD measures notified to WTO (of April 2023).....	39
Trade Agreements.....	39
Overview of EU FTA negotiations and other trade negotiations as of 12 April 2023	39
CTPPT - What has been agreed for the UK - Briefing for Customs and Trade Professionals and UK Importers and Exporters	40
CPTPP – Our Briefing: Rules of Origin and origin procedures explained.....	40
CPTPP – Our Briefing: Rules of Origin and origin procedures for Textiles and Apparel goods	40
CPTPP - Veterinary and SPS matters	40
CPTPP - Legal Text.....	40
CPTPP - Download the Product specific Rules of Origin and other provisions	40
CPTPP - Certificate of Origin TEMPLATE EXAMPLE	40
CPTPP - Read the manual for obtaining preferential tariff treatment when exporting and importing goods.....	40
Northern Ireland (Windsor Framework).....	40
UK Analysis on EU law on sanitary and phytosanitary goods relating to the Windsor Framework (April 2023).....	40
Our Explainer Guide for Northern Ireland (incl. Windsor Framework) – March 2023	40

Customs Manager’s Webinar on Windsor Framework - SLIDES (March 2023)	40
House of Commons Study on the Windsor Framework (March 2023)	40
Sector Explainers for the Windsor Framework (March 2023)	40
Excise Duty	40
UK Alcohol Reform Proposals – Action Your Business Can Take Now (27.03.2023)	40
Report on UK Alcohol Reform Proposals - by UK Gov (March 2023).....	40
Customs Declarations	40
Global Trade.....	41
Standard, Commercial, Pro-Forma & Customs Invoice: Guide to Issuing the Correct Invoice for Global Trade Success (Edition 17-2023 – April).....	41
Transit.....	41
Biosecurity & Veterinary Controls (SPS).....	42
13-Page Briefing on New UK Biosecurity and Veterinary Border Controls: Risk Categories & Streamlined EHCs	42
Trainings & Events	42
25 April 2023 – Weekly Virtual Online Free Networking Event	42
CITES - Trade in Endangered Species & Products.....	42
08 May, 13:00 – 17:00 BST.....	42
Prohibitions, Restrictions & Licences (includes Export Controls & Sanctions).....	42
25-26 May 2023 - European Customs Practitioners' Conference, Vilnius, Lithuania	42

Top Featured Highlights of this Edition

Highlight 1: 13 Page Briefing on New UK Biosecurity and Veterinary Border Controls: Risk Categories & Streamlined EHCs

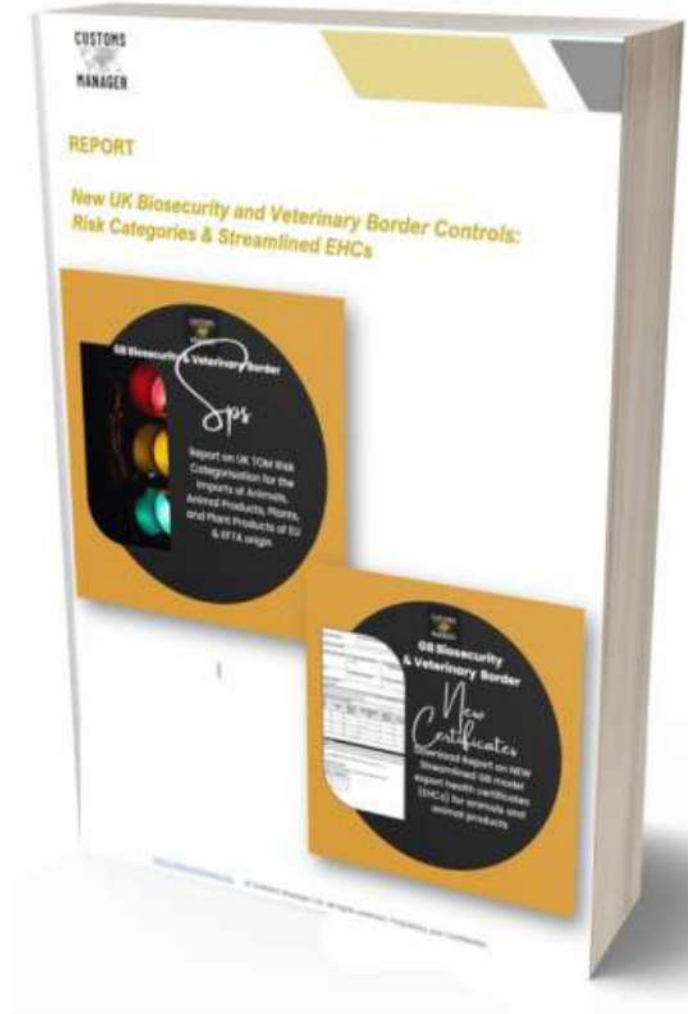
The Briefing answers these questions:

- What are the new TOM Risk categorisation for the imports of animals, animal products, plants, and plant products of EU & EFTA origin
- Which products are placed in low, medium and risk categories?
- What must I do if your consignment is placed in one of the categories?
- What to do if you have no Health Certificate?
- What to do if my product is placed in one of the categories?

Plus:

- Download the new Export Health Certificates
- Access Frequently Asked Questions on TOM – By DEFRA (April 2023)
- The Industry View of the TOM by Katie Dorothy from IMPA

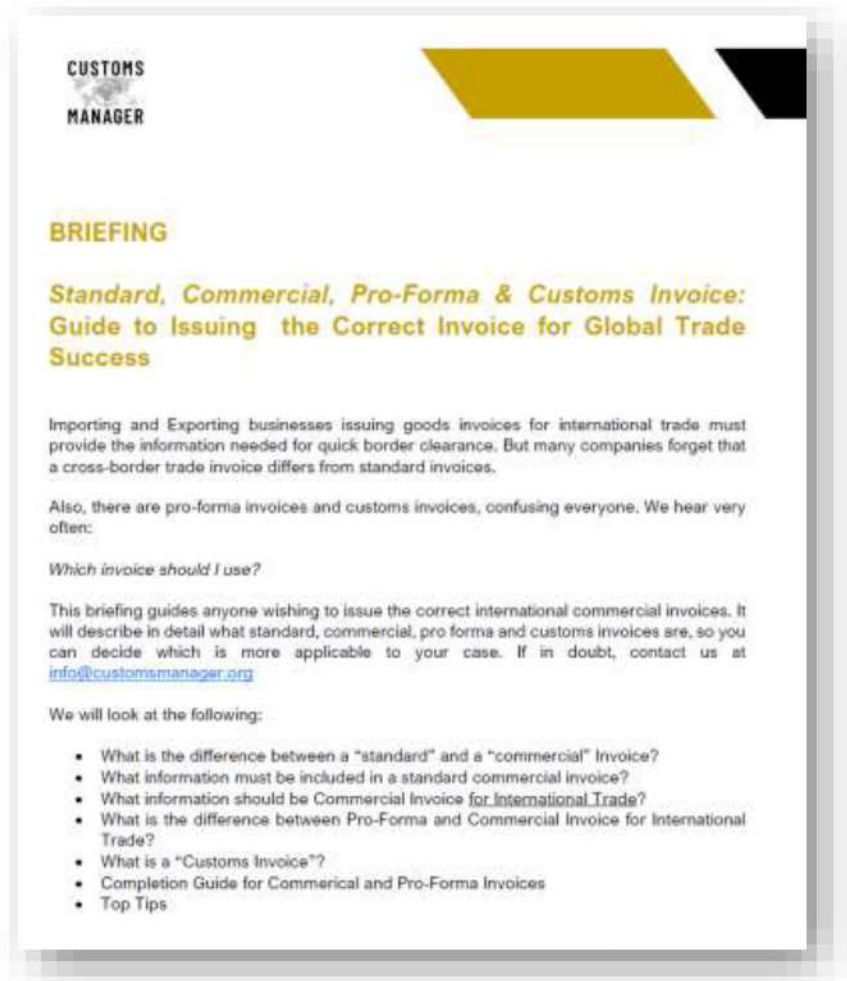
[Download Briefing](#)



Highlight 2: Standard, Commercial, Pro-Forma & Customs Invoice: Guide to Issuing the Correct Invoice for Global Trade Success

In This Guide:

- What is a „standard“ Commercial Invoice?
- What is in a „standard“ Commercial Invoice?
- What is an „international“ Commercial Invoice?
- Top Three Benefits of Insisting on an international commercial invoice
- Elements of an International Commercial Invoice
- What are pro-forma invoices used for?
- What is the difference between a proforma invoice and a commercial invoice for international trade?
- Is a Pro-Forma Invoice a legally binding document?
- What is a “Customs Invoice”?
- Which type of invoice should I use?
- Completion Guide For International Commercial and Pro-Forma Invoices
- Top Tips for Global Trade Importing and Exporting Success



[Download Report](#)

United Nations

Invitation to attend: UNESCAP-UNECE-ICC-WCO-ADB Webinar on Advancing Single Window Development: latest trends and implications

UNESCAP-UNECE-ICC-WCO-ADB Webinar on Advancing Single Window Development: latest trends and implications

10 May 2023, 15:30 - 17:00 Indochina Time / Bangkok | Open meeting

Virtual, Bangkok, Thailand

ADD TO CALENDAR | DOWNLOAD ICS | REGISTER

UNESCAP-UNECE-ICC-WCO-ADB
WEBINAR ON ADVANCING SINGLE WINDOW DEVELOPMENT: LATEST TRENDS AND IMPLICATIONS
Webinar Series: Accelerating Cross-border Paperless Trade Facilitation

10 MAY 2023 15:30-17:00 GMT+7 Bangkok time

Two recent developments on Single Window may have substantial impacts on the trading environment of ports and the EU. The first is the adoption of amendments to the Facilitation (FAL) Convention to make the single window for data exchange a mandatory requirement in ports worldwide. The second is the establishment of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs, which entered into EU law in December 2022 after nearly a decade of pilot projects and almost four years of preparations and negotiations.

Join our webinar to explore what these developments mean for you.

REGISTRATION

ESCAP | UNECE | ICC | WCO | ADB

You may have heard about two recent developments that will significantly influence the trade climate of ports and the EU in the constantly changing single-window expansion scenario.

1. International Maritime Organization's (IMO) Facilitation Committee approves modifications to the Facilitation (FAL) Convention. Due to this game-changing decision, the single window for data interchange will become a necessity at ports all across the globe, accelerating the pace of digitalisation in shipping. The modifications are scheduled to go into effect on January 1, 2024.
2. Closer to our work, the second development is the creation of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs, which took effect in December 2022 after over ten years of pilot programs and nearly four years of planning and negotiations. This regulation's legislative structure, intended to significantly enhance information exchange and digital collaboration among customs administrations and governmental bodies, would facilitate trade inside the EU. In addition, this effort would enable business people to pass through some customs formalities with previously unheard-of simplicity by expediting the enforcement of non-

customs requirements at the EU border in vital sectors, including agriculture, food, environmental protection, health, and safety.

About the webinar

The UN and others are organising a free-to-attend webinar on May 10 2023, to allow us to learn more about the fundamentals of these single-window advances. While shedding light on these innovations' industry-transforming potential and extensive effects on trade, they will also examine success stories and lessons learned. I am pleased to offer a business view from Europe during the webinar. Please join.

Speakers include:

- Mr Yann Duval, Chief of Trade Policy and Facilitation Section, Trade, Investment, and Innovation Division (TIID), United Nations ESCAP
- Ms Elisabetta Gentile, Senior Economist, Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- Ms Maria Rosaria Ceccarelli, Chief, Trade Facilitation Section, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)
- Mr Zahouani Saadaoui, Head of Sector Digital Customs, the Directorate-General for Taxation and Customs Union (DG TAXUD), European Commission
- Ms Valerie Picard, Head of Trade & Deputy Director, Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation, International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)
- Mr Brendan O'Hearn, Deputy Director of Procedures and Facilitation, World Customs Organization (WCO)
- Mr Tengfei Wang, Economic Affairs Officer, Trade Policy and Facilitation Section, United Nations ESCAP
- Mr Jeppe Skovbakke Juhl, Manager, Maritime Safety & Security, BIMCO
- Mr Arne Mielken, General Manager of Customs Manager Ltd.

It is free to participate, and you can register here if you or your members wish to participate.

<https://www.unescap.org/events/2023/unescap-unece-icc-wco-ADB-webinar-advancing-single-window-development-latest-trends-and#>

UK Customs & Global Trade Updates

Biosecurity & Veterinary Border Controls

What is the TOM? 5 Explainer Our Explainer Videos on Our YouTube Channel

The draft Border Target Operating Model (TOM) sets the timeline for a new border control regime to import SPS goods from all third countries into Great Britain (GB). This will also introduce security customs regulations on products from the EU (and the rest of the World) later this year.

Did you watch the five explainer videos?

- (a) YouTube: [UK Border Target Operating Model \(TOM\): Essentials for Exporters, Importers & Customs Gurus To Know](#)
- (b) YouTube: [UK Border Target Operating Model \(TOM\): Zoom in on New SPS Controls - What Food Importers Need To Do](#)
- (c) YouTube: [UK Border Target Operating Model \(TOM\): Safety & Security Declarations: Carriers & Agents Watch Out!](#)
- (d) YouTube: [UK Border Target Operating Model \(TOM\): UK Single Trade Window](#)
- (e) YouTube: [UK Border Target Operating Model \(TOM\): The Most Effective Border in the World](#)



The [60+ slides of all five presentations](#) can be downloaded [RIGHT HERE](#) in full.

To find our YouTube Channel, Google “You Tube” + “Customs Manager Ltd.”

Frequently Asked Questions on TOM – Answers provided by DEFRA (April 2023)

- Simplified EHCs are due out at the end of April. Will these have been piloted/checked with users, and NFGs issued after consultation with RCVS/BVA/FBO users?
- For plants and produce - Is low risk the current 'unregulated'? And medium risk 'regulated and notifiable'?
- The TOM stated that STW would be in place by 2025; other reports state 2027. Which is it, please?
- Does the first deadline for some imports from the EU include imports from Norway as an EFSA country?
- IPAFFS pre-notification is required on all categories low, medium, and high. And with the previous deadlines, all costs were associated/linked to IPAFFS, for example, IPAFFS notification payment. So PHA invoiced the price based on that premise. Given that low-risk government requires health certificates and no checks, does this mean there will be no charges, or will the costs continue as they were?

[Download Briefing](#)

[Download Official Answers Here](#)

TOM Risk categorisation for the imports of animals, animal products, plants, and plant products of EU & EFTA origin

- Defra released the first Border Target Operating Model (TOM) *risk categorisation for the imports of animals, animal products, plants, and plant products from the EU and EFTA* (except plants and plant products from Norway and Iceland)
- The main categories of **high, medium, and low risk** are described in the drafted TOM, and this classification details how the new Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) regime will be implemented.
- Starting on October 31, 2023, there will be restrictions on the import of certain products into the UK.



[Download Briefing](#)

[Please see the TOM Risk Categories for Plants and Plant Products here.](#)

[Please see the TOM Risk Categories for Animals and Animal Products here.](#)

[Target Operating Model \(TOM\) risk categories for animal and animal product imports from the EU to Great Britain](#)

[Get SPS Training](#)

Streamlined GB model export health certificates (EHCs) for animals and animal products

- The UK has published new GB model certificates for importing animal and animal products into GB.
- But there are new GB EHCs only for
 - Products of Animal Origin (POAO)
 - Several Animal By-Products (ABP) have been published on gov. uk
- Exporters of animals and animal products to Great Britain (England, Scotland, and Wales), the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man must provide a health certificate, which competent authorities must issue in EU and non-EU nations.



[Download Briefing](#)

[Access New GB Certificates](#)

[Get SPS Training](#)

Overview of New GB Health Certificates

DEFRA has replaced 19 EU certificates ending in E with new certificates that all countries can use. EU countries must use the new certificates below from 31 October 2023.

[Download Briefing](#)

[Access New GB Certificates](#)

[Get SPS Training](#)

Important Dates for the Diary: Government Engagement on SPS TOM

Look ahead:

- 2 May – **Animal by-products overview** of what the draft Border TOM and the SPS controls mean for importers of Animal by-products.
- 3 May - **Fishery products, aquaculture and aquatics** - overview of the draft Border TOM and what the SPS controls mean for fish, fishery products and seafood importers.
- 3 May - **Fresh Produce industry (fruit, vegetables etc..)** - This session will give an overview of the draft Border TOM and what the SPS controls mean for importers of fruit and vegetables.
- 4 May - **Live Animals and Germinals sector** - This session will give an overview of what the draft Border TOM and the SPS controls mean for importers of live animals, including live aquatic animals and germinal products
- 4 May - **Composite products** - This session will give an overview of what the draft Border TOM and the SPS controls mean for importers of Composite Products - products which contain both of the following: processed products of animal origin (POAO) for human consumption AND plant products as a main ingredient (not just added for flavouring or processing) This session will give an overview of what the draft Border TOM and the SPS controls mean for importers of meat and poultry products
- 4 May - **Meat and Poultry** - This session will give an overview of what the draft Border TOM and the SPS controls mean for importers of meat and poultry products
- 4 May - **Plants and Ornamental sector** - This session will give an overview of what the draft Border TOM and the SPS controls mean for importers of plants, including plants for planting, flowers, cut flowers and ornamentals
- 10 May - **Trusted Trader workshop** - animal focused - This session will give an overview of the trusted trader schemes
- EU SPS Sessions: Engagement with France (03/05), Spain (11/05), Italy (09/05), Ireland (TBC), Poland (12/05), The EU, and Non-EU. Engagement with Germany, Belgium, The Netherlands and Denmark has now occurred.

[Cabinet Office Engagement Activities can be found here](#)

Industry Voices on TOM

GB Meat Industry Views on SPS TOM

During a recent DEFRA engagement, Katie Doherty [CEO] of IMTA, presented her member's views. We summarise her main points raised on the TOM:

[Download Briefing](#)

UK Tariff Quota Updates

Imports of Garlic from China

This notice explains how the rules are applied to this quota and how to apply for a licence.

[Details](#)

New UK Customs and Tax Measures

Plastic Tax, Parcel Exports & Customs Compliance Consultations

The UK published a package of further tax administration and maintenance measures. From a Customs Perspective:

- **Plastic Packaging Tax:** The government will talk about using a [mass balance method](#) to figure out how much-recovered plastic is in plastics that have been chemically recycled. Later this year, the review will start.
- **Customs Valuation and Non-UK Firms:** Announcement of a consultation relating to Diverted Profits Tax, Transfer Pricing, and Permanent Establishments.
- **Customs Compliance** [Publication of a consultation on tackling promoters of tax avoidance](#)
- [Publication of a consultation on Customs Treatment of Post and Parcel Exports](#)

[Access the full details of all publications and announcements](#)

Summary: What is the consultation on the customs treatment of post and parcel exports?

The UK has published a consultation on the customs treatment for post and parcel exports. We summarise what the UK hopes to achieve with this initiative.

- In a nutshell, this consultation asks who uses the Export MoU and ETOEs and why.
- Each facilitation will be examined to improve the UK's mail and package export system.

Why ask this?

- HMRC wants to improve the customs treatment of low-value post and parcel exports to make them easier for operators and level the playing field so postal and parcel operators can export low-value items.

- HMRC is balancing this ambition with vetting all exported items properly.
- This protects export destinations and fulfils international obligations.

Who should respond?

- This survey initially seeks to identify which businesses employ these two export facilitations.

What is asked?

- First, the survey asks why your firm needs the Export MoU or ETOEs and how you use them.
- The survey then tests new UK mail and package export methods.
- Chapter 4 covers the Export MoU and HMRC service improvements.
- Chapter 5 has questions for UK ETOE workers. These questions examine novel ways to simplify UK customs for ETOEs. In addition, they discuss how HMRC can better protect export destinations. This will make it easier for enterprises to sell to global markets and level the playing field.

Why is it important to answer?

- These answers will help HMRC create practical and understandable policies and laws for sending low-value packages abroad.
- The Transshipment MoU, a subset of the Export MoU that allows authorised operators to move items that meet specific criteria through the UK, is also covered in this section.

UK CDS Update

CDS Changes

- Change Appendix 1: DE 1/10: Requested and Previous Procedure Codes have been updated to include complete instructions for procedure code 3153 to clarify that a D series Additional Procedure Code is mandatory and should correspond to the code used to enter the goods to Temporary Admission.
- The CDS Export guide has been changed to the complete instructions for data elements when making a written export declaration to the Customs Declaration Service (CDS). Information in Group 2 for DEs 2/1 and 2/2, Group 3 for DE 3/39, Group 5 for DE 5/23 and Group 6 for DEs 2/1 and 2/2 has been updated. In addition, the ECONR AI Code has been removed from DE 2/2 in Group 2.
- Data Element 2/3, Appendix 5A has changed. Document codes 1ATR, 1AOR and 1AVR have been added to Appendix 5A National Document Codes. However, the corresponding codes for DE 3/39 are not yet operational and will not be published until they are functional on the Customs Declaration Service (CDS) (delivery date not currently known). In the meantime, the Advanced Tariff/Origin/Valuation Ruling reference needs to be declared against the appropriate code in DE 2/3.

UK Customs Update

Advance Valuation Ruling

The Advance Valuation Ruling tells you legally what the right way is to figure out how much your goods are worth so you can fill out an import declaration. The goal is to set up a clear and official way for exporters and importers to ask the customs authorities in advance for firm decisions about how goods will be treated when they come into or leave the country. For the person who owns the ruling, the main benefit is the formal guarantee that the customs officials will handle the actions covered by the decision following the decision when the goods are imported or exported. The main benefit for customs officials is that they can decide how to handle certain activities beforehand. This helps with risk management and ensures that UK customs methods are standard and legal.

[Access Advanced Valuation Ruling Website](#)
[Read our Blog Entry](#)

UK Classification Update

Four-wheeled vehicle classification for tariff purposes

What is the customs classification for vehicles with an electric motor, a hydraulic lifting mechanism, and a telescopic jib?

[Download the answer and explanation](#)

UK Sanctions Update

Russia import sanctions

Guidance has been amended to reflect the implementation of new import sanctions measures relating to certain iron and steel products and certain revenue-generating goods.

[Access Guidance](#)

Financial sanctions, Iran (human rights)

Iran is currently subject to UK financial sanctions. This document contains a current list of designated persons relating to human rights violations. HM Treasury Notice, Iran (Human Rights), 24/04/2023 added.

[Access Latest Changes](#)

Russia sanctions: Guidance

Guidance on Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019. Guidance updated to reflect the provisions in Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) (Amendment) Regulations 2023.

[Access Latest Changes](#)

Financial sanctions, ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida organisations

Certain persons and entities associated with the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida organisations are subject to UK economic sanctions. HM Treasury Notice, 27/04/2023, ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida added

[Access Latest Changes](#)

UK Intellectual Property Update

Guidance on how to protect your intellectual property rights has been updated

This guidance offers protection against infringements of intellectual property rights on imports into and exports out of the UK.

[Access New Guidance](#)

UK ADD & CVD

TRA reports initial findings on Turkish ironing boards

The Trade Remedies Authority (TRA) has today (26 April 2023) published the initial results of its investigation into imports of ironing boards from Turkey.

[Access Details](#)

Customs & Global Trade Updates of the European Union

The European Union operates a Customs Union. Therefore, laws, Guidance etc., are published at the European level. Importers and Exporters, therefore, need to be aware of changes at the European level and assess the impact on their business carefully. But, of course, we monitor changes, so you don't have to.

EU Climate Change

'Fit for 55': Council passes vital climate legislation to meet 2030 goals

- The Council adopted five laws allowing the EU to cut greenhouse gas emissions in the main economic sectors while supporting the most vulnerable citizens, micro-enterprises, and sectors exposed to carbon leakage in the climate transition.
- The legislation is part of the 'Fit for 55' package, which aligns EU policies with its promise to cut net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels and to attain climate neutrality by 2050.

1) EU ETS

The EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) is a **cap-and-trade carbon market for energy-intensive industries, electricity generation, and aviation**. The revised standards raise EU ETS sector emissions reductions by 62% compared to 2005 levels by 2030.

2) Shipping emissions

The EU ETS will now cover shipping emissions. Shipping businesses will surrender 40% of certified emissions permits in 2024, 70% in 2025, and 100% in 2026. Most large vessels will be included in the EU ETS from the start. However, offshore vessels will first be included in the 'MRV' regulation on the monitoring, reporting, and verifying of CO2 emissions from maritime transport and then in the EU ETS. From 2024, the "MRV" rule will encompass methane and N2O emissions.

3) Buildings, roads, and more

A new emissions trading system has been created to decarbonise buildings, road transport, and other sectors (primarily small industries). From 2027, gasoline distributors for buildings, roads, and other sectors will use the new system. However, if oil and gas prices are high when the new system starts, it will be delayed until 2028.

4) Aviation emissions

Aviation emission permits will be progressively phased out and auctioned from 2026. In addition, 20 million permits will be earmarked to encourage aeroplane operators to switch to renewable fuels until 2030. The EU ETS will apply to intra-European flights (including departures to the UK and Switzerland). In contrast, CORSIA will apply to extra-European flights to and from third countries participating in CORSIA from 2022 to 2027 ('clean cut'). A monitoring, reporting, and verification mechanism for non-CO2 aviation impacts will also be established. Based on that framework, the Commission will propose non-CO2 aviation impact mitigation by 1 January 2028.

5) Carbon Border Adjustment

Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism explained

Carbon border adjustment mechanism is expected to be a tool to counter carbon leakage – a situation when industries with high greenhouse gases emissions shift production outside of the EU to jurisdictions with lower climate policy standards than those of the EU. It will help to reduce emissions globally while providing level playing field for businesses.



The CBAM regulates carbon-intensive goods imports. Following international trade rules, CBAM aims to prevent the EU's greenhouse gas emissions reduction efforts from being offset by increased emissions outside its borders due to production relocation to countries with less ambitious climate change policies or increased imports of carbon-intensive products.

CBAM reporting obligations will last until 2025.

CBAM will be phased with the free allowances under the amended EU ETS for the sectors. Between 2026 and 2034, the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism will phase out free allowances for cement, aluminium, fertilisers, electric energy production, hydrogen, iron and steel, some precursors and a few downstream products.

CBAM encourages non-EU companies to import climate-friendly items into the EU. This will balance imports and urge the EU's global partners to join its climate efforts.



How will CBAM work?



What products will be covered?

In the first phase CBAM would cover sectors with high carbon emissions and high risk of carbon leakage:



The regulation will also cover certain precursors and downstream products (products that are above or below in the value chain of the products covered by CBAM)

Indirect emissions would also be included in the regulation in a well-circumscribed manner.

In the future the scope of CBAM is expected to extend to more sectors.

More Detail

- [Revision of the ETS Directive](#)
- [Statements on the revision of the ETS Directive](#)
- [Amendment of the MRV shipping Regulation](#)
- [Statements on the amendment of the MRV shipping Regulation](#)
- [Revision of the ETS Aviation Directive](#)
- [Statement on the revision of the ETS Aviation Directive](#)
- [Regulation establishing a Social Climate Fund](#)
- [Statements on the regulation establishing a Social Climate Fund](#)
- [Regulation establishing a Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism](#)
- [Statements on the adoption of CBAM](#)
- [Voting results and public session](#)
- ['Fit for 55': Council and Parliament reach provisional deal on EU emissions trading system and the Social Climate Fund \(press release, 18 December 2022\)](#)
- [EU climate action: provisional agreement reached on Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism \(CBAM\) \(press release, 13 December 2022\)](#)
- [ETS aviation: Council and Parliament strike a provisional deal to reduce flight emissions \(press release, 7 December 2022\)](#)
- [Fit for 55 packages \(background information\)](#)

Customs Updates

UCC reform publication postponed

We were getting word that the "very ambitious reform" of the EU's customs system, according to Economy Commissioner Paolo Gentiloni, has been postponed until 17th May 2023.

According to Gentiloni, *"The EU Customs Union is unprepared for challenges in the present and the future. It cannot keep up with global supply networks and geopolitical turbulence"*.

We are expecting three pillars of change under the reformed UCC:

1. A "more efficient customs union" would be the first step in centralising data and lowering business compliance costs.
2. A "more geopolitical customs union" is the second goal of the Commission, which is intended to aid local authorities in handling crises quickly.
3. Third, Gentiloni states customs should have "more agile", flexible and reliable policies.

As you may recall, the Customs Union will be "taken to the next level" in 2019, and Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission, promised to "[equip] it with a stronger framework that allows us to protect our citizens and our single market better."

Furthermore, a Commission-appointed expert panel made ten recommendations for reforms to the customs system after three more years, including improved data sharing, an EU-wide coordinating body, and an enhanced "Authorised Economic Operator" scheme for dependable merchants.

We also expect the announcement of a European Customs Agency to support meaningful cross-country coordination of customs programmes and assurance of timely implementation.

UCC IT Programme Progress by EU-27 published

A new combined file with the most up-to-date information from the Member States about how they plan to use IT to accomplish the UCC Work Programme has been released.

[Download latest IT deployment sheet for EU Member States](#)

Free Trade Agreements Updates

EPA EU-ESA – Changes to Proof of Origin

Even though Article 29 of Protocol No. 1 says that proof of origin isn't always needed, starting July 1, 2023, goods from Seychelles that are brought into the EU will get a special preferential tariff under the temporary Economic Partnership Agreement, but only if invoice statements are made out to by Seychelles exporters who are named in the EU's REX system, or by any seller if the total value of goods made in Seychelles does not exceed €6,000. From July 1, 2023, we will no longer accept EUR.1 moving certificates from Seychelles or invoice declarations made out by approved exporters.

[Access Details](#)

Biosecurity & Veterinary Border Controls (SPS) Updates

New African Swine Fever Measures

African swine fever is an infectious viral disease affecting kept and wild porcine animals. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594 lays down special disease control measures for a limited period by the Member States. In April 2023, an outbreak of African swine fever in a wild porcine animal in Latvia constitutes an increased level of risk, which should be reflected in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594. Additionally, certain zones in Poland should be listed as restricted zones due to the absence of African swine fever outbreaks for the past twelve months. The Polish competent authority has delisted certain zones in the Podkarpackie region in Poland due to the lack of African swine fever outbreaks. New restricted zones should be demarcated for Latvia and Poland, considering the epidemiological situation in the surrounding areas.

[Access The Changes in the Legal Text](#)

Animal Welfare Rules changed

The EU changed the law about how official checks are done to make sure that animal care rules are met when animals are transported by cattle boats. Regulation (EU) 2017/625 establishes the framework for official controls and other activities to verify compliance with Union agri-food chain legislation. The Commission has carried out audits on Member States' compliance systems to protect the welfare of animals during transport to third countries. The Commission found weaknesses in Member States' compliance systems concerning contingency plans in the event of emergencies. All Member States with maritime ports are to conduct port State control inspections of ships that call at their ports. The teams performing inspections on loading consignments of live animals should consist of official veterinarians and maritime experts with appropriate expertise in those mechanical and management systems. The competent authorities should have sufficient time to assess whether livestock vessels meet the conditions laid down in Article 20 of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 and Article 21(2), point (c) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625. They should also perform a physical inspection after loading the animals on the livestock vessel and take evidence using photographs or videos of non-compliances on board. Pictures or videos should be kept for the livestock vessel's approval certificate.

[Access The Changes in the Legal Text](#)

EU Trade Policy

EU takes action on non-compliance by the US in WTO ripe olives dispute

The EU has launched compliance proceedings against the United States given its failure to comply with the WTO ruling concerning the countervailing duties on imports of raw olives from Spain.

[Access Details](#)

European Parliament amends EU Law on Trade in Goods associated with Forest Degradation further

- In December 2022, the co-legislators reached a temporary political agreement on a Regulation dealing with deforestation-related goods and products.
- The new Regulation is expected to go into effect by the middle of 2023. Then, after 18 months, owners and sellers will have to follow it.
- It will ensure that the things EU people buy, use, and eat don't add to destroying forests in the EU or anywhere else.
- By the end of 2024, the EU market will only be open to goods that don't cause destruction and are legal in their place of origin.
- As a result, the Regulation doesn't ban any goods and is based on not favouring one type of product over another.
- This is because it applies to both local and foreign goods. Moreover, it was made to meet the EU's foreign obligations, such as its trade deals and the World Trade Organization's rules.
- The Regulation will make trading legal goods that don't hurt forests easier with the EU.
- It will be the same for goods made inside or outside the EU, and it won't matter if the third country has a trade deal with the EU.
- On April 19, 2023, the Parliament approved the Regulation plan with some modifications.

[Download their amendments](#)

EU Classification

EU Court Ruling on GIT 2(a): Individual Items or “Components of”?

- A European Company declared 39 communication receiver components for free circulation in an EU Member State
- Electronic assemblies, furnishings, modulators, mainboards, tuners, components, accessories, cast iron, and front panels were declared.
- The company was ordered to pay EUR 400.000 in customs taxes by the customs authorities
- The company appealed, and the Member State Court partly invalidated the payment notice.
- The company argues that GIR 1 needed to be applied to classify imported items according to their stated CN headings.
- The customs authority believes that the goods are part of receivers under a single CN code applying GIR 2(a).

So, should the imported goods be considered parts of receivers (that have been taken apart)?

The Court considered that these good in questions had the following characteristics:

1. They were meant to be assembled into a whole satellite receiver (once they were released for free circulation).
2. They were shipped in a single container.
3. The parts were declared for free circulation
 - on the same day
 - at the same customs office
 - by the same declarant.

The Court ruled that such goods

- Must be considered satellite receiver components receiver
- when presented unassembled or disassembled.
- And therefore fall under a single tariff heading.

Conditions

The Court ruled that this is the case as long as it can be shown by objective evidence that the components belong together as a unit and include all the parts of that receiver.

Different Customs Procedures

Furthermore, the Court rules that this applies where some goods are declared for release for free circulation while others are placed under the external Community transit procedure.

[Read the detailed ruling](#)
[History of the case](#)

EU Sanctions

Various EU Sanctions change

- Syria
- ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaeda
- Iran
- Myanmar/Burma

- I. [Access The Changes in the Legal Text](#)
- II. [Accss More Changes In the Legal Text](#)
- III. [Access More Changes In the Legal Text](#)

United States

U.S @ WCO

U.S. Candidate for WCO Secretary General presents himself

In January, Ian Saunders was the candidate of the US as World Customs Organisation secretary general in Brussels.

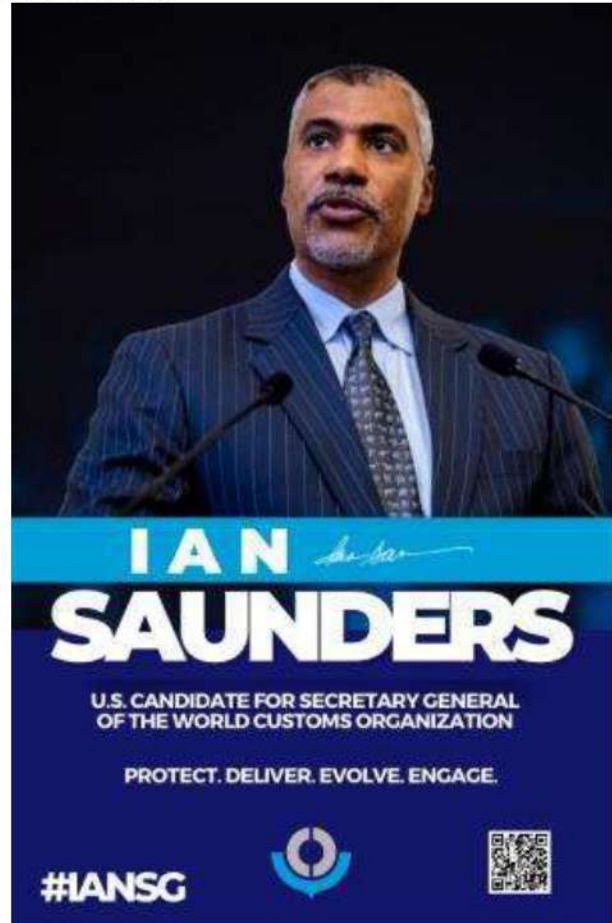
Saunders is the International Commerce Administration's Western Hemisphere deputy assistant secretary. He progressed through the federal government's Senior Executive Service as a student intern with the previous U.S. Customs Service, a CBP historical organisation. He held essential roles in U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the Federal Highway Administration. He oversaw foreign policy, capacity development, and international technology exchange programmes. Saunders led multiple American delegations to the WCO as CBP associate commissioner for international relations from 2018 to 2020. Chairman, too. At the Department of Commerce, he develops Western Hemisphere corporate cooperation ideas, policies, and programmes.

Only the WCO develops customs standards and tools globally. Its 185 international customs administration members are not UN-affiliated. As a result, the WCO and its members minimise trade costs, promote necessary cross-border mobility, and safeguard society from dangerous commodities.

The WCO secretary general oversees executive management and strategy. Candidates run every five years. The WCO's 185 global customs agency chiefs may vote in the June 24, 2023 election.

Deputy Assistant Secretary Saunders discussed WCO's intentions with Frontline magazine in April.

[Read the Interview](#)



Forces Labor

“It Works” – U.S. Enforcement Case

- CBP Modifies Withhold Release Order After Smart Glove's Successful Forced Labour Supply Chain Actions
- CBP's Enforcement Eliminates Forced Labour in Smart Glove's Supply Chain.
- CBP lifted import restrictions on Smart Glove's goods after they proved they no longer use forced labour. As a result, CBP will immediately allow Smart Glove imports that meet U.S. regulations.
- Over the past three years, CBP's forced labour enforcement efforts have improved living and working conditions for tens of thousands of workers and repaid over \$50 million in withheld wages and recruitment fees used to trap workers in debt bondage.
- Based on the information that reasonably indicated their production facilities used forced labour, CBP issued a Withhold Release Order (WRO) against disposable gloves produced in Malaysia by Smart Glove Corporation Sdn Bhd, GX Corporation, GX3 Specialty Plant, Sigma Glove Industries, and Platinum Glove Industries (collectively, "Smart Glove") in November 2021.
- After the WRO, Smart Glove eliminated forced labour from its supply chain. Smart Glove reimbursed recruitment costs, enhanced living conditions, and adopted worker-centred practices. CBP ended WRO forced labour. After April 26, 2023, U.S. ports of entry won't hold Smart Glove's synthetic gloves.
- The case indicates that CBP enforcement tactics eradicate forced labour from the supply chain and that CBP will collaborate with foreign businesses and international supply chain players to aid forced labourers globally.
- 19 U.S.C. Section 1307 prohibits the importation of “[a]ll goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labour or/and forced labour, or/and indentured labour, including forced or indentured child labour [.]” U.S. port personnel must hold forced labour imports for CBP. To avoid forfeiture, the importer must export or show admissibility under 19 CFR §12.43.
- CBP authorises WRO or Finding changes or revocations—case-specific evidence and timelines for modification or cancellation. However, CBP does not change a WRO or Finding unless it proves the items are no longer manufactured or mined using forced labour.

[Press Release](#)

U.S. ACE Updates

ACE Modernisation: Latest Developments

CBP has modified its Automated Commercial Environment feature deployment timetable.

Data reports and other ACE features may assist importers in improving compliance and duty savings.

ACE Portal

Reference tab improvements, edit capabilities for account data for all account kinds, user access management, blanket declarations, and facility and foreign-trade zone document upload/management are still anticipated by spring. In addition, statements, modification history, conveyance template uploads, and vessel agent—new account type—will be included in the last phase between March and June.

Freight bill

Implementing capabilities to release ocean cargo at the lowest shipment level and a new user interface for container goods station operators to examine information as released is currently on schedule for June 4.

Drawback

Entry type 47 drawback entries/claims will be liquidated on May 23. CBP has yet to announce a new signal that filers will utilise to indicate whether they are filing a substitute or direct identification claim for drawback provisions 56 and 70 under the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement.

Aluminium

CBP has delayed collecting five additional data pieces in ACE about where aluminium is smelted or cast from April 10 to May 10 in response to a 200 per cent increase in Section 232 duties on Russian aluminium imports. May 23 will see bulk processing improvements, while August will see entry summary user interface create/edit enhancements for non-ABI items.

Public statements

Form 1302A (cargo declaration – outbound with commercial forms) will be disabled in the Document Image System for outgoing boats on October 1 by CBP. Instead, paper or ACE Export Manifest are required for such forms.

SEACATS

ACS to ACE transition is still scheduled on May 6.

Truck manifests

ACE Truck Manifest will be enhanced in July to infer the class of admittance from travel papers returned by the primary inspection method for all crew members and passengers in the conveyance at the crossing.

In August, CBP will launch an improvement that develops and integrates new non-intrusive inspection capabilities, including artificial intelligence/machine learning models for ACE truck manifest modernisation.

UFLPA

CBP aims to automate UFLPA detention admissibility evaluations and exemption petitions on May 20. This will involve automating the completion and issue of CBP form 6051D and attachment 2B and a public portal where trade may post paperwork for CBP review. CBP can monitor, evaluate, and decide final dispositions.

Collections

Automating the budget clearing account procedure, reconciling open receivables, integrating port collections into ACE collections, and centralising the entry lifecycle are still anticipated. Oct. 14.

Currency exchange

Transparent, straightforward daily exchange rates for converting invoice amounts to U.S. dollars for entry summary and other reasons have been delayed till June 10.

Instant delivery

An upgrade that will enable filers to communicate ID requests on entries and fill ACE Cargo Release and Entry Summary data is scheduled for September.

Entry summary

Entry summary query improvements will combine data from collections and shift the query from legacy ACE to new ACE on Oct. 14.

HTS migration

An administrative user interface, HTS query, and data conversion are expected on May 16.

U.S. Customs Update

Customs Bulletin Weekly

Vol. 57, April 26, 2023, No.16

[Download](#)

U.S. Free Trade Agreements Update

Zoom in on renewed US-Japan FTA: What's in it?

- To strengthen their essential material supply chains for electric vehicle batteries, the US and Japan reached a Trade Agreement on March 28, 2023.¹
- As a result, the US will be one step closer to reducing its dependence on non-allies for electric car battery components. It complements the 2019 US-Japan Trade Agreement.
- This deal is set to tie with Japan and provides the US with essential mineral supply chains to implement the Inflation Reduction Act.
- The Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), which the Biden Administration approved in August, contains \$369 billion in green energy tax incentives, including new advanced manufacturing production tax credits for taxpayers that produce vital minerals and electric vehicle tax credits.
- The five "critical minerals" mentioned in the Trade Agreement are cobalt, graphite, lithium, manganese, and nickel-

Top 5 FTA Goals

1. Reiterate their commitments under the WTO not to obstruct or limit the imports or exports of vital minerals into one another's territories;
2. Keep exporting necessary minerals to the other nation without charging export taxes;
3. Reiterate their WTO commitment to managing the significant minerals in the other area on a national scale;
4. Discuss with others the necessary local measures to address non-market policies and practises of other countries that influence the trade in essential minerals and the global supply chain;
5. Have discussions with other countries on the best practices for foreign investment in their valuable natural resources and how such investments influence national security (for the US, this includes CFIUS reviews and government-to-government notifications of such assets); and

Standards

The Trade Agreement demands

- strict environmental safeguards for essential minerals
- willingness to respect and follow specific labour laws
- regulations for the extraction and processing of essential minerals.

Each country must evaluate its capacity for critical mineral extraction and processing every two years to decide if the Trade Agreement needs to be changed or terminated.

U.S. Free Trade Agreement Updates

US-Kenya FTA

- During a second round of negotiations held April 17–20, representatives discussed draught texts on various topics under the U.S.-Kenya Strategic Trade and Investment Partnership.
- The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative said that domestic regulation of the service industry, micro, small, and medium-sized businesses, and agriculture were among the subjects covered. However, according to Kenya's minister of commerce, Moses Kuria, "tremendous advancements" have been achieved in these sectors and digital trade, standards cooperation, labour, agriculture, and the empowerment of women and young people.
- The STIP was unveiled in July 2022 to boost investment, foster equitable and sustainable economic development, and strengthen African regional economic integration. The two parties have said they want to negotiate high-standard pledges on the above problems and sound regulatory practices, trade facilitation, and customs processes as part of this endeavour.
- The STIP superseded a bilateral free trade deal negotiated under the Trump administration. Even though USTR Katherine Tai expressed the hope that the STIP "can serve as a model for trade policy engagement in Africa," no additional information has been provided regarding which other African nations might be prepared to follow in Kenya's footsteps.
- According to USTR, the parties are preparing an "ambitious negotiating schedule in the coming months to continue making progress."

U.S. C-TPAT Update (AEO)

Mutual Recognition with Guatemala and Columbia

- Recently, U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the customs agencies of Guatemala and Colombia signed a mutual recognition agreement.
- According to CBP, the basic premise of mutual recognition is that the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism and the equivalent programme of the foreign customs administration have established a standard set of security requirements that enable one programme to recognise the validation findings of the other, benefiting both customs administrations and private-sector participants.
- For example, when a business joins CTPAT, it commits to collaborating with CBP to safeguard the supply chain, identify security gaps, and implement best practices and specific security measures. As a result, applications must contain action plans for coordinating security across supply chains and a broad range of security-related topics and security profiles.

U.S. Export Controls Updates

Export Controls for Another Emerging Technology

- There have been many worries that the anticipated export restrictions may substantially impact American technology's leadership in this sector since customers may choose to buy the technology in Europe instead, where it is legal.
- As a result, BIS has announced that it will collaborate with foreign parties to create international laws for emerging technologies.
- BIS must implement the appropriate safeguards to prohibit the export, reexport, or transfer (within the nation) of technology identified in line with Section 1758 of the Export Control Reform Act.
- This legislation has designated certain technologies, initially known as emerging and foundational ones.
- Exporting some technologies to nations subject to a U.S. embargo must, at the very least, need a licence. However, BIS is free to choose the extent of export restrictions.
- Automated peptide synthesis instruments are subject to export restrictions since they are regarded as developing and fundamental technology under Section 1758, according to a recommendation made by the BIS
- The protein is a three-dimensional macromolecule comprising a folded long chain of polypeptides.
- Peptide bonds join polymeric chains of amino acids to create peptides and polypeptides.
- According to BIS, most protein toxins included on the Commerce Control List under the entry ECCN 1C351 average 300 amino acids long and are longer than 100 amino acids.
- Therefore, according to BIS, there would be fewer restrictions on automated peptide synthesisers' export, reexport, or transfer (in-country).
- This increased the possibility that such technology might be used to generate controlled poisons for biological weapons swiftly.
- By May 22, comments on this plan must be received.

Code of Conduct for the Export Controls and Human Rights Initiative

The US recently announced a Code of Conduct for the Export Controls and Human Rights Initiative on March 30. Initiative participants must:

- Consider human rights when considering exports of dual-use items, software, or technology that might be used to perpetrate major human rights violations.
- Consult business, academia, and civil society experts on export control and human rights.
- Share rising human rights concerns and dangers related to commerce in products, services, and technology.
- Share best practices for setting export limitations on dual-use items and technology that might be abused, reexported, or transferred to commit significant human rights violations.

- Encourage their businesses to comply with national laws, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, or other complementary international treaties, and enable non-subscribing countries to do the same.
- The Code of Conduct also instructs endorsing nations on scheduling Code-related conferences, devising implementation strategies (such as a single point of contact and best practices for information exchange), and discovering relevant cooperation opportunities.

Albania, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Kosovo, Latvia, The Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Spain, and the UK support the Code of Conduct.

[Access Details](#)

[Access the Code](#)

U.S Sanctions Updates

Sanction effectiveness and regulatory culture: UK company pays \$508 million fines

- An England-based corporation agreed to pay over \$508 million to settle allegations of conspiring to do business with North Korea via a Singaporean third party.
- The organisation will also do frequent risk assessments, establish defined policies and procedures, create adequate internal controls, and use proper testing and auditing methods to encourage compliance.
- According to OFAC, the corporation conspired to sell cigarettes to North Korea and collect payments from American banks. In addition, to export financial services and shipping items to North Korea, the corporation pressured U.S. financial institutions to wire transfer the banned property interests of sanctioned North Korean banks.
- OFAC is imposing the \$508.6 million statutory maximum civil monetary penalty.
- OFAC cites the willful conspiracy, active concealment of the unlawful behaviour, disregard for information requests, and significant financial benefits to North Korea, which has been shown to use proceeds from cigarette trafficking to advance its weapons of mass destruction programmes.
- OFAC said the possible crimes are severe and not voluntary. Due to the company's recent lack of fines and cooperation with OFAC, mitigation was unnecessary.
- As this case shows, OFAC holds corporations accountable even if they create a fake wall between themselves and illicit activity. However, it also indicates that organisations are more likely to operate illegally if top management does not create a compliance culture and there are no regulations and practices.
- OFAC recommends that enterprises reassess their sanctions risk after legislation changes to prevent issues.
- Especially for global companies, completing a risk assessment in a way and at a frequency that adequately accounts for potential threats may assist in discovering and stopping potentially illegal behaviour early—or even before it starts.

[Press Release](#)

Please email us more information on American sanctions compliance for your organisation.

Technical Corrections in the Iranian Transactions and Sanctions Regulations and Western Balkans Stabilization Regulations

The Federal Register has posted a regulatory amendment from the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) for public inspection today. This amendment updates the Iranian Transactions and Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR part 560, and the Western Balkans Stabilization Regulations, 31 part CFR 588, to correct typographical errors, update cross-references, and publish a general license that had been omitted from a previous update.

[Details](#)

U.S. Classification Decisions

Woman's top as a cotton blouse: Classification changes

U.S. Customs and Border Protection is reclassifying a certain woman's top as a cotton blouse under HTSUS 6206.30.30 (15.4 per cent duty) rather than as a cotton garment under HTSUS 6211.42.1056 (8.1 per cent duty) on April 19, 2023, Customs Bulletin and Decisions.

- The garment in question has a right-over-left whole front opening with seven-button closures, a pointed collar, long sleeves with button cuffs, a single chest pocket, a curved hemmed bottom, and an interior pouch below the waist that is stitched along one edge to the interior seam of the top. It is made of 100% cotton woven fabric.
- According to CBP, the interior bag on this garment does not qualify as a pocket, which stipulates that heading 6206 cannot be used to classify clothing with pockets below the waist.
- In addition, CBP claims that although pockets are typically used to carry small items, in this instance, the pouch's design—which is flimsy, lacks any secure closure, and is attached to the garment by only a two-inch seam—and positioning—at the lower inner seam of the garment, which makes it challenging to access—make it useless.
- As a result, a consumer would not reasonably use it to hold or carry items.
- CBP observes that many respondents expressed worry that it is adopting a subjective "actual use" judgement in its decision but answered that this is not the case since it does not require the user to utilise a pocket to transport goods.
- However, CBP adds that, according to dictionary definitions, pockets must not only be able to carry objects but also be intended to do so.)

To reflect this change, rule HQ H326573 will annul the decision NY N324185.

This modification will apply to commodities brought into or removed from storage for consumption on or after June 18.

Upholstery textiles Classification Decisions

Three woven upholstery textiles were originally proposed to be reclassified as woven fabrics under HTSUS 5407.53.2060 (12 per cent duty), HTSUS 5407.73.2060 (8.5 per cent duty), or HTSUS

5515.12.0090 (12 per cent duty) rather than as fabrics coated with plastics under HTSUS 5903.90.25 (7.5 per cent duty).

The items in question are woven fabrics made entirely of either (1) polyester textured filament yarns of various colours, (2) polyester and polypropylene filament yarns, or (3) polyester yarns of various colours, of which 72% are staple fibres, and 28% are filament yarns. On the back of each of these textiles is an acrylic coating.

The Customs and Border Protection (CBP) had suggested reversing themselves and concluding that the acrylic coatings are not visible to the unaided eye.

WTO

What next on trade facilitation to make trade more inclusive? Trade thoughts by Anabel González, WTO Deputy Director-General

In her latest blog, Anabel González, WTO Deputy Director-General, writes that the WTO

- wants more people to take part in international trade, and
- can help states make trade easier and
- get the private sector to work together.



We have summarised her key arguments.

She says that exports can

- create new jobs,
- raise wages, and
- help people get better at what they do.

However, some things can get in the way, like

- poor customs and border management,
- old infrastructure, and
- inefficient shipping and logistics services.

The WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement is a system for

- speeding up the movement, release, and clearance of goods and
- getting help from donors to build capacity in developing countries.

As a result, the WTO is a tool to help trade lead to inclusion.

Increase your focus on making work easier to get more people involved. You can do this by offering technical help and improving people's skills.

To drive trade facilitation, it's essential to improve business practices and use new technologies.

As part of a bold global partnership to get global growth back on track, trade facilitation measures are necessary to make economies more stable, lower trade costs, and revive world trade.

[Access Blog](#) (Available in French and Spanish, too)

Your Supportive Documents

Download extra materials, factsheets, Q&As, PowerPoint presentations, Excel spreadsheets, reports, and notes to support your work. Click on the link to download the document

UK Border Target Operating Model

[UK Border Target Operating Model 60+ Explainer PowerPoint Presentation \(April 2023\)](#)

[YouTube: UK Border Target Operating Model \(TOM\): Essentials for Exporters, Importers & Customs Gurus To Know](#)

[YouTube: UK Border Target Operating Model \(TOM\): Zoom in on New SPS Controls - What Food Importers Need To Do](#)

[YouTube: UK Border Target Operating Model \(TOM\): Safety & Security Declarations: Carriers & Agents Watch Out!](#)

[YouTube: UK Border Target Operating Model \(TOM\): UK Single Trade Window](#)

[YouTube: UK Border Target Operating Model \(TOM\): The Most Effective Border in the World](#)

Customs Compliance

[E-Book: 'Due diligence when making customs declarations.'](#)

NCTS & Transit

[NCTS 5 Briefing: What is it, what changes, and what should you do?](#)

Customs Authorities Helplines & Points of Contact

[HMRC Helplines, Points of Contact](#)

[UK Border Force customs offices list](#)

[Download the document on the latest UK Government Helplines](#)

ADD

[List of EU ADD measures notified to WTO \(of April 2023\)](#)

Trade Agreements

[Overview of EU FTA negotiations and other trade negotiations as of 12 April 2023](#)

[CTPPT - What has been agreed for the UK - Briefing for Customs and Trade Professionals and UK Importers and Exporters](#)

[CPTPP – Our Briefing: Rules of Origin and origin procedures explained](#)

[CPTPP – Our Briefing: Rules of Origin and origin procedures for Textiles and Apparel goods](#)

[CPTPP - Veterinary and SPS matters](#)

[CPTPP - Legal Text](#)

[CPTPP - Download the Product specific Rules of Origin and other provisions](#)

[CPTPP - Certificate of Origin TEMPLATE EXAMPLE](#)

[CPTPP - Read the manual for obtaining preferential tariff treatment when exporting and importing goods](#)

Northern Ireland (Windsor Framework)

[EU publishes legally binding Joint Decision of EU-UK on Windsor Framework – Special Briefing \(April 2023\)](#)

[UK Analysis on EU law on sanitary and phytosanitary goods relating to the Windsor Framework \(April 2023\)](#)

[Our Explainer Guide for Northern Ireland \(incl. Windsor Framework\) – March 2023](#)

[Customs Manager’s Webinar on Windsor Framework - SLIDES \(March 2023\)](#)

[House of Commons Study on the Windsor Framework \(March 2023\)](#)

[Sector Explainers for the Windsor Framework \(March 2023\)](#)

Excise Duty

[UK Alcohol Reform Proposals – Action Your Business Can Take Now \(27.03.2023\)](#)

[Report on UK Alcohol Reform Proposals - by UK Gov \(March 2023\)](#)

Customs Declarations

[Report: 'Due diligence when making customs declarations'.](#)

Global Trade

[Standard, Commercial, Pro-Forma & Customs Invoice: Guide to Issuing the Correct Invoice for Global Trade Success](#) (Edition 17-2023 – April)

Transit

[Briefing on NCTS](#)

Biosecurity & Veterinary Controls (SPS)

[13-Page Briefing on New UK Biosecurity and Veterinary Border Controls: Risk Categories & Streamlined EHCs](#) (Edition 17-2023 – April)

Trainings & Events

For all bookings: www.customsmanager.org -> Events
All courses are virtual

25 April 2023 – Weekly Virtual Online Free Networking Event

Join us to connect with others and network, get your questions answered by peers and discuss new laws and regulations. Reserve a slot for free and get immediate dial-in details at www.customsmanager.org -> Events

CITES - Trade in Endangered Species & Products

08 May, 13:00 – 17:00 BST

This course develops the competencies professionals need to deal with all aspects of the CITES regulation, including identifying endangered species and licensable products, applying for permits, and designing an effective compliance system. (Course ID: E-FA 08)

Prohibitions, Restrictions & Licences (includes Export Controls & Sanctions)

11 May, 09:30 – 13:30 BST

This course develops the competencies that professionals need to identify and manage, prohibitions & restrictions (incl. export controls and sanctions) (Course ID: OC08+22)

Origin of Goods & FTA

12 May, 13:00 – 17:00 BST

This course develops the competencies that professionals need to carry out activities required to determine the economic nationality of goods. (Course ID: OC07)

Tariff and Customs Classification

15 May, 09:00 – 13:00 BST

This course develops the competencies professionals need to deal with all aspects of tariff and classification of goods, including HS code determination, application, validation, and usage of tariffs and online databases, GIRs and ATR (BTIs). (Course ID: OC03)

25-26 May 2023 - European Customs Practitioners' Conference, Vilnius, Lithuania

Law. Technologies. EU-UK TCA. Green cross-border trade. From the big picture to daily practice - for European importers, exporters and everyone involved in cross-border Trade. Let's meet in **Vilnius, Lithuania, on May 25-26, 2023!** Online attendance is also possible. Registration will start on January 20, 2023. The registration form and all the related information will be available on the LCPA

website. The conference, including all materials, will be held in English. Simultaneous translation into Lithuanian and Russian (the working language in Central Asia) will be provided on the first day of the conference. The second day will be held in English only.

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