



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

Customs & Global Trade Update

Edition 20 for Week 21/2023

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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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Union Customs Code Reform Webinar, EU Deforestation Law, Dual-Use Change and Focus on Green Customs

My fellow Customs & Global Trade Professionals,

I am reporting from beautiful Vilnius and Lithuania, where we had two great days at the European Customs Practitioners Conference. I am grateful to Lithuania's Customs Leader, Director Naujokėthe ([watch my interview with her](#)), for organising the conference and allowing us to speak. It was a pleasure to present on "Quo Vadis? Green Customs?". Thanks also to Mr Darius Žvironas, Director General of the Lithuanian Customs, for supporting the European Customs Practitioner Conference in Vilnius.

As a FULL subscriber, the presentation is available for download in this edition.

Last Tuesday, we held a successful webinar on the EU Customs Reform, and I invite you to watch the 50+ minutes video. You can also download the slides as a FULL subscriber.

I am very excited that we are launching a new training on green customs, called "Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability", explaining customs' role in protecting our planet and what this means for customs professionals. Book at www.customsmanager.org/events.

We have split the supportive documents for the FULL subscriber into separate documents. It is a collection of valuable guidance and support tools to assist you with gaining essential customs competencies and knowledge. It is a growing library, constantly updated. All are included in your FULL subscription.

Not a FULL subscriber yet? Get in touch to upgrade and enjoy clickable links and supportive documents for a low price everyone can afford.

This week, due to a small annual leave, we will not hold our weekly catch-up on Tuesday, but if you have any questions, please e-mail info@customsmanager.org



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Top Featured Highlights of this Edition

Highlight 1: Watch the 1 Hour Live Webinar on the EU Customs Reform

Last Tuesday, we held a webinar to discuss the EU Customs Reform Proposals.



Arne Mielken presented the new structure of the Union Customs Code, highlighted the fundamental changes, looked at the timeline and what happens next and offered some practical tips on what businesses can do to prepare.

The session also featured a live Q&A. Watch on-demand on YouTube here:

[Watch Arne's Webinar on EU Reform Proposals \(26.05.2023\)](#)

[Download the Slides of the EU Reform Proposals Webinar \(Edition 21-2023 – May 2023\)](#)

[About The EU Customs Union \(Facts and Figures\)](#)

For more documents, see "EU Customs Union Reform)

Highlight 2: Focus on Green Customs

Arne Mielken delivered a presentation on **GREEN CROSS-BORDER TRADE - WHAT SHOULD IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS THINK OF AND PREPARE FOR?** Arne asked, “*Quo vadis Green Customs*” at the Vilnius EU Customs Practitioners Conference. He discussed the impact of rules and regulations related to climate change and environmental sustainability when importing and exporting.



The climate change emergency is an existential threat to our planet, lives and prosperity. For decades, customs have been leading in implementing rules and regulations contributing to environmental sustainability. Now, many governments around the world, like the EU with its Green Deal, are implementing climate change mitigation and carbon emission reduction policies which impact importers and exporters and global supply chains

[Download Arne's Presentation on Green Customs \(Edition 20 -2023, May\)](#)

[Download Briefing on CBAM \(Edition 20 -2023, May\)](#)

[EU CBAM Factsheet \(Edition 20 -2023, May\)](#)

[EU CBAM Question & Answer \(Edition 20 -2023, May\)](#)

[Access Presentations delivered during the WCO Public Symposium on Greening the HS](#) (Edition 20, 2023 – May)

Highlight 3: New Course: Climate Change & Sustainability

We are proud to launch this new course. This course develops the competencies professionals need to deal with all aspects of Green Customs, identifying the rules and regulations that impact companies in climate change and environmental sustainability. (Course ID: E-FA 10)

With this course, Importers and exporters may be ready to ensure effectiveness and compliance with our specialised training modules and consulting services.

What we will cover in this course

- What is meant by Green Customs?
- How do Climate Change and the Environment impact importers and exporters?
- What are the significant policies affecting importers and exporters (examples as per audience geography, e.g. EU's Green Deal, U.S. Inflation Reduction Act etc.)
- What initiatives and actions are WTO and WCO taking?
- Overview of Multinational Environmental Agreements
- Green Customs in the Customs Tariff - Greening the HS?
- Restrictions and Prohibitions - licences for various environmental concerns
- Greening of trade documents
- The Role of the Environment and climate change in the trade agreement
- Origin - a role to play in climate change policies?
- Other initiatives, e.g. CBAM
- How you can calculate your global trade emissions
- Q&A
- Book here: <https://www.customsmanager.org/event-details/course-climate-change-environmental-sustainability-2023-07-17-13-00>



When booking, quote “Green Customs” and save 10% instantly.

UK Customs & Global Trade Updates

UK Legal Statutory Instruments

DCTS law + NZ has been published

SI 2023/557 The Customs (Origin of Chargeable Goods: Developing Countries Trading Scheme) Regulations 2023 and SI 2023/561 The Trade Preference Scheme (Developing Countries Trading Scheme) Regulations 2023 have been published. Also, the New Zealand law was published.

- [SI 2023/195 The Customs Tariff \(Preferential Trade Arrangements and Tariff Quotas\) \(Australia\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2023](#)
- [SI 2023/194 The Customs Tariff \(Preferential Trade Arrangements\) \(New Zealand\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2023](#)
- [SI 2023/433 The Customs \(Preferential Trade Arrangements and Miscellaneous Amendments\) Regulations 2023](#)
- [SI 2023/557 The Customs \(Origin of Chargeable Goods: Developing Countries Trading Scheme\) Regulations 2023](#)
- [SI 2023/561 The Trade Preference Scheme \(Developing Countries Trading Scheme\) Regulations 2023](#)

UK Legal Reference Documents

New Preference Documents showing Rules of Origin

UK's preferential tariffs and Rules of Origin for the agreements contained within the Customs Tariff (Preferential Trade Arrangements and Tariff Quotas) (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 have been updated. The Switzerland and Liechtenstein Origin Reference Document, Version 1.0, dated 22nd February 2022 and The Viet Nam Origin Reference Document, Version 1.1, dated 28th.

[Download documents now](#)

Are you ready for the UK-NZ and AU FTA to enter into force?

- [Download a 30 Page Decision-Making Guide to determine whether your product originates under the UK-Australia FTA.](#)
- [Download Overview: How to sell your goods to Australia from the UK from 31 May 2023](#)

UK-Ghana Interim Trade Partnership Agreement Committee documents

The first meeting of the United Kingdom-Ghana Trade Partnership Agreement ("TPA") Committee was held on 6 April 2023. On 6 April 2023, the UK-Ghana TPA Committee conducted its inaugural meeting.

- This first Committee meeting was historic for UK-Ghana economic relations. The Parties appreciated the TPA's duty-free access to UK markets for Ghana's exports. Both saw the Committee as a structure for collaboration and a way to maintain regular involvement and maximise TPA benefits.
- The Parties discussed TPA governance and institutional setup. The TPA Committee adopted the Rules of Procedure after the co-chairs signed them. The Parties also addressed selecting arbitrators and the Rules of Procedure for Dispute Settlement.
- UK trade policy, notably the Developing Countries Trading Scheme, was updated. Ghana updated on AfCFTA progress and economic potential, as well as its ambition to combine trading arrangements with the Economic Community of West African States in conjunction with the UK. TPA cumulation provisions were suggested to increase regional commerce.
- The UK detailed trade-related development cooperation to help Ghana implement the TPA and boost trade and economic growth. This includes the UK Trade Partnership Programme, SheTrades, support for the AfCFTA, and British Investment Partnerships like Ghana-UK Jobs and Economic Transformation and Agricultural Transformation.
- This inaugural TPA Committee meeting was productive, and the UK and Ghana co-chairs looked forward to working together.
- The UK and Ghana co-chairs welcomed the constructive discussions at this first meeting of the TPA Committee and looked forward to continuing to work closely together.

UK Duty Suspension

New UK Duty Suspension round to open soon – time to get ready

The next application opportunity for duty suspensions will open in the coming weeks. The window will be open for two months and will provide an opportunity to apply for a temporary reduction to tariffs on inputs into production for two years.

The UK is making the following improvements to the process:

- Removal of £10,000 duty savings threshold: this will no longer feature as a strict criterion barring your application. Instead, duty savings will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
- Online application form: this year, the UK is running applications online to improve customer experience.
- Detailed guidance: they have developed a detailed user guide to help applicants submit high-quality applications.
- The application form, detailed guidance, and further details on how to submit your application will be available on this page over the coming weeks.

If you wish to discuss how this update affects you or want us to help with duty suspension, please do not hesitate to reach out. We have helped many companies save significant amounts of money using duty suspensions. E-mail info@customsmanager.org

[Access Details](#)

UK Quota Updates

Latest UK Quota Updates

- [Import of Frozen Beef and Veal Quota](#)
- [Pigmeat Import Quota](#)
- [Imports of Olive Oil from Tunisia](#)
- [Imports of Sugar](#)
- [Imports of Cereals](#)
- [Milk Products Import Quota](#)
- [Imports of Rice](#)
- [Imports of Garlic from Countries other than China and EU Member States under Statutory Instrument No. 2020/1432](#)
- [Poultry meat Import Quota](#)

DCTS

UK's Developing Countries Trading Scheme (DCTS) Update – Get ready for 19 June 2023

The Developing Countries Trading Scheme (DCTS) will replace the current Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP) on 19 June 2023. The government is introducing the DCTS to improve access to the UK market for developing countries. The DCTS aims to support sustainable growth in developing countries through a more generous unilateral offer. This has led to provisions in the DCTS which:

- reduce tariffs
- liberalise rules of origin requirements
- simplify the conditions attached to the scheme.

The DCTS applies to countries that currently benefit under the UK's GSP.

This includes:

- 47 countries in the GSP Least Developed Country (LDC) Framework
- 18 additional countries or territories classified by the World Bank as low-income (LIC) and lower-middle-income (LMIC)
- It does not apply to countries classified by the World Bank as upper-middle income for three consecutive years or to LICs and LMICs with a free trade agreement (FTA) with the UK.

[**DCTS Read the Government Response**](#)

[**DCTS Tariff Changes – Download Spreadsheet**](#)

[**DCTS Product Specific Rules Schedule for Least Developed Countries**](#)

UK Tariff Classification Update

A new example of application of GIR 3c: Spinal fixation system

Understanding how unassembled parts are implanted into the human body for different spinal treatments can result in applying GIR 3c. The perfect case study to explain GIR 3c.

[Download the case study from our Classification Support Hub](#)

UK ADD & CVD Update

Provisional countervailing duty on ironing boards from Türkiye

Annex 1: Duty amount for overseas exporters

A rate of countervailing amount of 4.42% will apply to imports of the Goods from Turkish companies.

Foreign Country	Overseas exporter	Duty rate	Additional code
Türkiye	Milenyum Metal Dış Ticaret Ve Sanayi A.Ş.	4.42%	8B04
Türkiye	3M Plastik Ve Metal Dış Ticaret Ve Sanayi A.Ş.	4.42%	8B04
Türkiye	All other overseas exporters (residual rate)	4.42%	8B05

You are applying provisional countervailing duty on ironing boards from Türkiye under the Taxation (Cross-border Trade) Act 2018 (“the Act”). UK Global Tariff (UKGT) commodity codes subject to the countervailing duty

- 7323 93 00 10
- 7323 99 00 10
- 8516 79 70 10
- 8516 90 00 51

Imposition date: Countervailing duty applies since 26 May 2023.

Declaration required to qualify for a specified overseas exporter duty rate

The following declaration must be completed, dated and signed by an official of the entity issuing the valid commercial invoice, which is identifiable by name and function:

“I, the undersigned, certify that the [volume] of [Goods] sold for export to the United Kingdom included in this invoice was produced by [company name and address] ([TAP additional code]) in [country]. Therefore, I declare that the information provided in this invoice is complete and correct.

Date:

Signature:

Name (printed):”

Access Details

TRA opens review on imports of e-bikes

- The Trade Remedies Authority (TRA) has launched a review into antidumping and countervailing measures on electric bicycles imported from China.
- The investigation focuses on cycles with pedal assistance and an auxiliary electric motor. The UK e-bike market is expanding rapidly, with sales reaching £310 million in 2022, compared to £150 million in 2017.
- The TRA will assess whether the measures are still necessary to protect UK producers while considering the impact on consumers. To gain insight into consumer sensitivity to e-bike prices, the TRA will conduct a consumer survey for the first time as part of the transition review.
- Businesses that may be affected can contribute to the review by registering on the TRA's online case platform and keeping up with the latest developments on the TRA's public file.
- The review will cover the period from April 1, 2022, to March 31, 2023, with the TRA examining the period from April 2019 to March 2022 to assess the injury.

Press Release

Wine Trade

UK changes requirements for wine importers

The UK is en route to modifying the requirements for Wine Importers. Overview of changes:

- **Importer labelling** – Remove a requirement that imported wines must show an importer rather than a Food Business Operator on the label.
- **Hybrid grape varieties** – Wine with Protected Designation of Origin permitted to use a wider choice of vine varieties that are more disease resistant.
- **Piquette** – Allow producers to make and market Piquette from their wine production by-products.
- **Blending wine** – Allow imported wine to be blended in the market.
- **Foil caps and mushroom stoppers** – Remove the mandatory requirement that certain sparkling wines must have these to be marketed in the UK
- **Wine Certification Scheme** – Allow any wine to show a variety and vintage without applying for the right to do so.

- **Transformation of wine sector products** – Allow imported wine to be carbonated, sweetened, and de-alcoholised.
- **Low and No alcohol wine** – Permit the production and marketing of low and no-alcohol wines.

[Find out more](#)

UK Export Controls

Open general trade control licence (maritime anti-piracy): registered companies

List of companies approved to use the export licence to supply, transfer or deliver controlled goods

[Access Details](#)

Compound penalties issued for exporting control goods without a license

- Op Afoot investigated the suspected deliberate evasion of UK export licencing controls on one shipment of controlled chemicals, namely Di-Sodium Sulphide Hydrate; the Border Force stopped the shipment.
- Sodium Sulphide is controlled under 1C350.50 to Annexe 1 to EC Regulation 428 of 2009. CPS, therefore, charged the company for one offence under section 68(1)(b) CEMA 1979:
- “On 25 October 2019, the company brought 4kg of sodium sulphide (a dual-use good) without a licence to a place in the UK to export or shipped as stores contrary to the restriction contained under 1C350.50 to Annexe 1 to EC Regulation 428 of 2009 and section 68(1) (b) of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979.”
- On 28 November 2022, legal representation pleaded guilty on behalf of the company to one offence according to section 68(1)(b) CEMA 1979, and as a result, a fine of £600 was imposed. In addition, a £60 statutory surcharge, in addition to £2659.50 in costs, was set by the court against the company.

Compound settlements

- Between January and May 2023, HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) issued compound settlement offers to 4 UK exporters totalling over £1.1 million.
- These related to unlicensed exports of dual-use goods, military goods and related activity controlled by The Export Control Order 2008 and Retained Regulation 428/2009. Offences are contrary to section 68 Customs and Excise Management Act 1979.

The four settlements made by UK companies were:

- In January 2023, £4,100.00 was paid for the unlicensed exports of military goods controlled by The Export Control Order 2008.
- In March 2023, £2,912.16 was paid for the unlicensed exports of military goods controlled by The Export Control Order 2008.

- In April 2023, as amended, £217,012.50 was paid for the unlicensed exports of dual-use goods controlled by Retained Regulation 428/2009.
- In May 2023, as amended, £920,437.20 was paid for the unlicensed exports of dual-use goods controlled by Retained Regulation 428/2009.

UK Sanctions

UK sanctions refer to the measures the United Kingdom government imposes to restrict or prohibit certain activities or transactions with individuals, entities, or countries deemed to threaten national security, international peace, or human rights. These sanctions can include asset freezes, travel bans, trade restrictions, and other forms of economic and diplomatic pressure. In addition, UK sanctions aim to promote compliance with international law and prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, terrorism, and other illicit activities.

We update you here on the latest development in Sanctions in the UK.

Sanctions Evasions – Detailed Briefing

The sanctions imposed on Russia cover various areas, including finance, trade, aircraft, shipping, and immigration.

- The purpose of these restrictions is to discourage Russia from destabilizing Ukraine or threatening its territorial integrity, sovereignty, and independence.
- Trade sanctions prevent Russia from obtaining the goods, technologies, and revenue necessary to continue its illegal war.
- This briefing aims to raise awareness of the risks and obligations associated with restricted goods and to prevent any undermining of trade sanctions and other restrictive measures implemented in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine.
- Despite a significant decline in direct trade between the UK and Russia since the introduction of sanctions, there is still a risk of displaced trade and diversion of goods to Russia through other routes.
- Therefore, traders must consider these risks as part of their due diligence.

Ensuring Due Diligence

- Regarding procured goods, end-users typically don't deal with international suppliers directly or appear as end-users on paperwork.
- Organizations tend to use a layered approach to conceal their procurement activities.
- However, discrepancies can be uncovered by closely examining intermediary companies and apparent end-users.
- Conducting thorough due diligence on counterparties and having solid internal governance about sanctions is crucial.
- Even with established counterparties, due diligence should be repeated periodically to ensure that the risk hasn't changed due to factors such as changes in directors or products traded.

Procurement Cycle

The following procurement cycle depicts the various stages and entities commonly utilized to obtain goods secretly. It's important to note that not all stages are necessarily employed in each procurement endeavour. Following this model, the end-user usually employs a "cover" or "front" company to request goods from networks of complicit intermediaries.

1. International suppliers

Commodities from various industrial fields are sourced from specialist manufacturers or distributors.

2. Intermediary

(Overseas) Trading companies could be complicit but probably has legitimate business too. May claim to be the end-user or name another intermediary or cover company.

3. Cover/front company

An entity is acting entirely on behalf of the sanctioned entity. It may be a registered business, or it may be solely a cover name. These companies may be seen as named in international trade paperwork.

4. The actual end-user

A sanctioned destination, person or organisation

Key Risk Indicators

Considering each company's unique circumstances is crucial when evaluating risks and implementing due diligence and internal governance measures. Risks can be classified into three primary categories: customer, product, and location. The following are some initial risk indicators to consider, but this list is not exhaustive, and the examples provided are suggestive only.

Customer:

- customer is, directly or indirectly, involved in the supply, sale, delivery or purchase of restricted or high-risk goods, particularly to higher-risk destinations
- customer is physically located in or adjacent to countries/diversion concern
- customer maintains connections with a country of concern
- a customer has previously had dealings with individuals or entities now designated
- customer who has entered into a joint venture or cooperation agreement with designated persons
- the customer sells goods with a disproportionate delivery cost without a justified reason
- complicated structures to conceal involvement – use of layered letters of credit, front companies, intermediaries and brokers
- personnel, address or telephone number matching or suspiciously similar to any found on publicly available lists, including sanctions lists
- customer is vague about details, especially end user and end use. Provides incomplete information and is resistant to providing additional information when sought
- the vendor is inadequate, particularly in the source of materials, offers incomplete information or is resistant to providing additional information when sought

Product:

- the transaction concerns sanctioned, dual-use, proliferation-sensitive or military goods, whether licensable or not

- the transaction involves an individual or entity in a foreign country of proliferation concern
- the description of the goods on the trade/financial documentation is non-specific or misleading
- shipment of goods inconsistent with standard geographic trade patterns; for example, where the country involved does not usually export or import the types of goods
- the country of the stated end-user is not the same as where the order was placed from
- evidence or suspicion that documentation or material particulars therein are fraudulent

Country/Jurisdiction:

- Countries which are actively engaged with a sanctioned country
- a route of shipment of goods or transactions inconsistent with standard geographical or trade patterns or the customer's expected business activity
- payments or transfers made to importers, exporters, agents or brokers that export to countries and ports near the border of sanctioned countries
- shipments involving individuals, companies or a shipment route located in a country with weak export control laws or weak enforcement of these laws

[More details here](#)

Brexit

Staying up to date with Brexit developments is crucial for UK and non-UK businesses as it can significantly impact their operations, trade relationships, and overall business strategies. As Brexit negotiations continue, it is important to monitor developments and prepare for potential changes in policies and regulations that could affect business operations. By staying informed and adapting to any changes, businesses can mitigate risks and seize opportunities that arise from Brexit. This update provides this clarity.

EU Retained Law Dashboard

- The Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Bill allows the United Kingdom to end the special status of retained EU law in the UK statute book. He will enable retained EU law to be more easily amended, revoked and replaced.
- This dashboard shows a list of retained EU laws (REUL) remaining. These are laws that the UK saved to ensure legislative continuity immediately after Brexit.
- REUL is a category of domestic law created at the end of the transition period.
- It comprises certain pieces of direct EU legislation that were 'cut and pasted' onto the UK statute book.
- REUL can include legislation primarily designed to fulfil domestic policy objectives or other international commitments, where legislation also implements EU obligations.

[Access the Retained EU Law Dashboard](#)

Schedule of retained EU Law that will be revoked or sunset by 31 December 2023

On 10 May, an amendment was tabled to replace the current sunset in the Bill with a list of the retained EU laws we intend to revoke under the Bill at the end of 2023. This includes rules such as Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff, statistical nomenclature, and the Common Customs Tariff. [Access the Schedule](#)

Executive Briefing: How many 2021 EU laws still apply in the UK?

Our executive briefing answers questions such as

- Does the UK continue to follow EU law?
- Will the government ever repeal EU laws in the UK in light of Brexit?
- What advantages does the continuation of EU law in the UK actually offer?
- But which laws—if any—remain under the purview of retained EU law, and when will they be repealed? Which laws fall under the retained EU law?

And many more. [Download Your Briefing Now](#)



CDS

Changes to CDS:

- Method of payment (MOP) codes for Data Element 4/8 of the Customs Declaration Service. Find codes for the acceptable methods of payment when using the Customs Declaration Service (Appendix 9).
- The method of payment (MOP) code G has been removed and is no longer in use.
- Find the completion rules instructions for each 3-digit Union and National Additional Procedure Code that can be used in Data Element (DE) 1/11 for Imports. Completion instructions for APC 1MO updated to reflect that MOP code G is no longer used to claim PVA. PVA can now be claimed by declaring the MOD VAT number at the header level in DE 3/40. Various hyperlinks to re-titled guidance pages have also been updated to reflect the new page names correctly.
- In Requested Procedures 10, 21 and 31, references to AI Code ECONR have been removed. In addition, various hyperlinks to re-titled guidance pages have also been updated to reflect new page names correctly.
- Document code Y864 was added for import imports from Israel to Northern Ireland.
- The method of payment (MOP) code G has been removed and is no longer in use.
- Completion instructions for APC 1MO updated to reflect that MOP code G is no longer used to claim PVA. Instead, PVA can now be claimed by declaring the MOD VAT number at the header level in DE 3/40. In addition, various hyperlinks to re-titled guidance pages have also been updated to reflect the new page names correctly.

UK CITES Updates

Five new species are set to be protected under the Ivory Act extension

- The Ivory Act extension will provide excellent legal protection for five endangered species: the hippopotamus, walrus, narwhal, killer whale (orca), and sperm whale.
- These CITES-listed species will benefit from the UK's ban on importing, exporting, and dealing with items containing ivory.
- The hippopotamus is particularly vulnerable to the ivory trade after elephants.
- Climate change threatens other species, and the continued ivory trade may worsen their situation.
- The Ivory Act is among the world's strictest bans on elephant ivory sales and has robust enforcement measures. Violators may face severe penalties, such as an unlimited fine or up to five years in jail.
- Businesses must carefully identify if they are trading with products made from these protected species and have processes and procedures to detect these.
- If you have any questions on CITES, please get in touch with Arne Mielken at +44 79 14 650 183 or e-mail info@customsmanager.org

[Access Announcement](#)

UK Single-Use Plastic Ban

Single-use plastics ban starting from 1 October 2023. Are your imports affected?

- Businesses operating in England will be prohibited from supplying, selling or offering certain single-use plastic items from 1 October 2023
- This ban will apply to all forms of single-use plastic, including biodegradable, compostable, and recycled products. It will encompass online and over-the-counter sales and supply and items from both new and existing stock.
- A single-use plastic item is defined as an item that is intended to be used only once for its original purpose, and this includes items wholly or partly made from plastic, including coating or lining.
- To prepare for the upcoming ban, businesses can use up their existing stock before 1 October, find reusable alternatives to single-use items, or use different materials for single-use items. It is important to note that continuing to supply banned single-use plastics after 1 October could result in fines. However, the ban has some exemptions, depending on the item.
- Additionally, from 1 October, ready-to-consume food and drink cannot be supplied in polystyrene containers, including polystyrene cups.
- Local authorities will conduct inspections to ensure that businesses comply with the rules, and inspectors may visit shops or stores, make test purchases, speak to staff or ask to see records. If a company is found to be breaking the law, inspectors can order them to cover the cost of the investigation.

[More details](#)

Customs & Global Trade Updates of the European Union

The European Union runs a Customs Union, meaning regulations, instructions, and other important information are released at the European level. As a result, importers and exporters must stay informed about any changes at this level and analyze how they may affect their business. However, we keep track of these changes, so you don't have to.

EU Customs Reform

The EU Customs Reform is a significant effort to modernize and simplify customs procedures throughout the European Union. Its significance lies in its potential advantages to businesses, consumers, and the economy. The EU can promote trade, lower expenses, and bolster security by streamlining and unifying customs processes. Hence, it is essential for all stakeholders engaged in cross-border trade to comprehend the crucial elements of the EU Customs Reform.

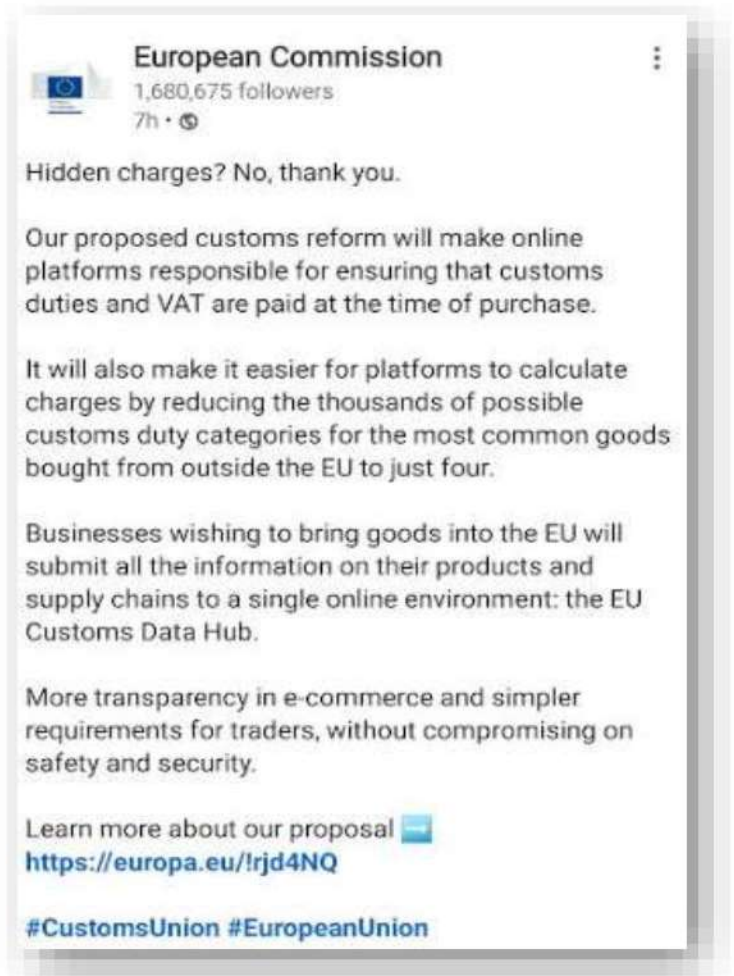
The Key Changes of the EU Customs Reform

The Commission has proposed the most ambitious and comprehensive reform of the EU Customs Union since its establishment in 1968.

According to the EU Commission, the proposal will simplify customs processes for businesses, replace traditional declarations with a more innovative, data-led approach to import supervision, and provide customs authorities with the tools and resources they need to properly assess and stop imports that pose real risks to the EU, its citizens, and its economy.

The key changes:

- The EU is implementing a new Customs Authority and a Customs Data Hub to replace the current customs IT infrastructure in EU Member States. The Customs Data Hub will provide authorities with a comprehensive overview of supply chains and goods movement, allowing for improved regulation and monitoring.



- The EU Customs Data Hub will enable goods to be imported into the EU with minimal customs intervention while maintaining safety, security, and anti-fraud requirements. Trust & Check traders can clear all their imports with the Member State's customs authorities when the system launches in 2028 for e-commerce consignments and other importers in 2032.
- Artificial intelligence will analyze and monitor the data, predicting problems before the goods even begin their journey to the EU. This will allow EU customs authorities to focus their efforts and resources where needed.



- The new EU Customs Authority will consolidate information and expertise at the EU level, improving cooperation between customs, market surveillance, and law enforcement authorities. The Authority will also rely on online platforms to ensure that goods sold online into the EU comply with customs obligations.
- The reform will abolish the current threshold where goods valued at less than €150 are exempt from customs duty. Customs duty calculation for the most common low-value goods bought from outside the EU will be simplified. As a result, it is expected to generate an additional €1 billion in customs revenues annually.

High-Level Information on the EU Customs Reform Proposal

[2023 EU Customs Reform Proposal - Press Release](#) (Edition 20-2023, May)

[2023 EU Customs Reform Proposal – Factsheet](#) (Edition 20-2023, May)

[2023 EU Customs Reform Proposal – Q&A](#) (Edition 20-2023, May)

Legal Text of the EU Customs Reform Proposal

[Legal Text of the Union Customs Code Reform Proposals \(UCC\)](#) (Edition 20-2023, May)

[Annex of the legal text to the Union Customs Code Reform Proposals](#) (Edition 20-2023, May)

E-Commerce Legal Text

[Simplified Tariff for E-Commerce](#) (Edition 20-2023, May)

What Let to the EU Customs Reform Proposal

[2023 EU Customs Reform Proposal – The Wise Persons Report](#) (Edition 21-2023, May)

[2023 EU Customs Reform Proposal – The EU Customs Union in 2024 - Foresight Report](#) (Edition 21-2023, May)

[2023 EU Customs Reform Proposal – Court of Auditors](#) (Edition 21-2023, May)

Impact Assessment of the EU Customs Reform Proposal

[2023 EU Customs Reform Proposal – Full Impact Assessment](#) (Edition 21-2023, May)

[2023 EU Customs Reform Proposal – Executive Summary of the Impact Assessment](#) (Edition 21-2023, May)

Correlation Table of the EU Customs Reform Proposal

[2023 EU Customs Reform Proposal – Correlation table OLD vs NEW Union Customs Code](#) (Edition 21-2023, May)

EU Export Control

EU Extraordinary Update of the EU Dual-Use List

- The European Commission adopted a Delegated Regulation on 23 February 2023, which updates the EU dual-use export control list in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2021/821. This was done to align it with the decisions made by the Australia Group. This multilateral export control regime aims to prevent the spread of chemical and biological items in 2022.
- One notable change is the addition of some **emerging technologies in the biological sector** to the EU Dual-Use List. Specifically, the updated EU control list now includes **four new entries for marine toxins: brevetoxins, gonyautoxins, nodularins, and palytoxin**. These toxins are naturally present in marine environments but can also be synthesized and used for biological weapons. Other changes mostly involved the removal and alteration of references, as well as editorial changes.
- The update of the EU Control List was coordinated with measures taken by the US to introduce the same controls for these emerging technologies through the Export Control Working Group of the Trade and Technology Council.

[Download the Regulation](#)

[Download the overview of changes](#)

EU Tariff Classification

Judgment of the Court of 25 May 2023 in Case C-368/22, Skatteministeriet Vs. Danish Fluid System Technologies A/S

Re: Reference for a preliminary ruling - Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 - Customs union - Common Customs Tariff - Tariff classification - Combined Nomenclature - Heading 7307 - Tube and pipe fittings - Subheading 7307 22 10 – Sleeves

[Download the Ruling](#)

EU Non-Preferential Origin

The Case of Origin Fraud in Honey

MEP Clara Aguilera (S&D) submitted a Question

- The country of origin of a product must be disclosed according to Regulation (EU) No. 1169/2011 on providing food information to consumers because failure to do so may mislead consumers.
- In contrast, the honey-related Directive 2001/110/EC calls for distinct blends to be identified when they don't come from a single Member State or outside nation.
- The Union Customs Code, which states that products whose manufacturing involves more than one country will be assumed to originate in the country or territory where they had their "last, substantial,... justified processing," dilutes the impact of these regulations.
- Secondary law defines what is and is not considered "substantial, justified processing," which excludes heating or combining.
- The beekeeping industry still lacks adequate protection to stop such consumer fraud, protect against price dumping, and prevent harming the incomes of European beekeepers despite decades of protests against the marketing and sale of poor-quality honey from third countries as if they had originated in the EU.
- To stop fraud involving imported blends labelled as "EU origin," has the Commission considered omitting honey, blends of honey, or heated honey from the "acquisition of origin" of the Customs Code?

On Thursday, May 5, 2023, Mr Gentiloni reacted on behalf of the European Commission.

- When imported into the EU and marketed there, honey must comply with Council Directive 2001/1101 requirements.
- The country where the honey was harvested must be declared on the label following this Directive. Therefore, when honey is produced throughout several different countries, it may be referred to as a "blend of EU kinds of honey," a "blend of non-EU honey," or a "blend of EU honey and non-EU honey."
- Any national rules adopted in response to this Directive shall be subject to the enforcement powers of the Member States.
- The Union Customs Code's determination of whether honey is blended, as determined following the Directive, is not mentioned. The country where "natural honey" is "wholly obtained" or "where it underwent its last substantial transformation" is regarded as the nation's place of origin in that other context. Honey is not significantly changed by boiling it and does not acquire a non-preferential origin.
- A non-binding guidance states that "the country where the honey is obtained in its natural or unprocessed state" is where honey has undergone "substantial transformation."
- Based on a legitimate request from the Union's affected agriculture sector, the Commission may consider revising the guideline regarding honey blends if it appears that it is not accomplishing what it intended. However, this won't affect the labelling of honey and honey blends, which will still be governed by Council Directive 2001/110.

EU Free Trade Agreement Update

The EU has signed trade agreements with more than 50 countries or regions outside the EU. They matter to importers and exporters because they aim to eliminate or reduce barriers to trade, such as tariffs and quotas, and promote economic growth and cooperation between the parties involved. The agreement covers various sectors, including goods, services, investment, and intellectual property rights. Its ultimate goal is to create a level playing field for businesses and consumers and boost trade, and investment flows between the EU and its partners. The chapters on Rules of Origin, Market Access, SPS controls and Customs Facilitation are particularly relevant for customs professionals due to the opportunity to reduce costs.

EU – Kazakhstan Enhanced Partnership

Council [Decision](#) authorising the opening of negotiations for a protocol between the EU and the Republic of Kazakhstan amending the Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the EU and its Member States of the one part and the Republic of Kazakhstan of the other part as regards the protection of geographical indications for agricultural products and foodstuffs, wines and spirits - see the [Addendum](#)

EU Tariff Quotas

Tariff Quota Update from Moldova

Updates from Moldova

[Download the report](#)

EU-US Tariff – Quota Update Due to Brexit

Notice concerning the date of entry into force of the agreement between the European Union and the United States of America according to Article XXVIII of the GATT 1994 relating to the modification of concessions on all the tariff-rate quotas included in the EU Schedule CLXXV as a consequence of the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union.

[Access TRQs](#)

EU Deforestation Law

- The main driver of global deforestation and forest degradation is the expansion of agricultural land, which is linked to the production of the commodities included in the scope of the regulation. As the EU is a significant consumer of such commodities, it can reduce its contribution to global deforestation and forest degradation by ensuring these products and related supply chains are 'deforestation-free'.
- The Council has approved new regulations to minimize the risk of deforestation and forest degradation associated with products placed on or exported from the EU market.
- The EU is a significant consumer and trader of commodities that contribute to deforestation, and the new rules aim to ensure that the EU's consumption and trade of these commodities do not harm forest ecosystems.
- The regulations require mandatory due diligence rules for all operators and traders who place, make available or export commodities such as palm oil, cattle, wood, coffee, cocoa, rubber and soy, as well as derived products such as chocolate, furniture, printed paper, and selected palm oil-based derivatives.
- Operators will need to trace the commodities they sell back to the plot of land where they were produced, and the regulation creates a benchmarking system to assign a level of risk related to deforestation and forest degradation to countries within and outside the EU.
- The regulations also consider protecting human rights related to deforestation and include provisions on penalties that member states should ensure are effective, proportionate, and dissuasive.
- Fines should be set at least 4% of the operator's annual turnover in the EU and include a temporary exclusion from public procurement processes and access to public funding.
- The Commission published its proposal for a regulation on 17 November 2021. The Council adopted its general approach on 28 June 2022. The Council and the European Parliament reached a provisional political agreement on 6 December 2022. The Parliament adopted the regulation on 19 April 2023. Now that the Council has, in turn, adopted the code, it will be published in the EU's Official Journal and enter into force 20 days after.
 - [Regulation on deforestation and forest degradation](#)
 - [General approach to deforestation and forest degradation](#)
 - [Commission proposal for a regulation on deforestation-free products](#)
 - [Voting results and public session](#)
 - [Deforestation \(background information\)](#)

Duty Suspensions

Proposal to suspend EU duties published

The proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EU) 2021/2283 opening and providing for the management of autonomous tariff quotas of the Union for certain agricultural and industrial products has been published.

[Access the draft](#)

Product Safety

New European regulation for consumer products

On 23 May 2023, the European Commission published the general product safety regulation (GPSR): Regulation (EU) 2023/988 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 May 2023 on public product safety, amending Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council and Directive (EU) 2020/1828 of the European Parliament and the Council, and repealing Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Directive 87/357/EEC. This new regulation aims to reinforce the safety rules for offline and online products, the market surveillance for unsafe products and consumer rights. Nowadays, with digital and technological advances and the increase in online shopping, an update of the rules according to the safety of the products is required. The GPSR transforms the general product safety directive from 2001 into a regulation, which leaves no scope for divergent transposition by member states, and repealing Directive 87/357/EEC concerning products which, appearing to be other than they are, endanger the health or safety consumers that its requirements are incorporated into GPSR. On the other hand, The GPSR modernises the rules for all economic operators (manufacturers, importers and distributors) and updates them for online businesses and marketplaces. This new regulation will enter into force on the 20th day after its publication, and member states will have 18 months to apply the new rules on general product safety. For more information, consult the official publication on the European Commission website [here](#). The date of entry into force is unknown (pending notification) or not yet in detail—date of effect: 12/06/2023.

[Access the New EU General Safety Regulation](#)

Background: General Product Safety Directive

- It is mandated by EU regulations that all products sold in the market are safe for consumers. Businesses are responsible for ensuring that their products are safe and that any potential associated risks are known to consumers.
- In addition, they must track any unsafe products in the market to ensure they are removed promptly and prevent any harm to consumers.
- The General Product Safety Directive complements sector-specific legislation, such as specific rules for toys, electrical and electronic goods, cosmetics, chemicals and other detailed product groups. However, it does not cover pharmaceuticals, medical devices or food, which fall under separate legislation.

Market surveillance: EU countries are responsible

EU countries are responsible for market surveillance on their territory through their national authorities. They check whether products on the market are safe and that product safety legislation and rules are applied. Federal authorities can also impose sanctions when necessary.

Rapid Alert System for dangerous non-food products

The Rapid Alert System enables national authorities of EU and EEA countries and the European Commission to exchange information on hazardous non-food products quickly. Products that risk health and safety can be traced and swiftly taken off the market.

Suppose a dangerous product is found in any country participating in the system, and the national authorities take measures. In that case, they should send information about the product, the risks linked to the development and action taken to the Rapid Alert System for dangerous non-food products.

The information sent by the national authorities is published daily on [Safety Gate](#).

[Webtool for businesses to report dangerous products](#)

Market surveillance authorities cooperate closely with customs, which significantly protects consumers from unsafe products imported from outside the EU.

Related links

- [General Product Safety Directive \(GPSD\) 2001/95/EC](#)
- [National authorities responsible for product safety](#)
- [National contacts for businesses](#)
- [Product safety rules for toys, electrical and electronic goods, cosmetics, chemicals and other specific product groups](#)
- [Tips for buying safe products online](#)
- [Effective recalls of products](#)

ADD & CVD

EU amends ADD on solar glass from China

EU amends the law to a definitive antidumping duty on imports of solar glass from China. The product subject to the antidumping and countervailing measures is defined as solar glass consisting of tempered soda-lime-flat-glass, with an iron content of less than 300 ppm, a solar transmittance of more than 88 % (measured according to AM1,5 300–2 500 nm), resistance to heat up to 250 °C (measured according to EN 12150), resistance to thermal shocks of Δ 150K (measured according to EN 12150) and having a mechanical strength of 90 N/mm² or more (measured according to EN 1288-3), currently falling under CN code ex 7007 19 80 (TARIC codes 7007198012, 7007198018, 7007198080 and 7007198085) and originating in the People's Republic of China (commonly referred to as 'solar glass').

[Access the Law](#)

EU Sanctions

[EU Sanctions against Syria amended](#)

[EU Sanctions against Iran amended](#)

Imports of seafood from Russia – Q&A

An MEP recently asked the EU Commission

- How have imports of seafood from Russia changed in recent years?
- What impact has Russia's aggression against Ukraine and the ensuing European sanctions had on Russian seafood exports to the EU?

Answer:

Total seafood imports from Russia to the EU fell steadily from 17.4 million euros in 2018 to 11.7 million euros in 2022. About 73% of the implications, up until the enforcement of EU sanctions against Russia, were crustaceans identified by the Combined Nomenclature (CN) number 0306. For agreements made before 9 April 2022, an import embargo on specific seafood from Russia went into effect on 10 July 2023. According to data from Eurostat, these products' imports from Russia stopped in August 2022. Russia has never been a major supplier of these goods to the EU. Russian imports to the EU in 2021 made up 0.25 per cent of all imports of crustaceans, 0.05 per cent of all caviar imports, and 5.2 per cent of caviar replacements. However, the EU accounted for 35% of Russia's exports of these goods, making it a substantial export market.

EU Biosecurity & Veterinary Control

African Swine Fever

African swine fever is an infectious viral disease affecting kept and wild porcine animals, with a severe risk of spreading to other establishments and wild porcine animals. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594 provide special disease control measures. Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594 provides for the establishment of an infected zone and special control measures for African swine fever. Italy has established a restricted and infected zone in collaboration with the Commission. The special control measures for African swine fever should apply to movements of consignments from the infected zone established by Italy following the recent outbreak, and the duration of that zoning should be laid down in this Decision.

[Access the Law](#)

Switzerland

Export Controls: Red Flag List published – Circumvention Russia

On May 24, 2023, SECO, the Swiss approval authority, released a new Red Flag checklist to prevent the use of circumvention structures in transactions with Russian recipients involving goods that may have military applications. The checklist provides crucial insights into transaction patterns that prompt sellers and exporters to conduct thorough internal export procedures.

[Access the Red Flags Documentation](#)

United States Customs & Global Trade Updates

U.S. Customs Updates

U.S. Customs Updates include recent changes in regulations, their impact on businesses and individuals, and tips for staying compliant. This section emphasises the importance of staying updated on U.S. customs regulations and providing resources for businesses and individuals to do so.

New Customs Bulletin by CBP

Customs Bulletin and Decisions provides a weekly compilation of decisions, rulings, regulations, notices, and abstracts concerning customs and related matters of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, and the U.S. Court of International Trade.

The following proposed modifications of U.S. Customs and Border Protection classification rulings are included in May 17, 2023, Customs Bulletin and Decisions.

Lawn Ornament

A ruling, document_number_1, is set to be revoked as the CBP plans to reclassify an inflatable snowman. Originally classified as a made-up article with a 7% duty, it will now be considered a festive item under HTSUS 9505.10.40, making it duty-free. The snowman features a red scarf with a snowflake pattern and a sprig of holly leaves and red berries. CBP now acknowledges that while a snowman figure can be displayed outside of the Christmas season, the holly leaves and red berries are traditionally associated with the holiday season.

Ethylene Glycol

The CBP suggests changing the classification of ethylene glycol bis (m-toly ether) from an aromatic ether-alcohol to an aromatic ether under HTSUS 2909.30.40 (with a 5.5% duty rate). This is because there is no alcohol functional group in the substance's chemical structure. As a result, Ruling NY N087996 would be revoked to comply with this modification.

[Customs Bulletin Weekly, Vol. 57, May 24, 2023, No.20](#)

Customs Rulings Online Search System (CROSS)

CROSS is a searchable database of CBP rulings that can be retrieved based on simple or complex search characteristics using keywords and Boolean operators. In addition, CROSS has the added functionality of referencing rulings from the initial search result set with their modified, revoked or referenced counterparts. CROSS was last updated on May 24, 2023, at 12:45 PM with one ruling, bringing the total number of searchable rulings to 212433. The most recent ruling is dated May 23, 2023.

[Access the latest version of CROSS Now](#)

Focus on Forced Labor Enforcement

- The Uyghur Forced Labour Prevention Act is being enforced by US Customs and Border Protection in a changing context, according to information made accessible by the agency.
- According to the UFLPA, products created entirely or partially in China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region are presumed to have been made using forced labour and prohibited from entering the United States. The importer instructions from CBP and the associated enforcement approach should be understood by all companies whose goods have Chinese components in their supply chains, and these companies should incorporate these into their daily operations. Suppose the ingredients used to make those products in a second nation are connected in any way to the XUAR or certain entities or products linked to forced labour in China. In that case, even businesses not directly importing from China may have goods held.
- The most impacted industries and nations of origin, as well as statistics on the quantity and cost of shipments, stopped for UFLPA enforcement, are all provided by CBP in its updated dashboard. The following are some of the most recent statistics highlights.
- Since CBP started enforcing the UFLPA, 3,588 shipments have been stopped. Of those, 1,323 (37 per cent) have been released, 490 (14 per cent) have been refused, and 1,778 (50 per cent) are still pending. For the second quarter of FY 2023, the percentages are 24%, 8%, and 67%.
- Overall, apparel, footwear, and textiles (18.9 per cent), industrial and manufacturing materials (14.2 per cent), and electronics have been the industry sectors with the highest number of blocked shipments (48.9 per cent). The leading industries in the most recent quarter were industrial and manufacturing materials (33%), electronics (29%), clothes, footwear, and textiles (16.3%).
- A robust programme is in place at Customs Manager Ltd. to assist you.

U.S. Free Trade Agreement Updates

Stay updated on the latest developments regarding U.S. Free Trade Agreements without any hassle. Over the last few years, the United States has been renegotiating its free trade agreements with various countries. The most significant update in this regard was the replacement of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) with the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) in 2020. Besides, the U.S. has been actively negotiating new trade agreements with Asian countries like Japan and South Korea, which offer U.S. importers duty savings opportunities. However, exporters may need to provide evidence of eligibility, making it equally crucial for non-U.S. companies dealing with the U.S. to stay informed about U.S. FTAs.

U.S.-Taiwan Initiative on 21st Century Trade

- An early harvest agreement under the U.S.-Taiwan Initiative on 21st-Century Trade was announced on May 18.
- U.S. Trade said that once this agreement is signed in the coming weeks, the two sides will launch talks on additional (and generally considered more challenging) issues outlined in the initiative's negotiating mandate. Taiwanese officials said they hope to conclude those negotiations by the end of the year.
- The two sides launched this initiative in June 2022 after the U.S. left Taiwan out of the Indo-Pacific Economic Partnership due to concerns about its inclusion in China. In August, officials announced a negotiating mandate envisioning high-standard commitments and economically meaningful outcomes in areas such as trade facilitation, good regulatory practices, small and medium-sized enterprises, agriculture, standards, digital trade, labor and environment, state-owned enterprises, non-market policies and procedures.

According to USTR, the first agreement under this initiative covers the following topics.

- Good regulatory practices – creates improved transparency tools and mechanisms (e.g., public consultations on draft regulatory measures) that will help SMEs better understand regulatory procedures in both markets and establishes a committee to monitor implementation of related obligations, improve information sharing, and facilitate enhanced regulatory cooperation
- Customs administration and trade facilitation – streamlines border procedures and reduces red tape (e.g., by allowing customs forms to be submitted electronically and border agencies to accept electronic payment of duties, taxes, and fees), which will not only make it “easier, faster, and cheaper” for U.S. businesses to bring their products to Taiwan but will also lower greenhouse gas emissions and reduce spoilage, especially of perishable goods
- Anti-corruption – commits the two sides to establish comprehensive anti-corruption measures that will prevent and combat bribery and other forms of corruption; addresses money laundering, denial of entry for foreign public officials, the recovery of proceeds of corruption, and enhanced protections for whistleblowers; and mandates procedures for possible removal of public officials who are charged or convicted of corruption
- SMEs – encourages SME trade and investment opportunities, including through training programs, trade education, trade finance, trade missions, and improving SME access to capital and credit
- Press sources note that news of the agreement came just before planned talks between U.S. and Chinese trade officials on the sidelines of an Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation ministerial meeting in Detroit. The two economic giants have seen tense bilateral relations in recent months, with Taiwan as one of the primary focal points. According to an article in The Japan Times, the Chinese embassy in Washington warned that “the U.S. must not negotiate agreements with the sovereign implication or official nature with China’s Taiwan region or send any wrong signal to the ‘Taiwan independence’ separatist forces in the name of trade and economic interactions.”

U.S. ADD & CVD Updates

This section lets you keep up-to-date with the latest antidumping and countervailing duty cases taken by the International Trade Administration and/or International Trade Commission. If you need guidance on how to minimize your liability, please send an e-mail to info@customsmanager.org.

Freight rail couplers and components from China

- Freight rail couplers - final affirmative Decision of crucial circumstances concerning specified enterprises and final positive CV duty determination on freight rail couplers and components thereof from China with a net subsidy rate of 265.99 per cent

ADD on bedroom furniture from China

- Preliminary assessment of bedroom furniture under modified settings Zhangzhou XMB Home Technology Co. Ltd. is the successor-in-interest to Zhangzhou XYM Furniture Product Co. Ltd. The subject goods exported by Golden Well International (HK) Ltd. and produced by Zhangzhou XMB should be given the same AD cash deposit rate as those shipped by Golden Well and produced by Zhangzhou XYM.

Lined Paper ADD from China and India

- Lined paper - sunset review finding that cancelling AD tariff orders on lined paper goods from China and India will probably lead to the continuance or recurrence of dumping at margins of up to 258.21% for China and 23.171% for India.

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ADD on boltless steel shelving units from India and other countries

- Boltless steel shelving units prepared for sale and imported from India, Malaysia, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam are the subject of the first AD duty inquiries.

Possible ADD on Taiwanese stilbene optical brightening chemicals

- Preliminary findings of the administrative evaluation of the AD tariff order on Taiwanese stilbene optical brightening chemicals for May 1, 2021, through April 30, 2022, show a dumping margin of 3.89 per cent for one producer/exporter.

U.S. Export Controls Updates

This segment pertains to the modifications implemented in the regulations concerning exporting sensitive technology and products from the United States. These updates aim to assist you in complying with the detailed U.S. export control guidelines. The alterations addressed herein impact various industries, such as aerospace, defence, electronics, and telecommunications. Irrespective of their origin, companies operating in these sectors must keep informed about the most recent export control laws to sidestep any fines or legal repercussions. Therefore, we are here to aid you in staying updated with this update.

Expanded Export Restrictions and Other Sanctions Against Russia

In reaction to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the United States declared on May 19 that export restrictions and other economic penalties would be increased.

Please contact Arne Mielken or via e-mail for further details on these measures and how they can affect your company.

Export sanctions

BIS has published a final rule that strengthens, improves, and simplifies comprehension and compliance with the existing Russian and Belarusian Industry Sector Sanctions. This builds on the extensive export controls already in place on various inputs for Russia's industrial, commercial, chemical, biological, and other sectors.

This particular rule:

- Regulates the export of every last HTS-6 number under three distinct chapters (84, 85, and 90; there are now more than 2,000 entries in all), including a range of electronics, instruments, and advanced fibres for the reinforcing of composite materials, including carbon fibres;
- Regulates the export of certain extra chemicals that might benefit Russia's industrial capacity or that could be diverted from Belarus to Russia for certain activities of concern;
- Increases the number of things made abroad that must be licenced before being sent to Iran, Russia, or Belarus; and

It includes the Ukrainian area of Crimea in the destination scope of the Russia/Belarus foreign direct product regulation.

Entity List

- In a separate BIS final regulation, 71 new entities are added to the Entity List, 69 located in Russia and one each in Armenia and Kyrgyzstan.
- These new businesses are primarily included to help Russia's military and defence industries. The Russian entities will be subject to the limitations imposed by the Russia/Belarus military end-user FDP regulation as they have been identified as Russian or Belarusian military end-users.

Except for food and medicine classified as EAR99, which will be examined on a case-by-case basis, the Russian companies are included with a licence requirement for exports of all commodities subject to the EAR and a licence review policy of rejection. The addition of the other two entities comes with a licence requirement for exporting all goods covered by the EAR and a licence review procedure that presumes contradiction.

Alerts:

- BIS and the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network released a supplemental joint alert that:
 1. gives financial institutions more information about new BIS export controls in Russia;

2. describes evasion typologies;
3. highlights nine high-priority HTS numbers to guide customer due diligence; and
4. Identifies additional transactional and behavioural red flags to aid financial institutions in identifying suspicious transactions about potential exposure.

U.S. Sanctions Update

It's important to note that US sanctions have a wide-reaching impact, affecting not only the targeted individuals and countries but also businesses involved in importing and exporting domestically and internationally. Staying up-to-date on the latest developments in US sanctions is crucial for making informed decisions and avoiding legal or financial repercussions. Furthermore, understanding US sanctions can offer valuable insights into the foreign policy priorities of the US government. We're here to ensure you're fully informed of all the latest changes.

New U.S. Sanctions Measures

Following Executive Order 14024, which permits sanctions against anyone found to be operating or to have used in any named sectors, the State Department has

- (1) imposed economic sanctions on more than 120 entities and people, including dozens of third-country actors linked to sanctions evasion activities,
- (2) made a new determination identifying the Russian economy's architecture, engineering, construction, manufacturing, and transportation sectors.

More than 200 organisations, people, ships, and aircraft have also been subject to economic sanctions by the State Department, including:

- (1) Targets in the Russian defence and related materiel, advanced technology, metals, and mining sectors;
- (2) those working to increase Russia's future energy production and export capacity across a range of industries where Russia has strategic dependencies; and
- (3) those involved in the transportation of stolen goods.

Your Supportive Documents

Customs and trade compliance are crucial aspects of international trade that ensure the smooth flow of goods across borders while adhering to legal regulations. In addition, compliance with customs and trade regulations helps businesses avoid penalties and legal issues while ensuring the safety and security of goods and people involved in the trade. Therefore, companies must prioritise customs and trade compliance to maintain their reputation and competitiveness in the global market.

The purpose of these supportive documents is to help you and your business in ensuring compliance with customs and trade regulations and to identify duty-saving opportunities.

Customs and Global Trade Professionals are essential as they provide practical support tools that allow the reader to grasp new complex issues, laws and policies quickly. This enables the Customs Manager to get up to speed rapidly and speak competently about a subject: The analysis and the summary work have already been done for you.

Download extra materials. factsheets, Q&As, PowerPoint presentations, Excel spreadsheets, reports, and notes to support your work – ordered by A-Z.

[Click on the link to download the collection of documents](#)

Trainings & Events

For all courses, please [download the list here](#) or access the website.
For all bookings: www.customsmanager.org -> Events

Sources of this edition

UK

We monitor weekly updates from Gov.uk for

- Animal and plant health
- European Union laws and regulation
- Import, export and customs for businesses
- Import, export and distribution of food
- UK Mission to the WTO, UN and Other International Organisations (Geneva)
- Export controls and licensing
- Sanctions
- Customs declarations, duties and tariffs (import and export)
- HM Revenue & Customs
- Department for International Trade
- Legislation.gov.uk
- Parliament

EU

- Official Journal
- DG Trade
- DG Taxud
- EU Commission
- EU Parliament
- CIRCA BC

U.S.

- Cargo Systems Messaging Service
- CBP
- Federal Register
- OFAC
- BIS

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