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# Reform of the Union customs legislation

Fields marked with \* are mandatory.

#### Introduction

The EU's customs union is the foundation of its single market and its involvement in international trade. The EU agrees on a common set of rules and policies concerning goods crossing the EU borders, which national customs administrations implement and enforce. Customs' mission is to facilitate legitimate trade, collect customs revenue and protect European citizens against products that do not comply with EU food, health and environmental rules, and against security and safety risks including smuggling, crime and terrorism.

Customs authorities supervise all goods entering or leaving the customs union. They use risk management techniques to identify risks and carry out controls of the goods, to ensure that rules are respected and that imported goods are safe and secure for EU citizens. Often, this happens in close cooperation with authorities competent for enforcing sectoral legislation, for example on product safety or animal health.

The EU applies a common customs tariff, which means the same way of calculating the duty for an import in all Member States, in line with the EU's trade agreements, and collects the customs duties for the EU budget. Once a good is in the EU single market, in technical terms 'released for free circulation', it can be moved freely from one Member State to another without customs controls. Any port, airport or external border crossing point is therefore the entrance to the EU. The protection provided by a customs officer in one place, is at the service of all.

However, there are significant differences in the capacity, risk analysis and resources of the national customs administrations. Furthermore, illegal activities can change routes from one entry point to another, making it more difficult to detect. Overall, global trade has evolved rapidly, with a significant increase in terms of volumes, including a rapid expansion of e-commerce. EU rules and standards have evolved as well, calling for an increasing role of customs in performing tasks going beyond revenue collection. Concerns for the protection of EU public interests, EU citizens and business have risen to the fore. Brexit, the Covid-19 pandemic and the Russian aggression of Ukraine have been accelerators of these changes.

The Commission has engaged in a deep reflection to make the customs union fit for the future. This includes in particular a foresight study, which resulted in a report on the future of EU customs 2040 (https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC117813), and the report and recommendations of the Wise Persons Group on the challenges facing the customs union (https://ec.europa.eu/taxation\_customs/customs-4/wise-persons-group-challenges-facing-customs-union-wpg\_en). Evidence gathered by this Group shows that dangerous, non-compliant products still enter the EU market every day and that we leave billions of customs duties uncollected. As a result, it appears that customs in the EU do not yet function "as one" as they should. This leaves the customs union at the mercy of its weakest link.

The European Commission is preparing a proposal to reform the customs union and is assessing its expected impacts. The aim of this consultation is to gather the views and experiences of interested parties (including businesses, trade associations, individuals, public authorities and other stakeholders) regarding

the state of the customs union and possible reform elements.

A summary of the responses to this consultation will be published after the end of the consultation period.

## About you

\*Language of my contribution

English

\*I am giving my contribution as

**Business association** 

\*First name

Murat

\*Surname

Özdemir

\*Email (this won't be published)

murat.oezdemir@ave-intl.de

\*Organisation name

255 character(s) maximum

AVE International

\*Organisation size

Micro (1 to 9 employees)

Transparency register number

255 character(s) maximum

Check if your organisation is on the transparency register

(http://ec.europa.eu/transparencyregister/public/homePage.do?redir=false&locale=en). It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.

663095315894-59

\*Country of origin

Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.

This list does not represent the official position of the European institutions with regard to the legal status or policy of the entities mentioned. It is a harmonisation of often divergent lists and practices.

Germany
Ochhany

The Commission will publish all contributions to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would prefer to have your details published or to remain anonymous when your contribution is published. For the purpose of transparency, the type of respondent (for example, 'business association, 'consumer association', 'EU citizen') country of origin, organisation name and size, and its transparency register number, are always published. Your e-mail address will never be published. Opt in to select the privacy option that best suits you. Privacy options default based on the type of respondent selected

#### \*Contribution publication privacy settings

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

#### Anonymous

Only organisation details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published as received. Your name will not be published. Please do not include any personal data in the contribution itself if you want to remain anonymous.

#### Public

Organisation details and respondent details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published. Your name will also be published.

I agree with the personal data protection provisions (https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/specific-privacy-statement)

## Information on your interaction with customs

On average, now frequently are you	a involved in customs operations, procedures and/or deciarations?
<ul> <li>Daily or almost daily</li> </ul>	
One or more times a month	

Less than once a month

Do you deal regularly with more than one customs office or Member State?

Yes

O No

If yes, in your experience, do you find that Member States execute similar operations in different ways? Please provide details.

500 character(s) maximum

We can respond positively to this question. e.g. in major terms such as risk assessment respectively customs valuation.

If you import or export for your business, how do you submit customs declarations?

You prepare and submit declarations directly into national customs systems

No						
has your experience changed in this respect?   0 character(s) maximum	Please pr	ovide de	tails.			
From our perspective, German Custom A in much favour of economic operators, allowed to do so. Timely and reliable issues such as missing export notices European Authorities.	as far	as the ation w	ir respon as provid	sibility led. More	and rea general	ch
our own experience, how important are the follow						
	Very imp orta nt	Quit e impo rtant	Somew hat importa nt	Not very import ant	Not import ant at all	n' kr
Classification of goods						
Determining the origin of goods			0	0		
Valuation of goods for customs			0	0		
Correction of errors in declarations	0		0	0		
Amendments of declarations because of changes in routing, entry point etc.	0		0	0	0	
Unexpected delays at the border			0			
Adapting to information technology environment to manage customs processes						
Getting or verifying data from third parties to use in customs processes						
Getting or handling documents for import or export (certificates, supporting documents, permissions, etc.)			0	0	0	
Other (please specify)					0	

You rely on customs representatives or brokers to deal with customs declarations on your behalf

Both

## Overall views on the Customs Union

In your opinion, how well is customs contributing to the achievement of the below objectives, through its controls of imports and exports?

	V er y w el	Q ui te w el	F ai rl y w el	No t ver y wel	Not wel I at all	D on 't kn o w
Protecting EU industrial production and employment from competition of unfair trading practices	0	0		0	0	
Coping with global geopolitical developments (e.g. new trade agreements, commercial disputes, punitive tariffs, etc.)	0					
Supporting circular economy and the sustainable use of resources	0					
Keeping up-to-date with new business models and technologies					0	
Combatting global pollution (e.g. plastic waste)						
Combatting forced labour, child labour and working conditions in international supply chains	0					
Ensuring supply chain due diligence and promoting EU values internationally (e.g. human rights, environmental protection)			0			
Combatting smuggling				0	0	0
Preventing the financing of criminal activities (e.g. terrorism)				0	0	
Responding to the Covid-19 pandemic and its socio-economic consequences	0		0			
Coping with the consequences of the withdrawal of the UK from the EU (Brexit)	0		0		0	
Enforcing sanctions and export restrictions for dual use goods (goods used for both civilian and military purposes), e.g. following the Russian invasion of Ukraine			0	0	0	
Ensuring compliance with EU standards (animal and plant health, product safety, environment protection, etc)	0				0	
Ensuring compliance with intellectual/industrial protection rules (IPR, counterfeiting)	0	0			0	
Ensuring the protection of the EU's financial interests (collection of duties and taxes)	0	0			0	

Please provide details or specific examples 500 character(s) maximum

The degree of achievement with regard to the above mentioned objectives vary on one hand with the respective member state; some member states have strengths in one area, whilst having deficiencies in the other are (e.g. criminal activities). In addition, from our perspective customs simply does not have the tools (yet) to contribute to some objectives in an effective manner (such as measures connected to sustainability and environmental issues, combatting global pollution, child labour etc.).

What do you consider to be the main achievement(s), improvement(s) or positive impact(s) of the Customs Union to date?

500 character(s	s) maximum
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What do you consider to be the main challenge(s) or disappointment(s) with the Customs Union to date? 500 character(s) maximum

Different implementation and interpretation of UCC along member states.

As of today, what are your (or your organisation's) most important needs and priorities regarding a possible reform of the Customs Union?

	Ve ry im po rta nt	Qu ite im por tan t	Som ewha t impo rtant	Not very imp orta nt	Not imp orta nt at all	D o n' t k n o w
Customs authorities in EU27 acting as one (uniform application of rules and of customs controls, no divergences, no weak border points)	•	0	0	0		0
Simpler rules for simpler customs processes, less formalities (including for goods sold online)		0		0		
More effective protection against financial risks (collection of customs duties, VAT and other charges to the benefit of EU and national budgets)	0	•	0	0		0
More effective protection against non-financial risks (better enforcement of EU safety, health, environmental and IPR rules on imported goods)		0				0
More effective tools to tackle smuggling, illicit or fraudulent trade			0	0		0
More effective sharing of information and data between national customs administrations and other authorities enforcing product requirements on imported goods		0	0	0	0	0

Better adaptation of customs to new global, commercial or political developments and crisis	0	0	0	0	
Better performance measurement framework, with easier access to comparable quality data				0	
Others (please specify)	0	0			

Please briefly describe your main needs in this context

500 character(s) maximum

No further delay in the implementation of the MASP: Very important

#### Issues at stake

#### Administrative burden and potential for simplification

Do you see the need to simplify how information is provided to customs and to reduce administrative burden and formalities?

Yes

O No

No opinion

How would you suggest that information is provided to customs? Which type of information? Who should provide the information? When should the information be provided and how frequently? Through which channels should information be provided?

500 character(s) maximum

Solely soft copy based communication possibility, at least for AEO-authorised parties, e.g. in the case of an external schock such as the pandemic

#### Customs' role in enforcing prohibitions and restrictions and compliance with EU standards

Do you face competition from imported goods that do not respect EU standards?

Yes

O No

#### Please explain

500 character(s) maximum

Importing German Retailers are challenged constantly by goods with low-quality resp. goods of non-conformity, these undermining any level playing field.

Do you have evaluations, estimations, or any other evidence on the above-mentioned challenges, in particular with regard to imported products not aligned with EU standards (prohibitions and restrictions)?

500 character(s) maximum

n your experience, can non-compliant and/or counterfeit goods easily be purchased online? <ul> <li>Yes</li> <li>No</li> </ul>	
Do you see the need for a better, clearer and more efficient framework for cooperation between customs and other authorities responsible for Market Surveillance, law enforcement (including border guards and police), taxation, etc. for sharing data on the products entering or exiting the EU?  Yes  No	
Please explain	
500 character(s) maximum	
Should additional information requirements on specific products or EU standards be included in customs processes?  Yes No	
Please explain	
500 character(s) maximum	
The sole providing of information might not improve the situation as long as monitoring processes do not follow accordingly; though, it will support disclosing fraud in case of physical examination of goods	

#### Contribution to the EU's climate change policies and green agenda

As the fight against climate change is an important overarching objective of the European Union, like any legislative proposal, the intended reform of the Customs Union should take into account links and opportunities to promote the EU's green agenda.

Greening customs: in what areas and through which measures do you see potential for customs authorities/customs controls to reduce their emissions and carbon footprint?

#### 500 character(s) maximum

Possibility of paperless, friction-free communication between economic operator and custom authorities.

In what areas and through which measures could customs contribute to reaching the EU Green Deal's objectives? (E.g. promotion of environmental goods, circular economy, reduction of transport emissions, avoidance of carbon leakage, CO2 footprint of goods)

#### 500 character(s) maximum

One of the essential questions that remain is if customs is technically the appropriate place to put such measures, such as CBAM, into effect.

## Policy options

Which policy changes or mechanisms should in your opinion be included in a reform of the Customs Union?

	St ro ng ly ag re e	T e n d to a gr e e	Neith er agree or disag ree	Te nd to dis ag re e	Str on gly dis agr ee	D o n' t k n o w
A new partnerships with trusted traders and other competent authorities for better risk management, including reinforced advance cargo information		0	0	0	0	0
Simplifying customs formalities for reliable and trusted traders established in the EU by making more use of commercial information rather than of burdensome administrative requirements		0	0	0	0	0
Enhance co-operation between customs and non-customs authorities (notably Market Surveillance Authorities, Law Enforcement Authorities, Tax Agencies). This could cover, for example:		0	0	0		0
- joint policy elaboration;		0	0	0	0	
- operational coordination;						
- information exchange;		0	0	0	0	0
- improved enforcement of prohibitions and restrictions.			0		0	
Reforming the EU customs governance to provide for an EU layer that could, for example, deal with:			0		0	0
- identification of risk priorities at policy and political level;						
- EU-wide risk management;		0	0	0	0	0
- information technology management;		0	0	0	0	0
- training of customs officers;			0		0	
- financing of customs equipment,;		0	0	0	0	0
- EU crisis response.		0	0		0	0
Providing for a fully-fledged EU customs information environment, with emphasis on, for example:		0	0	0	0	0
- data management capabilities;		0	0	0	0	0
- simplified provision of data (enabling re-use of data, avoiding duplications, etc.);			0			

- streamlined handling of non-customs formalities (building on the concept of "single window").					
Adapting customs legislation to e-commerce transactions, for example by strengthening supervision of business-to-consumer flows and liability of involved actors for all fiscal and non-fiscal rules		0	0		
Integrating the green agenda in the customs agenda and traders behaviours	0	•	0	0	

Do you have any other suggestions for policy measures to be included in a reform of the Customs Union? 500 character(s) maximum

If the UCC was seized with all possibilites and all facilitations as currently intended, the need for revision would be less urgent.

If new policy measures were introduced, can you please provide an estimation of the magnitude of the impact that each option would entail for you or your organisation?

	High posi tive imp act	Limit ed posit ive impa ct	High neg ativ e impa ct	Limit ed nega tive impa ct	N o i m p a ct
Better cooperation of customs and non-customs authorities for better risk management, including reinforced advance cargo information and operational coordination		0	0	0	0
Partnership with reliable and trusted traders that can use commercial information instead of burdensome administrative requirements to comply with customs obligations		0	0	0	0
Reforming the EU customs governance to provide for an EU layer		0	0	0	
Providing for a single EU customs information environment, with emphasis on, for example data and the concept of single window			0	0	0
Adapting customs legislation to e-commerce transactions, for example by strengthening supervision of business-to-consumer flows and liability of involved actors for all fiscal and non-fiscal rules		0	0	0	0
Integrating the green agenda in the customs agenda and traders behaviours	0		0	0	

Adapting Green Deal Measures in customs might not be the most effective way to reach the goal the Green Deal is trying to achieve.

### Contact

Contact Form (/eusurvey/runner/contactform/CustomsReform2022)