



EURASIAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION

A large, dark blue silhouette of the Eurasian landmass serves as a background for the central text.

Customs administration in the Eurasian Economic Union

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for customs cooperation

Customs regulation in the EEU

SINGLE

- trade regime with third party countries
- customs tariff
- rules of determining country of origin and customs value of goods
- customs territory
- customs legislation

- No customs control at the internal borders between the Member States

- Allocation of customs duties between the Member States

High level of realization

Customs regulation in the EEU

The Customs Union
and the Common
Economic Space

The Eurasian Economic Union

2010

Customs Code of the
Customs Union
(old Customs Code)

2017

Customs Code of the
Eurasian Economic Union
(new Customs Code)

2015

Treaty on the Eurasian
Economic Union



Customs legislation of the EEU

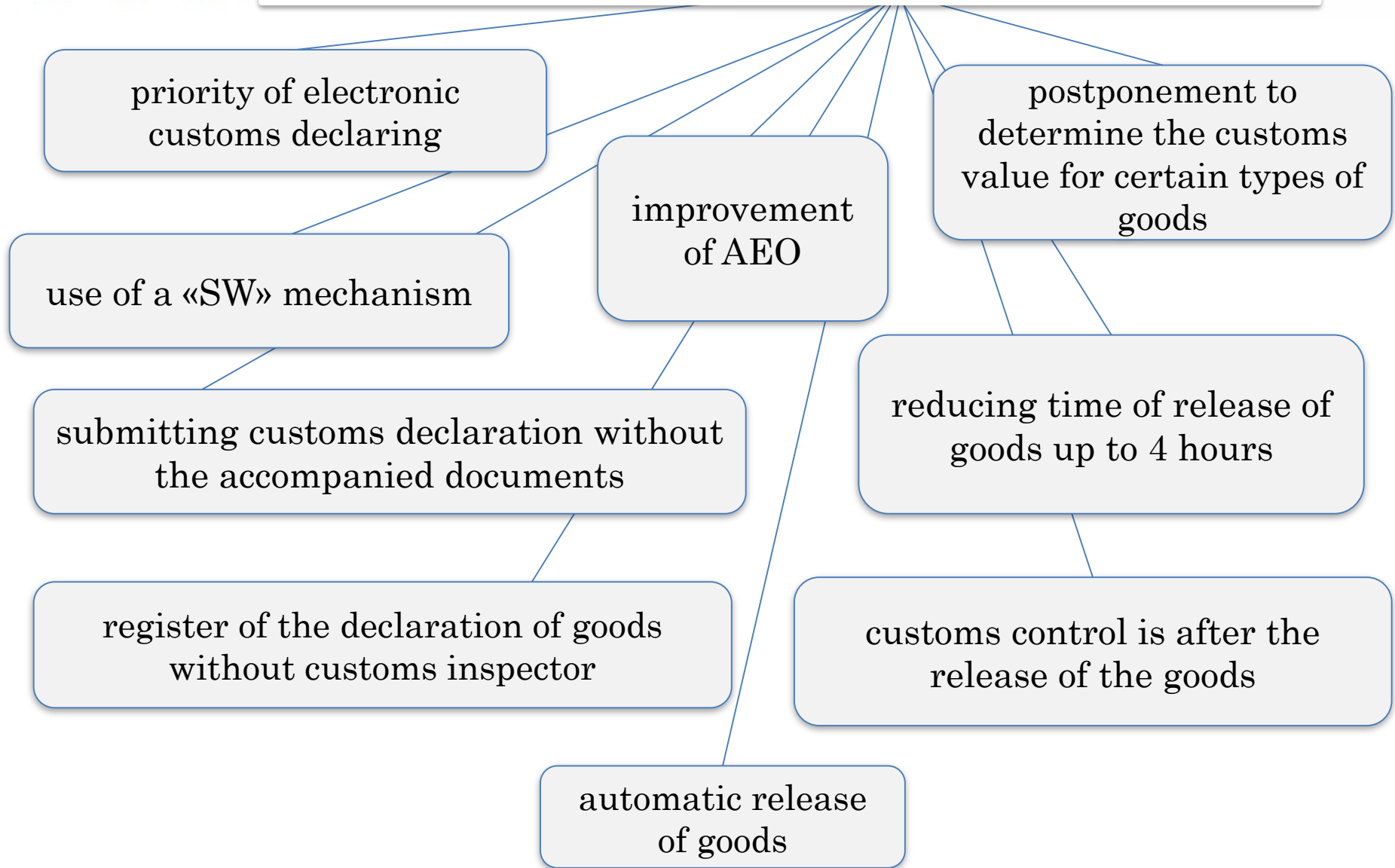
Customs Code of the EEU
(Customs Code
of the Customs Union)

**International
agreements on customs
issues**

**Decisions of the
Commission**

**Recommendations
of the Commission**





The priority of electronic customs declaring



- for customs transit
- for personal use
- for cargo vehicle
- for parcels
- using commercial, transport documents

Registration of declarations and release of goods



Customs operations are performed only by the customs officers



Old Customs Code



Customs operations can be performed automatically by the customs information system



New Customs Code

Goods declaration and accompanied documents

CC of the CU – The goods declaration is submitted to the Customs together with commercial, transport documents, on the basis of which it was filled out



CC of the EEU – Excludes the obligation to submit commercial, transport documents to the Customs



Strategic Multiannual Action Plan to implement the Main directions
of "Single Window" development,
Decision No. 19 of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council dated
May 8, 2015

harmonization of approaches to the development of national «Single Window»
mechanisms in the EEU



development of a national «single window» mechanisms



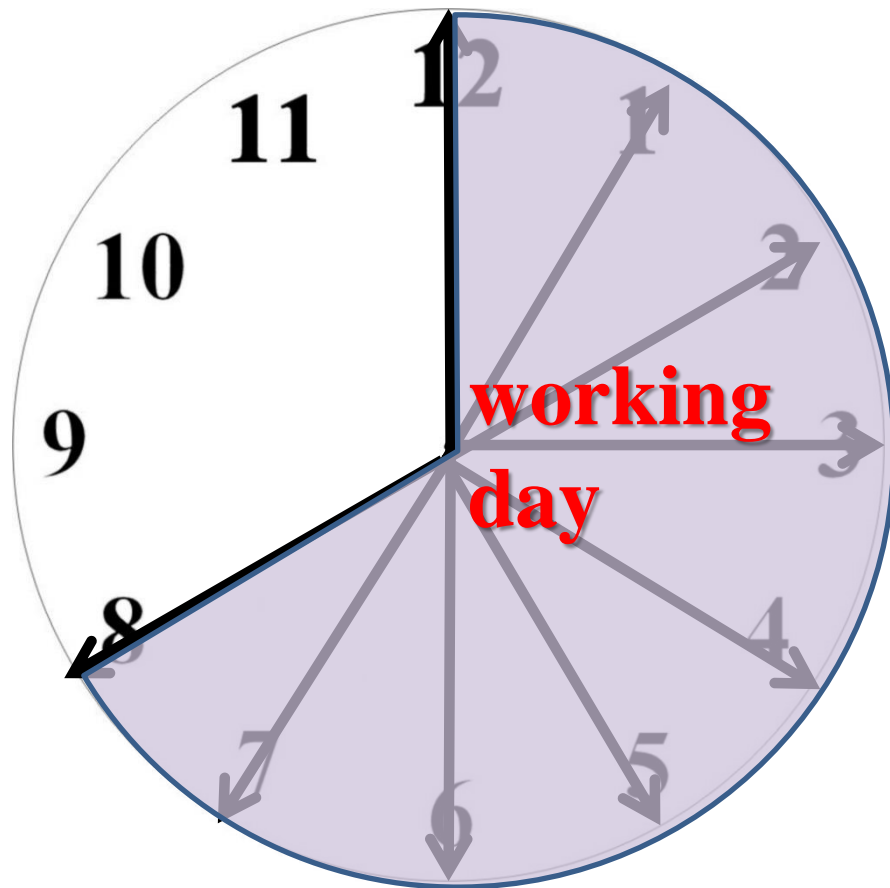
mutual recognition of the electronic documents necessary for the external trade



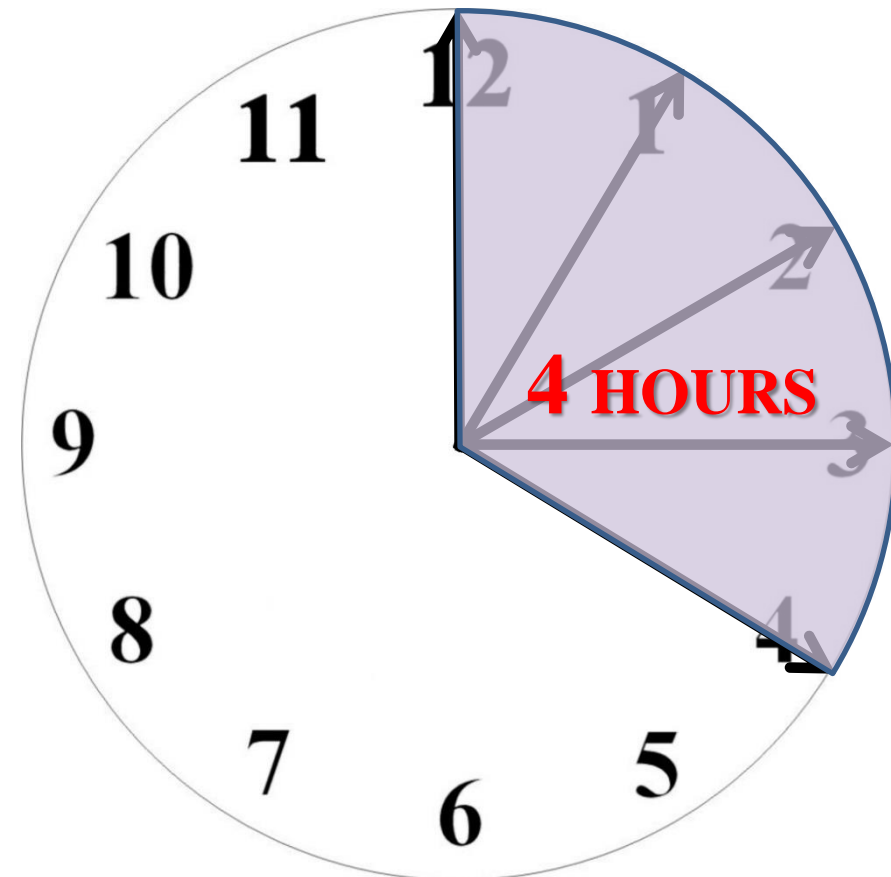
organization of information exchange

Reducing time of release of goods

CC of the CU – reducing time of release of goods



CC of the EEU – reducing time of release of goods



introduced the procedures of granting, suspension and revocation of the AEO status

envisaged a three-level system for categorizing the AEO depending on the provided customs benefits

revised the conditions for granting the AEO status. For example, the Code introduces the criteria (indicators) of economic operator's activities, financial solvency, security and safety requirements

extended the categories of economic operators, which can obtain the AEO status. For example, customs carriers, customs brokers, customs warehouses may apply to obtain this status

extended the list of customs benefits provided to the AEO

AEO status is valid on the whole territory of the Union

possibility of mutual recognition of the AEO status

The new Customs Code

CC CU

**1 type
certificate AEO**

4 simplifications

CC EAEU

**3 types
certificates AEO**

**I type –
9 simplifications**

**II type –
10
simplifications**

**III type –
17
simplifications**

CC CU

Single Certificate

- temporary storage at the AEO premises
- release before declaring the goods
- customs clearance and customs control of goods at the AEO premises
- other simplifications

Certificate III type

CC EAEU

- priority treatment
- no guarantee when goods are placed under transit procedure
- no guarantee in the course of delaying final determination of customs value and duties
- no guarantee during customs inspection
- release of goods before lodging the declaration
- priority participation in pilot projects and experiments
- remote (centralized) release of goods
- temporary storage at the AEO premises
- customs clearance and customs control of goods at the AEO premises
- use of an AEO means of identification (customs seals)
- delivery of goods to the warehouse AEO
- termination of transit procedure at the AEO storage premises
- fewer physical and documents-based controls (AEO – low risk legal entity)
- deferred payment of duties

Certificate I type

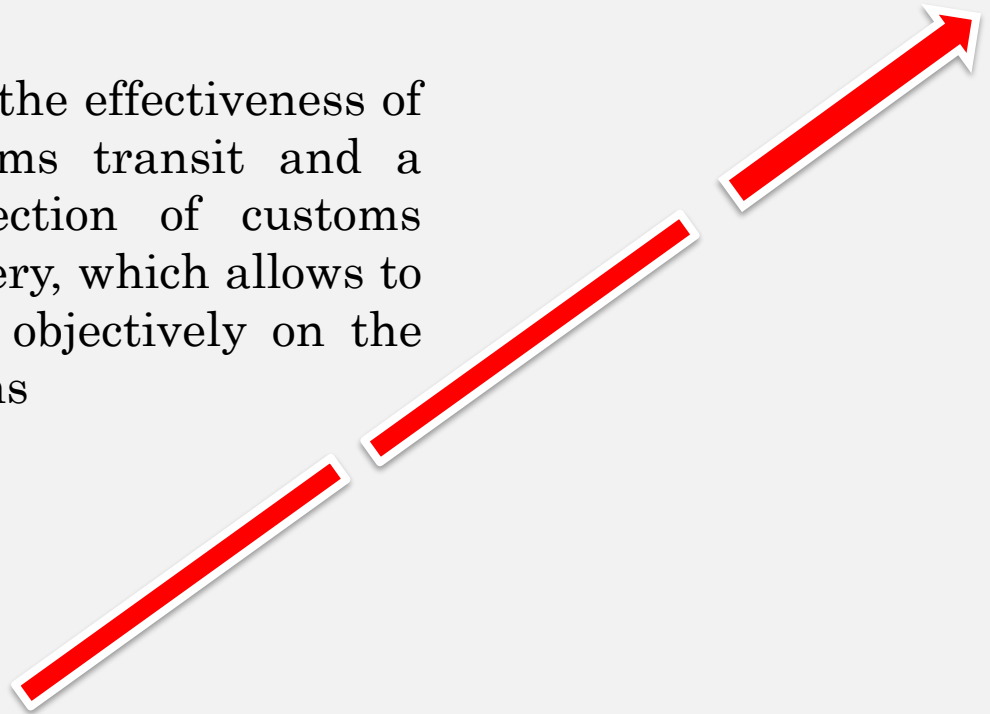
Certificate II type

Customs transit

Development of a customs transit system in the EEU:

The establishment of a transit system of the EEU similar to a transit system of the EU with the subsequent integration of the two systems.

This mechanism shall ensure the effectiveness of customs control while customs transit and a transparent system of collection of customs payments in case of non-delivery, which allows to impose sanctions timely and objectively on the violators of customs regulations





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**Thank you for your
attention!**