

SOUTHERN AFRICAN CUSTOMS UNION

Customs Procedure Codes (CPC) in SACU

Regional Seminar on Trade Statistics

12-16 May 2014

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

SACU

- The Southern African Customs Union (SACU) consist of Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland.
- SACU was established in 1910, making it the world's oldest Customs Union still in operation.
- The economic structure of the Union links the Member States by a single tariff and no customs duties between them, thus there is a common external tariff that applies to non-members of SACU.



Customs Procedure Codes (IMTS)

- In IMTS 2010 it has been recommended that information about the customs procedures applied to individual transactions be part of the dataset provided by customs to the agency responsible for the compilation of trade statistics (IMTS 2010, paragraph 2.19 and 8.6)
- CPC are used to define the type of transaction when goods cross borders.
- They are used to indicate whether the goods are being permanently or temporarily imported or exported, whether they are merely in transit across a country or whether they are being moved into or out of the customs warehouses.



CPC (IMTS) Cont..

- Therefore, CPC are used to determine what movements of goods are to be included or excluded from IMTS and also in determining the trade type (General or Special system).
- Most countries broadly follow the revised Kyoto Convention and apply certain standard customs procedure, however, countries usually develops their own extensive set of customs procedure that suits their administrative needs.



CPC in SACU

- In 2004 SACU Council of Ministers adopted a Single Administrative Document (SAD) initiative to be used in SACU
- The SAD 500 was developed based on the international accepted UN layout
- The harmonisation and simplification of customs documents was aimed to improve trade facilitation in the Union.



Types of CPC

- IM 4 Imports for home use
- IM 5 Temporary import
- IM 6 Re-importation
- IM 7 Import for warehousing
- IM 8 Transit import
- IM9 Other import procedure
- EX 1 Permanent export
- EX 2 Temporary export
- EX 3 Re-export
- EX 8 Export for transit



Types of CPC

- These codes defines the type of declaration being made and the purpose, i.e. IM 4, where the type of declaration is represented by the prefix "IM" and the first number "4" of the extended procedure code denotes the purpose in imports for home consumption
- The CPC extended procedures are based on seven numeric character code i.e. 40 00 000 where the first two digit is the requested procedure determining the custom method of treatment of the goods being declared;
- The second set of two digits is the previous procedure, defining the previous customs procedure, if any, under which goods were entered

Types of CPC

- The last three digits represents national code i.e. rebates
- The use of extended procedure codes provides for detailed information that is useful in the compilation of trade statistics.
- Thus for SACU the first four digits are common in all Member States



Compilation of Trade Statistics

- Three SACU Member States (Botswana, Namibia and Swaziland) uses ASYCUDA ++, and Lesotho is in the process of migrating to ASYCUDA from the manual system. While, South Africa uses its own developed customs system.
- ASYCUDA system in Member States contains a set of 7 digit CPCs consisting of a four digit extended procedure code and three digit national code,
- The CPC used in South African's customs system have equivalents to the CPC in other Member States



Compilation of Trade Statistics Cont...

- The source for trade data in Member States are the customs offices.
- Information on CPC is included in the dataset that is provided to the producers of trade statistics
- Producers of trade statistics in SACU are able to identify re-exports, re-imports, and goods for processing in their trade data. (Minimum goals for the near future, IMTS)



Thank You For Your Attention

