

Customs data elements

- Classification
- Customs value
- Origin
- Quantities

Classification

The customer, as owner of the goods, is required to provide the CN code of the product that will be discharged and/or blended (i.e., the CN code of the end product in case of a blend). VTTI's CS typically receives product analyses which are used to verify the CN code provided by the customer. The CN code provided by the customer is leading and is verified on the basis of incoming customs documentation and product analysis reports in accordance with attached procedure. Should the product analysis show characteristics that contradict with the customer's nomination, CS will liaise with the customer before the goods are moved to ensure a correct customs declaration can be lodged.

A link to VTTI's "C&E Classification" procedure is included [here](#)

VTTI maintains a product database on the basis of the information received from VTTI's customers and links the products to the appropriate tax treatment. Attached procedure provides specific details on how the product database is maintained.

A link to VTTI's "IT - Product masterdata" procedure is included [here](#).

Customs value

“ When a parcel is registered in the terminal's ERP system, the value of that parcel is recorded by CS in line with the current market value. The market value is usually provided by the customer. Otherwise, it is obtained by CS from publicly available market data sources, such as Platts Market Data from S&P. As such, all parcels registered in the ERP system are accompanied by a value.

The value becomes relevant for customs purposes when an import declaration is submitted. Where the applicable import duty rate is 0%, the goods qualify for preferential treatment upon import, or where a specific duty applies (i.e., duties are not calculated over the value but over another factor such as weight), the customs value declared serves a purely statistical purpose and has no financial impact. In such cases, VTTI has agreed with the customs authorities to apply the “reasonable means” method as an alternative method of customs valuation, in accordance with Article 74(3) of the UCC. More specifically, VTTI determines the customs value on the basis of the current market value of the relevant product.

If the import duty rate exceeds 0%, no preferential treatment applies or customs duties due are calculated on an ad valorem basis, the customs value will be determined in accordance with the general customs valuation framework of the UCC. This means that the customs value will in principle be determined in line with the transaction value method, in accordance with article 70 of the UCC. In specific cases where no valid transaction is available, the customs value will be determined according to one of the alternative valuation methods.

More practical details on customs valuation are included in VTTI's "Customs valuation procedure", which can be found [here](#).

Origin

Preferential origin and provenance

If the goods to be declared for import are subject to a reduced import duty tariff due to the presence of a preferential certificate of origin (e.g. EUR.1 or Form A) or a document attesting the provenance of the goods (A.TR, INF3, T2L(F)) CS will verify the correctness of said documents.

Occasionally, the terminal can have a certificate of origin EUR.1 validated by Customs. This involves certificates EUR.1 for goods of EU origin that are intended for shipment to third countries. The certificate EUR.1 is issued on the basis of supplier declarations, which are issued by VTTI's principals. All documents related to the certificate EUR.1 to be issued are saved in a separate dossier.

A link to "C&E - Preferential origin documentation" is included [here](#).

Non preferential origin

A non-preferential certificate of origin can be presented upon the discharge of goods. There are no tax-related measures on the non-preferential origin of goods; therefore, these certificates are accepted for information only. The origin listed on the certificate will be registered in VTTI's ERP system.

CS checks whether the certificate of origin is related to the goods discharged and that the certificate is filled in completely. Because there are no further measures attached to the origin, no other checks will take place. The origin will be recorded in ERP.

Upon loading of vessels, a non-preferential certificate can be issued at the request of a principal. All correspondence regarding the issuing of this certificate shall be retained by the terminal in the administration (DIVA). The internal procedure used to establish the non-preferential origin is attached.

A link to "C&E - Non-preferential origin" is included [here](#).

Quantities

Establishing the quantities of the goods VTTI handles is the responsibility of OPS. Quantities are typically established by means of ENRAF, VTTI's automated gauging system which is certified. In case of specific reasons, the ENRAF readings turn out to be unreliable, the ENRAF reading can be overwritten with clear explanations as to why the reading was overwritten.

A link to VTTI's "C&E - OPS Measurements" procedure is included [here](#).