

Definitions

- Importer
- Reach
- Methane
- CBAM

Importer

Analysis of the definition of Importer in various Regulations relevant to the release for free circulation.

Reach

Reach

REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC

Article 3

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation:

10. import: means the **physical introduction** into the customs territory of the Community;
11. importer: means any natural or **legal person established within the Community** who is **responsible for import**;

Methane

Methane

Any legal entity can be appointed as responsible for carrying out acts and formalities required under Chapter 5 of the Methane Emissions Regulation. The Importer definition is not linked to the Customs definition as such perse.

REGULATION (EU) 2024/1787 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 June 2024 on the reduction of methane emissions in the energy sector and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/942

Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:

(59) 'importer' means a natural or **legal person who**, in the course of a commercial activity, **places crude oil, natural gas or coal originating from a third country on the Union market**, including **any natural or legal person established in the Union appointed** to carry out acts and formalities required under Chapter 5;

CBAM

CBAM

REGULATION (EU) 2023/956 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 10 May 2023 establishing a carbon border adjustment mechanism

Article 3

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:

(4) **'importation'** means release for free circulation as provided for in Article 201 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013;

(15) **'importer'** means either the person lodging a customs declaration for release for free circulation of goods or a bill of discharge in accordance with Article 175(5) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446 in its **own name and on its own behalf or**, where the customs declaration is lodged by an **indirect** customs **representative** in accordance with Article 18 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013, **the person on whose behalf such a declaration is lodged;**

(17) **'authorised CBAM declarant'** means a person authorised by a competent authority in accordance with Article 17;

CHAPTER II OBLIGATIONS AND RIGHTS OF AUTHORISED CBAM DECLARANTS

Article 4

Importation of goods

Goods shall be imported into the customs territory of the Union only by an authorised CBAM declarant.

Article 17

Authorisation

1. Where an application for an authorisation is submitted in accordance with Article 5, the competent authority in the Member State in which the applicant is established shall grant the status of authorised CBAM declarant provided that the criteria set out in paragraph 2 of this Article are complied with. The status of authorised CBAM declarant shall be recognised in all Member States.

Before granting the status of authorised CBAM declarant, the competent authority may consult relevant competent authorities or the Commission via the CBAM registry on the fulfilment of the criteria set out in paragraph 2. The consultation shall not exceed 15 calendar days.

2. The criteria for granting the status of authorised CBAM declarant shall be the following:

- (a) the applicant has not been involved in a serious infringement or in repeated infringements of customs legislation, taxation rules, market abuse rules or this Regulation and delegated and implementing acts adopted under this Regulation, and in particular the applicant has no record of serious criminal offences relating to its economic activity during the five years preceding the application;
- (b) the applicant demonstrates its financial and operational capacity to fulfil its obligations under this Regulation;
- (c) the applicant is established in the Member State where the application is submitted; and
- (d) the applicant has been assigned an EORI number in accordance with Article 9 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013.

3. Where the competent authority finds that the criteria set out in paragraph 2 of this Article are not fulfilled, or where the applicant has failed to provide information listed in Article 5(5), the granting of the status of authorised CBAM declarant shall be refused. Such decision to refuse the status of authorised CBAM declarant shall provide the reasons for the refusal and include information on the possibility to appeal.

4. A decision of the competent authority granting the status of authorised CBAM declarant shall be registered in the CBAM registry and shall contain the following information:

- (a) the name, address and contact information of the authorised CBAM declarant;
- (b) the EORI number of the authorised CBAM declarant;
- (c) the CBAM account number assigned to the authorised CBAM declarant in accordance with Article 16(1);
- (d) the guarantee required in accordance with paragraph 5 of this Article.

5. For the purpose of complying with the criteria set out in paragraph 2, point (b), of this Article, the competent authority shall require the provision of a guarantee if the applicant was not established throughout the two financial years preceding the year when the application in accordance with Article 5(1) was submitted. The competent authority shall fix the amount of such guarantee at the amount, calculated as the aggregate value of the number of CBAM certificates that the authorised CBAM declarant would have to surrender in accordance with Article 22 in respect of the imports of goods reported in accordance with Article 5(5), point (g), taking into account the adjustment necessary to reflect the extent to which EU ETS allowances are allocated free of charge in accordance with Article 31. The guarantee provided shall be a bank guarantee, payable at first demand, by a financial institution operating in the Union or another form of guarantee which provides equivalent assurance.

6. Where the competent authority establishes that the guarantee provided does not ensure, or is

no longer sufficient to ensure, the financial and operational capacity of the authorised CBAM declarant to fulfil its obligations under this Regulation, it shall require the authorised CBAM declarant to choose between providing an additional guarantee or replacing the initial guarantee with a new guarantee in accordance with paragraph 5.

7. The competent authority shall release the guarantee immediately after 30 September of the second year in which the authorised CBAM declarant has surrendered CBAM certificates in accordance with Article 22.

7a. By way of derogation from Article 4, where an importer or an indirect customs representative has submitted an application in accordance with Article 5 by 31 March 2026, such an importer or indirect customs representative may provisionally continue to import goods until the competent authority takes a decision under this Article. Where the competent authority refuses to grant the authorisation in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article, the competent authority shall establish, within one month of the date of the decision, the emissions embedded in the goods imported between 1 January 2026 and the date of that decision on the basis of the information communicated in accordance with Article 25(3) and by reference to default values in accordance with the methods set out in Annex IV, and on the basis of any other relevant information. Those established emissions shall be used for the calculation of penalties in accordance with Article 26(2a).

8. The competent authority shall revoke the status of authorised CBAM declarant where:

(a) the authorised CBAM declarant requests a revocation; or
(b) the authorised CBAM declarant no longer meets the criteria set out in paragraph 2 or 6 of this Article, or has been involved in a serious or repeated infringement of the obligation to surrender CBAM certificates referred to in Article 22(1) or of the obligation to ensure a sufficient number of CBAM certificates on its account in the CBAM registry at the end of each quarter referred to in Article 22(2). Before revoking the status of authorised CBAM declarant, the competent authority shall give the authorised CBAM declarant the possibility to be heard. The competent authority may consult relevant competent authorities or the Commission via the CBAM registry on the conditions and criteria for the revocation. The consultation shall not exceed 15 calendar days. Any decision of revocation shall contain the reasons for the decision as well as information about the right to appeal.

9. The competent authority shall register in the CBAM registry information on:

(a) the applicants whose application for an authorisation has been refused pursuant to paragraph 3; and
(b) the persons whose status of authorised CBAM declarant has been revoked pursuant to paragraph 8.

10. The Commission shall adopt, by means of implementing acts, the conditions for:

(a) the application of the criteria referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, including that of not having been involved in a serious infringement or in repeated infringements under paragraph 2, point (a), of this Article;
(b) the application of the guarantee referred to in paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of this Article;
(c) the application of the criteria of a serious or repeated infringement referred to in paragraph 8 of this Article;
(d) the consequences of the revocation of the status of authorised CBAM declarant referred to in paragraph 8 of this Article; and
(e) the specific deadlines, scope and format of the consultation procedure referred to in paragraphs 1 and 8 of this Article.