

## **Thai Customs Department**

# "Border Crossing Facility Management & Customs Transit System"

**10 – 18 May 2016, Bangkok, Thailand** 



- I General Information
- II Customs Procedure
  - Electronic Declaration (Import –Export)
  - Express Consignment
  - Modernized Procedure (Pre-Arrival Processing)
- III Transit & Transshipment
  - Transit
  - Transshipment
- V Partner ship & Connectivity
  - Authorized Economic Operator Programs



#### IV – Fair and Effective Revenue Collection

- Classification (Harmonize System)
- Customs Valuation
- Advance Ruling
- Post Audit Clearance
- Prohibited & Restricted Items

#### VI – Protection of Society

- Risk Management
- Customs Control

#### VII - Coordinated Border Management

Common Control Area

## I – General Information

## Vision

"An excellent Customs service to achieve sustainable development of Thailand economy and global trade connectivity"



#### **General Information: Mission**

- 1 Facilitate trade and promote national logistics system
- Promote national economy by Customs-related measures and international trade information
- Protect and secure society based on Customs control system
- Collect revenue in a fair, transparent and efficient manner



### **General Information: Customs Strategies**

- Develop work process and ICT system for trade facilitation
- Develop Customs measures and international trade information promoting border trade and global trade connectivity
- 3 Develop efficient and integrated Customs control system
- Enhance revenue collection efficiency and effectiveness based on good governance principle
- Develop human resources capacity and organizational management



**General Information: Value** 

### I-SMILE

I Integrity

S Service Mind/Self-esteem

M Modernization

I Innovation

L Learning

E Expert



#### **General Information: General Info**



General Info

Total length of land boundaries = 5,326 Kilometers

Land Border Neighbor = 4 Country

Customs House = 48 Houses

Customs Airport = 25 Airports

Customs Seaport Bureau = 2 Bureau

- II Customs Procedure
  - Electronic Declaration (Import)



### **Customs Procedure**

### Import – Export Procedure





## Importation with e-Customs



Thai Customs
Electronic System (TCES)



ebXML

Customs Registration Reference Files Profile Risk Management



Receive declaration & payment no.



E - payment

Verify data, issue declaration & payment











**Shipping / Agent** 

Submit details of shipments (Manifest)
Such as Vessel, Flight, Date, Discharge Port, Release Port, Airway
Bill, B/L, Company
Name, Package
Amount, Weight







Importer/Broker

Prepare to submit a declaration bill via online



## TCES (Thai Customs Electronic System) will approve;

- The company / personal registration in Customs Registration
- Reference File such as Tariff Code, Duty Tax, Privileges etc.





Company Name
Company Tax Number
Address

**√** 

Thai Customs
Electronic System (TCES)



## System will check incoming data between the Shipping / Agent and Importer / broker



Thai Customs
Electronic System (TCES)



**Shipping / Agent** 

Vessel / Flight
Date
Discharge Port
Release Port
BL / Airway Bill
Company Name
Package Amount
Weight

**Matching** 

M



**Importer / Broker** 

Vessel / Flight
Date
Discharge Port
Release Port
BL / Airway Bill
Company Name
Package Amount
Weight









Thai Customs
Electronic System (TCES)

Data between the Shipping/Agent and Importer / broker

Correct

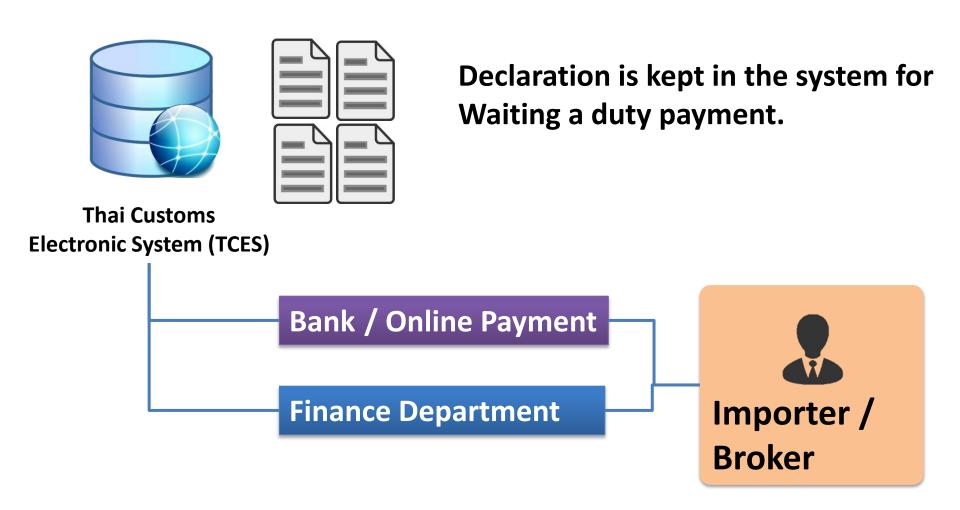
System will back with

a declaration bill no.

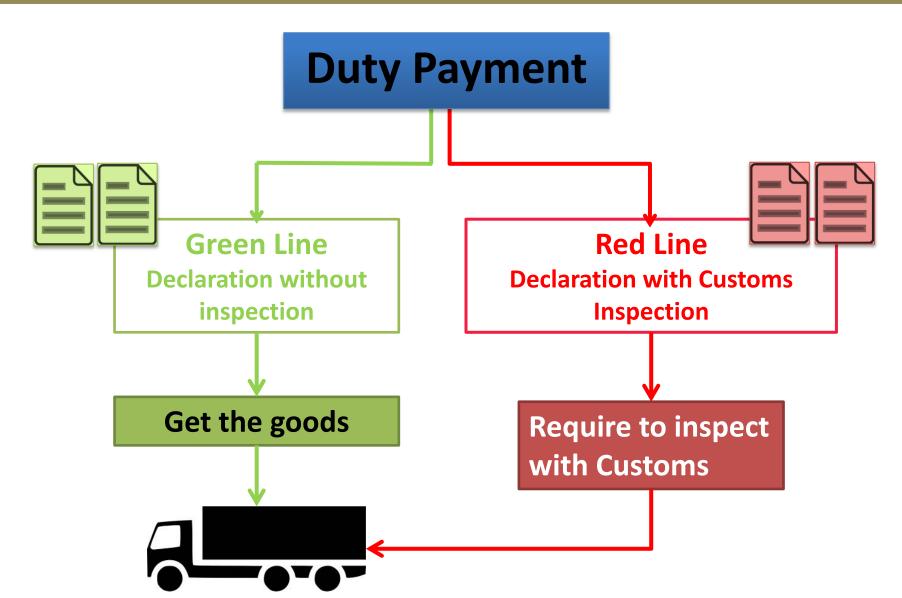
XX DD X YY MM NNNNN

Wrong
System will back
with
A Notification to
correct a data





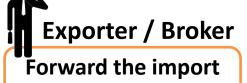




- II Customs Procedure
  - Electronic Declaration (Export)



## **Exportation with e-Customs**



declaration

Receive declaration & payment no.

Thai Customs
Electronic System (TCES)



Customs Registration Reference Files Profile Risk Management

4



Freight Forwarder

Loading Cargo

Forward Cargo Control Report to Customs

Print out report & move container to exit port

E - payment



ebXML

Verify data, issue declaration & payment



**Port of Entry** 

Record Cargo Control report & check risk profile



Green Line



Red Line (Inspection with Customs)



Take a goods and Moving Control Bill to Inspection Station

4

Customs will check a total of goods with declaration bill and moving control bill



3

## Exporter / Broker

Prepare a declaration bill and Moving Control Bill into online system

Upd

System will turn a status of declaration bill to be Green Line

or Red Line

Thai Customs
Electronic System (TCES)

System will back with a declaration no.

System will check a
Customs Registration and
Reference file

- II Customs Procedure
  - Express Consignment



## **EXPRESS OPERATORS**



**Express Courier** Thai **Association: T.E.X.C.A** 





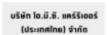






























**Conference of Asia Pacific Express Carriers Asso** 









## **Categories of Express Consignmen**

#### **Category 1: Non-Dutiable Documents**

This category comprises correspondence and documents having no commercial value and which are not subjected to duties and taxes under Part II of the Customs Tariff Decree B.E. 2530. Any items that are prohibited or restricted are not included.

#### **Category 2: Non-dutiable Consignments: This category comprises:**

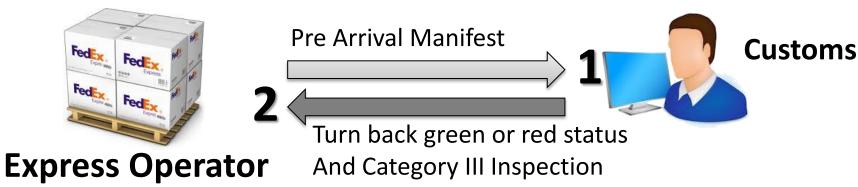
- (a) Consignments not subjected to duties and taxes under Part II of the Customs Tariff Decree B.E. 2530.
- (b) Low-value consignments, imported via an airport, of which value does not exceed 1,000 baht
- (C) Trade samples of no commercial value

Category 3: Dutiable consignments of which FOB value not exceeds 40,000 baht. Any items that are prohibited or restricted are not included.

Category 4: Other consignments than those under Category 1, 2, and 3.



### **E – Express : IMPORT PROCEDURES**



4

Prepare to have a declaration bill with e-customs

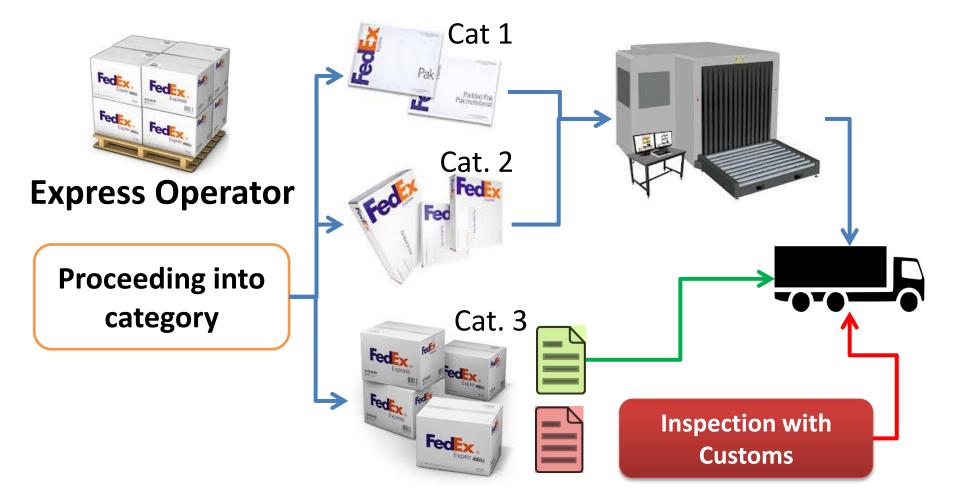


Thai Customs
Electronic System (TCES)





## **E – Express : IMPORT PROCEDURES**



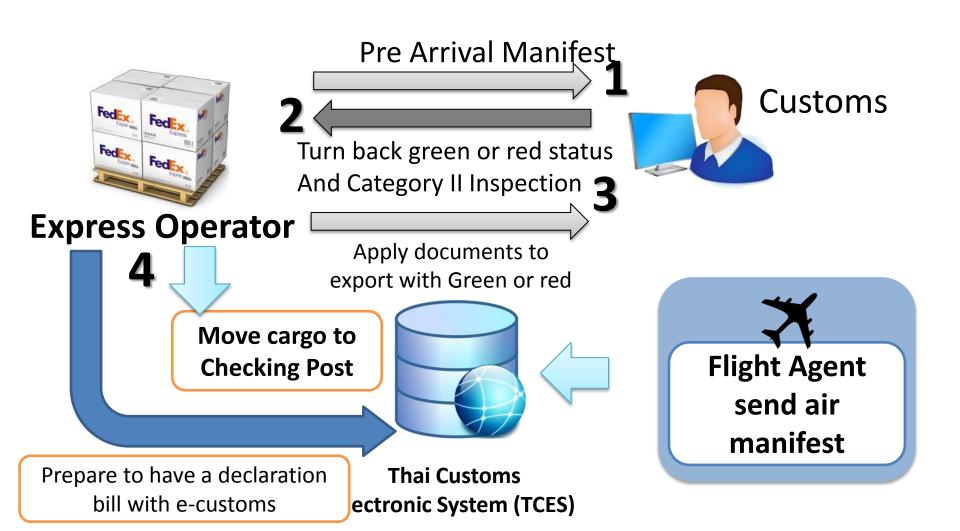
## **Categories of Express Consignmen**

Category 1: Non-dutiable consignments under Part III of the Customs Tariff Decree B.E. 2530 of which the invoice value not exceeding 500,000 baht/invoice: Any items that are not prohibited or restricted

Category 2: Other consignments than those under Category 1.

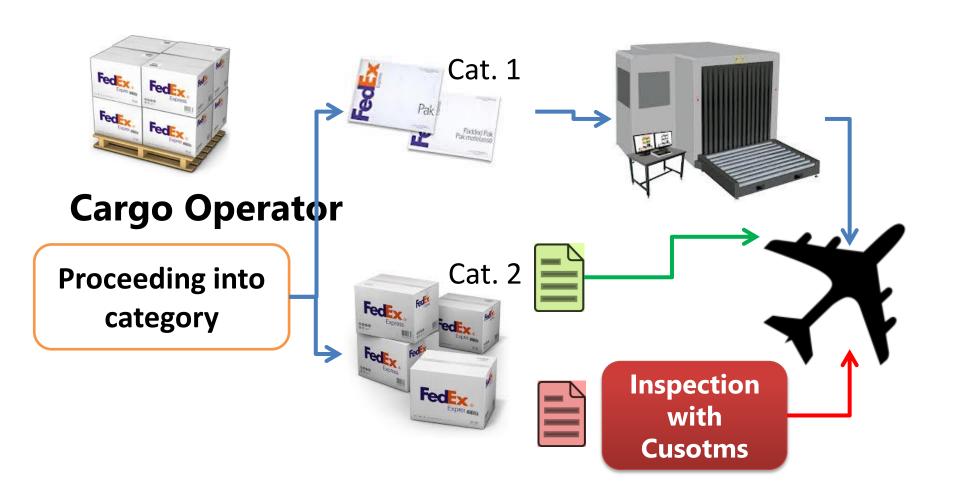


## **E – Express : EXPORT PROCEDURES**





## **E – Express : EXPORT PROCEDURES**







Express operator sends
Pre-arrival Manifest data to
Customs computer system
<a href="mailto:2.px</a>
<a href="mailto:before arrival">2.px</a>
<a href="mailto:be

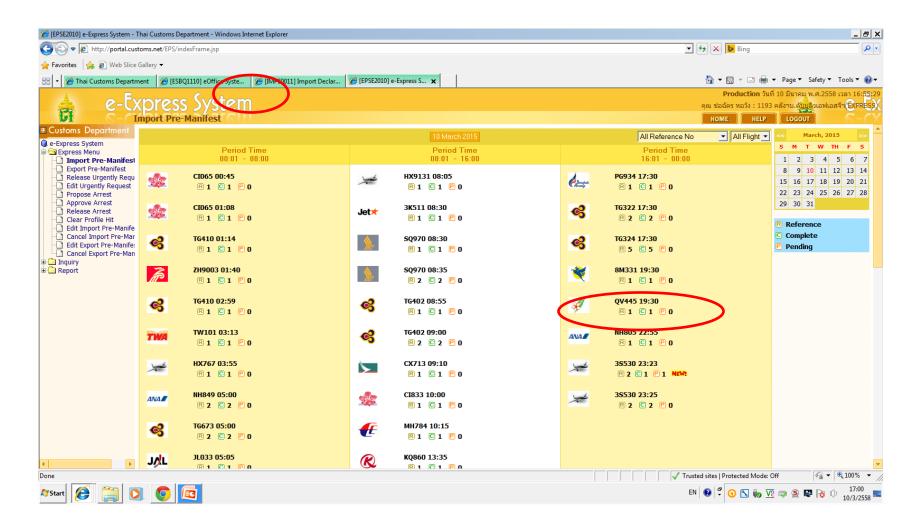
Customs officer select more red for inspection and return response within 60 minutes





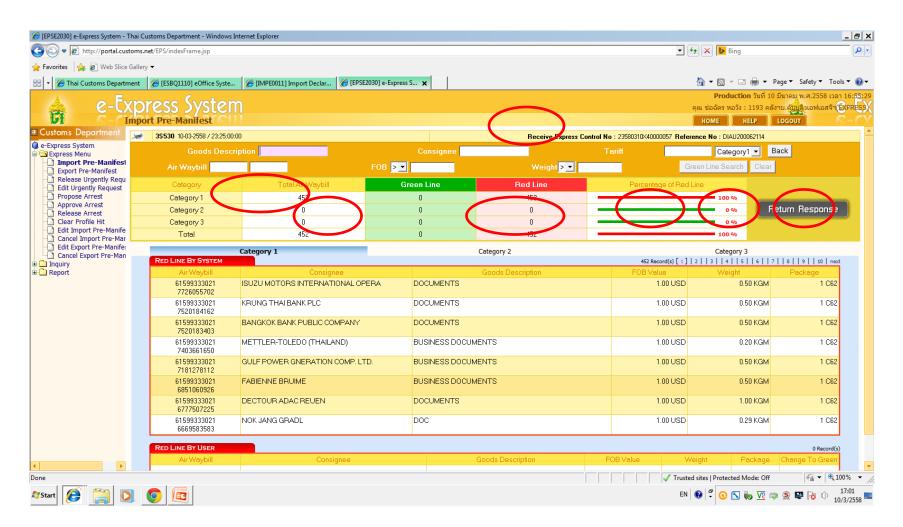


#### **Example: E-express Importation Pre-Manifest**



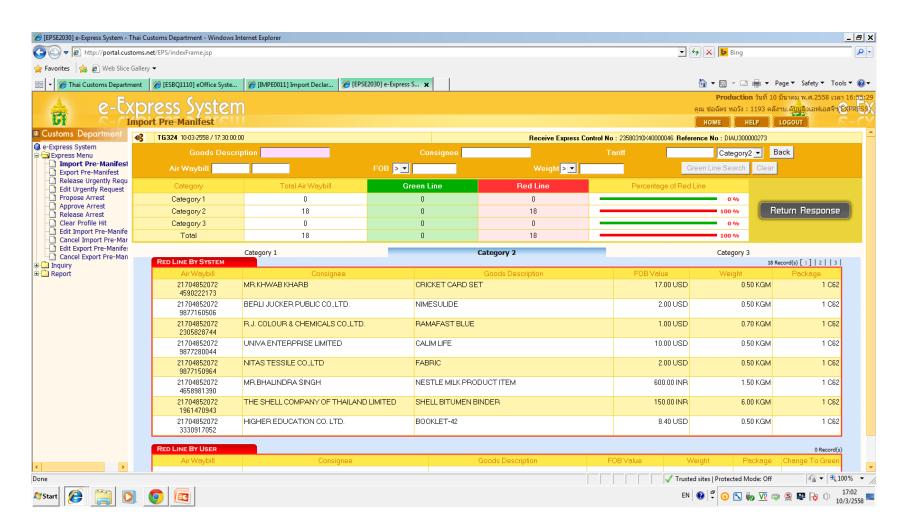


## Example of Category 1



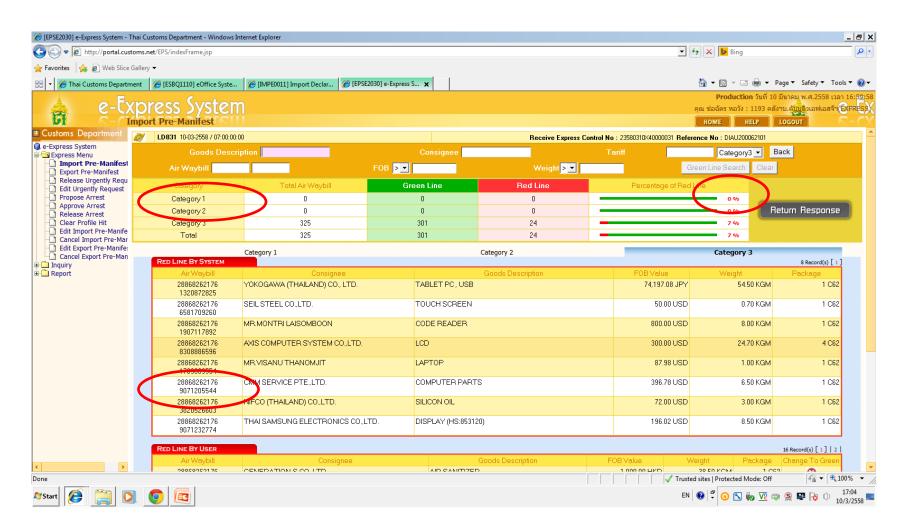


## Example of Category 2





## **Example of Category 3**









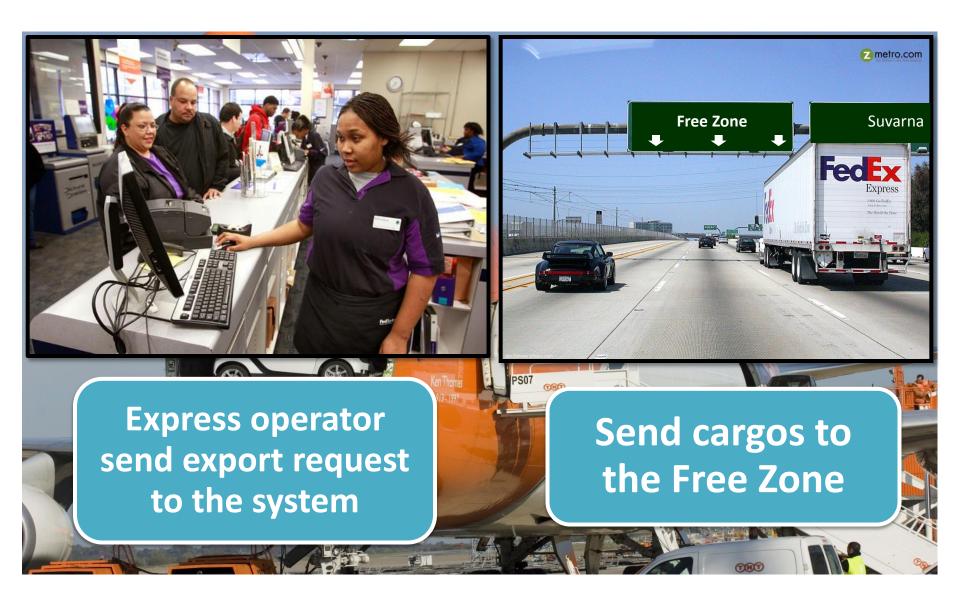










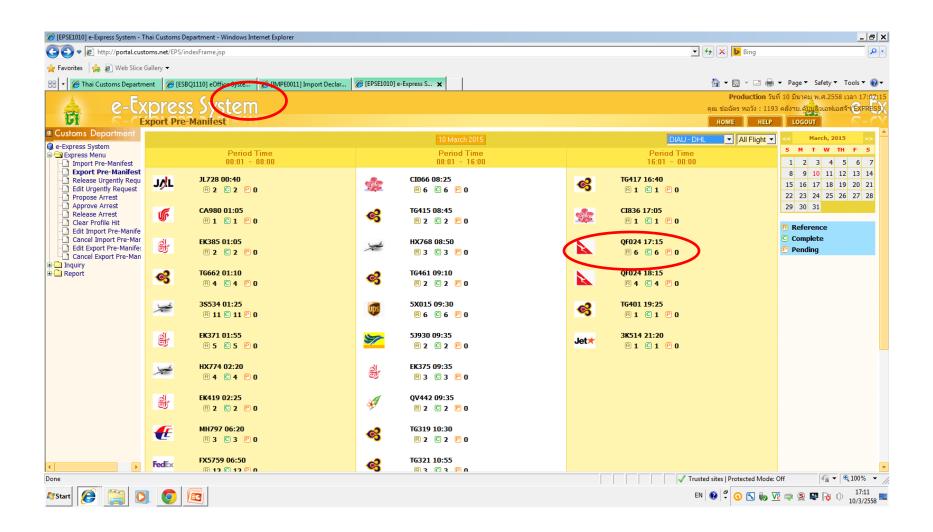






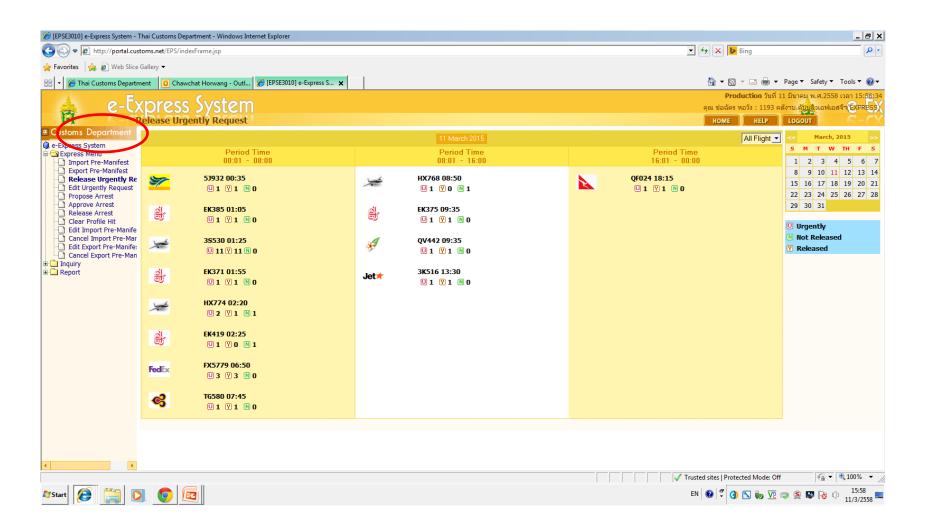


# **Exportation Pre-Manifest**





# **Exportation Pre-Manifest**



#### Agenda

- II Customs Procedure
  - Modernized Procedure (Pre-Arrival Processing)



### **Modernized Procedure: Pre-Arrival Processing System**

# **Pre-Arrival Processing System**





Ship Agent

Customs
Automation
system

Terminal
Operators

- Advance

notice of

released cargo

Importer/ Customs Broker

Terminal Operators

Customs

Supply chain and logistics planning

Pre-arrival Cargo

Ship agent submit prearrival manifest at least 6 hrs prior to arrival of the vessel



Advance notice of released cargo or high risk cargo Risk Assessment

Profile Risk Assessment system



Risk assessment by utilizing prearrival cargo manifest;

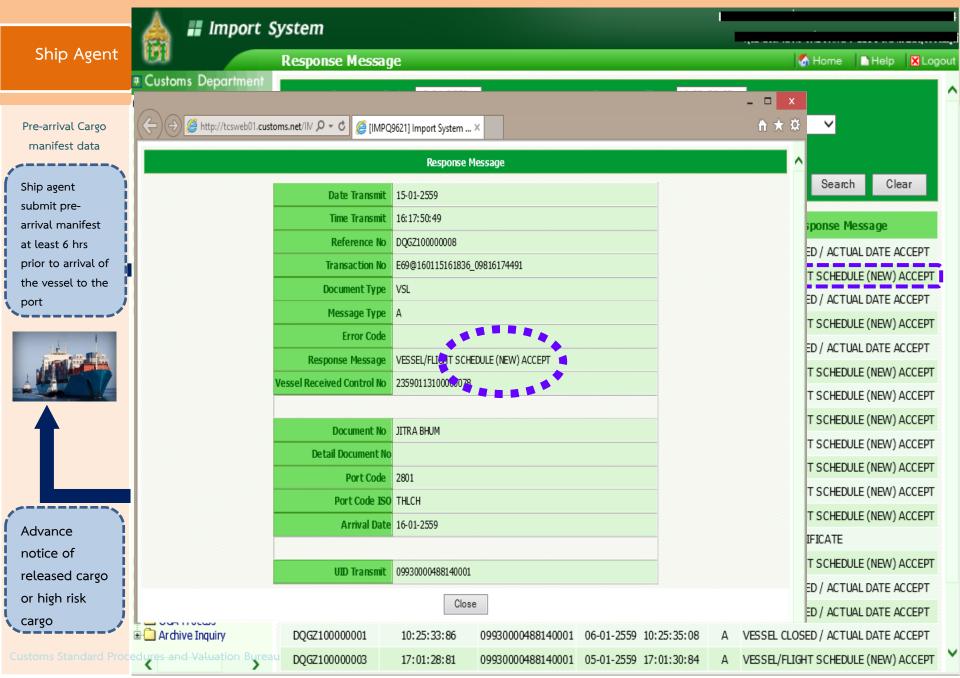
- Released cargo before arrival of the vessel
- Detain high risk cargo for inspection
- risk cargo
   Detain cargo
  for inspection

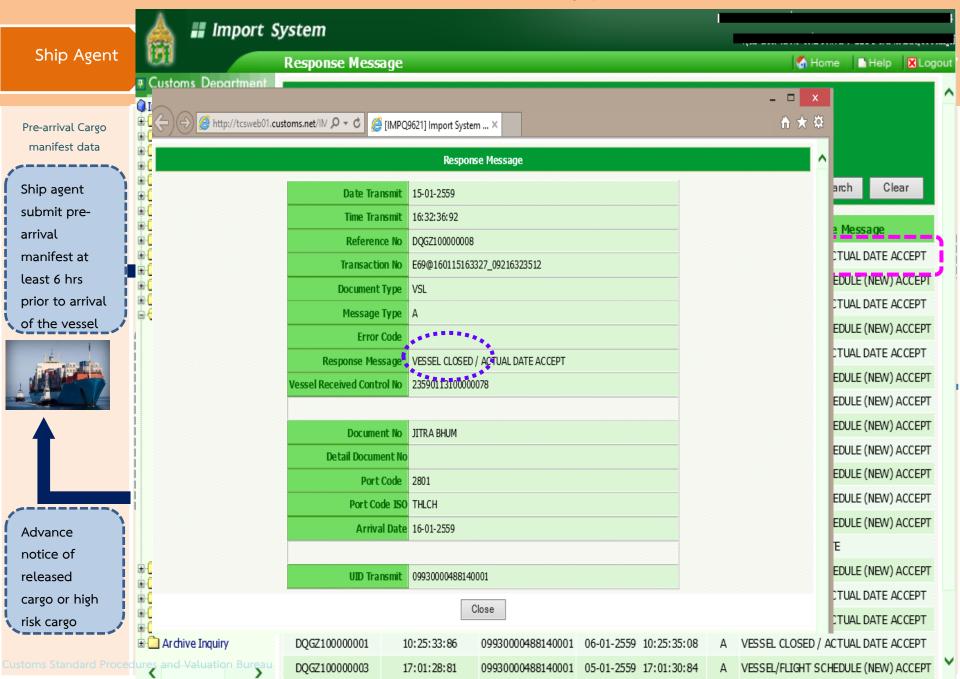
notice of high

- Advance



- Enables early clearance and release of goods
- Separate high risk cargo from low risk cargo and lowering dwell time within customs control
- Advance notice of cargo clearance enhances effectiveness in logistics planning









Ship Agent

Customs Automation system

Terminal Operators Importer/ Customs Broker

Pre-arrival Cargo manifest data

Ship agent submit prearrival manifest at least 6 hrs prior to arrival of the vessel





Advance notice of released cargo or high risk cargo

Risk Assessment

Profile Risk Assessment system



Risk assessment by utilizing prearrival cargo manifest;

- Released cargo before arrival of the vessel
- Detain high risk cargo for inspection

- Advance notice of released cargo



broker submit import declaration at least 2 hrs prior to arrival of the vessel to the port





- Advance notice of high risk cargo
- Detain cargo for inspection

Importer/Customs



Receive import declaration number

> **Duty Payment** (if any)



Re	sponse	Message	

Date Transmit	11-04-2559
Time Transmit	14:02:39:63
Reference No	ASEM010000706
Transaction No	E49@160411140233_59814023940
Item No	0
Document Type	IDC
Message Type	A
Error Code	
Response Message	พร้อมที่จะชำระเงินคำภาษีอากรที่หน่วยงานของกรมศุลกากร
Payment No	0
Payment No Total Tax	0 0.00
Total Tax	0.00
Total Tax Total Deposit	0.00 5,310.00
Total Tax  Total Deposit  Declaration No	0.00 5,310.00 A011-0-59-04-00011
Total Tax  Total Deposit  Declaration No  Declaration Status	0.00 5,310.00 A011-0-59-04-00011
Total Tax  Total Deposit  Declaration No  Declaration Status  Invoice No	0.00 5,310.00 A011-0-59-04-00011 89

Close



Ship Agent

Customs Automation system

**Terminal** Operators Importer/ Customs Broker

Pre-arrival Cargo manifest data

Ship agent submit prearrival manifest at least 6 hrs prior to arrival of the vessel to the port



cargo

vessel Advance notice of released cargo inspection or high risk

Risk Assessment

Profile Risk Assessment system



Risk assessment by utilizing prearrival cargo manifest:

- Released cargo before arrival of the
- Detain high risk cargo for

- Advance notice of released cargo



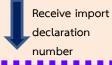




- Advance notice of high risk cargo
- Detain cargo for inspection

Importer/Customs broker submit import declaration at least 2 hrs prior to arrival of the vessel to the port





Duty Payment (if any)



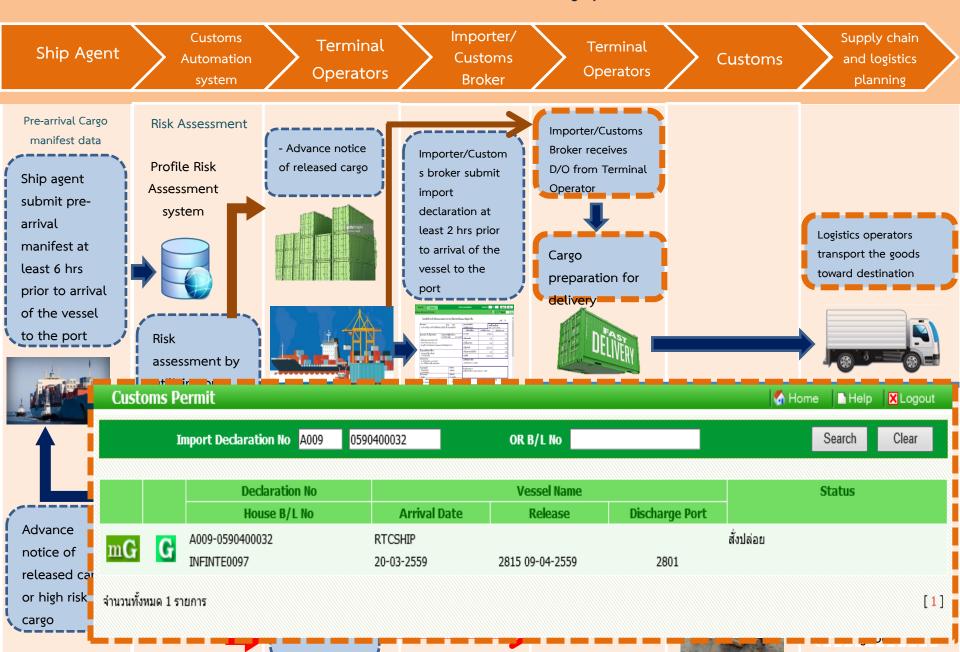
Response Message

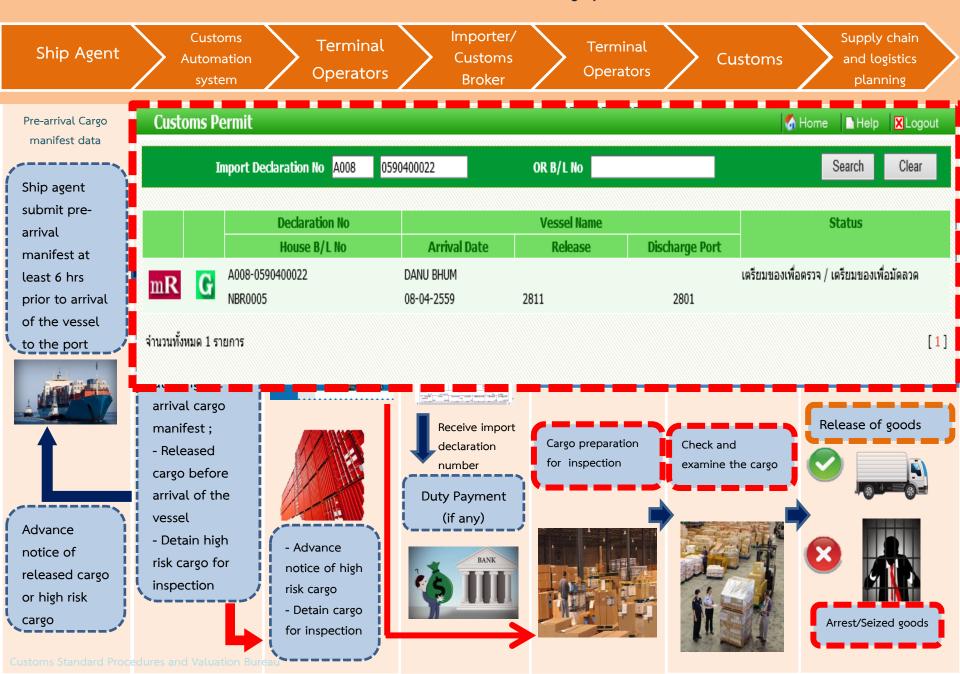
Date Transmit	11-04-2559
Time Transmit	16:26:59:47
Reference No	ASEM010000706
Transaction No	E49@160411140233_59814023940
Item No	0
Document Type	IDC
Message Type	А
Error Code	
Response Message	ให้รับสั้นค้า
Response Message	ให้รับสินค้า
Response Message Payment No	ให้รับสันค้า 0
Payment No	0
Payment No Total Tax	0 0.00
Payment No Total Tax Total Deposit	0 0.00 5,310.00
Payment No Total Tax Total Deposit Declaration No	0 0.00 5,310.00 A011-0-59-04-00011
Payment No Total Tax Total Deposit Declaration No Declaration Status	0 0.00 5,310.00 A011-0-59-04-00011
Payment No Total Tax Total Deposit Declaration No Declaration Status Invoice No	0 0.00 5,310.00 A011-0-59-04-00011 89

Close

01075570001010001

UID Transmit





#### Agenda

# III – Transit & Transshipment

- Transit
- Transshipment



## **Transit and Transshipment**











#### Thailand's Customs Act: Transit, Transshipment and e-Customs

Issuing the Customs Act B.E. 2557 (2014) No 21 in December 2014 With the aim of being in line with international standards as well as the International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures, the newly enacted Act will include provisions on goods imported into Thailand in transit to a final destination outside of Thailand and the

"Transit" shall mean the customs procedures in transporting goods out of the Kingdom from the port of entry to the port of exit under the control of the Customs Department where the points of origin and destination are outside Thailand, regardless of whether there is any transshipment, warehousing, changing of container or mode of transportation involved. However, there will not be any usage of the aforementioned goods within the country."

"Transshipment" shall mean the customs procedures to transship goods from one mode of transportation to another within the same port or place under the control of the Customs Department where the points of origin and destination are outside the country."



Transshipment
 (same Customs
 Port/Place)

Transship goods
from one mode of
transportation to
another within the
same customs
port/place

2. Transit(different CustomsPort/Place)

Transit goods from
Customs port/place
to another port
without changing
mode of
transportation

Transit
 (different mode of transportation)

Transit goods from
Customs port/place
to another port
with changing
mode of
transportation (≥ 2
modes of
transportation)

4. Transit (change transportation at warehouses)

Transit goods to the destination outside country by changing transportation at warehouses



Transshipment (same Customs
 Port/Place)





Transit (different CustomsPort/Place)





3. Transit(different mode of transportation)

























4. Transit (change transportation at warehouses)











Transshipment (same
 Customs Port/Place)

Transit (different Customs Port/Place) 4. Transit (change transportation at warehouses)

#### 1.Manifest

- Air Manifest
- Sea Manifest

#### 1.Manifest

- Air Manifest
- Sea Manifest
- 2. Transit Declaration

3. Transit cargo movement document

#### 1.Manifest

- Air Manifest
- Sea Manifest (sea / train)

3. Transit

(different mode of

transportation)

- Car Manifest
- 2. Transit Declaration
- 3. Transit cargo movement document

#### 1.Manifest

- Air Manifest
- Sea Manifest (sea / train)
- Car Manifest
- Special Declaration for Container
- Container TransferDocument
- 4. Transit Declaration
- Transit cargo movement document

Agenda

- V Partner ship & Connectivity
  - Authorized Economic Operator Programs



ALSO IT IS	gramme in Thailand
2006	Letter of Intent signed
2007	Establishment of AEO Working Group
2009	AEO pilot project for exporters
2011	AEO fully implementation in Thailand and extended to importer
2013	AEO program for exporters/importers, customs brokers     Customs Notification No.12/2556     Customs Notification No.13/2556







# AEO Program in Thailand QUALIFICATION TO BECOME AEO



Juristic person registered in Thailand having paid-up capital in accordance with the provisions

prescribed in Customs Notifications



Financial viability concerning profit of the business



No record in customs offences concerning document forgery, smuggling for the last 3 years.



Engaging import/ export, customs clearance not less than 3 years



# AEO Program in Thailand QUALIFICATION TO BECOME AEO ACONTINUED









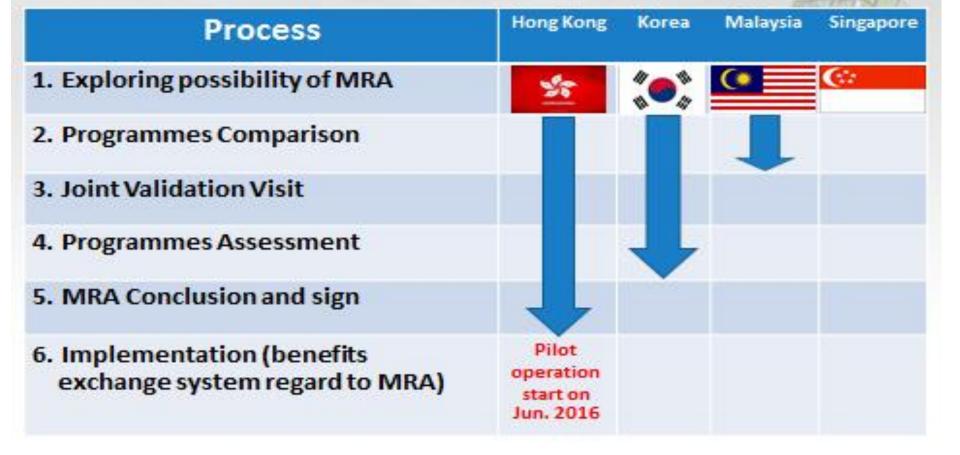
Having never been revoked from AEO status in the past three year from the date of submission Having a control plan, risk management concerning security measures

Having appropriate workplace for doing business

Capable of undertaking Customs Procedures through E-customs







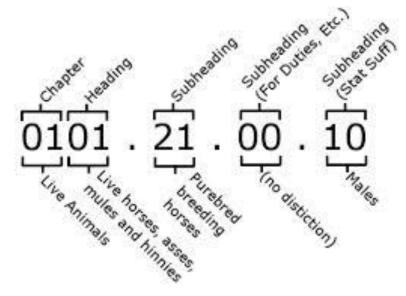
#### Agenda

# IV – Fair and EffectiveRevenue Collection

 Classification (Harmonize System)



# **Harmonize System**



- What is the Harmonized System?
- Thai Customs Tariff & HS Convention
- Tariff Structure Of Thailand
- Goods Classification



WCO 179 Members, three-quarters of which are developing countries, are responsible for managing more than 98% of world trade. They are divided into 6 regions.





## Nomenclature and Classification of Goods



# What is the Harmonized System?

- HS is a multipurpose international product nomenclature developed by the World Customs Organization (WCO).
- 148 Contracting Parties (2013) apply for HS
- It comprises about 5,000 commodity groups; each identified by a six digit code.
- Over 98 % of the merchandise in international trade is classified in terms of HS.
- HS is governed by "The International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System" (HS Convention).

## **Thai Customs Tariff & HS Convention**

- Thai Customs Tariff Decree B.E. 2530 (1987) came into force on 1 January 1988.
- Tariff Structure Of Thailand, 4 parts
  - 1. General Rules for the Interpretation of the Nomenclature (6 rules)
  - 2. Import Tariff
  - 3. Export Tariff
  - 4. Goods Exempted from Customs Duty
- Import Tariff is based on the WCO's HS Convention.
- Customs tax is based on either Ad valorem (% of Customs value) or Specific/Fixed (cost/unit of goods or measurement.

# Classcification of Import Tariff

- 21 sections and 96 chapters (exc. 77, 98 and 99)
- Since 1 January 2007, the AHTN has been applied 8 digit tariff codes
- For goods subject to ad valorem and specific/fixed rates, only the one which renders higher amount of duty shall be applied.















#### Fair and Effective Revenue Collection: Classification

## Classification of Exported Goods

- 9 Headings
- Rice, metals scraps, raw hides, rubber, wood, raw silk, raw fish, JDA, and not elsewhere specified in this Part
- Raw hides and wood are dutiable





#### Fair and Effective Revenue Collection: Classification

### Goods Exempted from Customs Duty

#### 18 Headings:

- 1. Exported goods which are re-imported
- 2. Imported goods which are exported and re-imported within 1 year
- 3. Temporary imported goods (not more than 6 months) for performances, demonstration, vehicles, firearms, exhibition, etc.
- 4. Awards and medals
- 5. Personal effects

• • •

18. Exported goods satisfied that were imported within 2 years ago and have not been changed in character or form

# IV – Fair and EffectiveRevenue Collection

Customs Valuation



#### Fair and Effective Revenue Collection: Customs Valuation

## Summary

Fall-back Computed Val **Deductive Value** Similar goods Value Identical Goods Value **Transaction Value** 

#### Fair and Effective Revenue Collection: Customs Valuation

# **Legal Provision**

### **GATT** Valuation agreement **Customs Act (no 17) B.E. 2543**

- Transaction Value
- 2 Identical Goods3 Similar Goods
- 4 Deductive Method
- 5 Computed method
- 6 Fall-Back method
- Ministerial Regulation no 132 B.E. 2543
  Ministerial Regulation no 145 B.E. 2547
- Ministerial Regulation no 146 B.E. 2550
- Customs Code of Practices

#### **INCOTERMS 2010**

#### Allocations of costs buyer/seller according to Incoterms 2010

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Incoterms surfed on May 2, 2013

Incoterm 2010	Export- Customs declaration	Carriage to port of export	Unloading of truck in port of export	Loading charges in port of export	Freight/Air Freight) to port of import	Unloading charges in port of import	Loading on truck in port of import	Carriage to place of destination	Insurance	Import customs clearance	Import taxes
EXW	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer		Buyer	Buyer
FCA	Seller	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer		Buyer	Buyer
FAS	Seller	Seller	Seller	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer		Buyer	Buyer

FAS	Seller	Seller	Seller	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer
FOB	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer

FAS	Seller	Seller	Seller	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer		Buyer	Buyer
FOB	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer		Buyer	Buyer
CFR	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Buyer	Buyer		Buyer	Buyer
CIF	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Buyer	Buyer	Seller	Buyer	Buyer
СРТ	Seller		Buyer	Buyer							
CIP	Seller	Buyer	Buyer								
DAT	Seller		Buyer	Buyer							

FOR	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer	Buyer		Buyer	Buyer
CFR	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Buyer	Buyer		Buyer	Buyer
CIF	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Seller	Buyer	Buyer	Seller	Buyer	Buyer
СРТ	Seller		Buyer	Buyer							
CIP	Seller	Buyer	Buyer								
DAT	Seller		Buyer	Buyer							
DAP	Seller		Buyer	Buyer							
DDP	Seller		Seller	Seller							



#### Fair and Effective Revenue Collection: Customs Valuation

#### **Valuation Appeals**



# IV – Fair and EffectiveRevenue Collection

Advance Ruling



#### Fair and Effective Revenue Collection: Advance Ruling

### **ADVANCE RULING**





#### Fair and Effective Revenue Collection: Advance Ruling

#### **ADVANCE TARIFF RULING**

When making business decisions about future imports, the advance tariff ruling service provided by Thai Customs may be of assistance. The advance tariff ruling is an advice provided by Thai Customs upon the written application by a business operator. The ruling outlines how Customs applies provision of existing laws and regulations concerning national tariff nomenclature to a specific commodity. The business operator who would like to seek the tariff classification of a product may apply for an advance tariff ruling to Thai Customs.

An application for an advance tariff ruling must be submitted in prescribed form at least 30 official days before the proposed date of importation of the goods. In addition, the application should contain all the information required by Thai Customs. It is the responsibility of a business operator to provide Thai Customs with complete and accurate information. Failure to provide all the necessary information may result in a delay or inability to issue or nullification of the advance tariff ruling.

# IV – Fair and EffectiveRevenue Collection

Post Audit Clearance



#### Fair and Effective Revenue Collection: Post Audit Clearance

#### **Post Clearance Audit**





#### Fair and Effective Revenue Collection: Post Audit Clearance

# The authority of the competent officials to conduct the Post Clearance Audit

The competent officials have authority to enter the place of business of the entrepreneurs or the related persons to conduct the Post Clearance Audit for inquiring facts, examining accounts, documents, evidences or data or other things involved in the importation or the exportation and bringing such accounts, documents and things to the Customs Department for further examination, according to Section 115 bis of Customs Act, B.E.2469 (1926).

# IV – Fair and EffectiveRevenue Collection

Prohibited & Restricted
 Items



#### Fair and Effective Revenue Collection:

#### **Prohibited & Restricted Items**

#### **Prohibited & Restricted Items**





# Fair and Effective Revenue Collection: Prohibited & Restricted Items

#### **GENERAL PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS**

The Thai Government controls the import and export of certain goods into/out of Thailand. The controls either take the form of:

an absolute prohibition, which means that you are not allowed to import the goods in any circumstances; or

a restriction, where you need to have written permission in order to import the goods.

#### **Samples OF Prohibited and Restricted Goods**

The following information broadly outlines what goods are prohibited or restricted, where you can obtain more information about the control and, in the case of restricted goods, to apply for permission to import.



# Fair and Effective Revenue Collection: Prohibited & Restricted Items

- **1. Prohibited Goods** are goods for which either the import into or export out of Thailand are prohibited. Any person imports or exports prohibited goods is considered as committing offences and subject to penalties indicated in the relevant national legislation. In addition, such activity is also considered as an offence under Articles 27 and 27 bis of the Customs Act B.E. 2469. It is prohibited by law to bring the following items into Thailand.
- Obscene objects/literature/pictures
- Pornographic materials
- Goods with Thai national flag
- Narcotics e.g., marijuana, hemp, opium, cocaine, morphine, heroin
- Fake currency, bonds, or coins
- Fake Royal Seals/official seals
- IPR infringing goods e.g. musical tape, CD, VDO, computer software, etc.
- Counterfeit trademark goods
- **2. Restricted Goods** are goods of which the imports and exports are restricted by law and therefore require a permit from the related government agencies. Any person imports or exports restricted goods is considered as committing offences and subject to penalties indicated in the relevant national legislation. In addition, such activity is also subjected to the offence under Articles 27 and 27 bis of the Customs Act B.E. 2469.



# Fair and Effective Revenue Collection: Prohibited & Restricted Items

The Ministry of Commerce designates classes of goods that are subject to import controls, which usually take the form of permission and licensing. Although these controls are being liberalized, at present more than 50 classes of goods require import licenses from the Ministry of Commerce. These categories are frequently changed through notifications of the Ministry of Commerce. A license to import any of the restricted items must be obtained from the Ministry of Commerce prior to importation. Application for the license must be accompanied by a supplier s order, confirmation, invoice, and other pertinent documents.

In addition to the Act imposing the above controls, a number of goods are also subject to import controls under or other relevant agencies. These include:

The import of drugs, foods, and supplementary products requires prior licensing from the Food and Drug Administration, the Ministry of Health.

The import or export of antiques or objects of art, whether registered or not,

requires permission from the Fine Arts Department.



# Fair and Effective Revenue Collection: Prohibited & Restricted Items

The imports of weapons and ammunition, explosives, fireworks and real and replica firearms requires appropriate license from the Ministry of Interior. Other weapons such as electric shock devices must also be declared. Some of these items may require a permit, before importation.

The Cosmetic Act stipulates that for the purpose of protection of public health, any importer of controlled cosmetics must provide the name and location of the office and the place of manufacture or storage of the cosmetics, the category, or kind of cosmetics to be imported, and the major components of the cosmetics. The import of wild fauna, flora, fish and other aquatic fauna requires permission from the National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department, the Department of Agriculture, or the Department of Fishery as the case may be. Thai Customs is charged to stop the importation and exportation of prohibited goods. In addition, it is also designated to intercept the importation and exportation of restricted goods, ensuring that all relevant laws and regulations are followed properly. The comprehensive list of prohibited and restricted goods as well as information about the control and, in the case of restricted goods, to permission to import, may be obtained from the Department of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce.



#### **Fair and Effective Revenue Collection:**

#### **Prohibited & Restricted Items**

#### **CITES**

# Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora - CITES

CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) is an international agreement between governments. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. It was signed in Washington on 3 March 1973 and entered into force on 1 July 1975. There are now more than 170 Contracting States.

The Swiss Government is the depository of the Convention. The Secretariat is located in Geneva, Switzerland. The Convention is administered by the United Nations Environment Programed (UNEP).

In order to apply this Convention, Thailand, as a member country, has to adopt national legislation which lays down penalties for offences. The legislation determines the powers of the various government services responsible for applying the Convention; in particular, it lays down the powers of Customs.



### Fair and Effective Revenue Collection:

#### **Prohibited & Restricted Items**

#### **IPR INFRINGING GOODS**

#### TRIPS AGREEMENT

In the framework of the negotiations and of the Convention establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement was signed on 15 April 1994. Part III, Section 4 of the TRIPS Agreement describes the role and responsibilities that Customs administrations are called upon to assume with regard to the application of the IPR regulations. In this new era, Thai Customs is therefore required to implement the TRIPS Agreement in full, as far as Customs is concerned.



# Fair and Effective Revenue Collection: Prohibited & Restricted Items

#### **FOREIGN CURRENCY**

The Ministerial Regulation (No. 25) B.E. 2530 issued under the Authority of the Currency Exchange Control Act B.E. 2485 which was entered into force on 27 October 2007 and the Notification of the Ministry of Finance on the Amount of Foreign Currency Bringing in or Out of Thailand to Be Declared in the Foreign Currency Declaration Form which was entered into force on 24 February 2008 by the Minister of Finance introduced changes to the rules on foreign currency brought into or out of Thailand by any person.

The Regulation and Notification require the bringing in and out of foreign currency, both a bank note and a coin, with the total aggregate value exceeding USD 20,000 or its equivalent, to be reported to a Customs officer at a port/airport of entry or exit, using the given Foreign Currency Declaration Form. The travelers must complete, sign, and submit the Form to report their foreign currency where such currency are physically carried by a person arriving in or departing from Thailand, or where they form part of the person s baggage and that person and his or her baggage are being carried on board the same conveyance across the border.

A person who reports currency has to answer truthfully any questions that a border services officer asks about the information required for the report.

## VI – Protection of Society

Risk Management



#### **Protection of Society: Risk Management**

### **Risk Management and Technologies**





#### **Protection of Society: Risk Management**

#### **Risk Management and Technologies**

#### **Profile System**

Central Profile – Controlled by HQ Local Profile – Controlled by Bureau/House



#### **Concept of profile**

Manage the risk of customs criminal to be under enforcement without effect to the good entrepreneur level

#### Method of profile

Proceed with risk information such as tariff code, type of goods, country into the profile system.

# VI – Protection of Society

Customs Control



#### **Protection of Society: Customs Control**





#### Sea Port

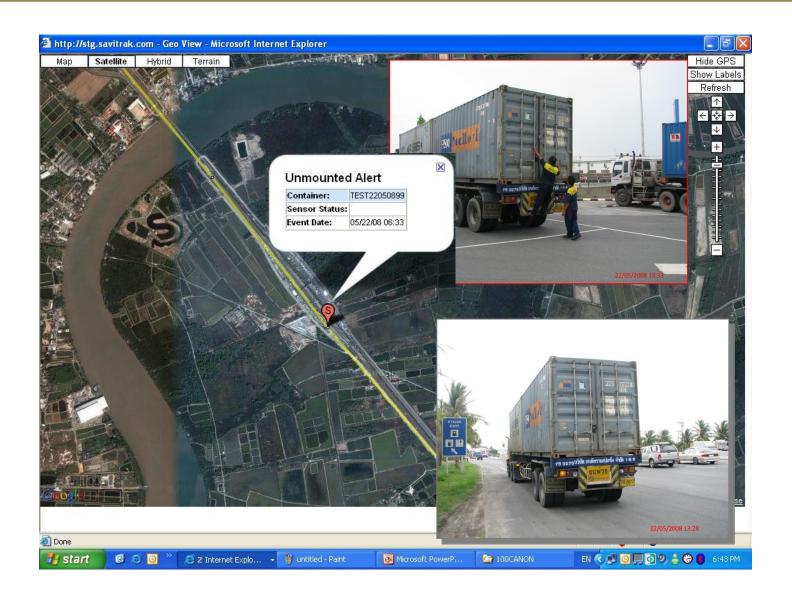




Air Port



#### **Protection of Society: Customs Control**



# VII - Coordinated Border Management

Common Control Area



### **Common Control Area**

Common Control Area (CCA) is the area designed for the competent authorities (i.e., Customs, Immigration and Quarantine) of the two adjacent countries to jointly and simultaneously perform their duties.





### To designate the Common Control Area

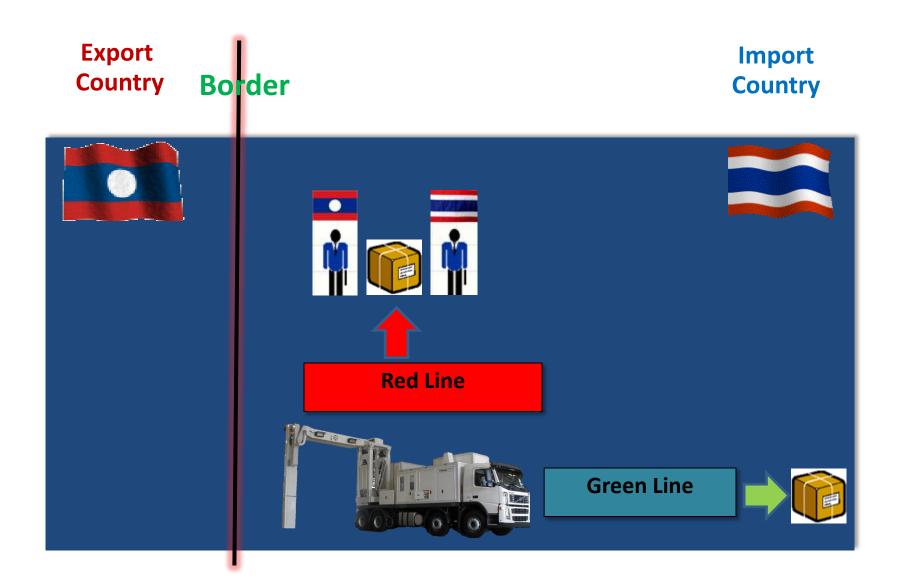
- Law: CROSS-BORDER TRANSPORT FACILITATION ACT B.E. 2556

<u>Section 4</u> For the benefit of the facilitation of cross-border transport under the agreement, the Minister of Transport, with the consent of the Cabinet, has the authority to declare and prescribe an area in customs areas, stations, ports, or any of the areas suitable for implementing the procedures as the Common Control Area in the Kingdom.

- Authority: According to section 4 above, the Minister of Transport with the consent of the Cabinet has the authority to designate the Common Control Area.



#### **Coordinated Border Management: Common Control Area**

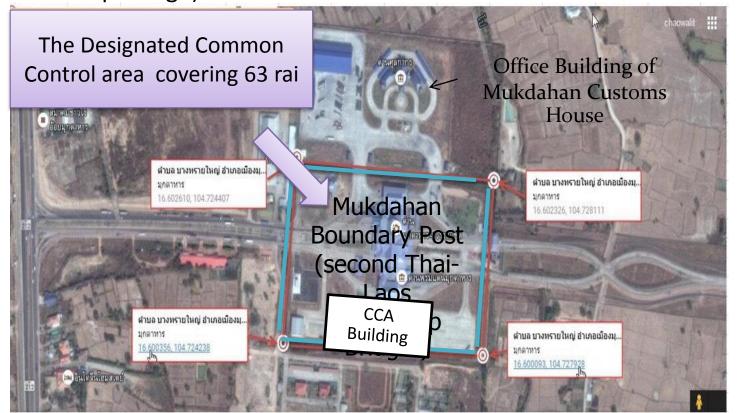




#### **Coordinated Border Management: Common Control Area**

#### Current Status of the Common Control Area at Mukdahan

On January 26, 2016, the cabinet has consented to the proposal made by Ministry of Transport to designate the Common Control Area covering 63 rai at Mukdahan Boundary Post (second Thai-Laos Friendship Bridge).





#### **Coordinated Border Management: Common Control Area**

#### Addendum to MOU on the IICBTA and Technical Arrangement

At the second Joint Task Force Meetings among the relevant Border Control Agencies of Lao PDR and Thailand on the Preparation of Single Stop Inspection (SSI), Single Window Inspection (SWI) Implementation in the Common Control Area at Mukdahan and Savannakhet Border Crossing points on 21-23 September 2015 at Mukdahan, they agreed:

- **1.** To amend MOU on the IICBTA at Mukdahan Savannakhet by add in Addendum to this MOU because some contents of this MOU are inapplicable to the current situation.
- 2. To determine the operational aspects related to the implementation of this MOU (with respect to Customs, Immigration and Quarantine and other frontier crossing formalities related to human, animal, and plant protection and health) through Technical Arrangement.

At the third Joint Task Force Meetings (November 2015), the final drafts of Addendum and Technical Arrangement were made and sent relevant Border Control Agencies of Lao PDR and Thailand to review and approve. เพิ่มเติมค่ะ

# Thank you

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