



**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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Agenda Item: 3.B.iii

## **APEC Customs Survey Responses**

Purpose: Information  
Submitted by: US Industry



**19<sup>th</sup> Chemical Dialogue  
Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam  
24 August 2017**

APEC Economy	Does your economy regulate the import of industrial chemicals?	Describe the customs process for importing industrial chemicals into your economy. Please provide example.	Which government agencies/ministries/st andards organizations (e.g., ISO) are involved in the customs process in your economy?	If there is more than one government agency involved, is there a coordination mechanism between all government agencies involved?	Has your economy implemented a domestic automated single window for imports/exports? If no, what is your domestic status with respect to automation of import/export processes?	How does your customs authority treat confidential business information (CBI) in your economy? Is there an underlining regulation that protects CBI?	How does your economy address the collection of customs duties, taxes and other import charges for industrial chemicals?	Are there any special import requirements for industrial chemicals?	What processes are in place to ensure compliance with import requirements of industrial chemicals?	Do you have a training program for your customs officials? If yes, who is the trainer and what are the requirements for the trainer and is there a dedicated training for industrial chemicals?
Australia	Yes – Import (and manufacture) of industrial chemicals is regulated under the <i>Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989</i> (the ICNA Act). The ICNA Act is administered by the National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS) within the Australian Department of Health. In addition, some substances meeting the definition of an industrial chemical under the ICNA Act may also be regulated under Customs legislation if they are considered prohibited or restricted imports: <a href="http://www.border.gov.au/Busi/cargo-support-trade-and-goods/importing-goods/prohibited-and-restricted">http://www.border.gov.au/Busi/cargo-support-trade-and-goods/importing-goods/prohibited-and-restricted</a>	In Australia the customs process is administered by the Australian Border Force. For goods being cleared directly into home consumption that have a value of more than AUD1000, an Import Declaration is required and the duties, taxes and charges that apply must be paid. An Import Declaration is a statement made by the importer (owner of the goods), or their agent (licensed customs broker), providing information about the goods being imported. The Import Declaration collects details on the importer, how the goods are being transported, the tariff classification and customs value. More information is available from: <a href="https://www.border.gov.au/australian-border-force-abf">https://www.border.gov.au/australian-border-force-abf</a> . The ICNA Act places obligations on importers of industrial chemicals, such as the requirement to be registered with NICNAS and to notify certain chemicals to NICNAS prior to importation.	Main Agencies/Departments include: Australian Border Force, Department of Immigration and Border Protection, Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Department of Health.	The Australian Border Force is responsible for the protection of Australia’s border in partnership with a range of intelligence, law enforcement and other agencies. Strategic Border Command, through a command centre with oversight of regional commands, ensures the effective coordination of border enforcement and operational activity. In protecting the border, the Australian Border Force engages regularly with a number of partner agencies including: Australian Border Force, Department of Immigration and Border Protection, Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Department of Health. This includes sharing information and data as required.	Australia has a baseline single window for international trade – the Integrated Cargo System (ICS). The ICS provides a single window for the reporting, risk assessment, payment of duties, taxes and charges, and clearance of all goods crossing the Australian border. Information about the Integrated Cargo System is available from: <a href="https://www.border.gov.au/Busi/Carg/Inte">https://www.border.gov.au/Busi/Carg/Inte</a>	The Australian Border Force treats confidential information in line with the <i>Australian Border Force Act 2015</i> and the <i>Privacy Act 1988</i> .	Customs duties, taxes and import charges are imposed under legislation and administered by the Australian Border Force. <a href="https://www.border.gov.au/australian-border-force-abf">https://www.border.gov.au/australian-border-force-abf</a>	Yes – in addition to Customs requirements, the ICNA Act places obligations on importers of industrial chemicals, such as the requirement to be registered with NICNAS and to notify certain chemicals to NICNAS prior to importation.	Import requirements under the ICNA Act are monitored for compliance by NICNAS. For example, NICNAS uses information on imported goods provided by the Australian Border Force to identify unregistered importers of industrial chemicals. The Australian Border Force is the agency responsible for ensuring compliance with Customs legislation.	NICNAS provides training on the obligations of the ICNA which is customized for Customs Brokers – service providers who facilitate the import of goods on behalf of others. The Australian Border Force College develops and delivers specialised training for Australian Border Force staff that supports operations, including the assessment of controlled goods.
Brunei Darussalam										

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Canada										
Chile	<p>Answer: Yes it does. There are following legal and regulatory rules that regulate the import of industrial chemicals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DFL N ° 725/1967 MINSAL, Health Code (Articles 90 and 93);</li> <li>- Law N ° 17.798 / 1972 MINDEF, Arms and Explosives Law (Articles 2 and 4);</li> <li>- DL N ° 3557/1981 MINAGRI, Regulations on agricultural protection (pesticides);</li> <li>- Law N ° 18.164 / 1982 MINHDA, Require certification prior to removal of primary zone;</li> <li>- DFL N ° 1/1989 MINSAL, Materials that require express sanitary authorization (Article 1 N ° 43);</li> <li>- Law N ° 20.096 / 2006 MINSGP, Standards for ozone depleting substances (Articles 9 and 11), for implementation of the Montreal Protocol;</li> <li>- Res. N ° 408/2016 MINSAL, List of substances hazardous to health</li> </ul>	<p>The importer, with the basic documentation for clearance of goods (transport document, commercial invoice and authorization for the release of goods issued by the competent agency/agencies and other documents required) and once produced to Customs and once the warehouse keeper has received the goods, must request the services of a customs broker who, as the manager of goods clearance, prepares and submits an Entry Declaration (DIN) electronically to the National Customs Service in order to carry out the legal entry of the goods into the country. Once such document is accepted by Customs according to electronic and consistent validations made by the computer application that supports the entry process (Sicoweb), the payment of duties and other charges must be fulfilled, if required, and subsequently they are examined (physical/documentary examination), if the document of destination for such</p>	<p>There are several governmental agencies and public services: Agricultural and Livestock Service, Regional Health of Service, Institute of Public Health, General Directorate for National Mobilisation (DGMN), Direction of Frontiers and State Boundaries (DIFROL), National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service, Chilean Nuclear Energy Commission, Chilean Commission of Copper, National Forestry Corporation, Directorate of Libraries Archives and Museums, National Council of Monuments; Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of the Interior and Public Security, Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications, Ministry of the Environment, and Ministry of Energy.</p>	<p>There are mechanisms of mutual coordination through roundtables and others, for example, the implementation of Single Window (SICEX).</p>	<p>Yes, Chile has fully implemented a domestic automated Single Window for exports and the implementation of the import processes is still incomplete. "Integrated System of Foreign Trade" (SICEX); this is a Single Electronic Window (SEW) which facilitates the processing—before the Chilean Customs Service and other OGAs—of the Export operations for users. The products that can be export those included in the Product Catalog of SICEX. This catalog has a quantity of products which will progressively increase until the incorporation of the entire set of goods that can be exported and imported.</p>	<p>a) National Law, Chile has transparency law that regulates the treatment of confidential information, and determines a series of obligations for public agencies, Law N°. 20.285 on Access to Public Information, which was published in the Official Gazette on 20 August 2008 Right to Information (RTI Law). The specific exceptions on access to public information were established in Article 21 are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information the disclosure of which would affect “the proper compliance” by a public body with its functions, particularly where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o it undermines the prevention, investigation or prosecution of a crime, or involves information necessary for legal and judicial defenses;</li> <li>o it is preliminary information or deliberations prior to the adoption of “regulation, measure or policy”, without prejudice to openness once the measure has</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>The import of these goods shall be subject to payment of the following duties and taxes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 6% over customs or CIF Value – or depend of FTA Free Trade Agreement.</li> <li>b. 19% VAT calculated on the basis of the CIF/Customs Value plus the amount of customs duties.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">There are not additional taxes for industrial chemicals.</p>	<p>Yes, there are special import requirements for industrial chemicals. They must necessarily have prior authorization from the competent government agencies to carry out their withdrawal from the primary zone.</p>	<p>Within the process of importation for any chemicals, authorizations and certificates according to the current regulations of the competent authority (Public Health Institute, Ministry of Health, National Mobilization Direction of the Ministry of Defense and Chilean Nuclear Energy Commission) are required.</p> <p>These authorizations and certifications are part of the basic documents to draft the Declaration of Importation. These documents includes among others Customs Declaration Certificate, if required (just for authorizing the importation: entering of goods); Security Sheet, Record Certificates; Certificates of Assignment for Maximum Volume for ozone depleting substances (ODS).</p> <p>Additional to this process, and previous to arrival of goods the Risks Analysis Units can target suspicious operations through the Targeting System by means of filters to the</p>	<p>We don't have a specific training program for our customs officials. Nevertheless, Customs of Chile has a Chemical Laboratory, they receive technical training from competent agencies, per example “Mutual de Seguridad”.</p>

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		operation has been selected. If there are no more concerns concerning inspection, goods are released from the customs warehouse area.				<p>been adopted; or o the request is generic in nature and refers to a great number of documents, or to satisfy the request would unduly divert the resources of the public body.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information, the disclosure or communication of which “affects” the rights of individuals, particularly their security, health, private life or commercial rights.</li> <li>- Information, the disclosure or communication of which “affects” the security of the nation, or maintenance of public order or security.</li> <li>- Information, the disclosure or communication of which “affects national interests”, particularly in relation to health, international relations or public economic interests.</li> <li>- Information, which another law (defined as a “qualified quorum law”) deems confidential, in accordance with Article 8 of the Constitution.</li> </ul> <p>The RTI Law includes detailed rules limiting the duration of</p>			<p>Declarations of Importations (VAT number, tariff code, country of origin, country of purchase, etc.) for documentary or physical inspection.</p> <p>Also, an operation can be targeted by alerts issued by Customs at international level (exportation country) or by competent authorities at national level.</p>	

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						<p>confidentiality, pursuant to Article 22.</p> <p>b) International framework of law – We can exchange confidential information within the framework of a co-operation agreement, with competent authorities. Chile has Agreements with 14 economies on mutual administrative assistance in Customs matters in force, facilitating a closer cooperation with their trading partners in terms of proper application of customs law, prevention and investigation of offenses, and security of the trade logistics chain.</p> <p><a href="http://www.aduana.cl/acuerdos-de-cooperacion-aduanera/aduana/2008-07-11/171847.html">http://www.aduana.cl/acuerdos-de-cooperacion-aduanera/aduana/2008-07-11/171847.html</a></p>				
China	Yes. China conducts different supervision on industrial chemicals in accordance with their natures and characteristics. For example, there are different laws and regulations regulating the import of poisonous chemicals, pesticide, dual-use goods and technology,	In accordance with laws and regulations, if imported industrial chemicals are regulated by permit license issued by responsible agencies, customs examines permit license presented by importer prior to importation, and releases the goods. If the industrial chemicals	Government agencies/ministries involved are: Office of National Leading Group for Implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Public Security, among others.	In China, there are coordination mechanisms between all government agencies involved. Each of the mechanisms deals with specific type of industrial chemicals.	Yes. China has a automated single window. Through the platform, the declarer submits, for only once, documents and information required by agencies involved in international trade (including customs), and the agencies share the documents and information and then	Yes. Customs laws and regulations, such as “ <i>Customs Law of the People’s Republic of China</i> ” and rules on IPR, duty and statistics, provide that customs officials shall protect the confidential business information.	In accordance with the Customs code declared, Customs calculates the corresponding duty, VAT and excise, and issues the payment book they produce to the importer for duty and tax payment.	Import and export of all categories of chemicals, which are permitted by licenses to be imported and exported, must be handled in accordance with relevant regulations on permit license.	“ <i>Regulation on the Implementation of Administrative Penalties of Customs of the People’s Republic of China</i> ” are in place to ensure compliance with import requirements of industrial chemicals.	Yes. We invite officials and experts from other agencies to provide training on chemicals.

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	and dangerous chemicals.	are not included in the list of restriction or limitation, customs proceeds with the procedure as the same as those normal goods are applied.			provide feedback to the declarer. The single window promotes the interconnectivity among related parties along the international trade chain, streamlines the customs clearance procedure, reduce the burden of the trade, and enhance the trade facilitation.					
<b>Hong Kong - China</b>	In general, all cargoes imported into Hong Kong, China (HKC) via air, land and sea are subject to Customs control which is done primarily through inspection of documents such as manifests and advance electronic cargo information. Physical examination of the goods, if necessary, is mainly conducted on a selective basis based on risk profiling. If the industrial chemicals* are dutiable commodities or prohibited articles according to the laws of HKC, the importation of which are prohibited and controlled by licence, permit or certification issued in advance by the relevant local government departments and subject to conditions imposed thereof.	In HKC, the Customs and Excise Department is responsible for the protection and collection of revenue on dutiable commodities and protection of the HKC against smuggling by enforcing licensing controls on prohibited articles through inspection of cargoes imported by air, land and sea, and searching aircraft, vessels and vehicles entering and leaving the HKSAR. Any persons who importing any articles into HKC, are required to lodge accurate and complete import declarations within 14 days after the importation. The person should file documents for Customs clearance including manifest, import licence or removal permit (if required), copy of detention notice (if applicable),	The Customs and Excise Department acts as the front-line agency to prevent importation of any articles which are prohibited by law concerning security, public health and environmental protection or in fulfilling international obligations. Depending on the category of industrial chemicals, local government departments, such as the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, the Civil Engineering and Development Department, the Department of Health, the Environmental Protection Department and the Trade and Industry Department, are also involved in the customs process of cargo importation.	Yes. In the circumstances that the industrial chemicals are controlled according to the laws of HKC, the relevant local government departments are responsible for issuing the licence, permit or certification. Through inspection of documents such as manifests, licences and permits and physical examination of the goods, the Customs and Excise Department is responsible for the clearance of import cargoes in HKC.	No. HKC has planned to set up a Single Window (SW) as a single information technology platform for the one-stop lodging of all business-to-government documents for all trade declaration and customs clearance purposes. The SW will roll out in phases with the first phase expected to launch in 2018 the earliest.	The laws in force in HKC include the common law and trade secrets and undisclosed commercial information are protected by common law of confidence.	HKC is a free port and does not levy any Customs tariff on imports. There is also no tariff quota or surcharge, or value added and general services taxes. Excise duties are levied only on four types of dutiable commodities, namely liquors, tobacco, hydrocarbon oil and methyl alcohol for which hydrocarbon oil (HS Chapter 27) and methyl alcohol (HS Chapter 29) fall within the definition of industrial chemicals.	In general, there are no special import requirements for industrial chemicals unless they are dutiable commodities or prohibited articles under the control of relevant laws and regulations in HKC. In such case, application for licences, permits or certificates from the local government departments concerned in advance is required.	Under the laws of HKC, if the imported industrial chemicals are subject to control, licences, permits or certificates from the local government departments concerned must be applied in advance and are subject to the conditions imposed thereof. Persons in breach of the law by importing goods in HKC is liable to a fine and/or imprisonment. Moreover, persons in breach of the law may be subject to administrative actions, such as suspension or revocation of licenses or registration concerned.	Briefing and training on controlled items in HKC are regularly delivered by team supervisors to ensure frontline officers are familiar with the up-to-date laws and regulations.

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	[*"Industrial chemicals" in this survey is construed as goods defined under the HS Code Chapters 27-40 as stipulated in the APEC Customs Project Draft Work Plan.]	and / or other supporting documents such as bill of lading, air waybill, invoice, packing list, etc. Risk management is employed on selection of cargo for examination to ensure Customs intervention at control points is kept to minimal. In the circumstances that the industrial chemicals are dutiable commodities or prohibited articles, in addition to the import declaration, the persons importing such articles must apply for licences, permits or certificates from the local government departments concerned in advance and are subject to the conditions imposed thereof.								
Indonesia	Yes	Customs procedure is valid for all kind of goods in general, but for the importation of industrial chemicals goods the importers have to obtain the license/permit from the Government by means of Ministries   Agencies which in charge with Chemical Industries.	Directorate General of Customs and Excise; Indonesia National Single Window (INSW); Ministries/Agencies which in charge of issuing the licenses.	We conduct coordination mechanism between all government agencies through the Indonesia National Single Window (INSW).	Yes.	On Article 115C, Customs Law No. 17/2006, it has been stated as follows: " (1) Every Each Directorate General of Customs and Excise official is forbid to give any information he possesses or being told by other person concerning his position or duty to implement stipulation of this law to unauthorized party." Moreover, regarding the confidential	The collection of customs duties and other import charges is valid for all kind of goods including industrial chemicals goods	Yes, it depends on the types of commodities.	There is no special treatment for industrial chemicals goods, we use standard procedures in general to ensure compliance with import requirements.	Yes. Directorate General of Customs and Excise (DGCE) has special training programme concerning the industrial chemicals goods. It is part of Inspection of Imported Goods Training with experts from dedicated unit and have Bachelor of Science Degree in Chemistry.

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						information, it has been stipulated in Public Information Disclosure Act No. 14/2008.				
Japan	<p>Yes. Although “industrial chemical” is not clearly defined in this survey, we have numerous laws and regulations for managing chemical substances for respective rationales in Japan.</p> <p>With regard to the import of chemical substances, we have, for example, the Act on the Evaluation of Chemical Substances and Regulation of Their Manufacture, etc. (Act No.117 of October 16, 1973)(CSCL), the Act on Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control (Act No. No.303 of December 28, 1950), the Act on Stimulant Drug Control (Act No. 252 of June, 1951), and Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Law (Act No. 14 of March, 1953)(NPCL).</p> <p>The chemical substances whose imports are regulated by CSCL are listed in the Order for Enforcement of the Act on the Evaluation of Chemical Substances and</p>	<p>All cargoes including “industrial chemicals” shall be declared to Customs and when necessary inspected by Customs The rationales for Customs control are control against Customs fraud and other Customs offences, including: duty/excise evaluation, classification, Intellectual Property Rights; and, where applicable, admissibility, i.e. confirmation of pertinent government agencies’ certificate and licenses.</p> <p>Normally a declaration needs to be accompanied by a commercial invoice, a B/L (Bill of Lading), and a packing list.</p> <p>Depending on the toxic category level of a chemical, a certificate of import permission/registration issued by the ministry in charge needs to be attached. Non-registered new chemical substances need import permission/registration</p>	<p>With regard to “industrial chemicals”, basically, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) and The Ministry of Finance: Japan Customs are involved. But depending on the scope of industrial chemicals, other ministries may be involved.</p>	<p>Japan has Single Window (SW) for trade as a de facto coordination mechanism. Importers can apply to get permission under respective laws (see Q1.) on SW and declare to Customs through SW. Customs can also check on SW whether the declared cargo is given permission from related government agencies.</p>	<p>Yes. Japan has a domestic automated Single Window for imports and exports.</p>	<p>All the Government Officials must obey the National Public Service Act. The Article 100 Paragraph 1 stipulates obligation to preserve secrecy. It says “An official shall not divulge any secret which may have come to his/her knowledge in the course of his/her duties. This shall also be applied after he/she has left his/her position.” Any person who has divulged secrets in violation of this article shall be punished by imprisonment with work or a fine.</p>	<p>There is no difference between “industrial chemicals” and other products.</p>	<p>Refer to Q1 and Q2.</p>	<p>In regards to Customs control on “industrial chemicals”, false import declarations or import tax evaluations shall be punished by Customs law. The Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act have penalties on importation of “industrial chemicals” without the necessary procedures. If importers who import “industrial chemicals” are Authorized Economic Operators, Customs procedures are different from the procedures of normal importers. Customs examinations and inspections for duty payment are basically abridged for importers with a system to ensure compliance including cargo security, and declaration for duty payment can be made after the pick-up of the cargo.</p>	<p>Japan Customs has a lot of training programs for our Customs officials, such as training for Customs Law, Tariff and Customs Procedures. In addition, there are training courses for Civil law, Administrative law and Criminal law. Trainers for those courses are different from one another: some are done by Customs officers and some are done by external trainers, such as a university professor. However, we do not have a training dedicated to “industrial chemicals” control.</p>

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	<p>Regulation of Their Manufacture, etc. (Cabinet Order No. 202 of June 7, 1974).  <a href="http://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/english/cscl/files/laws/laws_cscl.pdf">http://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/english/cscl/files/laws/laws_cscl.pdf</a>  <a href="http://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/english/cscl/files/laws/laws_order_cscl_160302.pdf">http://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/english/cscl/files/laws/laws_order_cscl_160302.pdf</a></p> <p>The NPCL regulates the import of chemical substances listed in its Appended Tables 1-4 as Narcotics, Narcotics Materials Plants, Psychotropics, and Narcotics and Psychotropics Materials, respectively.</p>	<p>by the ministry in charge prior to importation. The ministry in charge delegates Customs to conduct preliminary check of cargoes whether the declared goods have obtained the permission/registration issued by the ministry in charge. If the cargo is not fitted with the permission/registration, Customs does not allow the cargo to be cleared.</p>								
Republic of Korea										
Malaysia										
Mexico										

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New Zealand	<p>Under the Customs and Excise Act 1996 there are standard reporting requirements for all imports (see question 2 for details). The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO) states that anyone wishing to import a hazardous substance must first obtain approval from the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA). Also under HSNO, persistent organic pollutants can only be imported in very limited circumstances.</p> <p>In addition, prohibited or restricted imports (for example, those subject to international conventions such as Stockholm) are also regulated.</p> <p>Information about prohibited imports is available from:</p> <p><a href="http://www.customs.govt.nz/features/prohibited/Pages/default.aspx">http://www.customs.govt.nz/features/prohibited/Pages/default.aspx</a></p> <p>Industrial chemicals not fitting into these chemicals have no specific import controls.</p> <p>Chemical importers are encouraged to follow</p>	<p>In New Zealand the customs process is administered by the New Zealand Customs Service (Customs). For goods being cleared directly into home consumption that have a value of more than NZD1000, an Import Entry is required and the duties, taxes and charges that apply must be paid. An Import Entry is a statement made by the importer (owner of the goods), or their agent (licensed customs broker), providing information about the goods being imported. The Import Entry collects details on the importer, how the goods are being transported, the tariff classification and customs value. The entry will be cleared automatically unless further intervention is required.</p> <p>More information is available from: <a href="http://www.customs.govt.nz/incommercial/Pages/default.aspx">http://www.customs.govt.nz/incommercial/Pages/default.aspx</a></p>	<p>Main Agencies/Departments are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Zealand Customs Service (Customs)</li> <li>• Immigration New Zealand (Immigration)</li> <li>• Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI)</li> </ul> <p>Customs enforces prohibitions on behalf of a large number of other agencies, including the EPA, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.</p>	<p>The New Zealand Customs Service hosts the Integrated Targeting Operations Centre (ITOC) in Auckland, a multi-agency border headquarters staffed by officers from Customs, Immigration, MPI, the New Zealand Police, Maritime New Zealand and the New Zealand Security Intelligence Service. ITOC enables coordination and information exchange between these agencies, providing a whole-of-government approach to border security.</p> <p>Also in Auckland, Customs hosts the Joint Border Analytics Facility, made up of analysts from Customs, MPI and Immigration. This group combines the agencies' resources to better exploit the mass of border-related data that each agency holds.</p>	<p>Customs and MPI have, as part of a Joint Border Management System (JBMS) programme, developed a Trade Single Window (TSW) which provides an e-commerce platform that allows exporters, importers and others in the cargo industry to meet border clearance requirements in one place, instead of many. Its preferred messaging format is WCO3, the international standard.</p> <p>Information about TSW is available from: <a href="http://www.customs.govt.nz/features/jointbordermanagement/Pages/default.aspx">http://www.customs.govt.nz/features/jointbordermanagement/Pages/default.aspx</a></p>	<p>Customs handles confidential information in line with the Official Information Act 1982 and the Privacy Act 1993. Customs operates a secure IT system, as well as the Secure Encrypted Email (SEEMail) system which secures email traffic over the internet between participating New Zealand government agencies. A Code of Conduct controls employees' access to our IT systems. Access by staff of other agencies is provided as legislated, subject to data sharing agreements and monitoring by Customs.</p>	<p>Duties, taxes and import charges are imposed under legislation and administered by Customs. These are payable when entry is made.</p>	<p>For the majority of industrial chemicals there are no special import requirements outside of the standard customs clearance process. Special rules apply to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• hazardous substances (consent of Minister for the Environment required)</li> <li>• persistent organic pollutants (consent of EPA required)</li> <li>• ozone-depleting substances (consent of EPA required)</li> <li>• toxic chemicals and their precursors (consent of MFAT required)</li> <li>• radioactive materials (consent of the Office of Radiation Safety required).</li> </ul> <p>Chemical weapons cannot be imported into New Zealand.</p>	<p>Customs is the agency responsible for enforcement of customs legislation, and import controls administered by other agencies. Customs uses intelligence-led, risk-based targeting to promote compliance with import regulations, and investigates parties suspected to be non-compliant.</p>	<p>Customs' Learning and Development team develops and delivers specialised training for Customs staff that supports operations, including the assessment of controlled goods.</p>

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	an Approved Code of Practice, Management of Illicit Drug Precursor Chemicals, which provides internationally-recognised best practice for combatting the diversion of industrial chemicals to illegal drug manufacturing operations.									
Papua New Guinea										
Peru	Yes, in case of industrial chemicals that are considered restricted goods, whose entry to the country must have an authorization document issued by the competent entity. Among these goods are chemical inputs and controlled goods that can be used in the production of illicit drugs, explosives, fertilizers, drugs for human medicine, etc.	In Peru, for the import of restricted goods there is a customs procedure that indicates that in the numbering of the Customs Declaration of Goods (DAM) there must be a document of Authorization of Entry of goods issued by a government entity. In some cases, physical inspection will be compulsory and will be attended by personnel of the competent entity	There is participation of government entities or ministries that issue rules that restrict the entry or exit of goods with their authorization.	Inter-institutional meetings are held to see issues involving more than one sector in the control of restricted goods requiring authorization for entry or exit.	Yes, Peru has implemented the VUCE - Foreign Trade Single Window, which has three components: <b>Restricted goods component:</b> Thich will allow users to carry out, through electronic means, the procedures for obtaining the permits, certifications, licenses and other authorizations required by the competent authorities for the entry, transit or exit of goods that require it.	Customs Administration does not administer any confidential information related to industrial chemicals.	The tariff treatment of industrial chemicals follows the country's tariff policy; there is no differentiation for these products. Customs duties (ad valorem) and all taxes are calculated at the end of the electronic transmission of the DAM, chemical inputs have an ad valorem level of 0% in the Customs Tariff 2017.	Yes, an authorization is required	According to the national regulations of the competent authorities, the customs procedure for the Control of Restricted Goods has been established. Management has also implemented risk management as a control mechanism and to increase voluntary compliance.	No, training of customs personnel on customs procedural issues is made with respect to the treatment of restricted goods in clearance.

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					<p><b>Port services component:</b> This will allow carrying out, in electronic form, all the formalities required by a cargo ship for reception, stay and dispatch in the ports, as well as obtain licenses to the operators involved in these operations.</p> <p><b>Origin component:</b> This will allow managing the qualification and the issuance of Certificates of Origin, integrating producers, exporters and the competent authority.</p>					

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Philippines	Yes	<p>In the Philippines, before importing industrial chemicals, pre-shipment requirements (for bulk and breakbulk only) (i.e. permits, licenses, clearances) should be complied with first, then a proforma invoice or sales contract can then be agreed upon and signed.</p> <p>If a company is receiving tariff incentives from the government, the company should first write a letter to the government agency to notify them that they will import a certain chemical for the first time.</p> <p>Upon cargo arrival, standard clearances must be secured from the relevant regulatory government agencies. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chemicals under the Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances List (PICCS List) are under the regulations of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Environmental Management Bureau (DENR-EMB)</li> <li>Chemicals under the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bureau of Customs (BOC) Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) Tariff Commission (TC)</li> <li>Department of Environment and Natural Resources</li> <li>– Environmental Management Bureau (DENR-EMB)</li> <li>Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA)</li> <li>Food and Drug Administration (FDA)</li> <li>Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority (FPA)</li> </ul>	<p>Yes, some of the government agencies involved in the customs process are linked through the Philippine National Single Window (NSW). The agencies involved include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Board of Investments (BOI)</li> <li>Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI)</li> <li>Bureau of Customs (BOC)</li> <li>Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)</li> <li>Bureau of Import Services (BIS)</li> <li>Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR)</li> <li>Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI)</li> <li>Bureau of Product Standards (BPS)</li> <li>Bureau of Quarantine</li> <li>Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines (CAAP)</li> <li>Department of Agriculture Overseeing (DAO)</li> <li>Department of Health (DOH)</li> <li>Environmental Management Bureau (HWMS/CMS/POD)</li> <li>Hazard Waste Management Section</li> <li>Chemical Management Section</li> <li>Philippine Ozone Desk</li> <li>Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority (FPA)</li> <li>Firearms and Explosives</li> </ul>	<p>Yes, the BOC has the electronic-to-mobile (E2M) program which provides for the automation of current manual processes to further facilitate trade and simplify customs procedures.</p> <p>The scope of the E2M Customs System includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Client Profile Registration System (CPRS)</li> <li>Electronic Manifest System (EMS)</li> <li>Import Assessment System (IAS)</li> <li>Payment Abstract Secure System v.5.0 (PASS5)</li> <li>On-Line Release System (OLRS)</li> <li>License and Clearance System (LCS) for government agencies</li> </ul> <p>Value Added Service Providers (VASPs) available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intercommerce Network Services, E-Konek Pilipinas, Inc., Cargo Data Exchange Center, Inc. (CDEC).</li> </ul>	<p>Customs officials, the examiners and appraisers, generally treat sensitive information with confidentiality. However, since there are no related laws enacted, there are some instances when CBIs may be disclosed, e.g. by court order.</p>	<p>Yes, the BOC has the electronic-to-mobile (E2M) program which provides for the automation of current manual processes to further facilitate trade and simplify customs procedures. The scope of the E2M Customs System includes the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Client Profile Registration System (CPRS)</li> <li>Electronic Manifest System (EMS)</li> <li>Import Assessment System (IAS)</li> <li>Payment Abstract Secure System v.5.0 (PASS5)</li> <li>On-Line Release System (OLRS)</li> <li>License and Clearance System (LCS) for government agencies</li> </ol> <p>Value Added Service Providers (VASPs) available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intercommerce Network Services, E-Konek Pilipinas, Inc., Cargo Data Exchange Center, Inc. (CDEC).</li> </ul>	<p>Yes, for specific industrial chemicals (i.e. dangerous goods, hazardous materials), pre-shipment clearances from the DENR-EMB and/or PNP-FEO are required. Permit to Import is required from certain government agencies i.e. DENR-EMB, PDEA, PNP-FEO, FDA, and FPA aside from the Importer Clearance secured by companies from the Bureau of Customs. Special permits are also required for chemicals under the Chemical Control Order (CCO) under the DENR-EMB.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cyanide and Cyanide Compounds</li> <li>Mercury and Mercury Compounds</li> <li>Asbestos</li> <li>Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS)</li> <li>Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)</li> <li>Lead and Lead Compounds</li> </ol> <p>A Permit to Unload is required for importation of explosives, explosive ingredients and controlled chemicals under the Philippine National Police – Firearms and Explosive Office (PNP-FEO). For high risk controlled</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of Regulated Import List by the Bureau of Customs</li> <li>Customs Memorandum Orders</li> <li>Customs Administrative Orders</li> <li>Training and seminars from the Bureau of Customs</li> <li>Guidelines at the Bureau of Customs</li> <li>Yearly renewal of permits/licenses from various regulatory agencies like PDEA, PNP, and BOC</li> <li>Close monitoring of uses of regulated industrial chemicals</li> </ul> <p>The requirements and processing time for the permits/licenses from various agencies vary, thus companies need to submit a handful of documentary requirements during the application process.</p>	<p>Based on industry observation, different expert resource speakers from related government agencies conduct trainings and workshops, to which BOC officials/officers participate in. (i.e. Tariff Commission, Department of Finance, Bureau of Internal Revenue, etc.) There is no holistic training available for the Customs Authority in the proper implementation of the importation process of chemicals. Currently, the DENR-EMB conducts trainings for the BOC.</p>

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		<p>Regulated Import List are under the Bureau of Customs (BOC)</p> <p>After obtaining the clearances, the company submits the documents to the BOC through their Electronic 2 Mobile (e2m) system. Manuel submission of documents to the BOC should also be done for the company to present its Material Safety Datasheet.</p>		<p>Office (FEO)  Food and Drug Administration (FDA)  Forest Management Service (FMS)  Maritime Industry Authority (MIA)  National Food Authority (NFA)  National Meat Inspection Service  National Telecommunications Commission (NTC)  Optical Media Board  Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA)/ Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB)  Philippine Coconut Authority  Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA)  Philippine National Police (PNP)  Philippine Nuclear Research Institute (PNRI)  Sugar Regulatory Administration (SRA)</p>				<p>chemicals, it will require a police escort to transfer the chemicals from the port to the area of destination.</p>		

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Russia	Import of certain categories of chemicals (ozone-depleting substances, hazardous waste, chemical crop protection agents, poisons, drugs, household chemicals, solvents, chemicals controlled by export control system etc.) is subject to state regulation. Regulatory measures are defined in relation to each substance separately, based on its technical (chemical and physical) characteristics, as well as its classification in accordance with the Commodity Nomenclature of foreign-economic activity of the Eurasian Economic Union.	The detailed customs processing description of imported/ exported goods is located on the official web-site of the Federal Customs Service of Russia in the section "For foreign trade operators" – "Schemes of import/export customs processing" (www.customs.ru, ved.customs.ru). The goods customs processing depends on particular product, its delivery logistics to the final recipient and may consist of the following technological elements: 1) When the product arrives at the checkpoint at the customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter - EAEC), the customs authorities register the arrival of goods and vehicles, as well as carry out other types of control entrusted to the customs authorities (veterinary, phytosanitary-quarantine, sanitary-quarantine, transport ones); 2) For further movement of goods on the territory of EAEC member states, the carrier or other interested party declares arrived goods	Control over compliance with the prohibitions and restrictions of certain chemicals is carried out when the documents confirming compliance with the technical regulations and the licenses issued by the authorized body of the Russian Federation in coordination with the competent authorities of the Russian Federation, or the conclusions (approval document) issued by competent authorities are being submitted to the customs authorities. The authorized authorities are the Russian Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Federal Service for Technology and Export Control (FSTEC of Russia). The competent authorities are the Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resource Usage, the Federal Service on Surveillance in Healthcare and Social Development of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation, the Federal Service for Accreditation of Russia. The Federal Customs Service of Russia signed	Control over compliance with the prohibitions and restrictions of certain chemicals is carried out when the documents confirming compliance with the technical regulations and the licenses issued by the authorized body of the Russian Federation in coordination with the competent authorities of the Russian Federation, or the conclusions (approval document) issued by competent authorities are being submitted to the customs authorities. The authorized authorities are the Russian Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Federal Service for Technology and Export Control (FSTEC of Russia). The competent authorities are the Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resource Usage, the Federal Service on Surveillance in Healthcare and Social Development of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation, the Federal Service for Accreditation of Russia. The Federal Customs Service of Russia signed	In the Russian Federation the creation of a "single window" is being carried out in accordance with recommendations of the UN Europe Economic Commission № 33 within the work of the Eurasian Economic Commission. In particular, e-customs system has been established. Almost 100% of all goods declarations are being submitted electronically. When declaring goods electronically the interagency electronic communication system (IECS) is used. The IECS allows to obtain information from the approval document directly from the federal executive authority issued this document, but not from foreign trade operator. Technologies allowing automatization of customs operations without direct participation of customs officials are being implemented: automative declarations registration and automative release of imported and exported goods. The specialized	In accordance with article 8 of the Customs Code of the Customs Union any information (claimed to be a state, commercial, banking, tax and other confidential secret) must be treated by the customs authorities of the Customs Union member states and their officials only for customs concerns including for prevention and suppression of administrative offenses and crimes. Such confidential information should not be handed to third parties, including public authorities. According to Article 102 of the Federal Law (from November 27, 2010 № 311-FL "On Customs Regulation in the Russian Federation") the customs authorities provide customs statistics data of foreign trade of the Russian Federation. Such customs statistics data should not contain state, commercial, banking and secrets protected by law, other information with restricted access.	The importing company pays duties, taxes and customs fees before the completion of customs clearance on account of the Federal Treasury.	There are no general conditions for chemicals import. Depending on the category of chemicals licenses, certificates, permits, processing of quotas for the import, certificate or declaration of compliance may be required.	There is a network of customs laboratories. By the decision of customs officer chemical samples may be sent for testing/expertise to conform the stated information in documents.	Employees of the Russian Federal Customs Service are trained or may do qualification training course at the Russian Customs Academy and its branches.

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		<p>in accordance with the customs transit procedure (Within customs transit procedure a declaration is completed. Practically declaration includes a set of goods-transport and shipping documents); Customs authorities apply measures to secure the execution of customs transit procedure, in order to avoid the risk of failure to deliver the goods and failure to make payment of customs duties and taxes. These measures include ensuring of payment of customs duties (monetary deposit, bank guarantee, third-party guarantee, TIR Carnet, etc.) or customs escort of goods moved across the border. The transported goods are also identified. For customs identification seals and stamps, locking and sealing devices fixed on the cargo compartments of carrier vehicles are used on the shipping documents. Information upon arrival of goods is uploaded to customs informational resources. After that it</p>	<p>an agreement on information exchange with the majority of the federal executive bodies.</p>	<p>an agreement on information exchange with the majority of the federal executive bodies.</p>	<p>harbor software set "single window" is being developed by the Federal Customs Service of Russia. It will be used by customs authorities in seaports. This harbor "single window" provides for electronic interaction between all interested stakeholders in the seaport.</p>					

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		<p>is used for transit customs clearance. After opening of customs transit goods are sent to a customs office of destination. In such a case, customs transit time limit is set. It means the period during which the goods must be delivered to the customs authority of destination. Practically all of customs authority located in the territory of the EAEC can serve as such a customs authority;</p> <p>3) Customs transit procedure is terminated after goods delivery in a customs control zone of a local customs authority. After completion of customs transit, goods may be placed in a temporary storage warehouse, where goods can be stored for a certain period of time (generally up to 4 months) without customs charge or be declared in accordance with one of the customs procedures.</p> <p>4) As a rule, the declaring of goods is made by lodging the Goods declaration. The order of declaration completion is the same for all members states of the EAEC and is</p>								

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		<p>regulated by the Eurasian Economic Commission and documents on the basis of which declarations are filled out (the Customs Union commission decision №257 from 20.05.10 “On the instructions on filling out the customs declarations and forms of customs declarations”);</p> <p>It must be noted that the particular customs authorities and their locations where particular categories of chemicals can be declared are defined in Federal Customs Service order №1919 from 20.09.11 “On the competence of customs authorities located in Moscow and Moscow Region to conduct customs operations with particular goods categories”.</p> <p>5) After the release of goods for domestic consumption, goods get the EAEC duty status and can move on condition of mutual trade between the EAEC member states without additional declaring.</p> <p>Exceptions are cases of goods declaring in the Republic of Kazakhstan. When the Republic of</p>								

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		Kazakhstan joined WTO the lower rates of customs duties as the EAEC customs duties rates were fixed for certain categories of goods. Goods processed in the Republic of Kazakhstan at lower custom rates are subject to consumption only on the territory of Kazakhstan without the possibility of handling on the rest of the EAEC territory.								
Singapore	Yes	An import licence must be obtained from the competent authority prior to applying for a permit to import an industrial chemical into Singapore.  Following which, a TradeNet permit will be required to import the industrial chemicals into Singapore	Singapore Customs, Immigration & Checkpoints Authority of Singapore, various Competent Authorities including Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority (AVA), National Environment Agency (NEA), Ministry of Health (MOH), Health Sciences Authority (HSA), Singapore Police Force (SPF), Singapore	Yes	Yes, TradeNet is Singapore's National Single Window for trade declaration.	Confidentiality of business information is governed by various regulations such as the Customs Act and Regulation of Imports and Exports Act (RIEA).	In general, all goods imported into Singapore are subject to Goods and Services Tax (GST) levied at 7% of the goods' Cost, Insurance and Freight (CIF value). This is inclusive of all other charges, costs and expenses incidental to the sale and delivery of the goods into Singapore. GST relief is	Yes.	TradeNet will reject permit applications which do not fulfill the import requirements of industrial chemicals.	Yes, we have a training programme for Customs officials. However, this is not specific to industrial chemicals.

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			Civil Defence Force (SCDF), Building and Construction Authority (BCA), Infocomm Media Development Authority (IMDA), Central Narcotics Bureau (CNB), and International Enterprise Singapore.				granted on goods (excluding dutiable goods such as intoxicating liquors and tobacco products) imported by parcel post or air freight to a total CIF value not exceeding SGD 400.00. Where the value exceeds SGD 400.00, the entire sum would be subject to GST.			
<b>Chinese Taipei</b>	Yes.	Take toxic chemical substances (which regulated under the Toxic Chemical Substance Control Act (TCSCA)) as examples, a person must submit relevant documents to the competent authority at the jurisdiction where the transportation commences. Prior to importation, the person should submit the locally approved relevant documents regarding this importation to Chinese Taipei Environment Protection Agency (EPA). After getting approved by Chinese Taipei EPA, the importation can be processed. A declaration form should accompany with the chemicals while arrived at Chinese Taipei Customs.	Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance; Bureau of Foreign Trade. Ministry of Economic Affairs	Yes. Custom regulation, clearance process, tariff and other relating tasks are mainly governed by Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and Bureau of Foreign Trade. Moreover, according to different chemical good categories, the competent authorities varies: Toxic chemical substance and environmental agents: EPA; Food, food contact containers, food additives, cosmetics...etc. : Food and Drug Administration (FDA) ; Agro-pesticides and Veterinary Drugs : Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan	Yes. CPT Single Window ( <a href="http://portal.sw.nat.gov.tw/PPL/home/Summary?detailId=1381310964073">http://portal.sw.nat.gov.tw/PPL/home/Summary?detailId=1381310964073</a> ) serves as an automated, online single window.	Regulations Governing Customs Measures in Protecting the Rights and Interests of Trademark” specifies the rules and process for the registered trademark protection for the importing goods.	While importing goods into Chinese Taipei, several fees (duties, taxes, tariff, etc.) should be imposed. These fees include: Tariff; Specific tariff (unit tax), Value tax, and compound duty; Trade promotion service fee; Excise tax; Tobacco and Alcohol Tax. The tariff is especially regulated under Customs Import Tariff law ( <a href="http://law.moj.gov.tw/Eng/LawClass/LawContent.aspx?PCODE=G0350051">http://law.moj.gov.tw/Eng/LawClass/LawContent.aspx?PCODE=G0350051</a> ). For more customs duties information, please see: <a href="https://web.customs.gov.tw/ct.asp?xItem=20063&amp;ctNode=10562">https://web.customs.gov.tw/ct.asp?xItem=20063&amp;ctNode=10562</a> )	If the industrial chemicals are within the scope of TCSCA, there are Import Regulation ( <a href="https://fbfh.trade.gov.tw/rich/text/fhj/asp/FHJP050Q.asp">https://fbfh.trade.gov.tw/rich/text/fhj/asp/FHJP050Q.asp</a> ) for them. For other chemicals regulated under different authorities (i.e., FDA, Council of Agriculture, etc.), there might be different importation rules. Under the TCSCA and the Occupational Safety and Health Act, new chemical substance is subject to registration before importation.	Customs office can use CPT Single Window to check whether the industrial chemicals already acquire the permit issued by the specific competent authority. Furthermore, competent authority also carry post-market inspection for their regulated chemicals.	Yes. A personal must pass the “Special Civil Service Examinations for customs personnel” to be qualified for working as a customs official. Then, several tailored training programs, developed by The Examination Yuan, Customs Administration and related government departments, are mandatory for new customs officials. The trainers are usually experienced experts in custom regulation and works.
<b>Thailand</b>	Yes	In Thailand, importing	Customs, Ministry of	No mechanism	Yes.	We treat business	As a member of WCO,	Yes for some chemicals	Most importantly, the	As many agencies

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		Industrial Chemicals are the same protocol as other products except some hazardous substance which may need more documents (permission certificate, etc.)	Industry, Air Quality and Noise Management Bureau, Ministry of Public Health, etc.	between all government agencies but we coordinate through set-up meetings		information confidentially and we also have regulations that protect CBI.	We follow the HS Code.		verification process before release goods.	involved, cross department training will be held.
United States	Yes	In the U.S., companies include a self-certification statement that all products included in a shipment are in compliance with the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). If a substance is not subject to the TSCA regulation, the company must provide a certificate stating this (a negative certification).	U.S. Customs & Border Protection (CBP), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Treasury Department. Note: CBP enforces 40+ other government agency requirements at the customs border.	Yes. When developing new regulations, requirements, or rules, CBP and EPA must publish a draft proposals of the changes for comments from stakeholders and other governmental agencies. All regulations must also undergo an interagency review process for other governmental agencies to provide input and reduce duplication and inefficiencies.	The U.S. is in the process of implementing a Single Window system for imports and exports. The U.S. Single Window system is called the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE). CBP published a final rule on December 27, 2016 requiring the use of the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE). All Import Certifications must be submitted electronically as of March 21, 2017.	CBP is required by law to protect all Confidential Business Information (CBI) that is submitted with imports and exports. With the use of a self-certification form, there is no need for companies to provide composition details besides what are already in Safety Data Sheets (SDS), as required by the Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA).	Importers are responsible for determining and providing accurate customs classification in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the US (HTSUS) and working with freight companies when necessary to ensure the information is accurate. CBP is responsible for reviewing the HTS code upon entry. It is the HTS code that allows an importer to understand the applicable customs duty rate, for example, that applies to their import.	Before importing to the U.S., a company must ensure a substance is on the TSCA Inventory. If a substance is not already on the Inventory, the company must submit a Pre-Manufacture Notice (PMN) at least 90 days before import. EPA must review and approve the PMN before the substance can be imported. If a substance is on the TSCA Inventory, but not for a particular use, a new PMN must be submitted. If a substance is exempted from the TSCA Inventory, companies must submit a negative certification upon import stating why the substance is exempt.  There are some specific chemicals that have additional import requirements. These include, but are not limited to, PCBs, mercury, and asbestos. See TSCA Section 6.  There are additional	EPA enforces the import requirements by performing periodic audits on imports. If a company is found to be out of compliance or not providing accurate information, they will be subject to significant fines and legal action.	In CBP Basic Import Specialist Training (Admissibility Lesson), students are taught about the Admissibility Requirements of a number of commodities (including chemicals). EPA requirements (specifically Toxic Substance Control Act) with respect to chemical imports are covered. Trainers are GS-13 Course Developer/Instructors, former import specialists and subject matter experts in course content. Instructors have also completed the Instructor Development Course. Dedicated training for industrial chemicals is outside the scope of basic training provided at the Field Operations Academy, Trade Basic Training Branch. Specific commodity training is provided by the National Commodity Specialist Division, Office of Regulations and

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								regulations that pertain to drug precursors, chemical weapons, POPs, etc. In particular, there are import requirements from the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) regarding controlled substances (drug precursors). For reference, specific forms need to be submitted in advance of import ( <a href="https://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/imp_exp/index.html">https://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/imp_exp/index.html</a> ).		Rulings.  The curriculum for CBP Officer Basic Training does not specifically cover the U.S. Toxic Substance Control Act or APEC requirements. However, trainees receive four house of training in hazardous materials recognition and initial response. Trainers are Course Developer/Instructors, former import specialists and subject matter experts in course content. Instructors have also completed the Instructor Development Course.
Vietnam	Yes	Depending on type of chemicals there are different procedure for importing industrial chemicals into Vietnam ( explained more in detail in Paragraph 9)	Relating to import of industrial chemicals there are 2 government agencies below to involve in the customs process:1.Vietnam Chemicals Agency; 2.Customs office	The duty and function for each government agency is regulated clearly. During implementation, the customs office or importing organization can communicate with Vietnam Chemicals Agency through official letter for making clarification	Yes. We have a national single window for imports and export. But currently only one type of chemicals ( industrial explosive material) is imported through national single window. For other types of chemicals, import and export goes through Online public service. It classified into 5 level. 5 <sup>th</sup> level is national single window.	There is procedure process regulated in Chemical Law ( Article 50 and 51) as well as some provisions in under-law regulations ( Article 19 of Decree 108/2008/NĐ-CP; Article 43 of Circular 28/2010/TT-BCT)	As other countries, Vietnam establishes tax table for chemicals's import in accordance with FTA in which Vietnam is member such as Vietnam – EU; ASEAN and bilateral trade agreement on tax preference.	No, not any special requirement ( all requirement are under the legal text)	For chemicals in the regulated list, need to have Declaration sent to Vinachemia for (verification) confirmation ( very quick process) ( there is legally regulated form needed to fill in including information of chemicals as well Vietnam importing organization and other information). Or need to have a permit issued by Vinachemia ( the licencing process takes 3 to 5 working days)	Some times Vinachemia had cooperated with General Customs Office to organise training program on chemical law and under-law regulation ( the Vinachemia officials are trainer who developed legal requirement as well as know well about legislation) and also Vinachemia conduct propagada workshop on legal provisions.