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Traders dealing with strategic goods can apply for export permits with greater ease now, and raise their compliance standards with the enhanced Strategic Trade Scheme introduced on 1 April 2014.

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inSIGHT

Bolstering Regulations, Battling Illicit Trade

Transnational illicit trade such as illegal export of strategic goods, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and trafficking in natural resources and wildlife has become a greater global concern in recent years.

To ensure that a robust regulatory regime continues to deter illicit trade, Singapore Customs regularly reviews its various schemes and licences. In April 2014, we rolled out the enhanced Strategic Trade Scheme. The enhanced scheme makes it easier for traders dealing with strategic goods to apply for export permits, and encourages them to raise their compliance standards. Find out more in this issue.

The strength and success of a regulatory regime also depends on the cooperation of its participants. To raise awareness about the requirements of Singapore's controlled goods, Singapore Customs recently organised an inaugural joint Customs-Competent Authorities seminar for 80 importers, exporters and declaring agents.

Partnership at all nodes of the supply chain is vital to combating transnational illicit trade. Read our story on page 04 to learn how Singapore Customs works closely with local agencies and international bodies to share timely information and ensure a swift and effective response to wildlife smugglers.

Editor inSYNC



On the cover: The Republic of Singapore Air Force's Black Knights performing aerobatic manoeuvres at the Singapore Airshow 2014, in their specially painted red-and-white F-16C fighter jets. (Photo: Defence Media Centre – MINDEF Public Affairs)

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Strategic Goods Trading Made Easy

Traders dealing with strategic goods can apply for export permits with greater ease now, and raise their compliance standards with the enhanced Strategic Trade Scheme, which was introduced on 1 April 2014.

Singapore shares the concerns of the international community on the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. As a responsible trading nation, we strive to do our part for global security by implementing measures against illicit movement of items that could contribute to such proliferation. Since 2003, Singapore has put in place a system to regulate trade in strategic goods and strategic goods technology.

Strategic goods refer to military goods such as conventional arms as well as dual-use goods that can have both civilian and military applications, or can potentially be used as components of weapons of mass destruction.

With the changing security landscape and increasing focus on diversion risks, Singapore needs to ensure that its administration of strategic trade control remains robust and provides adequate information for risk assessment, while facilitating the flow of legitimate trade.

ENHANCED STRATEGIC TRADE SCHEME

Singapore Customs recently reviewed its Strategic Trade Scheme (STS) to ensure it remains relevant.

The STS is a permit scheme that promotes internal export control compliance, and provides legitimate traders with greater facilitation when it comes to permit declarations involving strategic goods. It was first introduced in June 2007, and applies to all businesses that export, tranship, bring in transit strategic goods and their related technology, or transmit strategic goods technology.

Singapore Customs shared about the scheme's changes in various dialogue and outreach sessions in the second half of 2013.

The agency has studied the feedback from companies and made some changes to the scheme to address their concerns. The enhanced scheme was then introduced on 1 April 2014.

REVISED BULK PERMITS BRING GREATER CONVENIENCE

With the enhanced STS, the permit application procedure for companies has been streamlined. Now, companies need only make one application to get approval to export strategic goods out of Singapore.

In the past, there was a three-tier STS permit system. Traders could apply for:

- Tier 3 Permit: (Pre-approved) Multiple products to multiple destination countries;
- Tier 2 Permit: (Pre-approved) Same product to multiple end-users; and/or multiple products to same end-user;
- Tier 1 Permit: Approved on a per-transaction basis

In the former scheme, some companies maintained several Tier 2 permits for transactions involving multiple products to multiple end-users.

With the revised STS, traders only need to make a single application for a Bulk Permit to make multiple shipments of strategic goods for up to three years. Once a company applies for an STS Bulk Permit, Singapore Customs will assess the nature of its transactions and issue either:

- Approval by Countries of Destination Bulk Permit; or
- Approval by Specific Entities Bulk Permit

The bulk permit will be valid for up to three years, depending on the company's banding under TradeFIRST, Singapore Customs' one-stop assessment framework for all Customs schemes and licences.

The Tier 1 permit is renamed the individual permit in the revised scheme, with no change in its conditions. Individual permits are approved on a per transaction basis.

IMPROVING COMPANIES' COMPLIANCE LEVELS

To qualify for the bulk permits, companies need to meet all seven Internal (Export Control) Compliance Programme (ICP) requirements. Previously, companies that applied for Tier 2 permits needed to meet four ICP elements, while Tier 3 permit applicants needed to meet all seven ICP elements.

The ICP requirements include record-keeping of all compliance and commercial documents related to the export

of strategic goods, appointment of a Strategic Goods Control Officer and the issuance of a statement of commitment to ensure compliance to export control requirements from the senior management of the company.

Being able to fulfil all seven elements of the ICP means the company has a more robust export control programme in place, to prevent its strategic goods from being used by the wrong entities.

Companies holding the bulk permits are also required to conduct an internal audit of their ICP every 18 months. To guide companies through the internal audit process, Singapore Customs has introduced a simple audit checklist for companies' use. The checklist can be found at www.customs.gov.sg/stgc/leftNav/per/Supporting+Documents.htm

CHANGE IN DECLARATION REQUIREMENTS

When declaring the permits for strategic exports in TradeNet, companies now need to provide consignee and end-user information. The new permit declaration fields relieve companies of the need to submit monthly shipment reports, which were previously required for Tier 3 permits.

Singapore Customs has given companies a six-month adjustment period to fine-tune their operations and processes to meet the new declaration requirements. From 1 April 2014 to 30 September 2014, companies will generally not be penalised for non-compliance with the new requirements.



Dual-use strategic goods such as electronic components, lasers, cryptography software and chemicals can be used for both civilian and military purposes.

For more details on the enhanced Strategic Trade Scheme, refer to Circular 04/2014 or visit www.customs.gov.sg/stgc

How to Tell if your Product is a Strategic Good

To increase traders' competency in determining strategic goods, Singapore Customs launched a guidebook on 5 February 2014.

The Guidebook on Determination of Strategic Goods is a handy tool that briefs traders on what strategic goods are and guides them on how to tell if a product is a strategic good.

There is a common misconception that the end-uses of products, or their HS codes, will help traders determine if the products are controlled under the Strategic Goods (Control) Act. Contrary to that, a detailed analysis of the technical characteristics and functions of a product, in comparison with the control specifications listed in the Strategic Goods (Control) Order, is needed.

To streamline this process, Singapore Customs has come up with a simple five-step approach in the guidebook. Examples such as the maraging steel of certain tensile strength and unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) were also used to paint a clearer picture of the approach.

DETERMINATION OF STRATEGIC GOODS

Step 1

Understand the product

Understand your product's functions and applications

Step 2

Is it specially designed/modified for military use?

Narrow your search to the right list (either military list or dual-use list)

Step 3

Identify possible Category Code(s)

Further narrow your search to the possible category codes in the Control List by comparing the products with the descriptions of the category codes

Step 4

Does it meet the stated specifications?

Compare the technical specifications of your product with the technical specifications stated in the possible category codes

Step 5

Fulfil applicable exclusion notes

Check for any applicable exclusion notes, such that your products may qualify to be non-controlled

Download the Guidebook on Determination of Strategic Goods under the Resources section at www.customs.gov.sg/stgc

Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade

Singapore Customs partners international bodies and local agencies to curb illicit trade in endangered species.

Illegal and unsustainable wildlife trade can threaten the survival of wild animals and plants. Through the imposition of trade restrictions, the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) aims to prevent the extinction of endangered species such as tigers, elephants and rhinoceroses.

Singapore is one of the 180 signatories of the international agreement. Singapore Customs works closely with the Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority of Singapore (AVA) to deter and apprehend traders who violate import and export regulations relating to CITES.

In addition, Singapore Customs partners other local Competent Authorities (CAs) such as the Immigration & Checkpoints Authority (ICA), Singapore Police Force, Health Sciences Authority, and the National Environment Authority (NEA) to prevent illegal cargo from entering or exiting the country, while enabling the smooth flow of legitimate trade. This whole-of-government approach ensures a comprehensive response to complex transnational enforcement challenges.

Singapore Customs is also plugged into the international network. We participate regularly in international operations led by the World Customs Organisation (WCO), ASEAN-Wildlife Enforcement Network, and the International Network for Environment Compliance and Enforcement to safeguard the community and environment, together with agencies like AVA and NEA.

In recent years, Singapore Customs and AVA participated in international operations to crack down on wildlife trafficking syndicates. During a month-long operation in January 2014, 28 African, Asian and North American countries exchanged real-time intelligence and accumulated intelligence on

poaching and trafficking syndicates, which aided governments in investigations. The operation resulted in seizures of tonnes of endangered items.

Within Singapore's shores, Singapore Customs, AVA and other CAs have made a number of major seizures in the past few years.

ILLEGAL IVORY WORTH \$2 MILLION SEIZED

In March 2014, Singapore Customs and AVA officers acted on a tip-off to intercept and detain a shipment of illegal ivory, estimated to be worth \$2 million.

This is the third largest seizure of illegal ivory by Singapore authorities since 2002.

The shipment declared as coffee berries was transiting Singapore from Africa in a 20-foot container and destined for another Asian country. Officers detected irregularities in the consignment of goods when the container was scanned at the Pasir Panjang Export Inspection Station on 25 March 2014.

A total of 106 pieces of illegal raw ivory tusks, weighing about one tonne, were recovered from 15 wooden crates. AVA is investigating the case.

Elephants are endangered species protected under CITES. International trade in elephant ivory has been prohibited under the Convention since 1989.

Under the Singapore Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act, a permit is required to import and export/re-export any elephant and its parts and products including ivory. The penalties for illegal trade in ivory is a maximum fine of \$50,000 per scheduled specimen (not exceeding an aggregate of \$500,000) and/or imprisonment of up to two years. The same penalties apply to any transshipment of ivory through Singapore without proper CITES permits from the exporting/importing country.



Singapore Customs and AVA officers recovered 106 pieces of ivory from 15 wooden crates in the container.

WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING THWARTED BY SINGAPORE AUTHORITIES



01



02



03



04

01 Transshipment of 45 tonnes of red sandalwood stopped

From October to November 2013, Singapore Customs and AVA conducted a series of operations that led to the seizure of three containers that held 45 tonnes of red sandalwood.

The consignments were transiting Singapore from India and falsely declared as "hot lime pickles" and "casting wheels". The red sandalwood seized was worth an estimated \$5 million, and was the largest seizure since 2011.

02 1.8 tonnes of illegal ivory seized

A shipment of illegal raw ivory tusks transiting Singapore from Africa was intercepted by Singapore Customs and AVA on 23 January 2013.

The shipment included 1,099 pieces of raw ivory tusks, with an estimated value of \$2.5 million. This was the second largest ivory seizure in Singapore since 2002.

03 149 kg of illegal python skins uncovered

On 10 January 2013, officers foiled an attempt to illegally tranship 149 kg of snake skins through Singapore.

04 Largest shipment of illegal snake skins in five years

On 7 August 2012, Singapore Customs and ICA officers thwarted an attempt to smuggle more than 5,600 pieces of snake skins into Singapore. This is the largest consignment of illegal snake skins uncovered by Singapore authorities in five years.

Customs Facilitation for Singapore Airshow 2014

The Singapore Airshow 2014 enthralled crowds with marvellous aerobatic displays and led to the sealing of about \$40.1 billion worth of trade deals. Singapore Customs provided special facilitation for the temporary import of high-value aircraft and other exhibition items into Singapore, contributing to the event's success.

The Singapore Airshow is the premier platform for airlines, civil aviation bodies, government authorities, military agencies and trade visitors to network, develop partnerships and close deals.

Since 2008, the biennial event has grown into one of the most important aerospace and defence exhibitions in the world. Singapore Airshow 2014 was held from 11 to 16 February 2014 and attracted more than 145,000 visitors. The event also played host to high-level conferences such as the Singapore Airshow Aviation Leadership Summit and Asia Pacific Security Conference.

One of the event highlights included the display of an impressive range of state-of-the-art fighter jets, luxury planes and naval helicopters. Singapore Customs played a vital role in enabling the import of such aircraft into Singapore by providing the show's appointed declaring agent with temporary importation facilitation.

TEMPORARY IMPORT OF AIRCRAFT

In December 2013, APT Showfreight & Logistics Group approached Singapore Customs with a request for special facilitation for their temporary importation of goods meant for the Singapore Airshow 2014.

The exhibition items can be brought in under Singapore Customs' Temporary Import Scheme.

Goods imported into Singapore usually require the payment of duties and/or Goods and Services Tax (GST) on them. With the Temporary Import Scheme, such goods can be imported into Singapore with duty and GST suspended. The items need to be re-exported six months after the date of importation.

For security reasons, the importing company is required to lodge a Banker's Guarantee or insurance bond with Singapore Customs.

Singapore Customs was aware that the illustrious event, rated as one of the top three air shows in the world, would also bring about significant economic benefits to Singapore. The 2012 air show contributed to over \$250 million worth of direct spending to the local economy, in terms of tourism receipts, hospitality, event and personal spending. Singapore Customs looked into ways to see how it could ensure the successful hosting of this event.

The highest expected value for the shipments of aircraft and exhibition items that needed to be brought into the country was valued at a hefty \$50 million. APT had to produce a Banker's Guarantee of \$1.05 million under the scheme that is 30 per cent of the potential GST payable for the items. Given the high value of security bond needed, Singapore Customs assessed that the Banker's Guarantee would post a significant obstacle to the importer.

Taking these factors into account, Singapore Customs granted a waiver of the Banker's Guarantee lodgement requirement. The facilitation granted was contingent on APT's agreement to a set of terms and conditions, which included the submission of a Letter of Undertaking in lieu of the waived Banker's Guarantee.

"The Banker's Guarantee waiver has benefited us tremendously by reducing our overhead costs. Our application for temporary import permits for big shipments such as high-value aircraft and parts was also smooth and efficient," said Mr Abdul Ghani Bin Zainolabidin, Deputy Managing Director at APT Showfreight & Logistics Group.

For more information on the Temporary Import Scheme, visit www.customs.gov.sg



Photo:
Experia Events

Singapore Customs helped the Airshow 2014 organisers to bring in about \$50 million worth of airplanes and exhibition items.

The Temporary Import Scheme allows goods to be imported into Singapore without payment of duty and/or Goods and Services Tax (GST), if they are to be re-exported within six months from the date of importation.

Goods imported for exhibitions, fairs, auctions, repairs, stage performance, testing, experiments and demonstration can come under the Temporary Import Scheme. However, the scheme does not apply to liquor and tobacco products.

Over the years, Singapore Customs has facilitated the temporary import of goods for the F1 Singapore Night race, a pair of rare giant pandas on loan from China to Singapore, and eco-vehicles.



Photo: Defence Media Centre – MINDEF Public Affairs

Awe-inspiring aerobatic performances were the highlight of the six-day Singapore Airshow 2014.

Duty Hike for Liquor and Tobacco

In the Budget 2014, excise duties for liquor, cigarettes and manufactured tobacco products were increased.

The excise duties for cigarettes and manufactured tobacco products were raised by 10 per cent with effect from 21 February 2014. This is to discourage smoking. Instead of 35.2 cents for every gram or part thereof of each stick of cigarette for clove cigarettes and other cigarettes containing tobacco, the new excise duty is 38.8 cents.

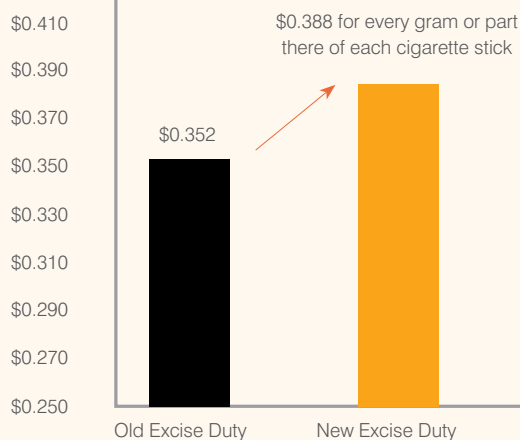
To keep pace with inflation, excise duties of all liquor products have also been raised by 25 per cent. For example, the excise duty of wine, vodka and whisky will be raised from \$70 per litre of alcohol to \$88 per litre of alcohol. The last increase in liquor duties was made 10 years ago in 2004.

For a detailed list of the tariff changes, refer to Circular 03/2014 on www.customs.gov.sg

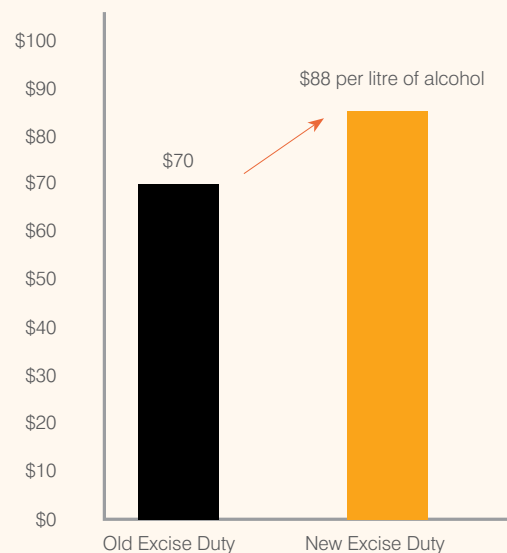
More information on Budget 2014 is available on www.singaporebudget.gov.sg

A SNAPSHOT OF TARIFF CHANGES IN BUDGET 2014

Clove Cigarettes and Other Cigarettes



Alcohol Such as Wine, Vodka and Whisky



Smoother Cargo Movement to and from Taiwan

Local companies can enjoy greater facilitation for their imports and exports to and from Taiwan with the implementation of the Taiwan-Singapore Mutual Recognition Arrangement.

As part of efforts to enhance global supply chain security and facilitate the movement of legitimate goods, Singapore Customs signed a Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) on Authorised Economic Operators (AEO) in July 2013 with the Customs Administration of Taiwan (Taiwan Customs). The MRA was operational from 1 April 2014.

Companies in Taiwan and Singapore that have robust supply chain security practices are certified as Security and Safety AEO (AEOS) or Secure Trade Partnership-Plus (STP-Plus) under the respective programmes.

Under this MRA, Taiwan Customs will recognise Singapore's STP-Plus companies as lower-risk and facilitate the clearance of goods that are exported to or imported from these companies. Singapore Customs will extend the same treatment to Taiwan's AEOS companies, and to the goods that are exported to or imported from these companies.

Singapore Customs issued a circular on 24 March 2014 to advise traders on how they can benefit from the arrangement.

Refer to Circular 05/2014 on www.customs.gov.sg for more details

NEW STP LICENSEES ON BOARD

Two companies joined the Secure Trade Partnership (STP) scheme in the first quarter of 2014. STP is a voluntary certification programme that encourages companies to adopt robust security measures and contribute to improving the security of the global supply chain.

WHITFORD SINGAPORE

Whitford Singapore manufactures coatings for the consumer, automotive and industrial market and serves markets in Singapore and Asia.

"Being STP-certified will allow our customers, especially those in China, to benefit from faster customs clearance – thanks to Singapore's Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRAs)," said the company.

ASML SINGAPORE

ASML is a provider of lithography systems for the semiconductor industry.

"With our participation in STP, ASML cargo will move through customs in Singapore and across other borders in less time, because of the MRAs between different countries. We have also received AEO certifications in the Netherlands, the US and Taiwan. This STP certification is an affirmation of ASML's commitment to be a reliable and compliant partner in the global supply chain," said Ms Vicky Huang, ASML Trade & Customs Manager Asia Pacific.

To find out more about the Secure Trade Partnership Programme, visit www.customs.gov.sg

Understanding Controlled Goods

To import and export certain goods from Singapore, special licences and permits are needed.

These controlled goods cover a wide range of items: from commonly-known items like firearms, explosives, pharmaceuticals to less well-known ones such as soil and pet food. In addition, these goods are regulated by different Competent Authorities (CAs) such as the Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority of Singapore (AVA), the Singapore Police Force (SPF) and the Health Sciences Authority (HSA).

In general, importers/exporters of controlled goods need to obtain the relevant approval (which may be in the form of a licence, permit or registration) from the relevant CA. Depending on the CAs' requirements, companies may be required to quote the relevant approval information (such as a licence number) in their permit applications submitted in TradeNet.

It is critical for importers, exporters and declaring agents to be aware of the unique set of requirements surrounding the controlled goods they deal with. Such knowledge would enable them to obtain the requisite licences and permit approvals for the controlled item and ensure the smooth and efficient movement of their cargo.

CONTROLLED GOODS AND COMPETENT AUTHORITIES

Telecommunication and radio communication equipment Toy walkie-talkies 	Animals, birds and their by-products Endangered species of wildlife and their by-products Meat and meat products Fish and seafood products Fruits and vegetables 	Arms and explosives Bullet-proof clothing Toy guns, pistols and revolvers Weapons, kris, spears and swords 	Pharmaceuticals Medicines Poisons 	Chemical weapons Strategic goods Rough diamonds 
Infocomm Development Authority of Singapore (IDA) www.ida.gov.sg	Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority of Singapore (AVA) www.ava.gov.sg	Singapore Police Force www.spf.gov.sg	Health Sciences Authority www.hsa.gov.sg	Singapore Customs www.customs.gov.sg

INAUGURAL CONTROLLED GOODS SEMINAR

To educate traders on the various controlled goods requirements, Singapore Customs, AVA, HSA and the Infocomm Development Authority of Singapore (IDA) organised the inaugural Joint Customs-Competent Authorities Seminar on 17 March 2014.

During the half-day seminar, over 80 participants were updated on the latest import/export requirements for controlled goods such as medical devices, telecommunications, food, animal, plant and wildlife products.

Singapore Customs also shared with the participants on the Advance Export Declaration, and Business-to-Government and Business-to-Business services in TradeXchange.



Mr Yean Kian Meng from the Health Sciences Authority briefed participants on how to import medical products and devices into Singapore during the Joint Customs-Competent Authorities Seminar.

For the full list of controlled goods and the respective Competent Authorities, visit the TradeNet page at www.customs.gov.sg

Exchanging Views with Shanghai FTZ Administrators

On 17 January 2014, Singapore Customs hosted a visit by the China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone Administrative Committee.



Singapore Customs hosted the Chinese delegation at Revenue House.

Director-General Ho Chee Pong met with the Head of Delegation Dai Haibo, who is the Deputy Secretary-General of Shanghai Municipality and Executive Vice-Chairman of the China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone.

The visit was facilitated by International Enterprise Singapore, as part of its efforts to help Singapore companies explore growth opportunities in the Chinese market.

The meeting was a lively affair, with the 10-member Chinese delegation expressing interest in Singapore's free trade zones and Singapore Customs' TradeNet. Deputy Secretary-General Dai complimented Singapore Customs on the quick turnaround time of our national single window – 99 per cent of TradeNet permits are processed within 10 minutes.

Ex-Company Director Fined \$1.95 million for Importing Duty-Unpaid Liquor

A former company director was sentenced by the court on 14 April 2014 to a fine of \$1,957,000 (or in default 29 months and three weeks' jail) for his role in importing duty-unpaid beer and rice wine.



Cartons of duty-unpaid rice wine were also found on the company's premises.

Qi Shuai, 28, a Singaporean, pleaded guilty to six charges of importing, possessing and dealing in duty-unpaid beer and rice wine. Qi, who was the director of wholesale trading company Tita Logistics Pte Ltd, also pleaded guilty to one charge of unauthorised breaking of a Singapore Customs seal. Six more charges were taken into consideration in the sentencing.

The total duty and Goods and Services Tax (GST) evaded on the 28,406 bottles and 13,193 cans of duty-unpaid beer, and 9,165 bottles of duty-unpaid rice wine exceeded \$198,000.

Singapore Customs began investigations into the company in May 2012. A container of goods imported by Qi, declared as soft drinks, instant noodles and vinegar, arrived at the Pasir Panjang Terminal on 26 May 2012 and was targeted by Singapore Customs for sealing to facilitate further checks on the goods.

Two days later, when Qi did not apply for Customs supervision to unstuff the sealed container, Singapore Customs officers proceeded to his company for an on-site inspection. They found the Customs seal placed on the container broken and the goods in the container removed.

The officers searched the company premises and seized a total of 15,780 bottles and 8,448 cans of duty-unpaid beer, and 1,500 bottles of duty-unpaid rice wine, which had been unloaded from the container.

Another 1,766 bottles and 4,025 cans of duty-unpaid beer and 120 bottles of duty-unpaid rice wine were also seized from Qi's company premises as he could not produce documents to show that duty and GST for these goods had been paid.



Singapore Customs officers found duty-unpaid beer in Qi Shuai's company premises.

Importing, buying, selling, conveying, delivering, storing, keeping, having in possession or dealing with duty-unpaid goods are serious offences under the Customs Act and the GST Act. Offenders can be fined up to 20 times the amount of duty and GST evaded for duty unpaid goods involving beer or wines.

Under Regulation 16(4) of the Customs (Container) Regulations, it is an offence for any person who does not have prior permission of Singapore Customs, to tamper with, open, break, alter or remove any lock, or seal used to seal a container.

TRAINING CALENDAR

Please note that dates are subject to change. For full programme and registration details, please refer to www.customsacademy.gov.sg

PROGRAMME

DATES

SC100 BASICS OF EVERY DECLARANT

9-11 Jun 2014

This three-day course provides trade declarants with an overview of customs procedures pertaining to the import and export of goods, the basic requirements for preparing TradeNet declarations, classification of goods, and the rules of origin.

The course comprises three modules:

- SC101 Customs Procedures (2 days)
- SC102 Classification and the Harmonised System (Half-day)
- SC103 Rules of Origin / Free Trade Agreements (Half-day)

Participants may register for individual modules.

SC200 STRATEGIC GOODS CONTROL PROGRAMME

19 Jun 2014

This one-day seminar provides an overview of Singapore's strategic goods control system and its regulations, registration procedures and permit requirements for strategic goods transactions, as well as the essentials of an internal (export control) compliance programme.

The seminar comprises two modules:

- SC201 Basics of Strategic Goods Control (Half-day)
- SC202 Essentials of Internal (Export Control) Compliance Programme (Half-day)

Participants may register for individual modules.

SC400 CUSTOMS COMPETENCY TEST FOR DECLARANTS

14 May 2014
30 May 2014
(AM and PM sessions available)

This module is designed to test an individual's knowledge of the customs procedures and documentation requirements. Upon passing this test, the individual can then apply for registration with SC as a declarant to submit TradeNet permit declarations.

The test will be an open-book exam comprising of 50 multiple choice questions. The topics tested include: customs procedures, TradeNet declarations, valuation, classification, rules of origin and specialised procedures. The one-hour test can be taken during the AM or PM session.

Individuals who wish to sit for the test are advised to familiarise themselves with above-listed subject areas. They can do so through courses or eLearning at Singapore Customs Academy, the Virtual Academy and by visiting the Singapore Customs website.

OUTREACH PROGRAMME FOR NEWLY-REGISTERED TRADERS

30 Jun 2014

This quarterly programme is designed to equip new traders with a better understanding of customs documentation procedures, as well as the various customs schemes and services available. For enquiries, please email customs_documentation@customs.gov.sg

OUTREACH PROGRAMME FOR NEWLY-REGISTERED MANUFACTURERS

15 May 2014
23 Jul 2014

This bimonthly programme is designed to equip newly-registered manufacturers with a better understanding of the rules of origin under Singapore's free trade agreements, the application procedures for certificates of origin, and the compliance requirements. For enquiries, please email customs_roo@customs.gov.sg

TRADERS CLINIC

These one-to-one consultation sessions are an avenue for traders to seek general advice on general customs procedures and services. If you are interested, write in to customs_documentation@customs.gov.sg to set up a date. Sessions are subject to availability.



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55 Newton Road #10-01 Revenue House Singapore 307987
www.customs.gov.sg