

SOUTH AFRICAN REVENUE SERVICE

DRAFT CUSTOMS DUTY RULES CHAPTERS 1, 3 to 9 and 11 to 13

This is the First Batch of the Draft Customs Duty Rules containing draft rules made under Chapters 1, 3 to 9 and 11 to 13 of the Customs Duty Act, 2014 (Act No. 30 of 2014).

Your comments are invited to be submitted by no later than 5 June 2015 under cover of the provided Comment Sheet Template per email to Ms Samantha Authar at sauthar@sars.gov.za

RULES IN TERMS OF THE CUSTOMS DUTY ACT, 2014

Declaratory note: The first number indicates the number of the Chapter in the Act under which the Rule is made and the second number indicates the number of the Rule itself.

CHAPTER 1 INTERPRETATION, APPLICATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THIS ACT

Part 1: Interpretation of this Act

Definitions

1.1 In these rules, unless the context otherwise indicates, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in section 1 of the Control Act, section 1 of the Customs Duty Act or in rule 1 of the Customs Control Rules, has the meaning so assigned, and –

“**credit push**” has the meaning assigned to it in rule 32.1 of the Customs Control Rules;

“**Customs Control Rules**” means the Customs Control Rules, 2015;

“**deferment account**” means an account allocated by the customs authority to a deferment benefit holder for administering the payment of duties in terms of the deferment benefit granted to that person;

“**deferment benefit holder**” means a person liable for the payment of duty or a customs broker to whom a duty deferment benefit has been granted in terms of section 24 of the Customs Duty Act;

“**digital signature**” has the meaning assigned to it in rule 41.1 of the Customs Control Rules;

“EDI” has the meaning assigned to it in rule 41.1 of the Customs Control Rules;

“eFiling”, has the meaning assigned to it in rule 41.1 of the Customs Control Rules;

“GSP” means a non-reciprocal generalised system of preferences as defined in section 1 of the Customs Duty Act;

“instalment payment agreement” means an agreement entered into between a person liable for the payment of outstanding amounts of duty, administrative penalties (except prosecution avoidance penalties) and interest, and the Commissioner, for payment of that outstanding amount in instalments as envisaged in section 49 the Customs Duty Act;

“ITA” means an international trade agreement as defined in section 1 of the Customs Duty Act;

“listed non-prosecutable breach” means a breach of the Customs Duty Act listed in a notice issued by the Minister in terms of section 201(1) of that Act.

“payment advice notice” means a notice generated by the customs authority upon request by a person liable for the payment of an outstanding amount of duty, administrative penalties and interest, in respect of a payment to be made by that person, which reflects –

- (a) the name of the person making payment;
- (b) the relevant payment reference number;
- (c) the transaction or transactions being settled, and
- (d) the amount to be paid;

“payment reference number” means a unique 19-digit number allocated by the customs authority to identify a payment and ensure the correct allocation of the payment –

- (a) in a notice demanding payment of an amount owed to the Commissioner, or
- (b) in an instalment payment agreement;

“SWIFT message” has the meaning assigned to it in rule 32.1 of the Customs Control Rules;

“trusted or frequent traveller” means a person to whom a trusted or frequent travellers permit has been issued in terms of Chapter 21 of the Customs Control Rules; and

“user agreement” has the meaning assigned to it in rule 41.1 of the Customs Control Rules.

CHAPTER 3
PAYMENT OF DUTY, PENALTIES AND INTEREST

Part 1: Payment and recovery of duty, administrative penalties and interest

Methods that may be used to pay duty, administrative penalties and interest to Commissioner (*section 60(a)*)

3.1 (1) The following payment methods may be used to pay duty, administrative penalties and interest to the Commissioner, subject to subrule (2):

- (a) Cash payment;
- (b) cheque payment;
- (c) payment by electronic funds transfer, including payment effected by using SWIFT message in the case of international payments;
- (d) credit push payment initiated through eFiling; and
- (e) debit or credit card payment.

(2) If a person making payment in terms of this Chapter is registered for eFiling, the payment method referred to in subrule (1)(e) must be used.¹

Conditions and requirements for cash payments (*section 60(a)(i)*)

3.2 (1) Cash payments may be made at any Customs Office during the office hours determined for that Customs Office in terms of section 14(1)(c)(i) of the Control Act.

(2) (a) The maximum amount of cash that may be paid per transaction at a Customs Office is limited to –

- (i) R 2000,00 in bank notes;
- (ii) R 50,00 in R5 coins;
- (iii) R 20,00 in R2 coins;
- (iv) R 20,00 in R1 coins; and
- (v) R 5,00 each in 10c to 50c coins;

¹ Note that payments of amounts of duty deferred in terms of section 24 of the Customs Duty Act must be made by eFiling. See rule 3.13(h).

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to payments at a place of entry or exit made by or on behalf of travellers and crew members entering or leaving the Republic.

(3) All cash payments are rounded off to the nearest 10 cents, to the benefit of the person making payment.

(4) A cash payment must be accompanied by a payment advice notice that is not older than seven calendar days.

Conditions and requirements for payment by cheque (*section 60(a)(i)*)

3.3 (1) The following conditions apply to payments made by cheque:

- (a) A cheque must be signed and made out to “South African Revenue Service” in any of the official languages of the Republic and the payment must be reflected in Rand;
- (b) no cheque payment may be made by a person in respect of whom two cheques made out to the South African Revenue Service had been “referred to drawer” in the three years preceding the date of payment;
- (c) a cheque exceeding an amount of R10 000 must be bank guaranteed;
- (d) the total amount for payment made by cheque by the same person per day is R50 000, irrespective of the number of cheque payments made on that day;
- (e) no post-dated cheques will be accepted; and
- (f) a cheque payment must be supported by a payment advice notice that is not older than seven calendar days.

Conditions and requirements for payments by electronic funds transfer (*section 60(a)(ii)*)

3.4 The following conditions apply in respect of payments made by electronic funds transfer through internet banking facilities:

- (a) Electronic funds transfers may be done only through internet banking facilities of banks where SARS is listed on the bank’s preconfigured beneficiary ID listing, by selecting the applicable SARS beneficiary identification code;
- (b) in the case of electronic fund transfers effected by using SWIFT message –

- (i) payments may be done only through the internet banking facilities of a bank which supports payment effected by using SWIFT message; and
 - (ii) the SARS beneficiary identification code for foreign payments must be indicated; and
- (c) a payment by electronic funds transfer must be supported by a payment advice notice which must be submitted to SARS.

Requirements for credit push payments initiated through eFiling (*section 60(a)(iii)*)

- 3.5** A person who wishes to make use of the credit push payment method must –
- (a) be registered for eFiling; and
 - (b) make use of a bank that supports this payment method.

Conditions and requirements for debit or credit card payments (*section 60(a)(iii)*)

- 3.6** The following conditions apply in respect of debit or credit card payments:
- (a) Payments by debit or credit card are acceptable only if made by or on behalf of a traveller or a crew member entering or leaving the Republic at a place of entry or exit or, in the case of rail travellers and crew, at the rail travellers terminal –
 - (i) where that traveller or crew member is processed through the Passenger Processing System; or
 - (ii) in the case of a trusted or frequent traveller, where that traveller is processed at a self-service facility for trusted or frequent travellers;
 - (b) payment must be in Rand;
 - (c) the traveller or crew member or other person tendering the card must be the account holder; and
 - (d) only approved debit or credit cards as indicated on notice boards at the relevant traveller terminal or Customs Office may be accepted.

Part 2: Payment of outstanding amounts in instalments (*section 49 read with section 224*)

Circumstances in which payment of outstanding amounts in instalments are permissible

3.7 The payment of outstanding amounts referred to in section 49 of the Customs Duty Act in instalments is permissible only if -

- (a) the customs authority has granted an application referred to in rule **3.8** submitted by or on behalf of the person liable for payment of the outstanding amount; and
- (b) that person has entered into an instalment payment agreement referred to in rule **3.11** with the Commissioner.

Applications for instalment payment agreements

3.8 (1) (a) A person who is liable for payment of an outstanding amount referred to in section 49 of the Customs Duty Act and who cannot pay that amount in a single payment immediately may apply to the Commissioner electronically through eFiling, subject to paragraph (b), for permission to pay the outstanding amount in instalments.²

(b) If an application is submitted to the Commissioner in paper format in circumstances where submissions in paper format are permissible,³ the submission –

- (i) must be on Form..... published as a rule on the SARS website for the relevant purpose; and
- (ii) may be submitted to any Customs Office where payments of duty may be made.

(2) An application must reflect –

- (a) the following information in relation to the applicant:
 - (i) The applicant's customs code; and
 - (ii) if the applicant is –
 - (aa) a natural person, identity or passport number; or

² If the application is submitted on behalf of the applicant by a representative referred to in section 920 of the Control Act, Part 6 of Chapter 41 of the Customs Control Rules, 2015, must also be complied with.

³ See section 913(4) of the Control Act. Note that in terms of section 228(1) of the Customs Duty Act, sections 908 to 925 of the Control Act, modified by any necessary changes as the context may require, apply for purposes of implementing or enforcing the Customs Duty Act, except where stated otherwise.

- (bb) a juristic entity, the name of the person authorised to act on behalf of the entity, as well as that person's physical address, contact details, identity or passport number and capacity;
- (b) the reference number of any document that demanded payment of the outstanding amount from the applicant, if applicable;
- (c) the amount owed to the Commissioner and whether the amount comprises duties, administrative penalties or interest;
- (d) a concise motivation of the applicant's compliance with the qualification criteria set out in rule **3.9**, including the reason why the applicant cannot pay the outstanding amount in a single payment immediately;
- (e) a concise list of contracts or tenders awarded to the applicant, if any, including the name of the contracting party or institution, the contract or tender number, the value of the contract or tender and the commencement and completion dates;
- (f) the instalments and repayment period, which may not exceed twelve months, proposed by the applicant;⁴ and
- (g) the name and contact details of the applicant's auditor or financial adviser.

(3) An application referred to in subrule (1) must be supported by –

- (a) the applicant's bank statements for a period of six months preceding the application, certified by the bank;
- (b) documentary evidence of the applicant's income and expenditure, which may consist of –
 - (i) a copy of the applicant's audited financial statements for the financial year preceding the date of application, if any;
 - (ii) an auditor's certificate; or
 - (iii) any other credible evidence;
- (c) documentary evidence of the applicant's compliance with the qualification criteria set out in rule **3.9**, including lists of the following:
 - (i) The applicant's anticipated income and receipts during the proposed repayment period, indicating the dates when the income or receipts are expected;

⁴ This period is subject to extension in terms of section 908 of the Control Act. Also see section 228 of the Customs Duty Act.

- (ii) the applicant's assets, investments and policies, including a description of the asset, the type of investment or policy, the name of the institution and the relevant values and, if applicable, maturity dates;
 - (iii) the applicant's debtors and creditors including names, contact details and amounts owed or owing; and
 - (iv) contracts or tenders awarded to the applicant, if any, including the name of the institution or contracting party, the contract or tender number, the contract or tender value and the commencement and completion dates; and
- (d) in the case of an application submitted by a person referred to in subrule (2)(a)(iii) on behalf of a juristic entity –
- (i) a certified copy of the document authorising that person to act on behalf of the entity; and
 - (ii) a certified copy of the identity document or passport of that person.

(4) Supporting documents referred to in subrule (3) must be submitted to the customs authority together with the application, except the documents referred to in subrule (3)(c)(ii), (iii) and (iv) and (d) which must be submitted on request.

Qualification criteria for payment of outstanding amounts in instalments

3.9 (1) Only persons satisfying any one or more of the following qualification criteria may apply in terms of rule **3.8** for the payment of outstanding amounts in instalments:

- (a) The applicant suffers from a temporary deficiency in assets, funds or liquidity and it is reasonably certain that that deficiency will be rectified in the near future;
- (b) the applicant anticipates income or other receipts that will be available for paying the outstanding amount;
- (c) the prospect of immediate recovery of the outstanding amount is poor or uneconomical but is likely to improve in future; or
- (d) immediate recovery of the outstanding amount would be harsh in the particular case and the instalment payment agreement is unlikely to prejudice tax collection.

(2) An applicant whose application is approved must provide security as may be required by the customs authority.

Consideration of applications and notification of decisions

3.10 An application for permission to pay outstanding amounts in instalments referred to in rule **3.8** may be approved or refused, and the applicant is entitled to be notified of the decision.

Instalment payment agreements

3.11 (1) After being notified of the approval of an application in terms of rule **3.10** the applicant must complete the instalment payment agreement as published as a rule on the SARS website for that purpose.

(2) An instalment payment agreement must contain at least the following details:

- (a) The customs code of the person liable for payment of the outstanding amount;
- (b) in the case of the person liable for payment of the outstanding amount being a juristic entity, the name of the person authorised to act on behalf of that entity, as well as that person's physical address, contact details, identity number or passport number and capacity;
- (c) whether the outstanding amount comprises duties, administrative penalties or interest;
- (d) the amount outstanding;
- (e) the interest rate applicable;
- (f) the instalment amount;
- (g) the repayment period;
- (h) payment dates; and
- (i) conditions for –
 - (i) the repayment in instalments as may be determined by the Commissioner in the specific case to secure the collection of the outstanding amount; and
 - (ii) the amendment and termination of the agreement.

(3) An instalment payment agreement must –

- (a) be signed by the parties to the agreement; and
- (b) be submitted manually together with the supporting documents referred to in subrule (4), to any Customs Office.

(4) An instalment payment agreement must be supported by –

- (a) in the case of a natural person, a certified copy of that person's identity document or passport;
- (b) in the case of a juristic entity, a certified copy of the document authorising the person who signed the agreement on behalf of the entity, to act on behalf of the entity; and
- (c) a certified copy of the identity document or passport of any authorised person referred to in paragraph (b).

(5) When an instalment payment is made to the Commissioner, the payment must be supported by a payment advice notice which must be submitted to SARS.

Part 2: Deferment of payment of duty

Applications for deferment of duty benefit (section 24(2)(a))

3.12 (1) An application for a deferment of duty benefit referred to in section 24(2)(a) of the Customs Duty Act must be submitted to the customs authority electronically through eFiling, subject to paragraph (b).⁵

(b) If an application is submitted to the customs authority in paper format in circumstances where submissions in paper format are permissible,⁶ the submission must –

- (i) be on Form published as a rule on the SARS website for that purpose, subject to subrule (2); and

⁵ If the application is submitted on behalf of the applicant by a representative referred to in section 920 of the Control Act, Part 6 of Chapter 41 of the Customs Control Rules, 2015, must also be complied with.

⁶ See section 913(4) of the Control Act. Note that in terms of section 228(1) of the Duty Act, sections 908 to 925 of the Control Act, modified by any necessary changes as the context may require, apply for purposes of implementing or enforcing the Duty Act, except where stated otherwise.

(ii) be submitted to the Customs Office designated by the Commissioner in terms of section 14 of the Control Act to receive applications for licensing and registration.

(2) A person entitled in terms of section 24(2)(a) of the Customs Duty Act to apply for a deferment of duty benefit⁷ may apply for the benefit at any time, including, in the case of a person referred to in –

- (a) section 189(a), (b), (c) or (d) of the Control Act, simultaneously with that person's registration application in terms of Chapter 28 of that Act; and
- (b) section 189(e) of the Control Act, simultaneously with that person's licensing application in terms of Chapter 29 of that Act.

(3) An application referred to in subrule (1) must reflect the following information:⁸

- (a) The applicant's customs code or, if the applicant does not yet have a customs code, the applicant's name, physical address and identity or passport number;
- (b) the maximum monthly deferment amount required;
- (c) if the deferment benefit is required to remain valid for a specific period only, the validity period required;
- (d) whether the applicant will pay duty directly or through a customs broker and if through a customs broker –
 - (i) the customs code of that customs broker; and
 - (ii) a statement that the customs broker will manage the applicant's deferment account, should the deferment benefit be granted;
- (e) a concise account of the applicant's financial position;

⁷ Note that in terms of section 24(2)(a)(i) any person liable for the payment of duty may apply for a deferment benefit, including importers, exporters, persons who acquired ownership of imported goods before cleared for home use, and registered agents clearing goods and paying duty for foreign importers, exporters and such owners.

A customs broker can in terms of section 24(2)(a)(ii) apply on behalf of any of these persons. A customs broker can also in terms of section 24(2)(a)(iii) apply in own name to cover situations where the customs broker intends to manage a deferment benefit and to assume liability for the payment of duty on goods as contemplated in section 39(2)(a).

⁸ If the application is submitted on behalf of the applicant by a representative referred to in section 920 of the Control Act, Part 6 of Chapter 41 of the Customs Control Rules, 2015, must also be complied with.

- (f) details of the applicant's accountant, if any, including name, physical address and contact details;
- (g) the applicant's banking details; and
- (h) details of any security already given by the applicant in terms of Chapter 31 of the Control Act, including the kind of security, the amount and the validity period of the security given.

(4) An application for a deferment of duty benefit must be supported by –

- (a) documentary evidence of the applicant's financial position, which must include –
 - (i) a copy of the applicant's audited financial statements for the three financial years preceding the date of application;
 - (ii) in the absence of such financial statements in the case of an applicant who is an individual, an auditor's certificate to the effect that the applicant has sufficient financial resources; or
 - (iii) any other credible evidence of sufficient financial resources;
- (b) the applicant's bank statements for a period of six months preceding the application, certified by the bank;
- (c) a document confirming the applicant's banking details, including the name of the bank, the account holder name, the account type and number, and the branch code, which may be –
 - (i) a bank certified original bank statement or a legible bank certified copy of an original bank statement;
 - (ii) a bank certified original auto bank statement; or
 - (iii) an original letter from the applicant's bank on an official bank letterhead;
- (d) if the applicant is a juristic entity –
 - (i) a certified copy of the document authorising the natural person who applies on behalf of the entity, to act on behalf of the entity; and
 - (ii) a certified copy of the identity document or passport of the authorised person referred to in subparagraph (i);
- (e) if the applicant will pay duty through a customs broker, a document indicating that the customs broker is duly authorised by the applicant to manage the applicant's deferment account, should the deferment benefit be granted;

(5) (a) Supporting documents referred to in subrule (4) must be submitted to the customs authority together with the application.

(b) The customs authority may at any time request an applicant to submit any relevant additional documents required if that may be necessary to prove the applicant's financial position.

General conditions for deferment benefits (*section 24(2)(b)(ii)*)

3.13 A deferment benefit is subject to the following general conditions to the extent that those general conditions are not inconsistent with any special conditions determined by the customs authority for a specific person:⁹

- (a) A deferment benefit granted to a person may be utilised –
 - (i) only for the payment of duty for which that person is liable¹⁰ or in the case of a deferment benefit granted to a customs broker in terms of section 24(2)(iii), only for the payment of duty for which the customs broker becomes liable in terms of section 39(2)(a); and
 - (ii) only for the payment of duty up to the monthly maximum amount for which the deferment benefit was granted.
- (b) A deferment benefit remains valid, subject to section 25 –
 - (i) for the period for which the deferment benefit is granted; or
 - (ii) if the deferment benefit is not granted for a specific period, for the period for which the deferment benefit holder remains a registered person or licensee.
- (c) The deferment benefit holder must provide sufficient security to cover any tax risks that may arise in applying the deferment benefit during its validity period.
- (d) A deferment benefit granted to a person may be applied to any amount of duty that becomes payable¹¹ during a calendar month up to the maximum monthly amount for which the deferment benefit was granted.

⁹ The customs authority may in terms of section 24(2)(b)(i), apart from conditions as prescribed by rule and applying generally to all deferment benefits, also determine conditions applying to a deferment benefit granted to a specific person. The specific conditions trump the general conditions.

¹⁰ This includes both duty that becomes payable in terms of section 22 or 23 upon clearance of the goods and under-payments of duty that may become payable in terms of section 83 or 85 at a later stage.

¹¹ Import duty becomes payable when imported goods are cleared or regarded to be cleared for home

- (e) An amount of duty to which a deferment benefit is applied in terms of paragraph (d) must be paid to the Commissioner before 15:00 on the seventh day of the next calendar month, subject to paragraphs (f) and (g).
- (f) An amount of duty to which a deferment benefit is applied in terms of paragraph (d) for the month of March must be paid to the Commissioner as follows, subject to paragraph (g):
 - (i) Duty that becomes payable any day from the first up to the 25th day of March must be paid before 15:00 on the last day of March; and
 - (ii) duty that becomes payable any day from the 26th up to the last day of March must be paid before 15:00 on the seventh day of April.
- (g) If the period allowed for payment in terms of paragraph (e) or (f) expires on a day which is not a working day, payment must be effected no later than 15:00 on the last working day before that date.
- (h) Payment of amounts of duty deferred must be made through eFiling.
- (i) Any late payment is subject to the payment of interest in terms of section 44 and the imposition of fixed amount penalties in terms of section 202.
- (j) The maximum amount of duty that may be deferred during a calendar month may not exceed the maximum monthly amount for which the deferment benefit was granted, unless the holder of the deferment benefit at least 72 hours before the due date for the amount which exceeds the maximum amount (according to paragraph (a)(i) or (b)(i) of the definition of “due date” in section 1),¹² lodges –
 - (i) an application in terms of rule **3.15** for an increase of that maximum amount which is sufficient to cover the additional amount of duty to be deferred; and
 - (ii) additional security in terms of Chapter 31 of the Control Act covering that additional amount of duty.
- (k) The holder of a deferment benefit may, instead of increasing the maximum monthly amount in accordance with paragraph (j) –
 - (i) pay the amount that exceeds the maximum amount otherwise than through the deferment account; or;

use or cleared for a customs procedure that confers a tax due status. (See section 22(1) of the Customs Duty Act.) Under-payments of duty becomes payable on demand. (See sections 83 and 85.)
¹² In other words, the date on which the additional amount would have to be paid if not deferred.

- (ii) settle or pay a portion of the deferment amount during the deferment period.

Deferment accounts

3.14 (1) An applicant whose application has been approved is entitled to the allocation by the customs authority of a deferment account.

(2) If deferment of an amount of duty on any specific goods is required the deferment account number must be endorsed on the clearance declaration.

Applications for amendment of duty deferment benefit (section 60(c))

3.15 (1) (a) The holder of a duty deferment benefit, or a customs broker acting on a holder's behalf, may apply for an amendment of the deferment benefit by submitting an application for amendment to the customs authority electronically through e-filing, subject to paragraph (b).¹³

(b) If an application referred to in paragraph (a) is submitted to the customs authority in paper format in circumstances where submissions in paper format are permissible,¹⁴ the application must –

- (i) be on Formas published as a rule on the SARS website for the that purpose; and
- (ii) be submitted to the Customs Office designated by the Commissioner in terms of section 14 of the Control Act to receive applications for licensing and registration.

(2) An application referred to in subrule (1) must reflect the following:

- (a) The customs code of the applicant, and if the application is submitted by a customs broker on behalf of the holder of the duty deferment benefit, also the customs code of the customs broker;
- (b) the number of the applicant's deferment account;
- (c) details of the amendment required; and
- (d) the reasons for the required amendment.

¹³ If the application is submitted on behalf of the applicant by a representative referred to in section 920 of the Control Act, Part 6 of Chapter 41 of the Customs Control Rules, 2015, must also be complied with.

¹⁴ See 913(4) of the Control Act.

(3) An application for amendment of a duty deferment benefit must, as applicable, be supported by the documents referred to in rule **3.12(4)** and (5).

Part 3: Liens and other mechanisms to secure payment of debt

Contents of notices of attachment of goods for purposes of establishing lien
(section 51(3)(e))

3.16 A notice of attachment issued by a customs officer in terms of section 51(2) of the Customs Duty Act must, in addition to the particulars referred to in section 51(3)(a) to (d) of that Act, reflect –

- (a) the reference number and date of issue of the notice;
- (b) the name, designation and signature of the customs officer issuing the notice;
- (c) the customs code or physical address of the place where the goods are located when attached;
- (d) the name of the person referred to in section 51(2) to whom the notice is issued and the customs code of that person, if that person has a customs code;
- (e) the value of the goods;
- (f) a general description of the condition of the goods; and
- (g) whether the goods are required to be removed in terms of section 570(2) of the Control Act to a state warehouse or other licensed premises, and if so, the address of the state warehouse or premises.

Application for permission to use, or to perform restricted actions in relation to, attached goods (sections 51(5)(a) and (6) and 55(3) and (5))

3.17 (1) (a) Application for permission to use attached goods in terms of section 55(3) of the Customs Duty Act or to perform a restricted action referred to in section 51(5)(a) or (6) or 55(5) in relation to attached goods, must be submitted to the customs authority electronically through eFiling, subject to paragraph (b).

(b) If an application referred to in paragraph (a) is submitted to the customs authority in paper format in circumstances where submissions in paper format are permissible,¹⁵ the submission must be –

- (i) on Formas published as a rule on the SARS website; and
- (ii) made to the Customs Office serving the area where the attached goods are located.

(2) An application referred to in subrule (1) must reflect –

- (a) the following information in relation to the applicant:
 - (i) The applicant's customs code or, if the applicant does not have a customs code, the applicant's name and contact details; and
 - (ii) if the applicant is a –
 - (aa) natural person, the applicant's identity number or passport number; or
 - (bb) juristic entity, the name of the person authorised to act on behalf of the entity, as well as that person's physical address, contact details, identity or passport number and designation;
- (b) if the application is submitted on behalf of the applicant by a representative, also the name, physical address and contact details of the representative;
- (c) the customs code or physical address of the current location of the attached goods;
- (d) the reference number of the notice of attachment, if available;
- (e) a description of the goods in respect of which the permission is required;
- (f) the proposed action to be performed in relation to those goods;
- (g) a motivation for the application; and
- (h) the period for which the goods are to be used or the date on which the proposed action is intended to take place.

Debtors' compulsory disclosures when attached goods are subject to co-ownership (*section 53(1)(a)*)

¹⁵ See section 913(4) of the Control Act.

3.18 (1) (a) A debtor's disclosure of co-ownership of attached goods referred to in section 53(1)(a) of the Customs Duty Act must be submitted to the customs authority electronically through eFiling, subject to paragraph (b).

(b) If a disclosure referred to in paragraph (a) is submitted to the customs authority in paper format in circumstances where submissions in paper format are permissible,¹⁶ the submission must be –

- (i) on Formas published as a rule on the SARS website; and
- (ii) made to the Customs Office serving the area where the attached goods are located.

(2) In addition to the information referred to in section 53(1)(a)(i) and (ii), a disclosure referred to in subrule (1) must reflect –

- (a) the customs code of the debtor;
- (b) the date of the disclosure;
- (c) the reference number of the notice of attachment issued in terms of section 51(2) in respect of the goods; and
- (d) a description of the attached goods of which the debtor is only a co-owner.

Notifications by co-owners other than debtors when attached goods are subject to co-ownership (section 53(3))

3.19 (1) A notification referred to in section 53(3) of the Customs Duty Act containing the information and accompanied by the documents required by that section must be submitted to the customs authority by the co-owner, other than the debtor, of the attached goods –

- (a) electronically through –
 - (i) eFiling; or
 - (ii) e-mail; or
- (b) by any of the methods contemplated in section 912(2)(a) to (c) of the Control Act.

(2) A notification submitted in terms of subrule (1)(a)(ii) or (b), must –

- (a) be on Form ...as published as a rule on the SARS website for that purpose; and

¹⁶ See section 913(4) of the Control Act.

(b) be submitted by making use of the details provided in subrule (3).

(3) Details for submission of a notice in terms of subrule (1)(a)(ii) and (b) are the following:

- (a) If sent through e-mail, the e-mail must be directed to general e-mail address for the Customs Office serving the area where the attached goods are located, as indicated on the SARS website for receipt of such notifications at that Office;
- (b) if delivered by hand, the notice must be delivered to the Customs Office referred to in paragraph (a) at the street address as indicated on the SARS website;
- (c) if sent by post, the notice must be sent by registered post to the postal address of the Customs Office referred to in paragraph (a), as indicated on the SARS website; and
- (d) if telefaxed, the fax must be sent to the fax number for the Customs Office referred to in paragraph (a), as indicated on the SARS website for receipt of such notifications at that Office.

(3) A notification referred to in this rule must be accompanied by a copy of the notice of attachment referred to in section 51(2).

Debtors' compulsory disclosures when attached goods are subject to credit agreements (*section 54(1)(a)*)

3.20 (1) (a) A debtor's disclosure of attached goods which are subject to a credit agreement under the National Credit Act referred to in section 54(1)(1) of the Customs Duty Act, must be submitted to the customs authority electronically through eFiling, subject to paragraph (b).

(b) If a disclosure referred to in paragraph (a) is submitted to the customs authority in paper format in circumstances where submissions in paper format are permissible,¹⁷ the submission must be –

- (i) on Form ...as published as a rule on the SARS website; and
- (ii) made to the Customs Office serving the area where the attached goods are located.

¹⁷ See section 913(4) of the Control Act.

(2) In addition to the information referred to in section 54(1)(a)(i) to (iv), a disclosure referred to in subrule (1) must reflect –

- (a) the customs code of the debtor;
- (b) the date of the disclosure;
- (c) the reference number of the notice of attachment issued in terms of section 51(2) in respect of the goods; and
- (d) a description of the attached goods that are the subject of a credit agreement under the National Credit Act.

Notification by credit providers of value of debtors' title, right or interest in attached goods (*section 54(3)(b)*)

3.21 (1) A notification referred to in section 54(3)(b) of the Customs Duty Act containing the information and accompanied by the document required by that section must be submitted by the credit provider to the customs authority –

- (a) electronically through –
 - (i) eFiling; or
 - (ii) e-mail; or
- (b) by any of the methods contemplated in section 912(2)(a) to (c) of the Control Act.

(2) A notification submitted in terms of subrule (1)(a)(ii) or (b), must –

- (a) be on Form ...as published as a rule on the SARS website for that purpose; and
- (b) be submitted by making use of the details provided in subrule (3).

(3) Details for submission of a notice in terms of subrule (1)(a)(ii) and (b) are the following:

- (a) if sent through e-mail, the e-mail must be directed to general e-mail address for the Customs Office serving the area where the attached goods are located, as indicated on the SARS website for receipt of such notifications at that Office;

- (b) if delivered by hand, the notice must be delivered to the Customs Office referred to in paragraph (a) at the street address as indicated on the SARS website;
- (c) if sent by post, the notice must be sent by registered post to the postal address of the Customs Office referred to in paragraph (a), as indicated on the SARS website; and
- (d) if telefaxed, the fax must be sent to the fax number for the Customs Office referred to in paragraph (a), as indicated on the SARS website for receipt of such notifications at that Office.

Notification by credit providers that attached goods are subject to credit agreement (section 54(4))

3.22 (1) A notification referred to in section 54(4) of the Customs Duty Act containing the information and accompanied by the documents required by that section must be submitted by a credit provider to the customs authority –

- (a) electronically through –
 - (i) eFiling; or
 - (ii) e-mail; or
- (b) by any of the methods contemplated in section 912(2)(a) to (c) of the Control Act.

(2) A notification submitted in terms of subrule (1)(a)(ii) or (b), must –

- (a) be on Form ...as published as a rule on the SARS website for that purpose; and
- (b) be submitted by making use of the details provided in subrule (3).

(3) Details for submission of a notice in terms of subrule (1)(a)(ii) and (b) are the following:

- (a) If sent through e-mail, the e-mail must be directed to general e-mail address for the Customs Office serving the area where the attached goods are located, as indicated on the SARS website for receipt of such notifications at that Office;

- (b) if delivered by hand, the notice must be delivered to the Customs Office referred to in paragraph (a) at the street address as indicated on the SARS website;
- (c) if sent by post, the notice must be sent by registered post to the postal address of the Customs Office referred to in paragraph (a), as indicated on the SARS website; and
- (d) if telefaxed, the fax must be sent to the fax number for the Customs Office referred to in paragraph (a), as indicated on the SARS website for receipt of such notifications at that Office.

(2) In addition to the information referred to in section 54(1)(a)(i) to (iv), a notification referred to in subrule (1) must reflect –

- (a) the name and address of the credit provider;
- (b) the date of the notification;
- (c) the reference number of the notice of attachment issued in terms of section 51(2) in respect of the goods, if available; and
- (d) a description of the attached goods that are the subject of a credit agreement under the National Credit Act.

Timeframe for payment of debt in respect of lien goods before sale (*section 57(1)*)

3.23 The timeframe referred to in section 57(1) within which a debt in respect of which a lien was established must be paid, is 30 calendar days after the debt has become payable.

Applications by debtors for payment of surpluses after claims have been met (*section 58(2)*)

3.24 (1) (a) An application referred to in section 58(2) of the Customs Duty Act for any surplus that remains after all claims in terms of section 58(1) have been paid, must be submitted to the customs authority electronically through eFiling, subject to paragraph (b).

(b) If an application referred to in paragraph (a) is submitted to the customs authority in paper format in circumstances where submissions in paper format are permissible,¹⁸ the submission must be –

- (i) on Formas published as a rule on the SARS website; and
- (ii) made to the Customs Office where the sale was conducted.

(2) An application referred to in subrule (1) must reflect –

(a) the following information in relation to the applicant:

(i) The applicant's customs code; and

(ii) if the applicant is a –

(aa) natural person, the applicant's identity number or passport number; or

(bb) juristic entity, the name of the person authorised to act on behalf of the entity, as well as that person's physical address, contact details, identity or passport number and designation;

(b) if the application is submitted on behalf of the applicant by a representative, also the name, physical address and contact details of the representative;

(c) the reference number of the notice of attachment;

(d) the date of sale of the lien goods;

(e) the lot numbers in respect of the goods that were sold; and

(f) whether the debtor –

(i) was the sole owner or co-owner of the goods; or

(ii) had a share, title, right or interest in the goods in terms of a credit agreement under the National Credit Act.

(3) An application referred to in subrule (1) must on request by the customs authority be supported by documentary evidence that the debtor is the owner or co-owner of the goods, or has a share, title, right or interest in the goods, including, as may be appropriate –

(a) any invoice issued in respect of the goods; and

(b) a credit agreement in terms of which the debtor has a title, right or interest in the goods.

¹⁸ See section 913(4) of the Control Act.

(4) (a) Supporting documents referred to in subrule (3) must within the timeframe indicated in the request be submitted to the customs authority electronically through e-filing, subject to paragraph (b).

(b) If supporting documents referred to in paragraph (a) are submitted to the customs authority in paper format in circumstances where submissions in paper format are permissible,¹⁹ submission must be made to the Customs Office where the application has been submitted, or at another Customs Office indicated in the request.

Part 4: Miscellaneous

Notifications by customs brokers of failures by persons clearing goods to pay duty (section 39(1)(b))

3.25 (1) (a) A notification referred to in section 39(1)(b) of the Customs Duty Act of any failure by a person clearing dutiable goods to pay duty on the goods must be submitted to the customs authority electronically through eFiling, subject to paragraph (b).

(b) If a notification referred to in paragraph (a) is submitted to the customs authority in paper format in circumstances where submissions in paper format are permissible, submission must be –

- (i) on Form ... as published as a rule on the SARS website for that purpose; and
- (ii) made to the Customs Office that serves the area where the goods were when cleared.

(2) A notification referred to in subrule (1) must reflect the following information:

- (a) The customs code of the customs broker submitting the notification;
- (b) the customs code of the person who cleared the goods on which duty was not paid or underpaid;
- (c) the movement reference number of the clearance declaration submitted in respect of those goods;

- (d) the cause of the non- or under-payment of duty and, if due to an incorrect key assessment factor, particulars of -
 - (i) the error;
 - (ii) how the error occurred; and
 - (iii) whether the error was due to misrepresentation;
- (e) when and how the customs broker became aware of the non- or under-payment of duty;
- (f) if there is any material discrepancy between the date of submission of the notice and the date referred to in paragraph (e), an explanation of the discrepancy; and
- (g) particulars of any steps taken by the customs broker to prevent a failure to pay duty.

(3) A notification referred to in subrule (1) must be accompanied by a copy of the clearance instruction referred to in section 165(3) of the Control Act.

Please note that amendments which were agreed to in respect of Chapter 32 of the Control Act Rules during the stakeholder comment phase, which also affect similar provisions in Chapter 3 of these Rules, have not been effected to these Rules yet and will be effected in the second draft of these Rules. The majority of the Chapters of the Duty Act rules had been written before comments on the last batch of the Control Act Rules were received.

CHAPTER 4
REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS

Applications for refunds and drawbacks (*section 68(1)*)

4.1 (1) (a) An application in terms of section 67 of the Customs Duty Act for a refund or drawback²⁰ must be submitted to the customs authority electronically through eFiling, subject to paragraph (b).

(b) If an application referred to in paragraph (a) is submitted to the customs authority in paper format in circumstances where submissions in paper format are permissible,²¹ the application must be submitted –

- (i) on Form...as published as a rule on the SARS website; and
- (ii) to the Customs Office that serves the area where the goods to which the refund or drawback relates were cleared.

(2) An application referred to in subrule (1) must reflect the following information:

(a) If the person who paid the duty, administrative penalty or interest²² applies for the refund or drawback –

- (i) that person's customs code; and
- (ii) if that person is –
 - (aa) a natural person, also that person's identity number or passport number; or
 - (bb) a juristic entity, also the name of the person authorised to act on behalf of the entity, as well as that person's physical address, contact details, identity or passport number and designation;

(b) if the duly appointed representative of a person who paid the duty, administrative penalty or interest applies on behalf of that person for the refund or drawback –

²⁰ Note that in terms of section 67 only a person who paid the duty, interest or penalty, or that person's duly appointed representative, may apply for a refund or drawback. This could include a customs broker or registered agent.

²¹ See section 913(4) of the Control Act.

- (i) the customs code of the person who paid the duty, administrative penalty or interest;
 - (ii) the customs code of the representative, if the representative is a customs broker or registered agent, or the name, contact details and physical address of the representative, if the representative is not a customs broker or registered agent; and
 - (iii) the information referred to in paragraph (a)(i)(bb) in relation to a representative who is a juristic entity;
- (c) the date of submission of the application;
- (d) in the case of an application for –
- (i) a refund, the movement reference number of the clearance declaration if the goods to which an application for a refund relates have been cleared; or
 - (ii) a drawback, the movement reference numbers of –
 - (aa) the clearance declaration submitted when the goods to which the application relates were imported; and
 - (bb) the clearance declaration submitted for the export of those or comparable goods or of products manufactured from those or comparable goods or in the manufacture of which those or comparable goods were used;²³
- (e) details relating to the refund or drawback applied for, including –
- (i) whether it is a refund of duty, administrative penalty or interest, or a drawback;
 - (ii) in the case of a refund of a duty, the type of duty;
 - (iii) the ground on which the refund or drawback is claimed, including the drawback item number where section 66 applies;²⁴
 - (iv) the amount of duty, penalty or interest paid and the date of payment; and
 - (v) the amount of refund or drawback claimed;

²³ See section 65(1) of the Customs Duty Act which allows drawbacks also where comparable goods or products derived from the imported or comparable goods are exported.

²⁴ Sections 64 and 65 of the Customs Duty Act set out the grounds on which payments to Customs can be reclaimed.

- (f) if the applicant relies for the refund or drawback on a decision, final judgement or amendment to the Customs Tariff as contemplated in section 69(2)(a), (b) or (c) –
 - (i) a reference to the decision, judgement or amendment in sufficient detail to identify it;
 - (ii) the date of the decision or final judgement or of publication of the amendment; and
 - (iii) the reference number of any reassessment made in respect of the goods to which the application relates as a consequence of that decision, judgement or amendment, if the application is for a refund of duty or interest on duty or for a drawback;
- (g) if the applicant relies for the refund or drawback on a decision or final judgement given in respect of other goods as contemplated in section 69(3) –
 - (i) a reference to the decision or judgement in sufficient detail to identify it;
 - (ii) the reason why the decision or judgement should be applied also to the goods to which the application for a refund or drawback relates;
 - (iii) the reference number of any reassessment made in respect of those goods as a consequence of that decision or judgement, if the application is for a refund of duty or interest on duty or for a drawback; and
 - (iv) the date of payment of an administrative penalty or interest on penalty, if the application is for a refund of a penalty or interest on a penalty;
- (h) a motivation of the ground relied on for the refund or drawback, with specific reference to the relevant circumstances justifying the application referred to in –
 - (i) section 64, in the case of a refund; or
 - (ii) section 65, in the case of a drawback;
- (i) a statement by the applicant indemnifying the Commissioner against any claim, loss or damage, cost and expenses arising as a result of payment of the refund or drawback to the applicant;
- (j) whether the applicant has any outstanding debt with the Commissioner and, if so, details of the debt;

- (k) a list of documents relied on to substantiate the refund or drawback;²⁵
- (l) a statement that the applicant is the person entitled to the refund or drawback;
and
- (m) any other information that may be required by the customs authority for purposes of the application.

(3) No application for a drawback may be submitted by an exporter unless that exporter has notified the customs authority of his intention to claim a drawback in terms of rule 4.4.

Submission of amended clearance declarations as applications for refunds
(sections 86(2) and 224(1)(g))

4.2 (1) (a) Rule 4.1 does not apply where acceptance by the customs authority of an amended clearance declaration submitted to correct an error is regarded in terms of section 68(2) of the Customs Duty Act to have been an application for a refund complying with section 68(1) of that Act.²⁶

(b) A release notification issued by the customs authority following the submission of an amended clearance declaration referred to in paragraph (a) must be regarded to be approval of the application.

(2) In order to serve as an application for a refund, an amended clearance declaration referred to in subrule (1) must -

- (a) contain a refund indicator code indicating that the declaration should be regarded to be an application for a refund;
- (b) indicate the amount of the refund; and
- (c) be submitted within the period applicable to an application for a refund in terms of section 69 of the Customs Duty Act.

²⁵ See rule 4.3(1) with reference to policy guidelines to be consulted in order to determine which supporting documents may prove specific types of claims for refunds and drawbacks.

²⁶ Note that an amended clearance declaration submitted to correct an error may in terms of section 68(2) of the Customs Duty Act be regarded to be a refund application complying with section 68(1) but only if the customs authority accepts the amended clearance declaration. The effect of section 68(2) is that acceptance of the declaration by the customs authority obviates the need for a separate formal application.

(3) (a) If the customs authority on rectifiable technical grounds rejects an amended clearance declaration as not valid for purposes of serving as an application for a refund or drawback, the amended clearance declaration may be rectified and resubmitted.

(b) Section 71(2) of the Customs Duty Act applies, with any necessary changes as the context may require, to the resubmission of an amended clearance declaration.²⁷

Supporting documents in respect of applications for refunds and drawbacks (section 68(1)(c))

4.3 (1) SARS policy guidelines on refunds and drawbacks published on the SARS website must be consulted and considered for determining for purposes of section 68(1)(c) of the Customs Duty Act the supporting documents and other evidence necessary to prove that the refund or drawback applied for in terms of rule **4.1** or **4.2** is justified, and that the applicant is the person entitled to the refund or drawback.

(2) An application for a refund or drawback must in addition to the documents referred to in section 68(1)(b) and (c) of the Customs Duty Act, be accompanied by –

- (a) in the case of the applicant being a juristic entity –
 - (i) a certified copy of the document authorising the person applying on behalf of the entity, to act on behalf of the entity; and
 - (ii) a certified copy of the identity document or passport of an authorised person referred to in subparagraph (i);
- (b) in the case a duly appointed representative applying on behalf of the person who paid the duty, administrative penalty or interest, a document authorising that person to act as representative; and
- (c) a document confirming the banking details of the person to whom the refund or drawback must be paid as set out in that person's registration or licence,²⁸

²⁷ See rule **4.5** for timeframe within which an application must be re-submitted.

²⁸ Each registered person and licensee must when applying for registration or a licence provide customs with the banking details of the bank account into which all future payments made by customs to that person will be paid. If those bank account details change, the change only becomes official upon amendment of that person's registration or licence.

including the name of the bank, the account holder's name, the account type and number, and the branch code, which may be –

- (i) a bank certified original bank statement or a legible bank certified copy of an original bank statement;
- (ii) a bank certified original auto bank statement; or
- (iii) an original letter from the applicant's bank on an official bank letterhead.

(2) (a) If the customs authority requests the submission of any additional supporting documents, the documents must within the timeframe indicated in the request be submitted to the customs authority electronically through eFiling, subject to paragraph (b).

(b) If a supporting document referred to in paragraph (a) is submitted to the customs authority in paper format in circumstances where submissions in paper format are permissible, the submission must be made to the Customs Office where the application had been made submitted, or to another Customs Office indicated in the request.

Notification of intention to claim drawback when goods or products are exported (*section 65(3)*)

4.4 (1) An application referred to in rule **4.1** for a drawback may not be submitted unless notice has been given in terms of this rule before the export of the goods or products to which it relates.

(2) (a) A notification of intention to claim a drawback referred to in section 65(3) of the Customs Duty Act must be submitted to the customs authority electronically through eFiling, subject to paragraph (b).

(b) If a notification referred to in paragraph (a) is submitted to the customs authority in paper format in circumstances where submissions in paper format are permissible, submission must be –

- (i) on Form ... as published as a rule on the SARS website; and
- (ii) made to the Customs Office that serves the place of exit where the goods or products will be exported.

(3) A notification referred to in subrule (2) must reflect the following information:

- (a) The customs code of the exporter submitting the notification;²⁹
- (b) if that exporter is –
 - (i) a natural person, that person's identity number or passport number; or
 - (ii) a juristic entity, the name of the person authorised to act on behalf of the entity, as well as that person's physical address, contact details, identity or passport number and designation or capacity;
- (c) a description of the goods or products in relation to which a drawback will be applied for, including –
 - (i) the tariff classification;
 - (ii) the quantity, volume or weight of the goods; and
 - (iii) marks and numbers on the goods, if applicable;
- (d) the movement reference number of any clearance declaration submitted in respect of the imported goods to which the application for a drawback will relate; and
- (e) a statement that the goods or products referred to in the notification are to be exported and that the exporter intends to claim a drawback;
- (f) the approximate date when the goods will be exported and, in the case of goods to be containerised for export, the approximate date of packing;
- (g) the location of the goods; and
- (h) the drawback item number.

Timeframe for re-submission of rejected applications (*section 71(2)*)

4.5 The timeframe for re-submission of a rejected application for a refund or a drawback for purposes of section 71(2) of the Customs Duty Act is five working days from the date of rejection of the previous application.

²⁹ If the application is submitted on behalf of the applicant by a representative referred to in section 920 of the Control Act, Part 6 of Chapter 41 of the Customs Control Rules, 2015, must also be complied with.

CHAPTER 5 ASSESSMENT OF DUTY

Worksheet for purposes of self-assessment of duty³⁰ (section 82(1)(a))

5.1 (1) A worksheet for purposes of self-assessment of duty referred to in section 82(1)(a) of the Customs Duty Act must at least –

- (a) reflect the customs code of the person clearing the goods;
- (b) identify the goods with reference to the line number on the clearance declaration in respect of the goods
- (c) the tariff and origin self-determinations of the goods made in terms of sections 99 and 152 by the person clearing the goods, as well as the value self-determination in the case where the duty is calculated on the customs value of the goods;
- (d) the quantity, weight, volume, measurement or other specifics of the goods, in the case where the duty is imposed by quantity, weight, volume, measurement or other specifics of the goods;
- (e) a list of all applicable key assessment factors used in the calculation of the amount of the duty;³¹ and
- (f) the amount of duty payable and how this amount is calculated with reference to the applicable key assessment factors.

(2) (a) A worksheet referred to in subrule (1) must in terms of section 82(1)(d) be submitted electronically within a timeframe indicated on the request, subject to paragraph (b).

(b) If the person clearing the goods is authorised by rule **7.3** of the Customs Control Rules to submit clearance declarations in paper format, or in any of the circumstances contemplated in section 913(4) of the Control Act, a worksheet

³⁰ If duty is calculated on the customs value of goods, this worksheet must include the details referred to in rule **7.1**.

³¹ See definition of “key assessment factor” in section 1 of the Customs Duty Act. These other key assessment factors could include any factor regulating the duty or the calculation of the amount of the duty, such as -

* any preferential tariff claimed and the applicable international trade agreement relied on;

* any relief claimed and authorisation for such relief.

referred to in paragraph (a) may be submitted manually in paper format to the Customs Office where the clearance declaration was submitted.

Notification of customs authority of inaccuracies in self-assessments (*section 82(2)(b)*)

5.2 (1) (a) A notification referred to in section 82(2)(b) of the Customs Duty Act of any inaccuracy in a self-assessment of duty made in respect of goods must be submitted to the customs authority electronically through eFiling, subject to paragraph (b).

(b) If a notification referred to in paragraph (a) is submitted to the customs authority in paper format in circumstances where submissions in paper format are permissible, the submission must be –

- (i) on Form...as published as a rule on the SARS website; and
- (ii) made to the Customs Office serving the area where the goods were located prior to release.

(2) A notification referred to in subrule (1) must reflect the following information:

- (a) The customs code of the person clearing the goods affected by the inaccuracy;³²
- (b) the movement reference number in relation to any clearance declaration submitted in respect of the goods affected by the inaccuracy in a self-assessment of duty;
- (c) a description of the goods affected; and
- (d) details of the inaccuracy, including –
 - (i) a description of the inaccuracy;
 - (ii) when it was discovered;
 - (iii) by whom it was discovered; and
 - (iv) the person responsible for the inaccuracy.

(3) A notification referred to in subrule (1) must be accompanied by –

³² If the notification is submitted on behalf of the person who cleared the relevant goods by a representative referred to in section 920 of the Control Act, Part 6 of Chapter 41 of the Customs Control Rules, 2015, must also be complied with.

- (a) an amended worksheet reflecting any corrected calculation brought about by the correction of the inaccuracy referred to in subrule (1); and
- (b) any documentary evidence relevant to the inaccuracy and the correction thereof.

(4) If an inaccuracy referred to in section 82(2)(b) affects the information provided on the clearance declaration submitted in respect of the goods, subrules (1) and (2) do not apply, and an amended clearance declaration submitted in terms of section 174 of the Control Act to correct the information on the clearance declaration may be regarded to be the notification.

CHAPTER 6
TARIFF CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS

Part 1: *Tariff self-determination, determination and re-determination*

Notification of customs authority of inaccuracies in tariff self-determinations
(section 99(4))

6.1 (1) (a) A notification referred to in section 99(4) of the Customs Duty Act of any inaccuracy in a tariff self-determination made in respect of goods must be submitted to the customs authority electronically through eFiling, subject to paragraph (b).

(b) If a notification referred to in paragraph (a) is submitted to the customs authority in paper format in circumstances where submissions in paper format are permissible, the submission must be –

- (i) on Form...as published as a rule on the SARS website; and
- (ii) made to the Customs Office serving the area where the goods were located prior to their release.

(2) A notification referred to in subrule (1) must reflect the following information:

- (a) The customs code of the person clearing the goods affected by the inaccuracy in the tariff self-determination;³³
- (b) the movement reference number in relation to any clearance declaration submitted in respect of the goods affected by the inaccuracy;
- (c) a description of the goods affected; and
- (d) details of the inaccuracy, including –
 - (i) a description of the inaccuracy;
 - (ii) when it was discovered;
 - (iii) by whom it was discovered; and
 - (iv) the person responsible for the inaccuracy.

³³ If the notification is submitted on behalf of the person who cleared the relevant goods by a representative referred to in section 920 of the Control Act, Part 6 of Chapter 41 of the Customs Control Rules, 2015, must also be complied with.

- (3) A notification referred to in subrule (1) must be supported by –
- (a) an amended worksheet reflecting correction of the inaccuracy and of any calculation caused by the inaccuracy; and
 - (b) any documentary evidence relevant to the inaccuracy and the correction thereof.

(4) If an inaccuracy referred to in section 99(4) affects the information provided on a clearance declaration submitted in respect of the goods, subrules (1) to (2) do not apply, and an amended clearance declaration submitted in terms of section 174 of the Control Act to correct the information on the clearance declaration may be regarded to be the notification.

Notice to person clearing goods of tariff determination or re-determination by customs authority (*sections 100(4) and 101(5)*)

6.2 Notice is for purposes of sections 100(4) and 101(5) of the Customs Duty Act effected by conveying the tariff determination or re-determination by any of the methods of conveying documents referred to in section 912(1)(a) to (d).

Notice of correction of error in tariff determination or re-determination (*section 102(1)*)

6.3 A notice of an error referred to in section 102(1) of the Customs Duty Act, of a tariff determination or re-determination made by the customs authority, must reflect –

- (a) the date of issue of the notice;
- (b) the reference number of the notice;
- (c) the name and contact details of a customs officer to whom enquiries can be directed;
- (d) the reference number and date of the tariff determination or re-determination in which the error occurred; and
- (e) details of the error and how it is corrected.

Publication of information relating to tariff determinations or re-determinations (*section 110*)

6.4 (1) Information contained in a tariff determination or re-determination made in respect of goods may be made public only if -

- (a) publication of the information is likely to assist other persons required to make tariff self-determinations when clearing goods of the same class or kind; and
- (b) the person who cleared the goods has given prior written permission for the the information to be published, subject to subrule (2).

(2) Subrule (1)(b) does not apply if the information does not disclose -

- (a) the name or personal particulars of the person who cleared the goods in respect of which the tariff determination or re-determination was made;
- (b) the name and contact details of the person who supplied the goods; or
- (c) the selling price or other particulars of the contract between the person who cleared the goods and the supplier.

(3) Information referred to in subrule (1) -

- (a) may be published on the SARS website; and
- (b) does not bind any person, including the customs authority except to the extent set out in section 106(1)(a) and (b).³⁴

Part 2: Other matters

Application for tariff determination (section 110)

6.5 (1) (a) A person required to clear goods for home use or a customs procedure may before clearing the goods apply to the customs authority for a tariff determination in terms of section 100 of the Customs Duty Act of such goods by submitting an application in terms of this rule to the customs authority electronically through eFiling, subject to paragraph (b).³⁵

(b) If an application referred to in paragraph (a) is submitted to the customs authority in paper format in circumstances where submissions in paper format are permissible,³⁶ the submission must be –

³⁴ The tariff determination applies only to the goods in respect of which is was made and to all identical goods cleared for home use of a customs procedure by the same person or by a registered agent on behalf of that same person.

³⁵ If Customs following an application issues an origin determination, section 99(2) of the Customs Duty Act, read with section 106, will apply to the goods in respect of which the determination was given and also to future consignments of identical goods imported or exported by the person to whom the determination was issued.

³⁶ See section 913(4) of the Control Act.

- (i) on Form ...as published as a rule on the SARS website; and
- (ii) made to any Customs Office.

(2) An application referred to in subrule (1) must reflect –

- (a) the customs code of the person clearing the goods, and –
 - (i) if that person is a natural person, that person’s identity number or passport number;
 - (iii) if the person clearing is a juristic entity, the name of the person authorised to act on behalf of the entity, as well as that person’s physical address, contact details, identity or passport number and capacity;
- (b) if the request is submitted on behalf of the person clearing the goods by a representative, also the name, physical address and contact details of the representative;
- (c) a description of the goods, including –
 - (i) the nature, characteristics and composition of the goods;
 - (ii) the use of the goods; and
 - (iii) the trade name of the goods;
- (d) the name, address and contact details of the producer or supplier of the goods;
- (e) the tariff classification that is most appropriate to the goods in the opinion of the applicant;
- (f) the transport name³⁷ in relation to the mode of transport to be used for the import or export of the goods, if available;
- (g) if the goods consist of an unassembled or disassembled machine referred to in Section XVI of the Customs Tariff, which is to be imported or exported in more than one consignment –
 - (i) a motivation why the goods cannot be imported or exported in one consignment;
 - (ii) the number of consignments in which the goods are to be cleared;
 - (iii) the proposed shipping schedule for all the consignments; and
 - (iv) the places of entry or exit intended to be used;

³⁷ See definition of “transport name” in Chapter 1 of the Control Act Rules.

- (h) in the case of goods –
 - (i) to be imported into the Republic, the country from which the goods are to be imported into the Republic; or
 - (ii) to be exported from the Republic, a statement that the goods are to be exported from the Republic;
- (i) any other information that the customs authority may require for purposes of the application.

(3) An application referred to in subrule (1) must be accompanied by

–

- (a) in the case of the applicant being –
 - (i) a natural person, a copy of the identity document or passport of the applicant; or
 - (ii) a juristic entity, a copy of the document authorising the person who submitted the application on behalf of the entity, to act on behalf of the entity.
- (b) if the application is submitted on behalf of the applicant by a representative, a document authorising that person to act as representative;
- (c) the pro forma invoice issued in relation to the goods;
- (d) descriptive literature in relation to the nature, characteristics and use of the goods;
- (e) in the case of circumstances referred to in subrule (1)(g) –
 - (i) the overall packing list indicating total weight and volume of the machine;
 - (ii) a document containing a schematic or technical diagram or exploded view of the whole machine –
 - (aa) clearly identifying separate individual components making up the whole machine; and
 - (bb) indicating the weight and volume for each separate consignment; and
 - (iii) the contract of sale and purchase for the entire project; and
- (f) any other documents that can substantiate information referred to in subrule (2).

(4) An applicant who submitted an application in terms of this rule must submit to the customs authority any additional information or document as the customs authority may request in terms of section 104 of the Duty Act for purposes of making a tariff determination in respect of the goods, within a timeframe and in a manner specified in a request.

CHAPTER 7
VALUATION OF GOODS

Part 1: Value self-determination, determination and re-determination

Particulars to be included in worksheet for purposes of value self-determination by persons clearing goods (*section 116(1)(a) read with section 82(1)(a)*)

7.1 (1) If the amount of duty payable on goods is calculated on the customs value of the goods, a valuation worksheet referred to in section 116(1)(a) of the Customs Duty Act must reflect –

- (a) if an advance valuation ruling or a previous valuation determination or re-determination referred to in section 123(2) of the Customs Duty Act applies to the goods, the reference number of the advance ruling or of the value determination or re-determination;
- (b) if no such advance ruling or previous valuation determination or re-determination applies to the goods -
 - (i) in the case of imported goods -
 - (aa) the valuation method used in the value self-determination of the goods; and
 - (bb) how the factors referred to in Part 3 of Chapter 7 of that Act applicable to that valuation method were taken into account in the value self-determination of the goods; or
 - (ii) in the case of goods to be exported, how the factors referred to in Part 5 of Chapter 7 of that Act were taken into account in the value self-determination of the goods; and
- (c) where an amount that was taken into account in the value self-determination of the goods is reflected in a foreign currency, the applicable amount in foreign currency, the currency conversion rate used and the amount in South African Rand.

(2) A valuation worksheet referred to in subrule (1) must be combined with the worksheet that must be made for purposes of self-assessment of duty referred to in section 82(1)(a) of the Customs Duty Act.³⁸

Notification to customs authority of inaccuracies in value self-determinations
(section 116(5))

7.2 (1) (a) A notification referred to in section 116(5) of the Customs Duty Act of any inaccuracy in a value self-determination made in respect of goods must be submitted to the customs authority electronically through eFiling, subject to paragraph (b).

(b) If a notification referred to in paragraph (a) is submitted to the customs authority in paper format in circumstances where submissions in paper format are permissible, the submission must be –

- (i) on Form...as published as a rule on the SARS website; and
- (ii) made to the Customs Office serving the area where the goods were located prior to their release.

(2) A notification referred to in subrule (1) must reflect the following information:

- (a) The customs code of the person clearing the goods affected by the inaccuracy;³⁹
- (b) the movement reference number in relation to any clearance declaration submitted in respect of the goods affected by the inaccuracy in a value self-determination;
- (c) a description of the goods affected; and
- (d) details of the inaccuracy, including –
 - (i) a description of the inaccuracy;
 - (ii) when it was discovered;
 - (iii) by whom it was discovered; and
 - (iv) the person responsible for the inaccuracy.

³⁸ See rule 5.1.

³⁹ If the notification is submitted on behalf of the person who cleared the relevant goods by a representative referred to in section 920 of the Control Act, Part 6 of Chapter 41 of the Customs Control Rules, 2015, must also be complied with.

- (3) A notification referred to in subrule (1) must be accompanied by –
- (a) an amended worksheet reflecting any corrected calculation brought about by the correction of the inaccuracy referred to in subrule (1); and
 - (b) any documentary evidence relevant to the inaccuracy and the correction thereof.

(4) If an inaccuracy referred to in section 116(5) affects the information provided on the clearance declaration submitted in respect of the goods, subrules (1) and (2) do not apply, and an amended clearance declaration submitted in terms of section 174 of the Control Act to correct the information on the clearance declaration may be regarded to be the notification.

Notice to person clearing goods of value determination or re-determination by customs authority (*sections 117(4) and 118(5)*)

7.3 Notice is for purposes of section 117(4) and 118(5) of the Customs Duty Act effected by conveying or sending the value determination or re-determination by any of the methods of conveying or sending documents referred to in section 912(1)(a) to (d) of the Control Act.

Notice of correction of error in value determination or re-determination (*section 119(1)*)

7.4 A notice of an error referred to in section 119(1) of the Customs Duty Act, of a value determination or re-determination made by the customs authority must reflect –

- (a) the date of issue of the notice;
- (b) the reference number of the notice;
- (c) the name and contact details of a customs officer to whom enquiries can be directed;
- (d) the reference number and date of the value determination or re-determination in which the error occurred; and
- (e) details of the error and how it is corrected.

Requests for determining conversion rates in respect of currencies not published (*section 144(1)*)

7.5 (1) (a) A request by a person referred to in section 144(1) of the Customs Duty Act for the customs authority to determine the currency conversion rate in respect of payments in connection with goods cleared for home use or a customs procedure or any other amount to be taken into account in determining the customs value of those goods, which is expressed in a foreign currency for which the conversion rates was not published in terms of section 142, must be submitted to the customs authority in accordance with this rule.

(2) A request referred to in subrule (1) must be submitted to the customs authority –

- (a) electronically through e-mail; or
- (b) by any of the methods contemplated in section 912(2)(a) to (c) of the Control Act.

(3) A request submitted in terms of subrule (2) must –

- (a) be on Form ...as published as a rule on the SARS website; and
- (b) be submitted by making use of the following details:
 - (i) If sent through e-mail, the e-mail must be directed to the Office of the Commissioner at the e-mail address indicated on the SARS website for receipt of such requests;
 - (ii) if delivered by hand, the request must be delivered to the Office of the Commissioner at 229 Bronkhorst Street, Le Hae La SARS Block A, Nieuw Muckleneuk, Pretoria;
 - (iii) if sent by post, the request must be sent by registered post to the Office of the Commissioner of SARS Private Bag X923, Pretoria, 0001; and
 - (iv) if telefaxed, the fax must be directed to the Office of the Commissioner and sent to the fax number indicated on the SARS website for receipt of such requests.

(4) A request referred to in subrule (1) must reflect –

- (a) the date of the request;

- (b) the customs code of the person submitting the request;⁴⁰
- (c) if the person submitting the request is –
 - (i) a natural person, that person’s identity number or passport number; or
 - (ii) a juristic entity, the name of the person authorised to act on behalf of the entity, as well as that person’s physical address, contact details, identity or passport number and designation or capacity; and
- (d) the foreign currency in which the payment or other amount to be taken into account in determining the value of the goods is expressed.

Publication of information relating to value determinations or re-determinations (*section 148*)

7.6 (1) Information contained in a value determination or re-determination made in respect of goods may be made public only if –

- (a) publication of the information is likely to assist other persons required to make value self-determinations when clearing goods involving the same valuation criterion; and
- (b) the person who cleared the goods has given prior written permission for the information to be published, subject to subrule (2).

(2) Subrule (1)(b) does not apply if the information does not disclose -

- (a) the name or personal particulars of the person who cleared the goods in respect of which the value determination or re-determination was made;
- (b) the name and contact details of the person who supplied the goods; or
- (c) the selling price or other particulars of the contract between the person who cleared the goods and the supplier.

(3) Information referred to in subrule (1) -

- (a) may be published on the SARS website; and
- (b) does not bind any person, including the customs authority except to the extent set out in section 123 of the Customs Duty Act.⁴¹

⁴⁰ If the request is submitted on behalf of that person by a representative referred to in section 920 of the Control Act, Part 6 of Chapter 41 of the Customs Control Rules, 2015, must also be complied with.

⁴¹ The value determination applies to the goods in respect of which it was made and a valuation criterion applied in such determination must be applied to all goods of the same class or kind cleared

Part 2: Other matters

Application for value determination (section 149)

7.7 (1) (a) A person required to clear goods for home use or a customs procedure may before clearing the goods apply to the customs authority for a value determination in terms of section 117 of the Customs Duty Act of such goods by submitting an application in terms of this rule to the customs authority electronically through eFiling, subject to paragraph (b).⁴²

(b) If an application referred to in paragraph (a) is submitted to the customs authority in paper format in circumstances where submissions in paper format are permissible,⁴³ the submission must be –

- (i) on Form ...as published as a rule on the SARS website; and
- (ii) made to any Customs Office.

(2) An application referred to in subrule (1) must reflect –

- (a) the customs code of the person clearing the goods, and –
 - (i) if the person clearing is a natural person that person's identity number or passport number;
 - (ii) if the person clearing the goods is a juristic entity, the name of the person authorised to act on behalf of the entity, as well as that person's physical address, contact details, identity or passport number and capacity;
- (b) if the request is submitted by a representative on behalf of the person clearing the goods, also the name, physical address and contact details of the representative;
- (c) a general description of the goods;
- (d) the name and address of the supplier of the goods;
- (e) whether the goods were acquired through outright purchase, and –

for home use of a customs procedure by the same person or by a registered agent on behalf of that same person. See section 123 of the Customs Duty Act.

⁴² If Customs following an application issues a value determination, section 118(3) of the Customs Duty Act, read with section 123, will apply to the goods in respect of which the determination was given and also to future consignments of goods of the same class or kind imported or exported by the person to whom the determination was issued.

⁴³ See section 913(4) of the Control Act.

- (i) if so, the terms of sale (for example FOB, CIF, ex works etc.); or
 - (ii) if not, the basis of acquisition and the terms of acquisition;
- (f) whether the supplier imposed any restriction regarding the disposal, use or re-sale of the imported goods which substantially influenced the price (excluding territorial restrictions), and if so –
- (i) details of the restriction; and
 - (ii) the extent of the influence on the price;
- (g) whether the sale is subject to some other condition or consideration for which a value cannot be determined, and if so, details of such condition or consideration;
- (h) whether any part of the proceeds of any subsequent sale, disposal or use of the imported goods (excluding royalties, licence fees and dividends) accrue directly or indirectly to the supplier, and if so, details of the agreement with the supplier;
- (i) whether the applicant is related to the supplier within the meaning of section 130 of the Customs Duty Act, and if so –
- (i) details of the relationship; and
 - (ii) the extent to which such relationship influenced the price;
- (j) whether the orders of the supplier are placed through a selling agent, and –
- (i) if so, whether the agent's commission is included in the supplier's selling price; or
 - (ii) if not, how the commission is paid;
- (k) whether the applicant is in terms of the contract of sale obliged to pay royalties and licence fees in respect of the imported goods, and if so, details of such royalties and licence fees and the amounts payable, expressed as a percentage of the FOB value of the goods;
- (l) whether any of the following are supplied free of charge or at a reduced cost to the supplier for use in the production and sale of the imported goods to the applicant:
- (i) Materials, components, parts or similar items incorporated in the imported goods;
 - (ii) tools, dies, moulds and similar items used in the production of the imported goods;

- (iii) materials consumed in the production of the imported goods, but not incorporated in such goods; and
- (iv) engineering, development, artwork, design work and plans and sketches undertaken outside the Republic and necessary for production of the imported goods;
- (m) details of any goods referred to in paragraph (l)(i) to (iv) used in the production and sale of the imported goods to the applicant; and
- (n) any other information that may be required by the customs authority for purposes of the application.

(3) An application referred to in subrule (1) must be accompanied by

–

- (a) in the case of the applicant being –
 - (i) a natural person, a copy of the identity document or passport of the applicant; or
 - (ii) a juristic entity, a copy of the document authorising the person who submitted the application on behalf of the entity, to act on behalf of the entity;
- (b) if the application is submitted on behalf of the applicant by a representative, a document authorising that person to act as representative; and
- (c) any other documents that can substantiate the information referred to in subrule (2).

(4) An applicant who submitted an application in terms of this rule must submit to the customs authority any additional information or document as the customs authority may request in terms of section 121 of the Custom Duty Act for purposes of making a value determination in respect of the goods, within a timeframe and in a manner specified in a request.

CHAPTER 8 ORIGIN

Part 1: Matters relating to origin self-determinations, determinations and re-determinations

Notification to customs authority of inaccuracies in origin self-determinations (section 152(5))

8.1 (1) If an inaccuracy in an origin self-determination made in respect of goods in terms of section 152(1) of the Customs Duty Act affects the information provided on the clearance declaration submitted in respect of the goods, an amended clearance declaration submitted in terms of section 174 of the Control Act to correct the information on the clearance declaration must be regarded to be notification of the inaccuracy for purposes of section 152(5) of the Customs Duty Act.

(2) An amended clearance declaration referred to in subrule (1) must be accompanied by –

- (a) an amended assessment worksheet⁴⁴ reflecting any corrected calculation brought about by the correction of the inaccuracy referred to in subrule (1); and
- (b) any documentary evidence of origin relevant to the inaccuracy.

Notice to person clearing goods of origin determination or re-determination by customs authority (sections 153(4) and 154(5))

8.2 (1) Notice is for purposes of section 153(4) and 154(5) of the Customs Duty Act effected by conveying or sending the origin determination or re-determination by any of the methods of conveying or sending documents referred to in section 912(1)(a) to (d) of the Control Act.

(2) A notice referred to in subrule (1) must reflect –

- (a) the date of issue of the notice;
- (b) the reference number of the notice;

⁴⁴ See rule 5.1.

- (c) the name and contact details of a customs officer to whom enquiries can be directed;
- (d) the customs code of the person clearing the goods to which the determination or re-determination relates, and also the customs code of the customs broker if the clearance declaration was submitted by a customs broker;
- (e) a description of the goods to which the determination or re-determination relates;
- (f) in the case of goods that have been cleared, the movement reference number of the clearance declaration that has been submitted in respect of the goods;
- (g) details of the determination; and
- (h) the reference number of the determination or re-determination.

Notice of correction of error in origin determination or re-determination
(*section 155(1)*)

8.3 A notice of correction of an error referred to in section 155(1) of the Customs Duty Act in an origin determination or re-determination made by the customs authority must reflect –

- (a) the date of issue of the notice;
- (b) the reference number of the notice;
- (c) the name and contact details of a customs officer to whom enquiries can be directed;
- (d) the reference number of the origin determination or re-determination in which the error occurred;
- (e) details of the error and how it is corrected; and
- (f) in the case of goods that have been cleared, the movement reference number of the clearance declaration that has been submitted in respect of the goods.

Part 2: Documentary evidence of origin⁴⁵ for goods of South African origin exported from Republic

Application of this Part

8.4 (1) In this Part –

⁴⁵ See definition of “documentary evidence of origin” in section 1 of Customs Duty Act.

“competent authority or body”, in relation to the certification of documentary evidence of origin for goods exported from the Republic as goods of South African origin, means –

- (a) the customs authority;
- (b) the Department of Trade and Industry; or
- (c) a chamber of commerce authorised by the Department of Trade and Industry to certify documentary evidence of origin.

(2) This Part prescribes the particulars to be reflected on the following documentary evidence of origin to be used for goods exported from the Republic as goods of South African origin:

- (a) Certificates of origin issued as contemplated in section 163(1) of the Customs Duty Act by a competent authority or body;
- (b) certificates of origin issued as contemplated in section 163(2) by a producer, supplier or exporter as declarations of origin –
 - (i) on invoices or other commercial documents; or
 - (ii) otherwise than on invoices or other commercial documents;
- (c) certified declarations of origin issued as contemplated in section 163(1) by a competent authority or body; and
- (d) certificates certifying declarations of origin issued as contemplated in section 163(1) by a competent authority or body.

(3) This Part does not apply to documentary evidence of origin referred to in surule (2) used to verify the South African origin of goods exported from the Republic to a country that is a party to an international trade agreement or that implements a generalised system of preferences providing for preferential treatment in that country for goods originating in the Republic, if the agreement or system specifies the particulars which such documentary evidence of origin must reflect for purposes of the agreement or system.⁴⁶

Particulars to be reflected by certificates of origin for goods of South African origin (*section 163(1)(b)(ii)*)

⁴⁶ See also Chapter 9 for the requirements for preferential treatment of goods of South African origin exported under an international trade agreement or a generalised system of preferences.

8.5 A certificate of origin referred to in rule **8.4(2)(a)** verifying the origin of goods exported or to be exported from the Republic as goods of South African origin must –

- (a) at least reflect –
 - (i) a reference number assigned to the certificate;
 - (ii) the name or customs code of the producer or supplier of the goods;
 - (iii) the name or customs code of the exporter exporting the goods from the Republic or the customs code of that exporter's registered agent in the Republic;
 - (iv) a description of the goods in sufficient detail to enable the goods to be identified, including –
 - (aa) any marks and numbers on the goods;
 - (bb) the number and description of packages, if applicable; and
 - (cc) the quantity, volume or gross weight of the goods;
 - (v) the movement reference number of the clearance declaration submitted in respect of the goods;
 - (vi) the number of any commercial invoice issued in respect of the goods; and
 - (vii) the name of the country to which the goods are exported;
- (b) contain a signed statement by the competent authority or body issuing the certificate –
 - (i) certifying that the goods are of South African origin; and
 - (ii) referencing or specifying the rules of origin on which the certification referred to in subparagraph (i) is based;
- (c) state –
 - (i) the full name and capacity of the person signing the certificate on behalf of the authority or body referred to in paragraph (b); and
 - (ii) the place and date of certification; and
- (d) be authenticated by –
 - (i) the official stamp of that authority or body, placed on the certificate; or
 - (ii) an authorisation number issued by that authority or body to the producer, supplier or exporter, endorsed on the certificate.

Particulars to be reflected by declarations of origin on invoices for goods exported as goods of South African origin (*section 163(2)*)

8.6 (1) A declaration of origin referred to in rule **8.4(2)(b)(i)** on an invoice or other commercial document issued by a producer, supplier or exporter of goods of South African origin for use to verify the South African origin of goods exported or to be exported from the Republic, must appear as an endorsement on the invoice.

(2) In the endorsement the producer, supplier or exporter issuing the invoice or other commercial document must –

- (a) state at least the customs code or name of the producer, supplier or exporter;
- (b) declare that the goods described in the invoice or document are goods that originated in the Republic;
- (c) reference or specify the rules of origin on which the declaration referred to in paragraph (b) is based;
- (d) state the name of the country to which the goods are exported;
- (e) state the movement reference number of the clearance declaration submitted in respect of the goods;
- (f) certify the declaration to be true and correct; and
- (g) state –
 - (i) the full name and capacity of the person signing the endorsement on behalf of that producer, supplier, exporter or other person; and
 - (i) the date and place of certification.

Particulars to be reflected by declarations of origin otherwise than on invoices for goods of South African origin exported from Republic (*section 163 and definition of “declaration of origin” in section 1*)

8.7 (1) A declaration of origin referred to in rule **8.4(2)(b)(ii)** stating that goods exported or to be exported from the Republic are goods of South African origin must –

- (a) have a reference number to identify the declaration;
- (b) at least contain –
 - (i) the name or customs code of the producer, supplier or exporter of the goods issuing the declaration;
 - (ii) a description of the goods in sufficient detail to enable the goods to be identified, including -
 - (aa) any marks and numbers on the goods;

- (bb) the number and description of packages, if applicable; and
- (cc) the quantity, volume or gross weight of the goods;
- (iii) the movement reference number of the clearance declaration submitted in respect of the goods;
- (iv) the number of any commercial invoice issued in respect of the goods; and
- (v) the name of the country to which the goods are exported;
- (c) contain a signed statement by the producer, supplier or exporter or other competent person –
 - (i) declaring that the goods are of South African origin; and
 - (ii) referencing or specifying the rules of origin on which the declaration referred to in subparagraph (i) is based; and
- (d) state the date and place of the declaration.

(2) For a declaration of origin complying with subrule (1) to qualify as a certified declaration of origin referred to in rule **8.4(2)(c)** –

- (a) the declaration must be certified in the same document as true and correct by a competent authority or body; and
- (b) the certification referred to in paragraph (a) must state –
 - (i) the name of the authority or body certifying the declaration;
 - (ii) the full name and capacity of the person signing the certification on behalf of that authority or body; and
 - (iii) the place and date of certification; and
- (c) the certification must be authenticated by –
 - (i) the official stamp of that authority or body, placed on the declaration; or
 - (ii) an authorisation number issued by that authority or body to the producer, supplier or exporter, endorsed on the declaration.

Particulars to be reflected by certificates certifying declarations of origin for goods of South African origin exported from Republic (*section 163(1)(b)*)

8.8 (1) A certificate certifying a declaration of origin referred to in rule **8.4(2)(d)** issued by a competent authority or body for use to verify the South African origin of goods exported or to be exported from the Republic must –

- (a) reflect at least –

- (i) any reference number assigned to the declaration of origin to which the certificate relates;
 - (ii) the name of the producer, supplier or exporter of the goods who issued the declaration;
 - (iii) a description of the goods to which the declaration relates, in sufficient detail to enable the goods to be identified, including –
 - (aa) any marks and numbers on the goods;
 - (bb) the number and description of packages, if applicable; and
 - (cc) the quantity, volume or gross weight of the goods;
 - (iv) the movement reference number of the clearance declaration submitted in respect of the goods; and
 - (v) the name of the country to which the goods are exported;
- (b) certify the declaration to which it relates as true and correct;
- (c) state –
- (i) the name of the authority or body issuing the certificate;
 - (ii) the full name and capacity of the person signing the certificate on behalf of that authority or body; and
 - (iii) the place and date of certification; and
- (d) be authenticated by –
- (i) the official stamp of that authority or body, placed on the certificate; or
 - (ii) an authorisation number issued by that authority or body to the producer, supplier or exporter, endorsed on the certificate.

(2) The declaration of origin to which the certificate referred to in subrule (1) relates must be attached to the certificate.

Part 3: Documentary evidence of origin⁴⁷ for goods imported into Republic

Application of this Part

8.9 (1) In this Part –

“**competent authority or body**”, in relation to the certification of documentary evidence of origin for goods imported into the Republic, means an authority or body

⁴⁷ See definition of “documentary evidence of origin” in section 1 of Customs Duty Act.

empowered to issue or certify documentary evidence of origin in a country from which the goods are exported.

(2) This Part prescribes the particulars to be reflected on the following documentary evidence of origin to be used for goods imported into the Republic:

- (a) Certificates of origin issued as contemplated in section 164(1) of the Customs Duty Act by a competent authority or body;
- (b) certificates of origin issued as contemplated in section 164(2) by a producer, supplier or exporter as declarations of origin –
 - (i) on invoices or other commercial documents; or
 - (ii) otherwise than on invoices or other commercial documents;
- (c) certified declarations of origin issued as contemplated in section 164(1) by a competent authority or body; and
- (d) certificates certifying declarations of origin issued as contemplated in section 164(1) by a competent authority or body.

(3) This Part does not apply to documentary evidence of origin used to verify the origin of goods exported to the Republic from a country that is a party to an international trade agreement that provides for preferential treatment in the Republic of goods originating in that country, if the agreement specifies the particulars which such documentary evidence of origin must reflect for purposes of the agreement.⁴⁸

Particulars to be reflected by certificates of origin for imported goods (*section 164(1)(b)(ii)*)

8.10 A certificate of origin referred to in rule 8.9(2)(a) verifying the origin of goods imported into the Republic must –

- (a) at least reflect –
 - (i) a reference number assigned to the certificate;
 - (ii) the name and address of the producer or supplier of the goods;
 - (iii) the name or customs code of the exporter exporting the goods to the Republic or the customs code of that exporter's registered agent in the Republic;

⁴⁸ See also Chapter 9 for the requirements for preferential treatment of goods imported into the Republic under an international trade agreement conferring preferential treatment.

- (iv) a description of the goods in sufficient detail to enable the goods to be identified, including –
 - (aa) any marks and numbers on the goods;
 - (bb) the number and description of packages, if applicable; and
 - (cc) the quantity, volume or gross weight of the goods;
- (iv) the number of any commercial invoice issued in respect of the goods; and
- (v) the name of the country from which the goods are exported;
- (b) contain a signed statement by the competent authority or body issuing the certificate –
 - (i) certifying that the goods originated in the country from which the goods are exported; and
 - (ii) referencing or specifying the rules of origin on which the certification referred to in subparagraph (i) is based;
- (c) state –
 - (i) the name of that authority or body;
 - (ii) the full name and capacity of the person signing the certificate on behalf of that authority or body; and
 - (iii) the place and date of certification; and
- (d) be authenticated by the official stamp of that authority or body or in another official way.

Particulars to be reflected by declarations of origin on commercial invoices for imported goods (section 164(2))

8.11 (1) A declaration of origin on an invoice or other commercial document referred to in rule 8.9(2)(b)(i) issued in the country of export by a producer or supplier of goods or an exporter exporting goods to the Republic for use to verify the origin of goods imported into the Republic, must appear as an endorsement on the invoice.

(2) In the endorsement the producer, supplier, or exporter issuing the invoice must –

- (a) state at least –
 - (i) the name of that producer, supplier or exporter; and

- (ii) the customs authorisation number of that producer, supplier or exporter issued by the customs administration of the exporting country and authorising that producer, supplier or exporter to issue certificates of origin on invoices;
- (b) declare that the goods to which the invoice relates originated in the country from which the goods are exported;
- (c) reference or specify the rules of origin on which the declaration referred to in paragraph (b) is based;
- (d) certify the declaration to be true and correct; and
- (e) state –
 - (i) the full name and capacity of the person signing the endorsement on behalf of that producer, supplier or exporter; and
 - (ii) the date and place of certification.

Particulars to be reflected by declarations of origin otherwise than on invoices for imported goods (*section 164(1)(b) and definition of “declaration of origin” in section 1*)

8.12 (1) A declaration of origin referred to in rule **8.9(2)(b)(ii)** stating the origin of goods imported into the Republic must –

- (a) have a reference number to identify the declaration;
- (b) reflect at least –
 - (i) the name of the producer or supplier of the goods or the exporter exporting the goods to the Republic, who issued the declaration;
 - (ii) a description of the goods in sufficient detail to enable the goods to be identified, including –
 - (aa) any marks and numbers on the goods;
 - (bb) the number and description of packages, if applicable; and
 - (cc) the quantity, volume or gross weight of the goods; and
 - (iii) the number of any commercial invoice issued in respect of the goods; and
 - (iv) the name of the country from which the goods are exported; and
- (c) contain a signed statement by the producer, supplier or exporter of the goods –
 - (i) declaring that the goods originated in the country from which the goods are exported;

- (ii) referencing or specifying the rules of origin on which the declaration referred to in subparagraph (i) is based; and
- (iii) stating the date and place of the declaration.

(2) For a declaration of origin complying with subrule (1) to qualify as a certified declaration of origin referred to in rule **8.9(2)(c)** –

- (a) the declaration must be certified in the same document as true and correct by a competent authority or body;
- (b) the certification referred to in paragraph (a) must state –
 - (i) the name of that authority or body;
 - (ii) the full name and capacity of the person signing the certification on behalf of that authority or body; and
 - (iii) the place and date of certification; and
- (c) the certification must be authenticated by the official stamp of that body or authority or in another official way.

Particulars to be reflected by certificates certifying declarations of origin for imported goods (*section 164(1)(b)*)

8.13 (1) A certificate certifying a declaration of origin referred to in rule **8.9(2)(d)** that is submitted for verifying the origin of goods imported into the Republic must be issued by a competent authority or body in the country from which the goods were exported and –

- (a) reflect at least –
 - (i) any reference number assigned to the declaration of origin to which the certificate relates;
 - (ii) the name of the producer or supplier of the goods or the exporter exporting the goods to the Republic, who issued the declaration;
 - (iii) a description of the goods to which the declaration relates, in sufficient detail to enable the goods to be identified, including –
 - (aa) any marks and numbers on the goods;
 - (bb) the number and description of packages, if applicable; and
 - (cc) the quantity, volume or gross weight of the goods; and
 - (iv) the name of the country declared in the declaration as the country in which the goods originated;

- (b) certify the declaration to which it relates as true and correct;
- (c) state –
 - (i) the name of the competent authority or body who issued the certificate;
 - (ii) the full name and capacity of the person signing the certificate on behalf of that authority or body; and
 - (iii) the place and date of certification; and
- (d) be authenticated by the official stamp of that authority or body or in another official way.

(2) The declaration of origin to which the certificate referred to in subrule (1) relates must be attached to the certificate.

When documentary evidence of origin must be provided for imported goods

8.14 (1) When any of the following categories of goods are imported into the Republic, the person clearing the goods for home use or a customs procedure must submit to the customs authority documentary evidence of origin complying with this Part certified by the authority responsible in the country of export for certifying goods as goods that originated in that country:

- (a) Goods that are subject to an anti-dumping, countervailing or safeguard duty imposed on goods imported from a specific country; and
- (b) goods that are subject to a restriction imposed in terms of a law on goods imported from a specific country.

(2) Subrule (1) does not apply to goods –

- (a) cleared for international transit or transshipment; or
- (b) that as per the clearance declaration originated in a country to which a duty referred to in subrule (1)(a) or a restriction referred to in subrule (1)(b) applies.⁴⁹

(3) This rule does not affect the application of section 162 of the Customs Duty Act.

⁴⁹ In other words, if the importer acknowledges that the goods originated in a country on which the anti-dumping duty or restriction is imposed, no proof of origin is required.

**Part 4: Customs certifications issued for goods of South African origin
exported otherwise than under ITAs or GSPs⁵⁰**

Application of this Part

8.15 This Part applies to exporters exporting goods to countries requiring documentary evidence of origin, excluding countries that are parties to ITAs or that implement GSPs for goods of South African origin.⁵¹

Application for blank certificates for use as documentary evidence of origin

8.16 (1) Serially numbered blanks of the certificates that the customs authority issues as documentary evidence of origin for goods of South African origin for meeting the requirements of a country to which goods are exported, are on written application available from any of the Customs Offices indicated for that purpose on the SARS website.

(2) An exporter who intends to export goods to a country that requires documentary evidence of origin of the goods, may apply to the customs authority for a quantity of blank certificates referred to in subrule (1)(a) to be used for that exporter's exports of goods of South African origin to that country.

(3) An application for blank certificates may be submitted as part of the applicant's application for registration in terms of Chapter 28 of the Customs Control Act as an exporter.

(4) (a) If application is made subsequent to the applicant's registration as an exporter, the application must be submitted to the customs authority electronically through eFiling, subject to paragraph (b).

(b) If an application referred to in paragraph (a) is submitted to the customs authority in paper format in circumstances where submissions in paper format are permissible,⁵² the application must –

⁵⁰ If an application in terms of this Part involves an inspection, the service required from Customs will be treated as a special customs service in terms of Part 3 of Chapter 1 of the Control Act Rules.

⁵¹ Applications for ITA or GSP blank forms and certification of such forms must be submitted in terms of Chapter 9 of these Rules.

- (i) be on the form as published as a rule on the SARS website for that purpose; and
- (ii) be submitted to a Customs Office referred to in subrule (1).

(5) An application for blank certificates must reflect –

- (a) if the application is submitted –
 - (i) during the registration application, the name, identity number, address and contact details of the exporter; or
 - (ii) subsequent to registration, the customs code of the exporter;
- (b) the country or countries to which the exporter intends to export goods of South African origin;
- (c) the number of blank certificates required;
- (d) the class or kind of goods, and tariff headings, for which those certificates will be used;
- (e) the projected number of consignments to be exported over a specified period to the country or countries referred to in paragraph (b);
- (f) a signed declaration by the exporter that the goods are of South African origin in terms of the rules of origin applicable to the goods; and
- (g) how the goods meet the requirements for goods of South African origin in terms of the applicable rules of origin.

(6) An exporter must –

- (a) account for all blank certificates received in terms of this rule;⁵³
- (b) in the event of any blank certificate being lost or destroyed, furnish the customs authority with an affidavit explaining the circumstances in which the document got lost or destroyed; and
- (c) return to the customs authority any cancelled or spoiled blank certificates.

(7) Blank certificates issued in terms of this rule may be used only by the exporter to whom they have been issued.

⁵² See for instance sections 608(e) and 913(4) of the Control Act.

⁵³ When blank certificates are issued to an applicant, the serial numbers of the blank certificates will be recorded against the name of the applicant.

Application for certification of goods as goods of South African origin

8.17 (1) An exporter who requires from the customs authority documentary evidence of origin for goods of South African origin to be exported to a country requiring such documentary evidence must –

- (a) complete the spaces to be filled in by the exporter on a blank certificate obtained from the customs authority in terms of rule **8.16**;
- (b) submit the completed certificate to the Customs Office having jurisdiction over the place of exit where the goods to which the certificate relates are to be exported; and
- (c) apply to the customs authority for certification of the information given on the certificate by providing the following additional information on the export clearance declaration submitted in terms of section 367 of the Control Act in respect of the goods:
 - (i) The name of the country to which the goods are to be exported;
 - (ii) that the goods to be exported are goods of South African origin according to the applicable rules of origin;
 - (iii) the serial number of the certificate referred to in paragraph (a) to be submitted to the customs authority for certification;
 - (iv) the customs code or name of the producer, if the exporter is not the producer of the goods; and
 - (v) the number and date of any invoice or other commercial document issued by the producer, supplier or exporter in connection with the goods.

(2) If the exporter is not the producer of the goods, the completed certificate referred to in subrule (1)(b) must be accompanied by a declaration of origin by the producer complying with rule **8.7**.

(3) A customs broker may apply on behalf of an exporter referred to in subrule (1) for certification of information on a certificate as contemplated in that subrule, provided the customs broker is authorised in the clearing instructions to do so.

(4) An application for certification must be submitted before the goods are exported from the Republic, subject to rule **8.18**.

(5) An application for certification referred to in subrule (1) must be supported by –

- (a) documentary evidence that the goods originated in the Republic within the meaning of the applicable rules of origin;
- (b) the invoice or other commercial document issued by the producer, supplier or exporter of the goods;
- (c) the bill of lading, air waybill or other transport document applicable to the goods;
- (d) documents evidencing the originating status of the goods to be exported, including, as may be applicable —
 - (i) accounts or internal bookkeeping records and any other documents providing direct evidence of working or processing of materials carried out by the exporter or producer to obtain those goods;
 - (ii) clearance declarations, invoices and other documents proving the originating status of materials used in the production of those goods;
 - (iii) documents proving the identity of materials used in the production of those goods and containing sufficient particulars to determine their tariff headings;
 - (iv) documents proving the value of materials used and the value they added to those goods; and
 - (v) costing records showing the calculation of the ex-works price as defined in the applicable rules of origin.

Application for retrospective certification of goods as goods of South African origin

8.18 (1) An exporter who requires from the customs authority documentary evidence of origin for goods of South African origin already exported by that exporter to a country requiring such documentary evidence must –

- (a) complete the spaces to be filled in by the exporter on a blank certificate obtained from the customs authority in terms of rule **8.16**;

- (b) submit the completed certificate to the Customs Office having jurisdiction over the place of exit where the goods to which the certificate relates were exported; and
- (c) apply to the customs authority for certification of the information given on the certificate by providing on an amended export clearance declaration submitted in terms of section 174 of the Control Act in respect of the goods the additional information specified in rule **8.17(1)(c)**, insofar as that information has not already been provided on the clearance declaration, and stating –
 - (i) the fact that retrospective certification is required; and
 - (ii) the serial number and date of any certificate previously issued by the customs authority in respect of the goods that was for technical reasons not accepted as contemplated in subrule (2)(b).

(2) An application referred to in subrule (1) may be accepted only in the following circumstances:

- (a) Where the applicant can show that the late submission was due to –
 - (i) an error that was not the applicant's fault;
 - (ii) an omission that occurred inadvertently and in good faith; or
 - (iii) other special circumstances accepted by the customs authority as sufficient excuse for late submission; or
- (b) where the application was submitted timeously in terms of rule **8.17(4)**, but the document certifying the origin of the goods was due to a technical defect or another technical reason not accepted on importation of the goods in the country to which the goods were exported.

(3) An application referred to in subrule (1) must in addition to the documents referred to in rule **8.17(5)** be supported by any documents substantiating the reasons for late submission of the application.

Application for duplicate certified certificates

8.19 (1) A duplicate of a certified certificate referred to in rule **8.17(1)** or **8.18(1)** may be issued only on written application by the exporter of the goods to which the certification relates.

(2) (a) An application referred to in subrule (1) must be submitted to the customs authority electronically through eFiling, subject to paragraph (b).

(b) If an application referred to in paragraph (a) is submitted to the customs authority in paper format in circumstances where submissions in paper format are permissible,⁵⁴ the application must –

- (i) be on the form as published as a rule on the SARS website for that purpose; and
- (ii) be submitted to the Customs Office referred to in rule **8.17(1)(b)** or **8.18(1)(b)**.

(3) An application referred to in subrule (1) must reflect –

- (a) the customs code of the exporter;
- (b) the serial number and date of the certified certificate;
- (c) that the application is for a duplicate; and
- (d) the reason why a duplicate is required.

Part 5: General rules of origin⁵⁵

Application of general rules of origin (section 178(b))

8.20 (1) The general rules of origin must be applied for determining the origin of –

- (a) all goods imported into the Republic, except goods referred to in subsection (2)(a); and
- (b) all goods to be exported or exported from the Republic, except goods referred to in subsection (2)(b).

(2) The general rules of origin do not apply to –

- (a) goods imported into the Republic and in respect of which preferential tariff treatment is or is to be claimed in the Republic under an ITA conferring

⁵⁴ See for instance sections 608(e) and 913(4) of the Control Act.

⁵⁵ See section 169 of the Customs Duty Act for the constituent parts of the general rules of origin.

preferential tariff treatment on goods originating in a country which is a party to the ITA,⁵⁶ or

- (b) goods to be exported or exported from the Republic and in respect of which preferential tariff treatment is or is to be claimed in the country to which the goods are exported under –
 - (i) an ITA to which that country is a party conferring preferential tariff treatment on goods of South African origin;⁵⁷ or
 - (ii) a GSP implemented in that country for goods of South African origin.⁵⁸

Manner in which production cost of goods partially produced in a specific country is to be determined (section 172(3))⁵⁹

8.21 (1) For purposes of section 172(1)(a) of the Customs Duty Act, the production cost of goods referred to in that section –

- (a) includes –
 - (i) the cost to the producer of all materials used directly in the production of the goods;
 - (ii) direct production expenses;
 - (iii) overhead factory expenses;
 - (iv) the cost of inside containers; and
 - (v) the cost of salaries and wages in respect of labour directly utilised in the production of those goods; and
- (b) excludes all costs incurred subsequent to the completion of the production of the goods, such as –

⁵⁶ The origin of imported goods in respect of which preferential tariff treatment is claimed under an international trade agreement must be determined in accordance with the rules of origin in the agreement (see section 167(2)(a) of the Customs Duty Act).

⁵⁷ The question whether goods exported from the Republic are goods of South African origin for purposes of preferential tariff treatment under an international trade agreement in the country to which the goods are exported, must be determined in accordance with the rules of origin in the agreement (see section 167(3)(a) of the Customs Duty Act).

⁵⁸ The question whether goods exported from the Republic are goods of South African origin for purposes of preferential tariff treatment under a generalised system of preferences in the country to which the goods are exported, must be determined in accordance with the rules of origin made by that country for the implementation of that system (see section 167(4)(a) of the Customs Duty Act).

⁵⁹ This rule forms part of the **general rules of origin** referred to in section 169 of the Customs Duty Act. In terms of section 167 general rules of origin apply for determining the origin of goods only to the extent prescribed by rule under section 178(b) and as no such rule has been issued to apply the general rules for purposes of international trade agreements or generalised systems of preferences, the general rules will not apply when determining the origin of goods imported or exported under a trade agreement or exported under a generalised system of preferences.

- (i) outside packages (including zinc linings, tarred paper and similar packaging) in which goods of that class or kind are ordinarily exported, and expenses in connection with the packing of goods therein;
- (ii) producer, supplier or exporter's profit, and the profit or remuneration of any trade broker or other person dealing with the goods in their finished form;
- (iii) royalties; and
- (iv) the cost of transport and insurance of the goods from the place of production in the country of export to the port or place of export in the that country.

Part 6: Other matters

Publication of information relating to origin determinations or re-determinations (section 148)

8.22 (1) Information contained in an origin determination or re-determination made in respect of goods may be made public only if –

- (a) publication of the information is likely to assist other persons required to make origin self-determinations when clearing goods of the same class or kind; and
- (b) the person who cleared the goods has given prior written permission for the the information to be published, subject to subrule (2).

(2) Subrule (1)(b) does not apply if the information does not disclose –

- (a) the name or personal particulars of the person who cleared the goods in respect of which the origin determination or re-determination was made;
- (b) the name and contact details of the person who supplied the goods; or
- (c) the selling price or other particulars of the contract between the person who cleared the goods and the supplier.

(3) Information referred to in subrule (1) –

- (a) may be published on the SARS website; and
- (b) does not bind any person, including the customs authority, except to the extent set out in section 158(1)(a) and (b).

Application for origin determination before clearance of goods (*section 178 read with section 174*)

8.23 (1) (a) A person required to clear goods for home use or a customs procedure may before clearing the goods apply to the customs authority for an origin determination in terms of section 153 of the Customs Duty Act of such goods by submitting an application in terms of this rule to the customs authority electronically through eFiling, subject to paragraph (b).⁶⁰

(b) If an application referred to in paragraph (a) is submitted to the customs authority in paper format in circumstances where submissions in paper format are permissible,⁶¹ the submission must be –

- (i) on Form ...as published as a rule on the SARS website; and
- (ii) made to any Customs Office.

(2) An application referred to in subrule (1) must reflect –

- (a) the customs code of the person clearing the goods, and –
 - (i) if that person is a natural person, also that person's identity number or passport number; and
 - (iii) if that person is a juristic entity, also the name of the person authorised to act on behalf of the entity, as well as that person's physical address, contact details, identity or passport number and capacity;
- (b) if the request is submitted by a representative on behalf of the person clearing the goods, also the name, physical address and contact details of the representative;
- (c) a description of the goods, including –
 - (i) the nature and characteristics of the goods;
 - (ii) the use of the goods; and
 - (iii) the trade name of the goods;
- (d) the name, address and contact details of the producer or supplier of the goods;

⁶⁰ If Customs following an application issues an origin determination, section 152(3) of the Customs Duty Act, read with sections 158 and 159, will apply to the goods in respect of which the determination was given and also to future consignments of similar goods imported or exported by the person to whom the determination was issued.

⁶¹ See section 913(4) of the Control Act.

- (e) the tariff classification of the goods that is most appropriate to the goods in the opinion of the applicant, subject to paragraph (f);
- (f) in the case of an application for an origin determination in relation to unassembled or disassembled articles referred to in section 174 of the Customs Duty Act –
 - (i) a request for such articles to be treated as one article for the purpose of determining the country in which the articles originated; and
 - (ii) (aa) the tariff classification of the assembled article in terms of a tariff determination made by the customs authority; or
(bb) the reference number of an application submitted in terms of rule **6.5** for a tariff determination in relation to the assembled article;
 - (iii) a motivation why the goods are not imported or exported in one consignment;
 - (iv) the number of consignments in which the unassembled or disassembled articles are to be cleared;
 - (v) the proposed shipping schedule for the consignments; and
 - (vi) the places of entry or exit intended to be used; and
- (g) in the case of goods –
 - (i) to be imported into the Republic, the country from which the goods are to be imported into the Republic; or
 - (ii) to be exported from the Republic, a statement that the goods are to be exported from the Republic; and
- (h) any other information that may be required by the customs authority for purposes of the application.

(3) An application referred to in subrule (1) must be supported by the following supporting documents:

- (a) In the case of the applicant being –
 - (i) a natural person, a copy of the identity document or passport of the applicant; or
 - (ii) a juristic entity, a copy of the document authorising the person who submitted the application on behalf of the entity, to act on behalf of the entity;

- (b) if the application is submitted on behalf of the person clearing the goods by a representative, a document authorising that person to act as representative; and
- (c) documentary evidence that the goods originated in a specific country with reference to the applicable rules of origin;
- (d) the invoice or other commercial document issued by the producer, supplier, exporter or other competent person in respect of the goods;
- (e) the bill of lading, air waybill or other transport document applicable to the goods;
- (f) documents evidencing the originating status of the goods, including, as may be applicable —
 - (i) accounts or internal bookkeeping records and any other documents providing direct evidence of working or processing of materials carried out by the exporter or producer to obtain those goods;
 - (ii) clearance declarations, invoices and other documents proving the originating status of materials used in the production of those goods;
 - (iii) documents proving the identity of materials used in the production of those goods and containing sufficient particulars to determine their tariff headings;
 - (iv) documents proving the value of materials used and the value they added to those goods; and
 - (v) costing records showing the calculation of the ex-works price applicable to the goods;
- (g) in the case of an application in circumstances referred to in subrule (1)(f) also —
 - (i) the pro forma invoice;
 - (ii) descriptive literature in relation to the nature, characteristics, composition and use of the assembled article;
 - (iii) a copy of the tariff determination referred to in subrule (1)(f)(iii);
 - (iv) the overall packing list;
 - (v) the contract of sale and purchase for the assembled article; and
 - (vi) a document containing a schematic or technical diagram of the assembled article, clearly indicating the relationship between or order

of assembly of the individual unassembled or disassembled articles making up the assembled article.; and

(h) any other documents that can substantiate information referred to in subrule (2).

(4) An applicant who submitted an application in terms of this rule must submit to the customs authority any additional information or document as the customs authority may request for purposes of making an origin determination in respect of the goods, within a timeframe and in a manner specified in the request.

CHAPTER 9

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF TREATMENT OF GOODS

Definitions

9.1 In this Chapter –

“**AGOA**” means the African Growth and Opportunity Act, 2000, of the United States of America;

“**EFTA**” means the European Free Trade Association consisting of –

- (a) the Republic of Iceland;
- (b) the Principality of Liechtenstein;
- (c) the Kingdom of Norway; and
- (d) the Swiss Confederation;

“**GSP form**”, in relation to –

- (a) the GSP administered by the United States of America in terms of AGOA, means any form or certificate prescribed or recognised in terms of AGOA as a requirement for goods of South African origin to qualify for preferential treatment under that Act when exported to the United States of America; or
- (b) the GSP administered by Norway, Russia or Turkey in terms of a law of that country, means any document or certificate prescribed or recognised in terms of that law of that country as a requirement for goods of South African origin to qualify for preferential treatment under that law when exported to that country;

“**GSP legislative requirements**” –

- (a) in relation to goods exported from the Republic to the United States of America, means the requirements contained or referred to in AGOA that must be complied with in order for goods of South African origin to receive preferential tariff treatment under AGOA when exported to the USA;
- (b) in relation to goods exported from the Republic to Norway, Russia or Turkey, means the requirements contained or referred to in the Norwegian, Russian or Turkish law establishing a GSP that must be complied with in order for goods

of South African origin to receive preferential tariff treatment under that law when exported to that country; and

- (c) includes the rules of origin to be applied for determining the origin of goods for purposes of AGOA or the Norwegian, Russian or Turkish GSP, as the case may be;

“ITA form” means any form or certificate prescribed or recognised in an ITA as a requirement for goods of South African origin to qualify for preferential treatment under that ITA when exported to a country which is a party to the ITA;

“NAFTA” means the North American Free Trade Agreement;

“Russia” means the Russian Federation;

“SACU-EFTA” means the trade agreement between SACU and EFTA; and

“TDCA” means the Agreement on Trade, Development and Cooperation between the European Community and their Member States and the Republic.

Part 1: Goods imported into Republic under ITAs for preferential tariff treatment

Duty on importers to determine requirements for preferential tariff treatment of goods imported under ITAs

9.2 An importer who wishes to claim preferential tariff treatment under an ITA for goods imported into the Republic from a country which is a party to the ITA must, before claiming the preferential treatment, determine the specific requirements of the ITA to be complied with for such preferential tariff treatment, including the rules of origin to be used for determining the origin of goods for purposes of the ITA.⁶²

⁶² Note that international trade agreements conferring preferential tariff treatment on imported goods exported to the Republic from countries which are parties to such agreements, are as a general rule always enacted as law in the Republic. As part of the law of the Republic these agreements bind importers and other persons to which the agreement applies. See section 921 of the Control Act and the definition of “international trade agreement” in section 1 of the Customs Duty Act.

Compliance with other applicable legislation

9.3 Compliance with an ITA does not absolve an importer who imports goods from a country which is a party to the ITA from compliance with any applicable provision of the Control Act, the Customs Duty Act or other legislation.⁶³

Part 2: Goods of South African origin exported under ITAs for preferential tariff treatment

Duty on exporters to determine requirements for preferential tariff treatment of goods of South African origin exported under ITAs (section 181)

9.4 An exporter who wishes to claim preferential tariff treatment under an ITA for goods of South African origin exported to a country which is a party to the ITA must, before exporting the goods to that country, determine the specific requirements of the ITA to be complied with for such preferential tariff treatment, including the rules of origin to be used for determining the origin of goods for purposes of the ITA.⁶⁴

Customs authority's role to facilitate compliance with ITAs for preferential tariff treatment of goods of South African origin (section 181)

9.5 The customs authority's role to facilitate compliance with the requirements of an ITA for preferential tariff treatment of goods of South African origin includes –

- (a) the administration of a registration system for producers and exporters of goods of South African origin for purposes of the different ITAs;
- (b) the keeping, controlling and, on application, making available serially numbered forms required under the different ITAs;
- (c) the administration of a certification system to provide documentary evidence of origin for goods exported under an ITA;
- (d) the provision of assistance to customs administrations of countries which are parties to ITAs; and

⁶³ Although such an importer is not required to have an importer's registration specifically for the ITA, the importer is nevertheless required to register as a general importer in terms of section 603 of the Control Act. See also rule 28.2 of the Customs Control Rules.

⁶⁴ Note that international trade agreements conferring preferential tariff treatment on goods of South African origin exported to countries which are parties to such agreements, are as a general rule always enacted as law in the Republic. As part of the law of the Republic, these agreements bind exporters and other persons to which the agreement applies. See section 921 of the Control Act and the definition of "international trade agreement" in section 1 of the Customs Duty Act.

(e) the imposition of recordkeeping requirements for exporters under ITAs.

Registration of exporters of goods of South African origin for export under ITAs (section 182)⁶⁵

9.6 (1) No exporter may clear goods for export from the Republic under an ITA that confers preferential tariff treatment on goods of South African origin unless the exporter is registered in terms of Chapter 28 of the Control Act as an exporter for purposes of that ITA.⁶⁶

(2) No exporter of goods registered for purposes of TDCA and SACU-EFTA is entitled to the benefits⁶⁷ of an approved exporter under that agreement unless that exporter is registered in terms of Chapter 28 of the Customs Control Act also as an approved exporter for purposes of that agreement.

Registration of producers of goods of South African origin for export under ITAs (section 182)

9.7 No product may be cleared for export from the Republic as goods of South African origin under an ITA which confers preferential tariff treatment on goods of South African origin unless the producer⁶⁸ of that product is in relation to that product registered in terms of Chapter 28 of the Control Act as a producer of goods of South African origin for purposes of that ITA.⁶⁹

Qualifications for registration and renewal of registration (section 182)

9.8 No person may be registered for a purpose set out in rule **9.6** or **9.7**, and no person's registration for such a purpose may be renewed, unless –

⁶⁵ Note that these registrations are in addition to a general exporter's registration required in terms of section 603 of the Control Act. See also rule **28.3** of the Customs Control Rules.

⁶⁶ Rule **28.3(2)(a)** to (j) of the Customs Control Rules assigns exporter registration types for the different international trade agreements conferring preferential tariff treatment to goods of South African origin, each type covering exporter registrations for a specific international trade agreement.

⁶⁷ For instance to have the right to declare on an invoice or other commercial document that the goods are of South African origin.

⁶⁸ Manufacturers of goods are included under the definition of "producer" in section 1 of the Control Act.

⁶⁹ Rule **28.7(1)(a)** to (c) of the Customs Control Rules assigns producer registration types for the different international trade agreements conferring preferential tariff treatment to goods of South African origin, each type covering producer registrations for a specific international trade agreement.

- (a) that person qualifies for registration for that purpose, or for renewal of such registration, in terms of Chapter 28 of the Control Act read with Chapter 28 of the Customs Control Rules; and
- (b) that registration or renewal of registration is consistent with the requirements of the ITA for which that person is to be registered or re-registered.

Application for blank ITA forms for use as documentary evidence of origin
(sections 181 and 182)

9.9 (1) Serially numbered blanks of the forms that are required or recognised in terms of the different ITAs as documentary evidence of origin for goods of South African origin if certified by the customs authority, are on written application available from any of the Customs Offices indicated for that purpose on the SARS website.

(2) An exporter registered for a specific ITA and who intends to claim preferential tariff treatment under the ITA for goods of South African origin to be exported by that exporter to a country that is a party to the ITA, may apply to the customs authority for a quantity of blank forms referred to in subrule (1) to be used for that exporter's exports of goods of South African origin to that country.

(3) An application for blank forms may be submitted as part of the applicant's application for registration in terms of Chapter 28 of the Customs Control Act as an exporter for purposes of the relevant ITA.

(4) (a) If application is made subsequent to the applicant's registration as an exporter for the relevant ITA, the application must be submitted to the customs authority electronically through eFiling, subject to paragraph (b).

(b) If an application referred to in paragraph (a) is submitted to the customs authority in paper format in circumstances where submissions in paper format are permissible,⁷⁰ the application must –

- (i) be on the form as published as a rule on the SARS website for that purpose; and
- (ii) be submitted to a Customs Office referred to in subrule (1).

⁷⁰ See for instance sections 608(e) and 913(4) of the Control Act.

- (5) An application for blank forms must reflect –
- (a) the customs code of the exporter;
 - (b) the ITA under which preferential tariff treatment is to be claimed;
 - (c) the country or countries to which the exporter intends to export goods of South African origin under the ITA;
 - (d) the specific blank forms required;
 - (e) the number of blank forms required;
 - (f) the class or kind, and tariff headings, of goods for which those forms will be used;
 - (g) the projected number of consignments to be exported over a specified period to the country or countries referred to in paragraph (c);
 - (h) a signed declaration by the exporter that the goods to be exported meet the requirements of the ITA for which the blank forms applied for will be used; and
 - (i) how the goods meet the requirements for goods of South African origin in terms of the rules of origin prescribed or recognised by the ITA.

- (6) An exporter must –
- (a) account for all blank ITA forms received in terms of this rule;⁷¹
 - (b) in the event of any blank ITA forms being lost or destroyed, furnish the customs authority with an affidavit explaining the circumstances in which the document got lost or destroyed; and
 - (c) return to the customs authority any cancelled or spoiled blank ITA forms.

(7) Blank ITA forms issued in terms of this rule may be used only by the exporter to whom they have been issued.

Application for certification of goods as goods of South African origin (*sections 181 and 182*)

⁷¹ When blank ITA forms are issued to an applicant, the serial numbers of the blank forms will be recorded against the name of the applicant.

9.10 (1) An exporter registered for a specific ITA and who intends to claim preferential tariff treatment under the ITA for goods of South African origin to be exported by that exporter to a country which is a party to the ITA must –

- (a) complete the relevant ITA form required in terms of that ITA⁷² as documentary proof of origin of the goods;
- (b) submit the completed ITA form to the Customs Office having jurisdiction over the place of exit where the goods to which the form relates are to be exported; and
- (c) apply to the customs authority for certification of the information given on the form by providing the following additional information on the export clearance declaration submitted in terms of section 367 of the Control Act in respect of the goods:
 - (i) That preferential tariff treatment is to be claimed under an ITA to which the country to which the goods are exported is a party;
 - (ii) the name of the ITA under which preferential tariff treatment is to be claimed;
 - (iii) that the goods to be exported are goods of South African origin according to the rules of origin applicable to that ITA;
 - (iv) the serial number of the ITA form referred to in paragraph (a) to be submitted to the customs authority for certification;
 - (v) the customs code of the producer, if the exporter is not the producer of the goods; and
 - (vi) the number and date of any invoice or other commercial document issued by the producer, supplier or exporter in connection with the goods.

(2) If the exporter is not the producer of the goods, the completed ITA form referred to in subrule (1)(b) must be accompanied by a declaration of origin by the producer complying with the relevant ITA or, if not required by the ITA, complying with rule **8.7**.

⁷² For both the TDCA and SACU-EFTA the EUR 1 Movement Certificate is required.

(3) A customs broker may apply on behalf of an exporter referred to in subrule (1) for certification of information on an ITA form as contemplated in that subrule, provided the customs broker is authorised in the clearing instructions to do so.

(4) An application for certification must be submitted before the goods are exported from the Republic, subject to rule **9.11**.

(5) An application for certification in terms of subrule (1) must be supported by -

- (a) documentary evidence that the goods originated in the Republic within the meaning of the applicable rules of origin;⁷³
- (b) the invoice or other commercial document issued by the producer, supplier, exporter or other competent person in respect of the goods;
- (c) the bill of lading, air waybill or other transport document applicable to the goods; and
- (d) documents evidencing the originating status of the goods to be exported, including, as may be applicable —
 - (i) accounts or internal bookkeeping records and any other documents providing direct evidence of working or processing of materials carried out by the exporter or producer to obtain those goods;
 - (ii) clearance declarations, invoices and other documents proving the originating status of materials used in the production of those goods;
 - (iii) documents proving the identity of materials used in the production of those goods and containing sufficient particulars to determine their tariff headings;
 - (iv) documents proving the value of materials used and the value they added to those goods; and
 - (v) costing records showing the calculation of the ex-works price as defined in the relevant ITA.

⁷³ See section 167(3) of the Customs Duty Act.

Application for retrospective certification of goods as goods of South African origin (*sections 181 and 182*)

9.11 (1) An exporter registered for a specific ITA and who intends to claim preferential tariff treatment under the ITA for goods of South African origin already exported by that exporter to a country which is a party to the ITA must –

- (a) complete the relevant ITA form required in terms of that ITA⁷⁴ as documentary proof of origin of the goods;
- (b) submit the completed ITA form to the Customs Office having jurisdiction over the place of exit where the goods to which the form relates were exported; and
- (c) apply to the customs authority for certification of the information given on the form by providing on an amended export clearance declaration submitted in terms of section 174 of the Control Act in respect of the goods the additional information specified in rule **9.10(1)(c)**, insofar as that information has not already been provided on the clearance declaration, and stating –
 - (i) the fact that retrospective certification is required; and
 - (ii) the serial number and date of any ITA form previously certified in respect of the goods that was for technical reasons not accepted as contemplated in subrule (2)(b).

(2) An application referred to in subrule (1) may be accepted only in the following circumstances:

- (a) Where the applicant can show that the late submission was due to –
 - (i) an error that was not the applicant's fault;
 - (ii) an omission that occurred inadvertently and in good faith; or
 - (iii) other special circumstances accepted by the customs authority as sufficient excuse for late submission; or
- (b) where the application was submitted timeously in terms of rule **9.10(4)**, but the document certifying the origin of the goods was due to a technical defect or another technical reason not accepted on importation of the goods in the country to which the goods were exported.

⁷⁴ For both the TDCA and SACU-EFTA the EUR 1 Movement Certificate is required.

(3) An application referred to in subrule (1) must in addition to the documents referred to in rule **9.10(5)** be supported by any documents substantiating the reasons for late submission of the application.

Application for duplicate certified ITA forms (*sections 181 and 182*)

9.12 (1) A duplicate of an ITA form certified in terms of rule **9.10** or **9.11** may be issued only on written application by the exporter of the goods to which the certification relates.

(2) (a) An application referred to in subrule (1) must be submitted to the customs authority electronically through eFiling, subject to paragraph (b).

(b) If an application referred to in paragraph (a) is submitted to the customs authority in paper format in circumstances where submissions in paper format are permissible,⁷⁵ the application must –

- (i) be on the form as published as a rule on the SARS website for that purpose; and
- (ii) be submitted to the Customs Office referred to in rule **9.10(1)(b)** or **9.11(1)(b)**.

(3) An application referred to in subrule (1) must reflect –

- (a) the customs code of the exporter;
- (b) the serial number and date of the certified ITA form;
- (c) that the application is for a duplicate; and
- (d) the reason why a duplicate is required.

Recordkeeping for purposes of ITAs

9.13 (1) An exporter registered for purposes of exporting goods of South African origin to a country which is a party to an ITA must, for the period determined in the ITA or, if no period is determined, for a period of five years from the date of export of goods, keep and maintain complete books, accounts and other records as may be required in terms of the ITA, including books, accounts and records in respect of –

⁷⁵ See for instance sections 608(e) and 913(4) of the Control Act.

- (a) the production, and all materials used in the production, of the goods exported to that country;
- (b) the purchase, cost and value of, and payment for, the goods so exported and all materials, including indirect materials, used in the production of the goods so exported;
- (c) proof of the origin of the goods exported and of all materials used in the production of such goods in accordance with the rules of origin applicable in terms of the ITA; and
- (d) the export of the goods.

(2) For the purpose of subrule (1) books, accounts and other records must in particular include the following:

- (a) Direct evidence of working or processing of materials carried out by the exporter or producer to obtain the goods concerned;
- (b) documents proving the identity of materials used in the production and containing sufficient particulars to determine the tariff heading and subheading thereof;
- (c) documents proving the value of materials used as well as added value;
- (d) costing records showing the calculation of the ex-works price determined in terms of the ITA;
- (e) serially numbered invoices of goods sold for export;
- (f) copies of any documentary evidence of origin in relation to the goods; and
- (g) copies of all export documents in relation to the goods, including transport documents.

(3) Any books, accounts and other records prepared or kept in terms of this rule must be consistent with generally accepted accounting principles appropriate for providing evidence of the originating status of the goods and for fulfilling the other requirements of the ITA.

Part 3: Goods of South African origin exported under GSPs for preferential tariff treatment

Incorporation of AGOA legislative requirements as part of these Rules (*section 183*)

9.14 (1) (a) Any GSP legislative requirements that must be complied with in terms of AGOA by exporters exporting goods from the Republic to the United States of America in order to benefit from the GSP established in AGOA for goods of South African origin, must for purposes of clearing and releasing those goods for export from the Republic to the USA be regarded to be incorporated in and form part of these Rules.

(b) Any requirement contained in NAFTA which is referred to in AGOA as a requirement to be complied with by exporters exporting goods from the Republic to the USA in order to benefit from the general system of preferences established in AGOA, must for purposes of clearing and releasing those goods for export from the Republic to the USA be regarded to be incorporated in and form part of these Rules.

(2) Any person exporting goods from the Republic to the USA as goods of South African origin and who intends to claim preferential tariff treatment in terms of AGOA must –

- (a) for purposes of clearing those goods for such export comply with any applicable legislative requirements referred to in subrule (1); and
- (b) indicate in the clearance declaration that the goods are exported to the USA under AGOA.

(3) Any non-compliance with an applicable legislative requirement referred to in subrule (1) by a person exporting goods from the Republic to the USA under AGOA is for purposes of the Customs Duty Act a breach of these Rules.⁷⁶

Incorporation of Norwegian, Russian and Turkish GSP legislative requirements as part of these Rules (*section 183*)

9.15 (1) Any Norwegian, Russian or Turkish GSP legislative requirements that must be complied with by exporters exporting goods from the Republic to Norway, Russia or Turkey in order to benefit from the GSP implemented by that country for

⁷⁶ A fixed amount penalty referred to in section 201 of the Customs Duty Act will apply for these breaches.

goods of South African origin, must for purposes of clearing and releasing those goods for export from the Republic to that country be regarded to be incorporated in and form part of these Rules.

(2) Any person exporting goods from the Republic to Norway, Russia or Turkey as goods of South African origin and who intends to claim preferential tariff treatment in terms of the GSP implemented by that country must –

- (a) for purposes of clearing those goods for such export comply with any applicable legislative requirements referred to in subrule (1); and
- (b) indicate in the clearance declaration that the goods are exported to that country under the law of that country establishing its GSP.

(3) Any non-compliance with an applicable legislative requirement referred to in subrule (1) by a person exporting goods from the Republic to Norway, Russia or Turkey under the law of that country establishing that country's GSP, is for purposes of the Customs Duty Act a breach of these Rules.⁷⁷

Duty on exporters to determine requirements for preferential tariff treatment under GSPs (sections 183 and 184)

9.16 An exporter who wishes to claim preferential tariff treatment under AGOA or a GSP implemented by Russia, Norway or Turkey for goods of South African origin exported to the United States of America, Russia,⁷⁸ Norway⁷⁹ or Turkey,⁸⁰ as the

⁷⁷ A fixed amount penalty referred to in section 201 of the Customs Duty Act will apply for these breaches.

⁷⁸ The following uncertified English translations of Russian GSP documents received from the SA Embassy in Moscow are available on the SARS website:

- * An agreement between the Governments of the Commonwealth of Independent States on the rules for determining the origin of goods from developing countries for granting tariff preferences within the GSP (Moscow, April 12, 1996);
- * Appendix to that Agreement;
- * Protocol on the amendments and addenda to the rules for determining the origin of goods from developing countries when granting tariff preferences within the general system, dated 12 April 1996;
- * Enclosure to the Protocol. (The requirements for completing the certificate of origin (Form A) - combined declaration and certificate); and
- * List of goods imported into the territory of the Russian Federation to which the regime of preferences is applied.

⁷⁹ For Norway consult the Generalised System of Preferences for import of goods from Developing Countries GSP – contained in –

case may be, must before exporting the goods to that country determine the specific requirements of AGOA or the GSP of the other country to be complied with for such preferential tariff treatment, including the rules of origin to be used for determining the origin of goods for purposes of AGOA or that GSP.

Customs authority's role to facilitate compliance with GSP legislative requirements for preferential tariff treatment of goods of South African origin
(section 183)

9.17 The customs authority's role to facilitate compliance with GSP legislative requirements includes –

- (a) the administration of a registration system for producers and exporters of goods of South African origin for purposes of the different GSPs;
- (b) the keeping, controlling and, on application, making available serially numbered forms required under the different GSPs;
- (c) the administration of a certification system to provide documentary evidence of origin for goods exported under a GSP;
- (d) the provision of assistance to customs administrations of countries implementing GSPs for goods of South African origin; and
- (e) the imposition of recordkeeping requirements for exporters under the GSPs.

Registration of exporters of goods of South African origin exported to countries implementing GSPs⁸¹ (section 185)

9.18 No exporter may clear goods for export from the Republic under the GSP of a country implementing the GSP for goods of South African origin unless that person is

* the Act on Customs Duties and Movement of Goods (21.12.2007) – Chapter 8 section 8-3 to 8-5 relates to the granting of preferential tariffs on the basis of GSPs for developing countries; and

* Regulation to the Act on Customs Duties and Movement of Goods (17.12.2008).

⁸⁰ The following uncertified English translation of the Turkish GSP document, received from the Undersecretariat of Customs, Turkey, is available on the SARS website:

“Consolidated Decision on Determination of Origin of Goods Benefiting from Preferential Regime for the purpose of the Generalised System of Preferences” [No. 2001/3485], and stated to have been published and amended as follows:

- (A) published on 30 December 2001/24626
- (B) amended on 9 October 2003/25254
- (C) amended on 24 March 2004/25408.

⁸¹ Rule **28.3(3)(a)** to (g) of the Customs Control Rules assigns exporter registration types for the different countries implementing a GSP for goods of South African origin, each type covering exporter registrations for a specific country's GSP.

registered in terms of Chapter 28 of the Control Act as an exporter for purposes of that country's GSP.

Registration of producers of goods of South African origin exported to countries implementing GSPs (*section 185*)

9.19 No product may be cleared for export from the Republic as goods of South African origin under the GSP of a country implementing the GSP for goods of South African origin unless the producer of that product is in relation to that product registered in terms of Chapter 28 of the Control Act as a producer of goods of South African origin for purposes of that country's GSP.⁸²

Qualifications for registration and renewal of registration

9.20 No person may be registered for a purpose set out in rule **9.18** or **9.19**, and no person's registration for such a purpose may be renewed, unless –

- (a) that person qualifies for registration for that purpose, or for renewal of such registration, in terms of Chapter 28 of the Control Act read with Chapter 28 of the Customs Control Rules; and
- (b) that registration or renewal of registration is consistent with the requirements of the GSP for which that person is to be registered or re-registered.

Application for blank GSP forms for use as documentary evidence of origin

9.21 (1) Serially numbered blanks of the forms that are required or recognised in terms of the different GSPs as documentary evidence of origin for goods of South African origin if certified by the customs authority,⁸³ are on written application available from any of the Customs Offices indicated for that purpose on the SARS website.

(2) An exporter registered for the GSP of a specific country and who intends to claim preferential tariff treatment under the GSP of that country for goods of South African origin to be exported by that exporter to that country, may apply to

⁸² Rule **28.7(2)(a)** to (d) of the Customs Control Rules assigns producer registration types for the different countries implementing a GSP for goods of South African origin, each type covering producer registrations for a specific country's GSP.

⁸³ For AGOA the SA customs authority will only keep blank certificates of origin for textiles and clothing as these are required to be certified by the SA customs authority.

the customs authority for a quantity of blank GSP forms referred to in subrule (1) to be used for that exporter's exports of goods of South African origin to that country.

(3) An application for blank GSP forms may be submitted as part of the applicant's application for registration in terms of Chapter 28 of the Customs Control Act as an exporter for purposes of the relevant country's GSP.

(4) (a) If application is made subsequent to the applicant's registration as an exporter for the relevant GSP, the application must be submitted to the customs authority electronically through eFiling, subject to paragraph (b).

(b) If an application referred to in paragraph (a) is submitted to the customs authority in paper format in circumstances where submissions in paper format are permissible,⁸⁴ the application must –

- (i) be on the form as published as a rule on the SARS website for that purpose; and
- (ii) be submitted to a Customs Office referred to in subrule (1).

(5) An application for blank GSP forms must reflect –

- (a) the customs code of the exporter;
- (b) the GSP under which preferential tariff treatment is to be claimed;
- (c) the specific blank forms required;
- (d) the number of blank forms required;
- (e) the class or kind, and tariff headings, of goods for which those forms will be used;
- (f) the projected number of consignments to be exported over a specified period to the country implementing that GSP;
- (g) a signed declaration by the exporter that the goods to be exported meet the requirements of the GSP for which the blank GSP forms applied for will be used; and
- (h) how the goods meet the requirements for goods of South African origin in terms of the rules of origin prescribed or recognised by the GSP.

⁸⁴ See for instance sections 608(e) and 913(4) of the Control Act.

- (6) An exporter must -
- (a) account for all blank GSP forms received in terms of this rule;⁸⁵
 - (b) in the event of any blank GSP forms being lost or destroyed, furnish the customs authority with an affidavit explaining the circumstances in which the document got lost or destroyed; and
 - (c) return to the customs authority any cancelled or spoiled blank GSP forms.

(7) Blank GSP forms issued in terms of this rule may be used only by the exporter to whom they have been issued.

Application for certification of goods as goods of South African origin

9.22 (1) An exporter registered for the GSP of a specific country and who intends to claim preferential tariff treatment under the GSP of that country for goods of South African origin to be exported by that exporter to that country must –

- (a) complete the relevant form required in terms of that GSP⁸⁶ as documentary proof of origin of the goods;
- (b) submit the completed form to the Customs Office having jurisdiction over the place of exit where the goods to which the form relates are to be exported; and
- (c) apply to the customs authority for certification of the information given on the form by providing the following additional information on the export clearance declaration submitted in terms of section 367 of the Control Act in respect of the goods:
 - (i) That preferential tariff treatment is to be claimed under a GSP implemented by the country to which the goods are exported;
 - (ii) the name of the GSP under which preferential tariff treatment is to be claimed;
 - (iii) that the goods to be exported are goods of South African origin according to the rules of origin applicable to that GSP;
 - (iv) the serial number of the GSP form referred to in paragraph (a) to be submitted to the customs authority for certification;

⁸⁵ When blank GSP forms are issued to an applicant, the serial numbers of the blank forms will be recorded against the name of the applicant.

⁸⁶ For AGOA the AGOA Textile Certificate of Origin is required. For Russia, Norway and Turkey the Certificate of Origin Form A is required.

- (v) the customs code of the producer, if the exporter is not the producer of the goods; and
- (vi) the number and date of any invoice or other commercial document issued by the producer, supplier, exporter or other competent person in connection with the goods.

(2) If the exporter is not the producer of the goods, the completed form referred to in subrule (1)(b) must be accompanied by a declaration of origin by the producer complying with the relevant GSP or, if not required by the GSP, complying with rule **8.7**.

(3) A customs broker may apply on behalf of an exporter referred to in subrule (1) for certification of information on a GSP form as contemplated in that subrule, provided the customs broker is authorised in the clearing instructions to do so.

(4) An application for certification must be submitted before the goods are exported from the Republic, subject to rule **9.23**.

(5) An application for certification in terms of subrule (1) must be supported by –

- (a) documentary evidence that the goods originated in the Republic within the meaning of the applicable rules of origin;⁸⁷
- (b) the invoice or other commercial document issued by the producer, supplier, exporter or other competent person in respect of the goods;
- (c) the bill of lading, air waybill or other transport document applicable to the goods;
- (d) documents evidencing the originating status of the goods to be exported, including, as may be applicable —
 - (i) accounts or internal bookkeeping records and any other documents providing direct evidence of working or processing of materials carried out by the exporter or producer to obtain those goods;

⁸⁷ See section 167(4) of the Customs Duty Act.

- (ii) clearance declarations, invoices and other documents proving the originating status of materials used in the production of those goods;
- (iii) documents proving the identity of materials used in the production of those goods and containing sufficient particulars to determine their tariff headings;
- (iv) documents proving the value of materials used and the value they added to those goods; and
- (v) costing records showing the calculation of the ex-works price as defined in the relevant GSP.

Application for retrospective certification of goods as goods of South African origin

9.23 (1) An exporter registered for a specific GSP and who intends to claim preferential tariff treatment under the GSP for goods of South African origin already exported by that exporter to a country that implements that GSP must –

- (a) complete the relevant GSP form required in terms of that GSP as documentary proof of origin of the goods;
- (b) submit the completed GSP form to the Customs Office having jurisdiction over the place of exit where the goods to which the form relates were exported; and
- (c) apply to the customs authority for certification of the information given on the form by providing on an amended export clearance declaration submitted in terms of section 174 of the Control Act in respect of the goods the additional information specified in rule **9.22(1)(c)**, insofar as that information has not already been provided on the clearance declaration, and stating –
 - (i) the fact that retrospective certification is required; and
 - (ii) the serial number and date of any GSP form previously certified in respect of the goods that was for technical reasons not accepted as contemplated in subrule (2)(b).

(2) An application referred to in subrule (1) may be accepted only in the following circumstances:

- (a) Where the applicant can show that the late submission was due to –
 - (i) an error that was not the applicant's fault;

- (ii) an omission that occurred inadvertently and in good faith; or
 - (iii) other special circumstances accepted by the customs authority as sufficient excuse for late submission; or
- (b) where the application was submitted timeously in terms of rule **9.22(4)**, but the document certifying the origin of the goods was due to a technical defect or another technical reason not accepted on importation of the goods in the country implementing the GSP.

(3) An application referred to in subrule (1) must in addition to the documents referred to in rule **9.22(5)** be supported by any documents substantiating the reasons for late submission of the application.

Application for duplicate certified GSP forms

9.24 (1) A duplicate of a GSP form certified in terms of rule **9.22** or **9.23** may be issued only on written application by the exporter of the goods to which the certification relates.

(2) (a) An application referred to in subrule (1) must be submitted to the customs authority electronically through eFiling, subject to paragraph (b).

(b) If an application referred to in paragraph (a) is submitted to the customs authority in paper format in circumstances where submissions in paper format are permissible,⁸⁸ the application must –

- (i) be on the form as published as a rule on the SARS website for that purpose; and
- (ii) be submitted to the Customs Office referred to in rule **9.22(1)(b)** or **9.23(1)(b)**.

(3) An application referred to in subrule (1) must reflect –

- (a) the customs code of the exporter;
- (b) the serial number and date of the certified GSP form;
- (c) that the application is for a duplicate; and
- (d) the reason why a duplicate is required.

⁸⁸ See for instance sections 608(e) and 913(4) of the Control Act.

Application for AGOA visas

9.25 (1) If an exporter applies in terms of rule **9.22** or **9.23** for the certification of goods to be exported under AGOA to the United States of America as goods of South African origin and those goods consists of textiles or clothing for which a visa is required in terms of AGOA –

- (a) the invoice or other commercial document issued by the producer, supplier, exporter or other competent person in connection with those textiles or clothing must, together with the GSP form referred to in that rule, be submitted to the Customs Office referred to in rule **9.22(1)(b)** or **9.23(1)(b)**; and
- (b) the export clearance declaration containing the information set out in rule **9.22(1)(c)** or **9.23(1)(c)** must for all purposes be regarded to be an application to the customs authority to endorse the invoice or other commercial document with the required visa.

(2) An invoice or commercial document submitted in terms of subrule (1)(b) must comply with any requirements as prescribed or recognised in terms of AGOA.

Recordkeeping for purposes of GSPs

9.26 (1) An exporter registered for purposes of exporting goods of South African origin to a country implementing a GSP for goods of South African origin must, for the period determined in the GSP or, if no period is determined, for a period of five years after the export of goods, keep and maintain complete books, accounts and other records as may be required in terms of the GSP, including books, accounts and records in respect of –

- (a) the production, and all materials used in the production, of the goods exported to that country;
- (b) the purchase, cost and value of, and payment for, the goods so exported and all materials, including indirect materials, used in the production of the goods so exported;
- (c) proof of the origin of the goods so exported and of all materials used in the production of those goods in accordance with the rules of origin applicable in terms of the GSP; and

(d) the export of the goods.

(2) For the purpose of subrule (1) books, accounts and other records must in particular include the following:

- (a) Direct evidence of working or processing of materials carried out by the exporter or producer to obtain the goods concerned;
- (b) documents proving the identity of materials used in the production and containing sufficient particulars to determine the tariff heading and subheading thereof;
- (c) documents proving the value of materials used as well as added value;
- (d) costing records showing the calculation of the ex-works price as determined in terms of the GSP;
- (e) serially numbered invoices of goods sold for export;
- (f) copies of any documentary evidence of origin in relation to the goods; and
- (g) copies of all export documents in relation to the goods, including transport documents.

(3) Any books, accounts and other records prepared or kept in terms of this rule must be consistent with generally accepted accounting principles appropriate for providing evidence of the originating status of the goods and for fulfilling the other requirements of the GSP.

CHAPTER 11

ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES

Contents of notices imposing fixed amount penalties *(sections 202 and 209)*

11.1 A fixed amount penalty notice issued in terms of section 202(1) of the Customs Duty Act to a person who committed a listed non-prosecutable breach must contain the following information:

- (a) The name of the person who committed the breach;
- (b) that person's physical address;
- (c) the penalty notice number;
- (d) the number of the section of the Customs Duty Act or number of the rule that has been breached;
- (e) particulars of the breach and the date on which the breach was committed;
- (f) the category in which the breach falls;
- (g) the number of times the same non-prosecutable breach has been committed within the applicable three years' cycle;⁸⁹
- (h) the penalty amount;
- (i) due date for payment of the penalty;
- (j) the name and contact details of the customs officer issuing the notice; and
- (k) a note drawing attention to the fact that an objection may in terms of section 208 be lodged against the imposition of the penalty.

Contents of notices imposing fixed percentage penalties *(sections 204 and 209)*

11.2 A fixed percentage penalty notice issued in terms of section 204(1) of the Customs Duty Act to a person who committed a non-prosecutable breach referred to in section 203(1) must contain the following information:

- (a) The name and customs code of the person who failed to pay the duty or full amount of the duty;
- (b) that person's physical address;
- (c) the penalty notice number;
- (d) the movement reference number of the clearance declaration submitted in respect of the goods on which the duty is payable;

⁸⁹ See section 201(3) of the Customs Duty Act for the applicable three year cycle.

- (e) the amount of the non- or underpayment of duty and the due date⁹⁰ for payment;
- (f) the number of the section of the Customs Duty Act that has been breached;
- (g) the penalty amount;
- (h) due date for payment of the penalty;
- (i) the name and contact details of the customs officer issuing the notice; and
- (j) a note drawing attention to the fact that an objection may in terms of section 208 be lodged against the imposition of the penalty.

Contents of notices imposing prosecution avoidance penalties (*sections 206 and 209*)

11.3 A prosecution avoidance penalty notice issued in terms of section 206(1) of the Customs Duty Act to a person who allegedly committed a prosecutable breach of that Act must contain the following information:

- (a) The name of the person who allegedly committed the breach and that person's customs code, if any;
- (b) that person's physical address, if available;
- (c) the penalty notice number;
- (d) the number of the section of the Customs Duty Act or number of the rule that has allegedly been breached;
- (e) particulars of the alleged breach and the date on which the breach was committed;
- (f) the penalty amount;
- (g) due date for payment of the penalty;
- (h) the name and contact details of the customs officer issuing the notice; and
- (i) a note drawing attention to the fact that –
 - (i) prosecution can be avoided if the person elects to have the matter summarily settled by paying the penalty before the due date; and
 - (ii) an objection may in terms of section 208 be lodged against the amount of the penalty.⁹¹

⁹⁰ See definition of "due date" in section 1 of the Customs Duty Act.

⁹¹ Note that an objection in terms of section 203 of the Customs Duty Act can only be lodged against the amount of the penalty and not against the imposition of the penalty.

Please see attached list of non-prosecutable breaches for which fixed amount penalties may be imposed (“Annexure A”), to be published separately in terms of section 201(1) of the Customs Duty Act.

CHAPTER 12
JUDICIAL MATTERS⁹²

Notification to exonerate registered agents and directors, administrators and trustees from prosecution (*section 218(1)(b) or (2)(b)*)

12.1 (1) (a) A notification referred to in section 218(1)(b) or (2)(b) of the Customs Duty Act must be submitted to the customs authority electronically through eFiling, subject to paragraph (b).

(b) If a notification referred to in paragraph (a) is submitted to the customs authority in paper format in circumstances where submissions in paper format are permissible,⁹³ submission must be –

- (i) on Form ... as published as a rule on the SARS website; and
- (ii) made to the Customs Office that serves the area in which the act was committed.

(2) A notification referred to in subrule (1) must reflect the following information:

- (a) If the notification is submitted by a registered agent in terms of section 218(1)(b) –
 - (i) the customs code of the registered agent; and
 - (ii) the customs code of the importer, exporter, carrier or other person not located in the Republic referred to in section 218(1) that committed the offence;
- (b) if the notification is submitted by a director, administrator or trustee of a juristic entity in terms of section 218(2)(b) –
 - (i) the name, contact details and designation of the director, administrator or trustee; and
 - (ii) the customs code of the juristic entity that committed the offence, or if the entity does not have a customs code, the name and registration number or tax reference number of the juristic entity;

⁹² Note that certain provisions of the Control Act on judicial procedures, such as advance notice of judicial proceedings against SARS and the limitation of the period for instituting legal proceedings against SARS, equally apply to causes of action arising from the enforcement or implementation of the Customs Duty Act. See sections 896 and 897 of the Control Act and the rules under those sections.

⁹³ See section 913(4) of the Control Act.

- (c) a description of the act or omission that constituted the offence, and the date of commission; and
- (d) particulars of any steps taken by the person submitting the notification to prevent the act or omission referred to in paragraph (c) from being committed; and
- (e) if no steps were taken to prevent the act or omission, the reason for such inaction.

CHAPTER 13
MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

Part 1: General

Application for approval of departures from, or for condonation of non-compliance with, rules, conditions or requirements (*section 227(3)*)

13.1 (1) An application for approval of a departure from, or condonation of non-compliance with, a rule, condition or requirement referred to in section 227(3) of the Customs Duty Act must be submitted to the customs authority –

- (a) electronically through –
 - (i) eFiling; or
 - (ii) e-mail; or
- (b) by any of the methods contemplated in section 912(2)(a) to (c) of the Control Act.⁹⁴

(2) An application submitted in terms of subrule (1)(a)(ii) and (b), must –

- (a) be on Form ...as published as a rule on the SARS website; and
- (b) be submitted by making use of the details provided in subrule (3).

(3) Details for submission of an application in terms of subrule (1)(a)(ii) and (b) are the following:

- (a) If sent through e-mail, the e-mail must be directed to the Customs Legislative Policy Division at the e-mail address indicated on the SARS website for receipt of such notifications;
- (b) if delivered by hand, the application must be delivered to the Customs Legislative Policy Division, at 381 Middel Street, Second floor Khanyisa, Nieuw Muckleneuk, Pretoria;
- (c) if sent by post, the application must be sent by registered post to the Customs Legislative Policy Division, Private Bag X923, Pretoria, 0001; and

⁹⁴ See section 228 of the Customs Duty Act which applies section 912 of the Control Act for purposes of the Duty Act.

(d) if telefaxed, the fax must be directed to the Customs Legislative Policy Division and sent to the fax number indicated on the SARS website for receipt of such applications.

(4) An application referred to in subrule (1) must reflect –

- (a) the customs code of the applicant, or if the applicant does not have a customs code, the applicant's name and contact details;
- (b) if the application is submitted on behalf of the applicant by a person authorised to act on behalf of the applicant, that person's name and contact details;
- (c) whether –
 - (i) approval is sought for a departure contemplated in section 227(1)(a), (b) or (c); or
 - (ii) condonation is sought for non-compliance contemplated in section 227(2)(a), (b) or (c);
- (d) the relevant rule, condition or requirement;
- (e) a description of the departure or non-compliance; and
- (f) a motivation of why the circumstances which give rise to the departure, or in which non-compliance occurred, are considered to fall within the definition of "extraordinary circumstances" as set out in section 227(4).

(5) An application referred to in subrule (1) must be accompanied by the following documents –

- (a) in the case of a person submitting the application on behalf of the applicant, an authorisation to act on behalf of the applicant; and
- (b) any documents that can substantiate the information relied on by the applicant in terms of subrule (4)(f).

Application for extension of timeframes or periods or postponement of dates
(*section 908 of Control Act read with section 228 of Customs Duty Act*)

13.2 (1) In this rule a reference to section 908 of the Control Act must be read as a reference to that section –

- (a) as applied by section 228(1) and (2) of the Customs Duty Act; and
- (b) as qualified by section 228(3).

(2) A person desiring to have a timeframe or period extended or a date postponed in terms of section 908 of the Control Act must apply for such extension or postponement in terms of this rule.

(3) (a) An application referred to in subrule (1) must be submitted to the customs authority electronically through eFiling, subject to paragraph (b) –

(b) If an application referred to in paragraph (a) is submitted to the customs authority in paper format in circumstances where submissions in paper format are permissible,⁹⁵ the submission must be –

- (i) on Form ...as published as a rule on the SARS website; and
- (ii) made to the Customs Office as may with reference to section 908(2) be appropriate in the circumstances, or as may be determined or directed by the customs authority in a specific case.

(4) An application referred to in subrule (2) must reflect –

- (a) the customs code of the applicant, or if the applicant does not have a customs code, the applicant's name and contact details;
- (b) if the application is submitted on behalf of the applicant by an authorised representative, that representative's customs code or, if the representative does not have a customs code, the representative's name and contact details;
- (c) the relevant section of the Customs Duty Act or rule prescribing the timeframe, period or date which is required to be extended or postponed;
- (d) the extended timeframe or period or postponed date applied for;
- (e) the reason why the extension or postponement is required;
- (f) whether extension of the timeframe or period or postponement of the date applied for is for purposes of –⁹⁶

⁹⁵ See section 913(4) of the Control Act as applied by section 228 of the Customs Duty Act.

⁹⁶ See section 908(2) of the Control Act as applied by section 228 of the Customs Duty Act. Section 908(2) provides the following:

“(2) An extension of a timeframe or period or a postponement of a date may be granted or applied in terms of subsection (1)—

- (a) to a specific person or category of persons; or
- (b) in relation to—
 - (i) a specific vessel, aircraft, train, railway carriage or vehicle or category of vessels, aircraft, trains, railway carriages or vehicles;
 - (ii) a specific consignment of goods;

- (i) section 908(2)(a);
 - (ii) section 908(2)(b)(i);
 - (iii) section 908(2)(b)(ii)
 - (iv) section 908(2)(b)(iii)(aa);
 - (v) section 908(2)(b)(iii)(bb);
 - (vi) section 908(2)(b)(iv);
 - (vii) section 908(2)(b)(v);
 - (viii) section 908(2)(b)(vi); or
 - (ix) section 908(2)(b)(vii); and
- (g) all information relevant to the purpose with reference to paragraph (f)(i) to (ix) for which the extension or postponement is required, which will be necessary to enable the customs authority to arrive at a decision concerning the application.

(5) An application referred to in subrule (2) must be accompanied by the following documents:

- (a) In the case of a person submitting the application on behalf of the applicant, an authorisation to act on behalf of the applicant; and
- (b) any documents that can substantiate the information relied on or provided by the applicant in terms of subrule (4)(e) and (g).

(6) An application in terms of this rule must, unless otherwise provided for in the Customs Duty Act or these Rules, be submitted prior to the expiry of the timeframe, period or date to which the extension or postponement relates.

Electronic communication for purposes of Customs Duty Act (*section 913 of Control Act read with section 228 of Customs Duty Act*)

-
- (iii) consignments of the same class or kind or other category of goods imported, to be exported, loaded, off-loaded, handled, stored, processed or in any other way dealt with—
 - (aa) by the same person during a specific period; or
 - (bb) at any specific premises during a specific period;
 - (iv) goods of a specific class or kind imported, to be exported, loaded, off-loaded, handled, stored, processed or in any other way dealt with during a specific period;
 - (v) goods loaded, off-loaded, handled, stored, processed or in any other way dealt with at any specific premises;
 - (vi) a specific class or kind or other category of goods or cargo; or
 - (vii) a specific matter to which this Act applies.”.

13.3 (1) Part 4 of Chapter 41 of the Customs Control Rules, modified by any necessary changes as the context may require, applies subject to subrule (2) to persons permitted or required to access and use a computer system administered by SARS in order to communicate electronically with the customs authority for purposes of the Customs Duty Act, either for own business or as a representative on behalf of another person.

(2) In such application –

- (a) the registration of a person as an electronic user referred to in the Customs Control Rules for a specific computer system must be regarded to be a registration as an electronic user for that system also for purposes of the Customs Duty Act;
- (b) a user agreement concluded by an electronic user with the Commissioner in terms of the Customs Control Rules for a specific computer system must be regarded to be an electronic user agreement for that system also for purposes of the Customs Duty Act; and
- (c) a digital signature allocated to a person in terms of the Customs Control Rules for EDI communication must be regarded to be allocated to that person for EDI communication also for purposes of the Customs Duty Act.

(3) In this rule “**representative**” has the meaning assigned to that word in paragraph (a) of the definition of “representative” in rule 41.1 of the Customs Control Rules.

Recordkeeping and recordkeeping systems for purposes of Customs Duty Act
(section 224(1)(f) and section 919 of Control Act read with section 228 of Customs Duty Act)

13.4 (1) Part 5 of Chapter 41 of the Customs Control Rules, modified by any necessary changes as the context may require, applies to recordkeeping by and recordkeeping systems of, persons for purposes of the Customs Duty Act.

(2) A person may integrate any recordkeeping and recordkeeping systems referred to in subrule (1) with that person’s recordkeeping and systems for purposes of the Control Act.

Submission of documents and communications through representatives

(section 920 of Control Act read with section 228 of Customs duty Act)

13.5 (1) Part 6 of Chapter 41 of the Customs Control Rules, modified by any necessary changes as the context may require, applies to the submission of a document or communication to the Commissioner or the customs authority for purposes of the Customs Duty Act in instances where the submission is made through a representative.

(2) In this rule “**representative**” has the meaning assigned to that word in paragraph (b) of the definition of “representative” in rule 41.1 of the Customs Control Rules.

Part 2: Criteria for application of materiality principle in Customs Duty Act

(section 224(1)(i))

Criteria for determining when interest in goods is to be regarded material

(sections 184 and 224(1)(i)(i))

13.6 (1) An interest of a person in the export of goods to a country that implements a reciprocal system of preferences for goods of South African origin must be regarded as being material for purposes of section 184 of the Customs Duty Act if that person’s interest in the goods being exported –

- (a) consists of an ownership interest in the goods exceeding five per cent;
- (b) entitles that person, either directly or indirectly, to take or control final decisions on the export of the goods;
- (c) entitles that person, either directly or indirectly, to control at least 30 per cent of the voting power in a juristic entity that has a material interest in the goods in terms of paragraph (a) or (b); or
- (d) consists of a close family or business relationship with another person who has a material interest in the goods in terms of paragraph (a) or (b).

(2) For purposes of subrule (1)(d) –

- (a) a close family relationship means a relationship as –
 - (i) partners in a marriage or a domestic partnership;

- (ii) parent and child;
 - (iii) siblings; or
 - (iv) grandparent and grandchild; and
- (b) a close business relationship means a relationship as –
- (i) employer and employee;
 - (ii) directors in the same firm;
 - (iii) director in the other’s firm;
 - (iv) director and employee in the same firm;
 - (v) partners in the same firm;
 - (vi) companies in the same group of companies; or
 - (vii) companies directly or indirectly controlled by the same person.

Criteria for determining when persons benefit in material respect from breaches *(section 224(1)(i)(ii))*

13.7 Whenever it is necessary to determine for purposes of the Customs Duty Act or these Rules whether any particular person has benefitted in a material respect from a breach of the Customs Duty Act or these Rules,⁹⁷ the person must be regarded to have benefitted from the breach in a material respect, if the conduct constituting the breach resulted in that person unjustly –

- (a) gaining a monetary advantage in excess of R5 000; or
- (b) being granted an exemption, authorisation, deferment benefit, permission, approval, recognition or other special dispensation in terms of the Customs Duty Act.

Criteria for determining when breaches of Customs Duty Act are material *(section 224(1)(i)(iii))*

13.8 Whenever it is necessary to determine for purposes of the Customs Duty Act or these Rules whether the Customs Duty Act, any conditions imposed under the Act or these Rules have been breached by a person in a material respect,⁹⁸ the Customs Duty Act, such conditions or these Rules must be regarded to have been breached in a material respect if the conduct that constituted the breach –

⁹⁷ See for instance section 25(3) of the Customs Duty Act.

⁹⁸ See for instance section 25(2)(a)(i) and (b)(i) of the Customs Duty Act.

- (a) was an offence for which the perpetrator was sentenced to imprisonment with or without the option of a fine;
- (b) was an offence for which the perpetrator was sentenced to a fine of R5 000 or more and that offence was an offence -
 - (i) for which by virtue of section 205(2) a prosecution avoidance penalty could not be imposed; or
 - (ii) referred to in section 210;
- (c) was committed by the perpetrator with the intention to deceive or mislead or to evade duty; or
- (d) resulted in the perpetrator gaining an unjust monetary advantage in excess of R5 000.

Criteria for determining when information is material for consideration or granting of applications (*section 224(1)(i)(iv)*)

13.9 Whenever it is necessary to determine for purposes of the Customs Duty Act or these Rules whether any information is or was material to the consideration or granting of an application by the customs authority in terms of the Customs Duty Act or these Rules,⁹⁹ that information must be regarded to be or to have been material to the consideration or granting of the application if it deals with any of the following matters:

- (a) The legal status or legal identity of the person whose application is under consideration or has been granted;
- (b) the solvency or financial soundness of that person;
- (c) that person's record of prudent behaviour, including compliance with customs legislation, or of that of an employee of that person in a managerial position, or, if that person is a juristic entity, of that of a director, administrator or trustee of the juristic entity;
- (d) whether the tax matters of that person are in order; or
- (e) any other matter that is or was of decisive significance in deciding the application.

⁹⁹ See for instance sections 25(2)(c) and 189(3)(b)(iii) of the Customs Duty Act.

Criteria for determining when non-disclosure of facts was non-disclosure of material facts (*section 224(1)(i)*)

13.10 Whenever it is necessary to determine for purposes of the Customs Duty Act or these Rules whether an underpayment or non-payment of duty occurred as a result of a non-disclosure of a material fact,¹⁰⁰ the fact that was not disclosed must be regarded to have been material if that fact, had it been disclosed, would have resulted in the goods to be assessed –

- (a) as dutiable goods; or
- (b) for duty by an amount R100 more than the amount for which the goods were assessed in the absence of knowledge about that fact.

Short title and commencement

13.11 These Rules are called the Customs Duty Rules and take effect on the effective date as defined in section 926 of the Control Act.

¹⁰⁰ See for instance sections 86(2)(a)(ii), 103(2)(b)(ii), 120(2)(b)(ii) and 156(2)(b)(ii) of the Customs Duty Act.