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SHINHAN Customs Service Inc.



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Orbital Modification



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MSL (Mars Science Laboratory) * launched by NASA on November 26, 2011 made an accurate landing of a rover Curiosity at its target location, Gale Crater on Mars on August 6 of the following year.

The purpose of MSL is to study the climate and geology of Mars and to collect data to investigate the possibility of human habitation on Mars. [Important objectives can be accomplished only when it lands at the exact target point of Gale Crater.](#) Its timing has to match with the timing of rotating Mars. To achieve this, MSL made two orbit modifications. It is a [path that is constantly inspected to hit the spot](#) at which it reaches Mars after flying 567,000,000 KM in space.

Ideal and Reality for this month is 'Annual Training Plan to Support Overseas Market Entry and Manufacturing Plant Relocation in 2024', Analysis on Recent Customs Judicial Precedent covers 'Whether the Item at Issue (Reaction Vessels) should be classified under HSK Heading 9027.90-9099 as Parts for Chemical Analysis Device, or under HSK Heading 3926.90-9000 as Other Plastic Products.', and HS case solved by logic reports 'Item classification for 3D printers' and Global Customs Insight is 'Inquiry on the Direction of Revision of Vietnam's On-spot Import/Export System', and FTA and import/export practical business guide is 'Import declaration correction practice after fixed price declaration', Contents and Opinion of Customs Trade amendment Covers 'Partial Amendment to the "Notice on Suitability Assessment of Broadcasting and Communication Equipment, etc."

The weight of one briquette is 3.65 kg. One, two, three... heavy briquettes are piled up on the A-frame carrier on the shoulder. Adults and children file out forward grabbing the straps of the frame and walk down the bumpy dirt road. They have the task of safely transporting the briquettes placed on the A-frame carrier to the destination. Even if an obstacle appears while walking, they do not turn around. They proceed while avoiding obstacles since there are people waiting for 4,000 briquettes.

The children who walk carefully, carrying the A-frame carrier, the size of their own, lest the briquettes fall from their backs are lovely. They steadily move toward the day's goal. They would know their steady steps are the warm walk to heat up the cold winter, wouldn't they?

In the state of Alabama, USA, an event has been held every year for the 11th year. It is 'Consolation event for US soldiers who participated in the Korean War'** hosted by a mid-sized company operating in this region. The company started this event with the intention to return the profits made while expanding the business in the United States to the local community as much as possible thanking "The Republic of Korea exists today because of the sacrifices of veterans who shed blood in the Korean War;" This is an event for veterans and their families who just a few have been left.

The mindset of many businessmen is to start a business and help the world. However, in order to lead to actual action and be consistently implemented for more than 10 years, specific goals for a good cause and ongoing efforts to reach those goals must be accompanied. Even though things have changed and various situations have occurred over the past 10 years, continuing to pursue this goal is a beautiful mind.

If the goal is for a meaningful purpose, the goal must be pursued all the way. We have to check from time to time to see if we are going in the right direction, even if it means adjusting our trajectory. We must carry heavy briquettes and go to neighbors in need, or to old soldiers in distant countries.

We find the values we pursue for a meaningful and valuable life, set goals that fit our capabilities, and strive to achieve those goals. It is socially meaningful, and it is necessary to act in a way that promotes the happiness and development of ourselves and others. As Professor Younghee Jang, an English scholar says, "If someone can relieve one pain because of me, if this world becomes at least a little better because of me," wouldn't it be a truly meaningful and valuable life?

If I Can Stop One Heart from Breaking

Emily Dickinson

If I can stop one heart from breaking,
I shall not live in vain;
If I can ease on life the aching,
Or cool one pain,
Or help one fainting robin
Unto his nest again,
I shall not live in vain.

I encourage you to move toward a meaningful and valuable life today.

Thank you.

* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mars_Science_Laboratory

** [Ajin Industrial Chairman Seo Jung-ho's 'Business Bonded World'... 11 years of 'consolation to U.S. soldiers who participated in the Korean War' \(newsquest.co.kr\). 2023.11.25.](http://newsquest.co.kr)

*** Younghee Jang (1952-2009) Catholic Worker 2023.11.25.
<http://www.catholicworker.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=2793>





Ideal and Reality

Annual Training Plan to Support Overseas Market Entry and Manufacturing Plant Relocation in 2024

In the year 2021 and 2022, the global economy, which had been suppressed by the Covid, experienced a boom that we did not anticipate due to temporary excessive demand. Korea, a country with an export-oriented economy, is getting over the difficult situation tangled with economic recession in neighboring countries, inflation reductions in developed countries, war, and export controls in 2023. The inflation phenomenon amid the economic downturn is likely to last for quite a long time.



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Just as it is nearly impossible for an alcoholic to quit drinking quickly even if he or she tries to quit drinking for treatment, it will take dozens of months to recover from the aftermath of inflation. Economic recession is occurring around the world due to low levels of economic growth, price levels not falling for the time being, decreased consumption, and increased unemployment.

Despite the difficult situation, Korea is in the process of relocating global production bases and building new factories to build new production bases for supplying raw materials and products in the fields of electric vehicles, semiconductors, and secondary batteries. Korean consumer goods such as food, cosmetics, clothing with K-culture at the forefront are opening new markets in Southeast Asia, India, Eastern Europe, the United States, and South America. In addition, exports of shipbuilding, petrochemicals, and plants to Middle Eastern countries that have secured enormous energy imports are increasing.

It is time to make more efforts to build production bases and enter the market in preparation for the time that the economy recovers.

Although the region and country you enter are different, in order to cut down international and domestic taxes related to customs duties in the import and export trade process and reduce unnecessary costs, you must utilize the tariff and trade systems and various reduction and exemption systems and prepare detailed work processes and supporting documents to avoid unexpected damage.

Due to the IRA Act, an increasing number of Korean companies are trying to relocate their production plants to the United States. In regards to the import of factory equipment into the United States, they are consulting with customs experts to review tariff rates and to redesign the export process to come up with a plan to save millions of dollars in tariffs.

SHINHAN Customs Corporation helps Korean companies advance overseas with corporations and networks not only in Korea but also in the United States, Vietnam, Europe, and China.

Starting from December 2023, we plan to run a year-round program for one year to work with import/export companies to build production equipment in global countries and discuss concerns necessary for market entry, and to provide general education on customs and trade to working-level staff considering market entry.

It may be a more productive time if a related program is included in the workshop schedule held by a company at the end of the year or the beginning of the following year. Your interest in this is much appreciated.

o Education program topics helpful for overseas expansion

1. Establishment of import and export price policies such as tariff transfer pricing and royalties to prevent post-examination additional collection risk
2. Measures to respond to the US-China retaliatory tariffs and the application of the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)
3. Review the HS item classification and tariff rates that are the first thing to face when entering a new country.
4. Regulations of the Foreign Exchange Transactions Act, revisions in 2023, and detailed preparation for foreign exchange inspections
5. Ways to reduce damage to companies' intellectual property rights in the import and export market
6. Preparations for the EU's carbon border adjustment system, which will be implemented in 2026, and the carbon emissions reporting system to be submitted at the end of January, 2024
7. Measures to reduce the workload of a person in charge of a company during export and import customs clearance and improve the convenience of report preparation
8. Description and preparation method for ESG diagnosis items newly included in the certification standards for import/export compliance companies (AEOs)
9. Redesign of logic and formula to determine appropriate tariff refund for exported goods
10. Comparison of the Korea Customs Service ACVA and the National Tax Service APA system, and how to prepare for ACVA application
11. How to respond to application of preferential tax rates and country of origin verification with various FTA countries which Korea has made a contract with

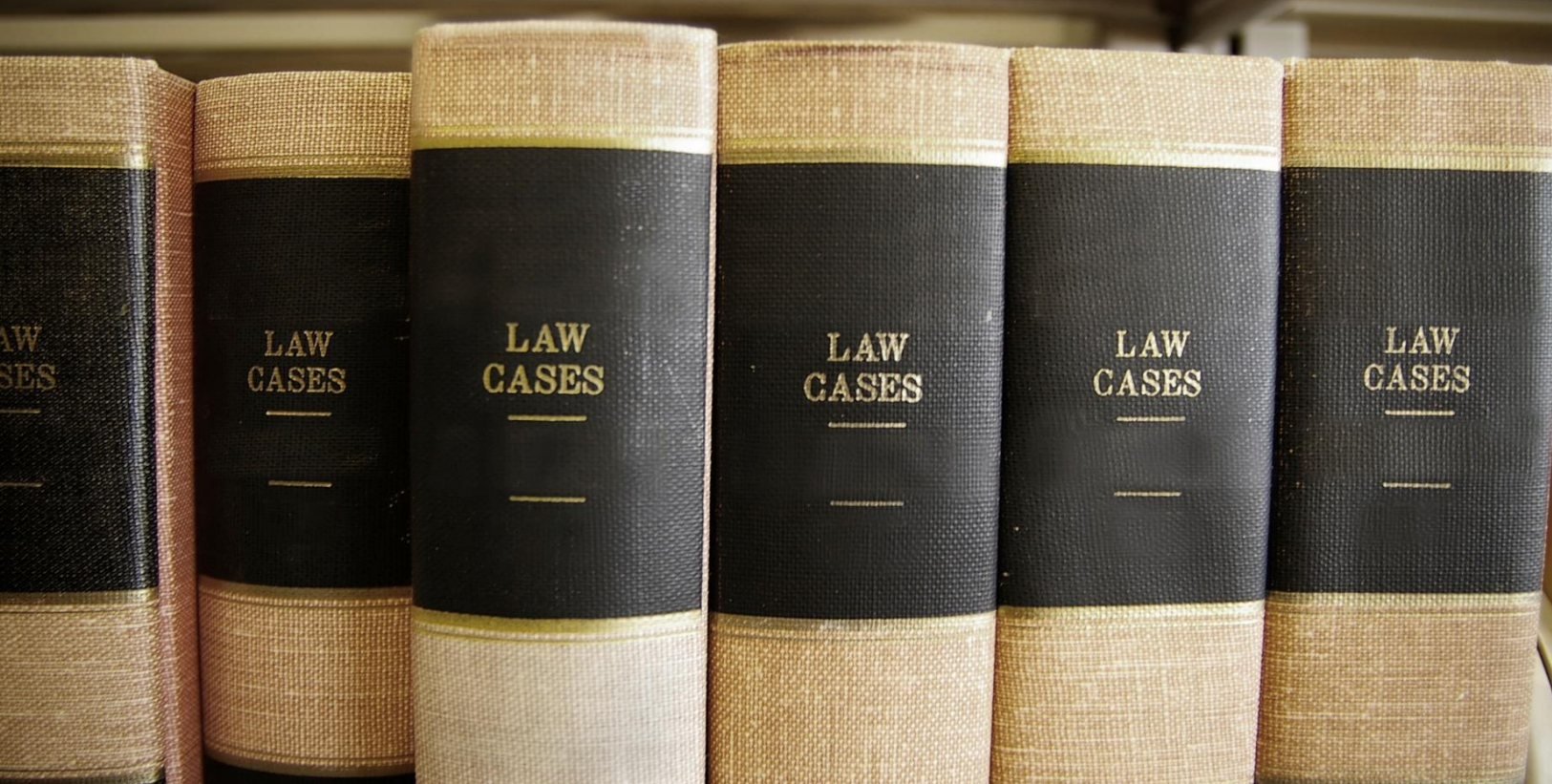


- **Consultation for Training cost and schedule are conducted within 4 weeks**

We plan to select 2-3 training programs, provide training within 4 weeks, and discuss costs separately.

- **Training period is 2 hours and 30 minutes.**

In the prepared training program, 1 hour and 30 minutes are allocated for the training, and the consultation and business discussion will take up about 1 hour. Through this, we put our heads together to come up with solutions to the problems facing import and export companies.



Analysis on Recent Customs Judicial Precedent

Whether the Item at Issue (Reaction Vessels) should be classified under HSK Heading 9027.90–9099 as Parts for Chemical Analysis Device, or under HSK Heading 3926.90–9000 as Other Plastic Products.

[Facts]

A. The claimant company imported OOO (two types of chemical reaction containers, including OOO, hereinafter referred to as “item at issue”) from OOO (hereinafter referred to as “AAA”) located in OOO from January 30, 2018 to June 24, 2022, and filed an import declaration as a case OOO with the import declaration number OOO. The item at issue was considered as ‘other plastic products’ and was declared as HSK heading 3926.90-9000 (WTO agreed tax rate 6.5%), and the Disposal Office accepted it.



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B. On December 20th, 2022, the claimant company requested a rectification to the disposition office, claiming that the item at issue was 'parts for chemical analysis equipment' under HSK heading 9027.90-9099 (concessional tariff rate 0%), seeking a refund of a total of OOO Won in customs duties and OOO Won in value-added tax. The Disposal Office rejected this request on February 13, 2023.

C. The claimant corporation objected and filed a request for adjudication on March 3, 2023.

[Issues]

Whether the item at issue (Reaction Vessels) should be classified under HSK heading 9027.90-9099 as parts of chemical analysis equipment, or under HSK heading 3926.90-9000 as other plastic products.

[Summary of decision]

The item at issue is a plastic container used in an analysis device. It is a disposable, consumable medical container that is mounted on the analysis device and performs the function of storing the analyte in the container while analysis is performed within the device. Ring-shaped protrusions are formed for the accurate detection function of the measuring device at the top of the container, and it is manufactured in a shape with internal graduations, and the bottom surface is processed at a specific angle to facilitate the removal of impurities.

Looking at cases of overseas classification of item at issue, OOO customs determined that reaction inserts performed through immunoassay techniques along the BBB, **basically consists of a specially shaped plastic cuvette (40x6x10mm) and is a part for a photometric analyzer with two flat sides with a chamfer at the bottom.** It was classified under subheading 9027.90 as a part of an inspection device recognized as subheadings 9027.20 through 9027.80.**(DEBTI 35280/18-1, 2018.12.11.)**

Additionally, in other overseas classification cases, OOO Customs classified OOO products, Coulter Access Immunochemistry Instrument Model 2; the reaction vessel (RV) which is **Manufactured in a specific shape forming a ring using polypropylene synthetic resin exclusively for OOO** as heading 9027.90 **(N246874, 2013.10.29.)**, considering it to be an essential vessel for the operation of the immunoassay device.

The Disposal Office stated that the item at issue is only installed on the analysis device and used for the purpose of receiving and moving the analyte material, and it is difficult to view the item at issue as constituting the analysis device itself, essential to its function, or extending its function. It cannot be viewed as a part or accessory of the analysis device, but the item at issue can be viewed as tools. However, the tariff schedule commentary stipulates that tools are excluded from Heading 9027. Therefore, the opinion is that the item at issue cannot be classified as Heading 9027 and should be classified as Heading 3926. However, **the items in question was 1) made of special materials and shapes to be used only for analysis device;, 2) Considering that it appears to be used exclusively for AAA's immunoassay equipment OOO, the item at issue can be viewed as a part for an analysis device., 3) Even if the item at issue cannot be viewed as a part, it may be viewed as an accessory that allows the analysis device to function smoothly, so it seems reasonable to classify it as heading 9027.**

Therefore, it is judged that the disposition of the disposition office in this case, which rejected the request for rectification by considering the item at issue as heading 3926, was erroneous. The item at issue was made of a special material and shape to be used only for a specific analysis device and was used only for that specific analysis device. Therefore, it is classified as HSK heading 9027.90-9099 as 'parts for chemical analysis device'.



HS case solved by logic **Item classification for 3D printers**

1. Overview

Since the first development of a printer in the United States in the early 1980s that solidifies plastic liquid to create three-dimensional objects, the range of materials has gradually expanded to include plastic, paper, rubber, concrete, food, and metal, and the printer has been used not only for printing sculptures but also in various fields like architecture, design, and medicine. In particular, it is expected to bring about many changes in the 4th Industrial Revolution.



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The definition of 'additive manufacturing (also known as 3D printing)' refers to forming a physical object by continuously adding and stacking materials (e.g. metal, plastic or ceramic) based on a digital model and curing and solidifying them.

In most cases, it consists of modeling, which produces 3D drawings using 3D CAD and 3D modeling programs, printing, which creates objects from the produced drawings, polishing the surface of the manufactured product, and finishing, which involves assembling or coloring the partially manufactured product.

With the emergence of 3D printers and the diversification of functions and creative works overtime, it became necessary to review HS CODE classification. In this month's article of HS Case Solved Using Logic, the HS classification will be explained through the characteristics of the 2022 HS revision of 3D printers.

2. Review of item classification

While a 2D printer uses a computer to print letters and pictures on paper, a "3D printer" is a device that creates three-dimensional objects using various materials by inputting three-dimensional drawing data using a computer. The principle is that the object to be sculpted is modeled using a computer, the modeled data is divided into numerous cross-sections, and the objects are built one by one starting from the bottom cross-section (layer) to complete the process. Under the current classification system, 3D printers do not have a specific heading, so they are classified into processing machines according to the material used, such as Heading 8463 (metal), Heading 8475 (glass), and Heading 8477 (rubber or plastic).

An opinion was presented to improve these problems and integrate them into one heading by reflecting the development of 3D printing technology and the trend of the emergence of various new products, and this was reflected in the revision of HS 2022. Accordingly, the term "Machines for additive manufacturing" was newly added to the currently reserved Heading 8485, and a new definition of "additive manufacturing machines" was added to Note 10 of Chapter 84.

3. Item Classification of 3D printers

In the HS revised in 2022, heading 8485 classifies the types of machines used for additive manufacturing (also called 3D printing), which is a process of forming a physical object based on a digital model. This machine creates an object by continuously adding, layering, curing, and solidifying materials based on a design file provided to the machine. This machine uses selectively applied energy sources (e.g. lasers, resistors, electron beams or ultraviolet rays) and produces three-dimensional objects from materials such as metals, plastics, rubber, plaster, cement, ceramics, glass, wood, paper or seed cells. Depending on the type of machine and the materials used, these forms can create a wide variety of objects, including medical devices, prosthetics, artwork, firearms, buildings and parts, and clothing and parts.

Subheadings are for metals (heading 8485.10), plastics and rubber (heading 8485.20), plasters, cement, ceramics and glass (heading 8485.30), other (heading 8485.80), and parts (heading 8485.90), depending on the materials used. Korea's 10-unit code (HSK) collected industry opinions and classified "desktop-type material extrusion method." under heading 8485.20 only.

Current (HS 2017)	Revised (HS 2022)
<p>Chapter 84 Note 10 newly established <New></p>	<p>10. In heading 8485, "Additive manufacturing" (also called 3D printing) refers to forming a physical object by continuously adding and stacking materials (e.g. metal, plastic or ceramic) and hardening and solidifying them based on a digital model. Machines satisfying the expressions of heading 8485 are not classified in any other heading of this table and are classified under heading 8485 except in cases where the applicable heading is fixed in accordance with Note 1 to Section XVI and Note 1 to Chapter 84.</p>
<p>New></p>	<p>84.85 - Additive manufacturing machines</p> <p>8485.10 - For metal 8485.20 - For plastics and rubber 8485.30 - For plaster, cement, ceramic, glass 8485.80 - Other 8485.90 - Parts</p>



Global Customs Insight

Inquiry on the Direction of Revision of Vietnam's On-spot Import/Export System

The issue that had the greatest impact and attracted attention regarding Vietnam's tariffs and customs clearance in 2023 was the issue related to the announced revision of Vietnam's domestic on-spot import/export system. As the end of the year nears, we would like to address the "Draft to the Revision to Enforcement Decree 08/2015/ND-CP of the Ministry of Finance of Vietnam (MOF) submitted in September 2023", which is the most current position of the Vietnam's Customs office and what direction the revision is expected to take based on its opinions.



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In this draft, Vietnam's Ministry of Finance included all relevant laws and regulations, the current domestic import and export status, and the pros and cons of the implementation of the domestic import and export system, and proposed to completely abolish the domestic import and export regulations. Also the impact of abolishing the current domestic import and export regulations (Article 35, Paragraph 1 of 08/2015/ND-CP) was analyzed as follows.

a. If it is produced in Vietnam under a processing contract, and the foreign organization or individual that requested processing sells it to another organization or individual in Vietnam.

→ This type can be maintained in practice because processing activities are already regulated in the Commercial Act (Articles 181 and 182) and Decree 69/2018/ND-CP (Article 42).

b. Goods pursuant to a transaction agreement between a domestic company and a company in an EPE or non-tariff area

→ This type can be applied in the same way as the current one based on the relevant provisions, etc.

since there is a regulation in the Vietnamese Commercial Code (Article 28), Foreign Trade Management Law (Article 3), Customs Law (Article 4), and 35/2022/ND-CP (Article 26) regarding EPE, non-tariff zones and relations with other entities.

c. Goods delivered or received to an enterprise in Vietnam under the instructions of a foreign corporation or individual pursuant to a transaction agreement between a Vietnamese enterprise and a foreign corporation or individual not represented in Vietnam

→ Since there are no provisions regarding paragraph c in other laws or enforcement decrees, once Article 35 is abolished, paragraph c will be completely abolished.

In addition, the Ministry of Finance has presented several options that companies can choose from when the regulation is abolished, as follows in writing:

- 1) If the traded goods are domestically produced
 - Value-added tax and other taxes need to be paid as it is considered a domestic transaction.
- 2) When manufacturing goods using duty-free materials imported for manufacturing for export
 - Manufacturers export products to bonded warehouses, EPZ, EPE, and other non-tariff zones.
 - Recipients of goods in Vietnam import goods from bonded warehouses, EPZ, EPE, and other non-tariff zones in the same way as overseas imports.
 - Tax policy varies depending on CD type
- 3) In case of Non-EPE, consider converting to EPE
 - **Transactions between EPE and Non-EPE are considered to be imports and exports, so even if a foreign third party participates in the transaction, it does not affect domestic import/export transactions.**

If the company does not want to or cannot follow the three options above, the company must repurpose the exempt materials used in the production of the product and pay all relevant taxes. Afterwards, it will be treated as a domestic transaction and pay taxes such as value-added tax and FCT.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Finance proposed transitional regulations allowing Article 35(1)c to be maintained for one year to support business activities immediately after the repeal of the regulations.

"Goods delivered or received to an enterprise in Vietnam under the instructions of a foreign corporation or individual pursuant to a transaction agreement between a Vietnamese enterprise and a foreign corporation or individual not represented in Vietnam", can be carried out through domestic import/export procedures for one year subject to the following conditions:
(Condition) As stipulated in Article 3, Paragraph 5 of the Foreign Trade Management Law, foreign enterprises must not have a representative in Vietnam**

Meanwhile, one of the issues currently causing practical problems in Vietnam is

For transactions that fall under Section B of the Domestic Import and Export System, and also fall under Section C, some local customs offices in Vietnam regard them as transactions falling under Section C and do not approve domestic import and export declarations.

In this case, when interpreting a law, the clause that make up a specific article is an independent relationship (or enumerated relationship) and not a necessary and sufficient relationship. So, if a specific transaction falls under two clauses at the same time, even if it does not fall under the other clause (clause C), if it falls under the remaining clause (clause B), the transaction must be interpreted and executed as an approved transaction.

In Vietnam, there are cases where the law is currently being applied in the direction of disallowing declaration by combining it with a provision scheduled to be abolished. So it is necessary to look at how this is concluded in the actual decision process.

Meanwhile, considering that Article C of the domestic import and export system will actually be abolished in the future,

- 1) If the purpose of the abolition of Article C is interpreted as "If the parties to the relevant domestic import/export transaction (three entities) do not have a head office-branch transaction relationship, it can proceed."
→ If this is the intention, "Parties to a transaction within Vietnam ①" - "Parties to an overseas transaction" - "Parties to a transaction within Vietnam ②", if all three transaction parties are independent transaction parties (among the three parties, there should be no relationship that is connected through a head office-branch relationship), even if Article C is actually abolished, it can be viewed as a transaction subject to the one-year grace period.
- 2) However, the purpose of the abolition of Article C is determined that the "a transaction in which a foreign company with a representative in Vietnam is the transaction party and cargo is transported within Vietnam" cannot be applied to the domestic import and export system.
→ "Parties to a transaction within Vietnam ①" - "Parties to an overseas transaction" - "Parties to a transaction within Vietnam ②", even if the relationship is not between three parties who are direct parties to the transaction, if any one of the three transaction parties has a representative (office, branch, corporation) in Vietnam, it can be interpreted that domestic import/export transactions cannot be carried out.

Currently, looking at the Ministry of Finance's opinion, it is difficult to determine how to reach a final conclusion because opinions based on 1) and 2) are mixed.

If we assume that the purpose of plan 2) is the conclusion of the Ministry of Finance, an accessible method is to divide the three-party transaction into two independent transactions as follows based on the intermediate point of the bonded warehouse. Many companies are proactively reviewing and applying it.



- Transaction parties within Vietnam ① – Between overseas transaction parties: Export to bonded warehouse (however, the overseas transaction party arranges and operates the warehouse)
- Overseas transaction parties – Transaction parties within Vietnam ② At the same time, companies the final goods are arriving at in Vietnam: Import from bonded warehouse

Regarding the revision of Vietnam's domestic import and export system (abolition of Article C), no confirmed opinion has been announced as of now (mid-November 2023)..! In this regard, if any confirmed plan and its implementation date are announced, we will inform you immediately.



FTA and import/export practical business guide
**Import declaration correction practice after fixed
price declaration**

In case of revision of declaration details during import practice, a corrective declaration is filed if the revision is made within 6 months from the date of declaration and payment, and an amended report is filed after 6 months from the date of declaration and payment. Additionally, in case that the amount of tax reported and paid is excessive, the correction can be requested within 5 years from the date of filing the first tax return.



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However, in the case of correcting the tax amount of the fixed price declaration after approval of it, it is often difficult to know what process is followed in practice. So, I would like to address it in this article.

1. Starting date of the tariff imposition exclusion period

The customs imposition exclusion period is stipulated in Article 21 of the Customs Act, and the starting date is stipulated in Article 6 of the Enforcement Decree as follows.

Article 6 (Starting date of exclusion period from imposition of customs duties) When calculating the period of exclusion from imposition of customs duties under Article 21 (1) of the Act, the day following the date of import declaration shall be considered as the date on which customs duties can be imposed. However, in the following cases, the day stipulated in the relevant item shall be the day on which customs duties may be imposed. <Revised Feb. 2, 2012>

1. In cases falling under subparagraphs 1 to 11 of Article 16 of the Act, the day after the date on which the fact occurred

2. In the case of collecting customs duties reduced or exempted due to reasons such as non-fulfillment of obligations, the day after the date on which the reason occurred.

3. In the case of foreign goods brought into a bonded construction site, the day after in which of the following dates comes first:

A. The date on which the completion of construction work is reported pursuant to the provisions of Article 211

B. The date on which the patent period (referring to the extension period if the patent period is extended) expires under the provisions of Article 176 of the Act

4. In cases where customs duties are collected for reasons such as excessive or fraudulent refund, the day after the date of refund.

5. If the fixed price is declared after declaring the provisional price, the day following the date of declaring the fixed price pursuant to Article 28 of the Act (however, if the confirmed price is not declared within the period prescribed in Article 28 (2) of the Act, the day after the expiration date of the relevant period)

Pursuant to Article 6, Paragraph 5 of the Enforcement Decree of the Customs Act, the starting date is changed to the day after the date of declaring the fixed price. So the correction of tax amount after the fixed price declaration needs to be reported within 6 months after the fixed price declaration. If more than 6 months have passed since the declaration was made, an amended report can be filed.

2. Precautions for fixed price declaration and revised tax amount

If a correction to the tax amount occurs after declaring the fixed price and the correction is submitted using a general reporting error code, it is difficult for the previously mentioned information to be reflected in the correction. For example, if a provisional price declaration is made in July 2021, a fixed price declaration is made and an amended report is completed in June 2023, but if the tax amount for the fixed price declaration is corrected in October 2023 and if it is calculated at the time of the import declaration, the additional tax needs to be paid through a general amended report, but if the starting date set by a fixed price declaration, corrections can be made through the corrective declaration.

In practice, when making a correction, if you file a tax correction after filing the fixed price declaration related to price report No. 32, you can make corrections through corrective declaration like in the case mentioned above.

When correcting the reported tax amount, you should check whether the company makes the fixed price declaration. If there is a correction of matters related to the fixed price declaration, you can reduce the additional tax or correction interest caused by the correction by using the code presented above.



Contents and Opinion of Customs Trade Amendment
**Partial Amendment to the “Notice on Suitability Assessment of
Broadcasting and Communication Equipment, etc.”**

1. Amendment

(1) Relaxation of the exemption confirmation procedure for equipment subject to suitability assessment exemption (Newly established in Article 19, Paragraph 4, Item 5)



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current	Amendment
Article 19 (Suitability Assessment Exemption Procedure) ① ~ ③ (omitted) ④ Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, equipment that falls under any of the following items may omit the suitability assessment exemption procedure in paragraphs 1 or 3. 1. ~ 4. (omitted) <u><New introduction></u> ⑤ · ⑥ (omitted)	Article 19 (Suitability Assessment Exemption Procedure) ① ~ ③ (same as current) ④ ----- ----- ----- ----- --. 1. ~ 4. (Same as current) <u>5. Article 77-7 (1) of the Decree, Appendix 6</u> <u>Among the equipment subject to exemption according to 2 in accordance with Article 97</u> <u>(1) of the Customs Act, equipment approved for re-export duty exemption on the condition of re-export</u> ⑤ · ⑥ (Same as current)

(2) Clarification of classification system for equipment subject to suitability assessment (Comprehensive Amendment of [Appendix 1] No. 11)

Information is provided to clearly determine whether equipment is subject to unclear and ambiguous electromagnetic compatibility fields and the classification system is completely revamped.

Equipment included in the target, a total of 8 types- laser welding machine and cutting machine, scalp LED helmet, nail hardener, tufting gun, hot air shrinker, automatic can seamer, laser engraver, laser marking coding machine.

Equipment excluded from the target, a total of 2 types – electric deodorizer (DC power), DC input/output power bank.

2. Effective date

To be determined (administrative notice)

3. Comments on Amendment

Currently, if the equipment falls under the requirements of the Radio Wave Act, even if it is a re-exported item, it must go through the requirement exemption process in accordance with Article 58-3, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of the Radio Wave Act and the contents of the relevant notice. However, with the announcement of the above-mentioned provisions of the Enforcement Decree, equipment subject to the re-export duty exemption of Article 97 of the Export Exemption of Customs Act, along with equipment used by individuals, can now be subject to rapid import customs clearance by omitting the requirement exemption procedure. However, if you apply for use for purposes other than those intended in the future, you must meet the requirements.

Additionally, a sub-classification system was introduced in Item 11 of Annex 1 of the Notice to clearly list the types of target equipment to facilitate classification.

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