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COURSE BROCHURE

Customs Procedures, Rules of Origin and Trade Agreements Training Course

18 – 22 January 2027
Barcelona

Customs Procedures, Rules of Origin and Trade Agreements Training Course

Ref: 1646_60326 **Date:** 18 – 22 January 2027 **Location:** Barcelona **Fees:** 5600 GBP

Customs Procedures, Rules of Origin and Trade Agreements is a 1-week training course for customs, compliance, import-export and clearance officers who declare goods and claim duty preferences, ending with a customs compliance file and an origin proof matrix. Electronic risk targeting and post-clearance audits now uncover classification, value and origin errors years after goods are released. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this course on customs procedures and rules of origin.

Why Customs Procedures Matter Now

Three forces shape customs work today: administrations that select declarations for checks through automated risk profiles, trade agreements that reward exporters only when origin is proven line by line, and auditors who reopen past entries and recover unpaid duty with penalties. A trader with sound classification, valuation and origin records clears faster and keeps preference savings; one that relies on brokers alone pays avoidable duty and faces back-assessments. The course rests on the World Customs Organization Harmonized System HS with its General Interpretative Rules, the WTO Customs Valuation Agreement and the Revised Kyoto Convention on simplified customs procedures.

Who Gains Most from Customs Procedures

- Customs officers in trading firms who classify goods and prepare declaration data
- Compliance staff who keep import and export records ready for audit
- Export coordinators who issue origin statements and certificates for buyers
- Purchasing and logistics staff whose supplier and freight data feed customs value
- Clearance agents and brokers who lodge entries on behalf of importers

Manufacturers and distributors with regular cross-border flows gain most when customs, compliance and purchasing staff attend together and agree one classification and origin record.

Customs Procedures Capabilities

Participants learn to declare goods correctly, claim every preference they are entitled to and defend both at audit.

- Apply HS General Interpretative Rules to classify products — the tariff line on each declaration
- Calculate customs value with transaction value and adjustments — the duty and tax base
- Specify the right customs procedure for each movement — the release, warehousing or relief decision
- Assess preferential and non-preferential origin of finished goods — the eligibility for reduced duty
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Build supplier declarations and cumulation evidence — the proof presented to buyers and customs
- Design record keeping and self-audit routines — the defence during post-clearance audit

Key Customs Procedures Terms

- Harmonized System — the international product nomenclature, maintained by the World Customs Organization, used to assign tariff codes to traded goods.
- Transaction value — the price actually paid or payable for imported goods, adjusted for specified costs, used as the primary customs value basis.
- Preferential origin — origin status under a trade agreement that entitles goods to reduced or zero duty when rules are met.
- Change in tariff classification — an origin rule satisfied when non-originating materials fall under a different tariff heading from the final product.
- Cumulation — a rule allowing materials originating in partner countries to count as originating when calculating the origin of a finished product.
- Post-clearance audit — a customs examination of a trader's records after goods are released to verify declared value, classification and origin.

Customs Procedures Day by Day

Day 1: Classification and Declaration Data

- HS Structure and Section Notes — Locating the Correct Heading
- General Interpretative Rules — Resolving Difficult Classification Cases
- Binding Tariff Information Requests — Securing Certainty Before Shipment
- Declaration Data Elements — Invoices, Packing Lists and Permits
- Classification Register — One Agreed Code per Product

Day 2: Customs Value, Duties and Procedures

- Transaction Value Method — Price Paid and Required Adjustments
- Royalties, Assists and Related-Party Pricing — Avoiding Undervaluation
- Duties, Excise and Import Taxes — Calculating the Total Charge
- Customs Procedures — Release, Warehousing, Temporary Admission and Inward Processing
- Revised Kyoto Convention Principles — Simplification and Risk Management

Day 3: Preferential and Non-Preferential Origin

- Non-Preferential Origin Rules — Labelling, Quotas and Trade Defence Measures
- Preferential Origin Criteria — Wholly Obtained and Sufficient Processing
- Tariff Shift and Value-Added Rules — Testing Bills of Materials
- Certificates of Origin and Origin Declarations — Who Issues and When
- Supplier Declarations — Collecting Origin Evidence Upstream

Day 4: Trade Agreements and Eligibility Proof

- Reading a Trade Agreement Origin Protocol — Product-Specific Rules
- Bilateral and Diagonal Cumulation — Counting Partner Materials
- Direct Transport and Non-Alteration Rules — Keeping Preference on Transit
- Duty Savings Calculation — Choosing Which Agreement to Claim
- Origin Verification Requests — Responding to Partner Customs Queries

Day 5: Practising the Customs Compliance File

- Classification and Valuation Applied — Checking a Sample Import Entry
- Origin Rules Applied — Testing a Product Against Two Agreements
- Post-Clearance Audit Readiness — Records, Retention and Voluntary Disclosure
- Origin Proof Matrix — Product, Rule, Evidence and Owner
- Customs Compliance File — Codes, Values, Procedures and Audit Trail

Applying Customs Procedures After the Course

- Recheck the HS codes of the top twenty imported or exported products against the General Interpretative Rules and record each decision in a classification register.
- Build the origin proof matrix for one product sold under a trade agreement and request missing supplier declarations before the next shipment.

Customs Procedures Questions FAQ

What are customs procedures and rules of origin and why do they matter now?

Customs procedures and rules of origin decide how goods are classified, valued, declared and granted duty preferences. They matter now because automated risk checks and post-clearance audits find errors long after release and recover duty with penalties.

Which roles gain most from customs procedures and rules of origin training?

Customs and compliance officers in trading companies gain most, together with export coordinators who issue origin proof. Purchasing, logistics staff and clearance agents also benefit because their data feeds customs value and declarations.

How does customs procedures training differ from a multilateral trade rules course?

Customs procedures training is operational: classifying, valuing and proving origin for a company's own shipments. A multilateral trade rules course examines the international agreements and trade remedies that governments negotiate and apply.

What do you bring back from customs procedures and rules of origin training?

You bring back a classification register method, a customs value checklist, an origin proof matrix for preference claims and a record-keeping routine ready for post-clearance audit.

Customs Procedures: The Way Forward

The customs compliance file and origin proof matrix first inform whether the next shipment claims a trade agreement preference or pays the standard duty. Customs and export staff use them with brokers to keep declarations consistent. After the first audit or verification request, revisit the matrix to close evidence gaps and update supplier declarations.