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The impact of E-Commerce on the basic functions of customs control in the EU Member States

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Abstract

The development of information technology has a significant impact on global distribution channels. In recent years, e-commerce has grown steadily in terms of both volume and value. As part of the supply chains, the customs administrations of the EU Member States face a number of challenges and problems, the solving of which is a prerequisite for the effective implementation of the assigned functions, goals and tasks. This report looks at the impact of e-commerce on customs controls in the European Union and, in particular, on the manifestation of its three main functions: **fiscal, protective and economic**. Although customs regimes and procedures can be mentioned as the main instrument of customs control, they should also be seen as the primary tool for the implementation of its functions. Functions can determine what is intended by applying a control action, and then analyze whether the prescribed mechanisms for resolving, running, and ending it lead to the desired goal and effectiveness.

1. Global E-Commerce status

In recent years, the development of information technology has also put a massive pressure on sales channels. This is particularly noticeable in retail where customers have the opportunity to buy the necessary goods directly from their producers without going through intermediaries. Nowadays, it is entirely possible to buy any product online without the customer having physical contact with her seller, often at a competitive price to wholesalers. The data show that about 12% (USD 2.8 trillion) of the global retail trade for 2018 are generated through e-commerce, and for some types of goods this share is significantly higher¹. The trend in recent years has been steady growth and probably in the near future the supply of certain groups of goods will be only online. Table 1 shows the most commonly traded online goods, noting the fact that most of them are broad consumer goods. With the highest share among online sales are **books, music, movies & video games**, as these goods have already passed the psychological barrier of 50% and consumers worldwide are definitely opting for this mode of trade. Goods from other two groups - **consumer electronics & computers and clothing & footwear**, are close to this barrier and in the near future they will most likely be bought online as a priority.

¹ 2018 Global Ecommerce Report, Ecommerce Foundation, p.18



Customs union meaning in hindi. Customs union example. Customs union vs free trade area. Customs union eu. Customs union vs single market. Customs union meaning. Customs union vs common market. Customs union countries.

Are you exporting to or importing from a customs union? This section will highlight the world's customs unions and outline their implications for your trade in terms of tariffs and customs procedures. Customs unions are groups of countries that apply one common system of procedures, rules and tariffs for all or almost all their imports, exports and transiting goods. Usually, countries participating in customs unions share common trade and competition policies. Duties on goods coming from outside the customs union are paid once when the goods first enter. After that, there is nothing more to pay and goods move freely within the customs union. In a customs union there is one single external tariff for all goods and services imported from outside the customs union into any of its member countries. Goods move freely between two parts of the customs union (either wholly produced in the union or put in free circulation after being imported from third countries) with no customs duties at the internal borders. Commercial policy and customs laws are aligned and countries share common standards in several fields such as intellectual property, competition, taxation, etc. What are the customs unions in the world? Andean Community (CAN) Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Central American Common Market (CACM) East African Community (EAC) Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC) Eurasian Customs Union (EACU) European Union Customs Union (EUCU) EU-Andorra Customs Union EU-San Marino Customs Union EU-Turkey Customs Union Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Israel-Palestinian Authority Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) Southern African Customs Union (SACU) Switzerland-Liechtenstein (CH-FL) West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) Home Politics, Law & Government International Relations Type of trade bloc with a free trade area and common external tariff Part of a series onWorld trade Policy Import Export Balance of trade Trade law Trade pact Trade bloc Trade creation Trade diversion Export orientation Import substitution Trade finance Trade facilitation Trade route Domestic trade Tax Restrictions Trade barriers Tariffs Non-tariff barriers Import quotas Tariff-rate quotas Import licenses Customs duties Export subsidies Technical barriers Bribery Exchange rate controls Embargo Safeguards Countervailing duties Anti-dumping duties Voluntary export restraints History Mercantilism Protectionism Laissez-faire Free trade Economic nationalism Economic integration Organizations International Monetary Fund International Trade Centre World Trade Organization World Customs Organization International Chamber of Commerce Economic integration Preferential trading area Free-trade area Currency union Customs union Single market Economic union Fiscal union Customs and monetary union Economic and monetary union Issues Intellectual property rights Smuggling Competition policy Government procurement Outsourcing Globalization Fair trade Trade justice Emissions trading Trade sanctions War Currency war Trade costs Trade war Trade and development Lists Imports Exports Tariffs Largest consumer markets Leading trade partners By country Trade mission Trading nation United States Argentina Pakistan Romania Vietnam India Theory Comparative advantage Competitive advantage Heckscher-Ohlin model New trade theory Economic geography Intra-industry trade Gravity model of trade Ricardian trade theories Balassa-Samuelson effect Linder hypothesis Leontief paradox Lerner symmetry theorem Terms of trade via A customs union is generally defined as a type of trade bloc which is composed of a free trade area with a common external tariff.[1] Customs unions are established through trade pacts where the participant countries set up common external trade policy (in some cases they use different import quotas). Common competition policy is also helpful to avoid competition deficiency.[2] Purposes for establishing a customs union normally include increasing economic efficiency and establishing closer political and cultural ties between the member countries. It is the third stage of economic integration. Every economic union, customs and monetary union and economic and monetary union includes a customs union. WTO definition The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, part of the World Trade Organization framework defines a customs union in the following way:[1] (a) A customs union shall be understood to mean the substitution of a single customs territory for two or more customs territories, so that (i) duties and other restrictive regulations of commerce (except, where necessary, those permitted under Articles XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV and XX) are eliminated with respect to substantially all the trade between the constituent territories of the union or at least with respect to substantially all the trade in products originating in such territories, and, (ii) subject to the provisions of paragraph 9, substantially the same duties and other regulations of commerce are applied by each of the members of the union to the trade of territories not included in the union; Historical background The German Customs Union, the Zollverein, which was established in 1834, and gradually developed and expanded, was a customs union organization that appeared earlier and played a role in promoting German economic development and political unification at that time. Before the establishment of the unified German Empire in the 1870s, there were checkpoints between and within the German states, which hindered the development of industry and commerce. In 1818, Prussia took the lead in abolishing the customs duties in the mainland; it was followed by the establishment of the North German Customs Union in 1826. Two years later, two customs unions were established in the states of South Germany.[3] In 1834, 18 states joined together to form the German Customs Union with Prussia as the main leader. Thereafter, this alliance was further expanded to all German-speaking regions[citation needed] and became the All-German Customs Union. The contents of the alliance convention included: abolishing internal tariffs, unifying external tariffs, raising import tax rates, and allocating tariff income to all states in the alliance in proportion. In addition, there is a customs union between France and Monaco, which was established in 1865. A customs union was established by Switzerland and Liechtenstein in 1924, by Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg in 1948, by the countries of the European Economic Community in 1958, and by the Economic Community of Central African States in 1964. At that time, the European Free Trade Association was different from the European Economic Community Customs Union. Free trade within the former was limited to industrial products, and no uniform tariffs were imposed on countries outside the union.[4][5] Main feature of the Customs Union is that the member countries have not only eliminated trade barriers and implemented free trade, but also established a common external tariff. In other words, in addition to agreeing to eliminate each other's trade barriers, members of the Customs Union also adopt common external tariff and trade policies.[6] GATT stipulates that if the customs union is not established immediately, but is gradually completed over a period of time, it should be completed within a reasonable period, which generally does not exceed 10 years.[3] Protect measures The exclusive protection measures of the Customs Union mainly include the following:[7] Reduce tariffs until the tariffs within the union are cancelled. In order to achieve this goal, the alliance often stipulates that the member countries must transition from their current external tariff rates to the unified tariff rates stipulated by the alliance in stages within a certain period of time, until finally canceling tariff. Formulate a unified foreign trade policy and foreign tariff rates. In terms of foreign affairs, allied members must increase or decrease their original foreign tariff rates within the prescribed time, and eventually establish a common external tariff rate; and gradually unify their foreign trade policies, such as foreign discrimination policies and import quantities. For goods imported from outside the alliance, common different tariffs are levied, such as preferential tax rates, agreed national tax rates, most-favored nation tax rates, ordinary preferential tax rates, and ordinary tax rates, according to the types of commodities and the provider countries. Formulate unified protective measures, such as import quotas, health and epidemic prevention standards, etc.[8] Meaning It avoids the problem that the free trade zone needs to be supplemented by the principle of origin to maintain the normal flow of commodities. Here, instead of the principle of origin, a common "foreign barrier" is built. In this sense, the customs union is more exclusive than the free trade zone.[9] It makes the "national sovereignty" of the member countries to be transferred to the economic integration organization to a greater extent, so that once a country joins a customs union, it loses its right to autonomous tariffs. In reality, the more typical customs union is the European Economic Community established in 1958. Economic effects Economic effects of customs unions can generally be grouped into static effects and dynamic effects.[10] Static effects There are trade creation effects and trade diversion effects. The trade creation effect refers to the benefits generated by products from domestic production with higher production costs to the production of customs union countries with lower costs. The trade diversion effect refers to the loss incurred when a product is imported from a non-member country with lower production costs to a member country with a higher cost. This is the price of joining the customs union. When the trade creation effect is greater than the transfer effect, the combined effect of joining the Customs Union on the member countries is net profit, which means an increase in the economic welfare level of the member countries; otherwise, it is a net loss and a decline in the economic welfare level. The trade creation effect is usually regarded as a positive effect. This is because the domestic production cost of country A is higher than the production cost of country A's imports from country B. The Customs Union made Country A give up the domestic production of some commodities and change it to Country B to produce these commodities. From a worldwide perspective, this kind of production conversion improves the efficiency of resource allocation.[11] Dynamic effects The customs union will not only bring static effects to member states, but also bring some dynamic effects to them. Sometimes, this dynamic effect is more important than its static effect, which has an important impact on the economic growth of member countries.[11] The first dynamic effect of the customs union is the large market effect (or economies of scale effect). After the establishment of the customs union, good conditions have been created for the mutual export of products between member countries. This expansion of the market has promoted the development of enterprise production, allowing producers to continuously expand production scale, reduce costs, enjoy the benefits of economies of scale, and can further enhance the externality of enterprises within the alliance, especially for non-member companies competitive power. Therefore, the large market effect created by the Customs Union has triggered the realization of economies of scale. The establishment of the Customs Union has promoted competition among enterprises among member countries. Before the member states formed a customs union, many sectors had formed domestic monopolies, and several enterprises had occupied the domestic market for a long time and obtained excessive monopoly profits. Therefore, it is not conducive to the resource allocation and technological progress of various countries. After the formation of the customs union, due to the mutual openness of the markets of various countries, enterprises of various countries face competition from similar enterprises in other member countries. As a result, in order to gain a favorable position in the competition, enterprises will inevitably increase research and development investment and continuously reduce production costs, thereby creating a strong competitive atmosphere within the alliance, improving economic efficiency, and promoting technological progress.[12] The establishment of a customs union helps to attract external investment. The establishment of a customs union implies the exclusion of products from non-members. In order to counteract such adverse effects, countries outside the alliance may transfer enterprises to some countries within the customs union to directly produce and sell locally in order to bypass uniform tariff and non-tariff barriers. This objectively generates capital inflows that accompany the transfer of production, attracting large amounts of foreign direct investment. Lists of customs unions European Union Eurasian Customs Union East African Community West African Economic and Monetary Union Southern African Customs Union Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa Mercosur Andean Community Caribbean Community Central American Common Market Gulf Cooperation Council Switzerland-Liechtenstein United Kingdom-Crown Dependencies Customs Union Current Agreement Date (in force) Recent reference Andean Community (CAN) 1988-05-25 L16737 Caribbean Community (CARICOM) 1991-01-01 Central American Common Market (CACM) 2004-10-06 WT/REG93/R/B/2 Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) 2005-01-01[13] [1] East African Community (EAC) 2005-01-01[14] WT/COMTD/N/14 Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC) 1999-06-01[15] Eurasian Customs Union (EACU) 2010-07-01[16] European Union Customs Union (EUCU; EU-Monaco) 1958 L EU-Andorra Customs Union 1991-07-01 WT/REG53/M/3 L EU-San Marino Customs Union 2002-04-01 L EU-Turkey Customs Union 1996-01-01 WT/REG22/M/4 Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) 2015-01-01[17][18][19] Israel-Palestinian Authority 1994[20] [21][22] Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) 1991-11-29 WT/COMTD/1/Add.17 Southern African Customs Union (SACU) 1910[23] WT/REG231/3 Switzerland-Liechtenstein (CH-FL) 1924 West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) 1994-01-10 WT/COMTD/N/1/Add.1 United Kingdom-Crown Dependencies Customs Union (UK-CD) 2018-11-26 [24][25] UK CD CU Additionally, the autonomous and dependent territories such as some of the EU member state special territories are sometimes treated as separate customs territories from their mainland states or have varying arrangements of formal or de facto customs union, common market and currency union (or combinations thereof) with the mainland and in regards to third countries through the trade pacts signed by the mainland state.[26] The European Union is a customs union and therefore sets a common external tariff. Proposed 2010 Southern African Development Community (SADC) 2011 Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) 2015 Arab Customs Union (ACU)[27] 2023 African Economic Community (AEC) Defunct Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC) – superseded by CEMAC 1925 French Customs Union over occupied Territory of the Saar Basin The former Zollverein of the Holy Roman Empire and the succeeding German confederations Steuerverein or Tax Union in north-west Germany Custom Union Between Lebanon and Syria[28] Czechia and Slovakia from the dissolution of Czechoslovakia on 1 January 1993 until both countries' accession to the European Union on 1 May 2004. Further reading The McGill University Faculty of Law runs a Regional Trade Agreements Database that contains the text of almost all preferential and regional trade agreements in the world. ptas.mcgill.ca Michael T. Florinsky. 1934. The Saar Struggle. New York: The Macmillan Company. 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