Section 6 – MODSEL

ASYCUDA++ Functional Manual

V1.15

Section
6

MODSEL - Selectivity Management .

Using the ASYCUDA++ Selectivity Tools to Focus on Areas of High Risk.

Contents of Section 6.

Amendment Control Grid

Periodically, amendments to this Reference Document will be issued. Each amendment batch will be serially numbered and dated. This Amendment Control Grid is provided in order to maintain a record of the receipt and incorporation of amendments into the Reference Document and thereby ensure that it is kept fully up to date.

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About this Section

Section 6 covers the selectivity functions of ASYCUDA++ in **MODSEL** and shows how their use can help Customs to focus their attention of on the areas of highest risk. It shows how to: -

- Manage the daily operation of Selectivity in the ASYCUDA++ system;
- Manage the automatic allocation of selected declarations to examiners and chief examiners;
- Set up the selection criteria to enable ASYCUDA++ to identify high-risk consignments and to assist Customs in controlling those consignments;
- Use of lists, to simplify the management of selectivity controls;
- Use the Valuation tools available within ASYCUDA++;
- Obtain analysis of results.

An Introduction to Selectivity

MODSEL gives Customs the ability to control the selection and flow of declarations through the Customs declaration processing system. It contains the controls necessary to block assessment of selected declarations, and has a range of query and reporting functions.

To effectively apply selection requires the skills of a specialist team. For users of the system in the Customs Declaration Processing office, a lower level of access is provided. This allows viewing of selected declarations and their respective selection criteria, and the ability to re-route declarations after any necessary Customs checks have been carried out.

Declarations are entered into Modules **MODCBR** or **MODBRK** and the data on the declaration validated for compliance with database requirements. This checks if the data is in the correct format, whether the codes used are valid and if data is provided in all the necessary boxes on thew SAD - according to the national declaration configuration. The System carries out the equivalent of a 'face vet' check on the submitted declaration.

However, System checks alone cannot verify the validity of the data in the declaration. All Customs administrations need procedures to verify that the declared descriptions agree with any supporting documents and that the documents and the SAD declaration correctly describe the goods.

To verify the validity of the submitted declaration details, Customs can compare the declaration to the goods - by physically examining the goods and checking the supporting documents.

Treatment According to Customs Risk

It is recognised that certain goods present a greater risk to Customs controls than other goods or classes of goods.

The experience of the Customs officer may show that examinations of certain goods over a period have found no errors. In this case continued examination of each shipment may not be needed. In other cases, goods from, or to, certain companies, may be often in error. These particular companies can be classified as 'high risk' and Customs may wish to closely examine each shipment destined for this category of company. In addition to companies, certain countries, commodities, declarants, or other categories of control may be identified as 'high risk' and justify closer Customs attention.

Connecting to the Server

Some of the operations within the selectivity module require connection to the server. For example, to view a list of selected declarations the system retrieves the relevant declaration details from the server database files, according to declaration status as at that date and time.

Selectivity Management

When using **'Selection Management'**, many different pieces of data from the submitted SAD declarations can be used by Customs to select particular declarations for special treatment before any assessment is made. This menu option provides the means of implementing decisions on processing channels, which are named **'Red', 'Yellow', 'Blue'** and **'Green'**. Control over the rates of random selections and ‘expected rates’ means that Customs Office management or supervisors have the means to match daily workload, the numbers and levels of declarations selected for check, to the capacity of the Office to cope with those checks.

Selectivity Parameters

A sub-menu under **'Selectivity parameters'** allows selection of parameters for both import and export. Both screens are identical in appearance and operation.

The import and export selectivity parameters are for the office you are currently configured for. In the example screen at figure 6.1 below, the selectivity parameters are for Customs office code 'CUO01' (Airport office). See Section 9 of this Reference Document for details of office configurations.

The 'parameters' screen is as follows:

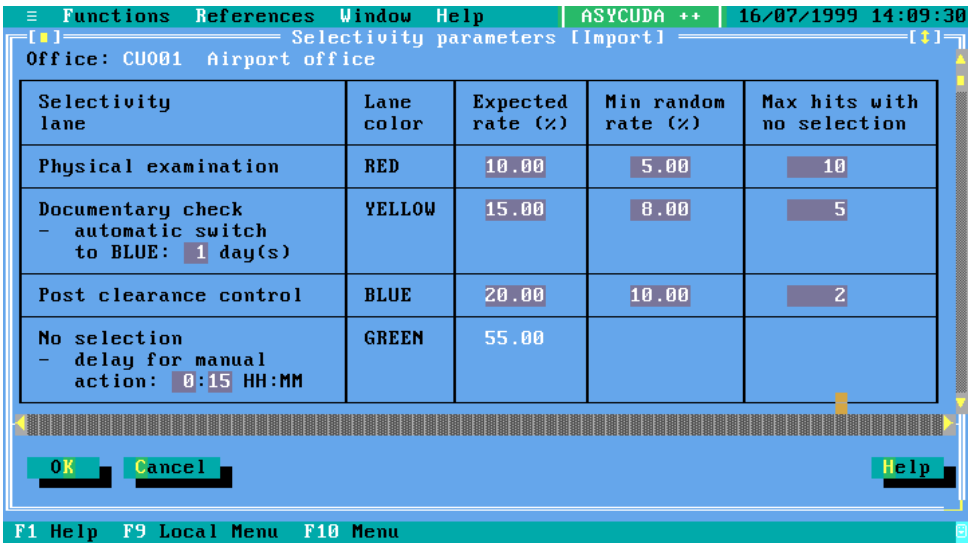


Fig 6.1 MODSEL: Functions: Selectivity Parameters

The lower part of the screen (not illustrated above) is used in conjunction with the Examining officers functions explained later in this section.

Selectivity Lane and Lane Colour

This allows allocation of the selected declaration to one of four paths, for different types or levels of Customs processing checks plus a query lane.

While a Customs Administration can determine exactly what type of action will be carried out when a declaration is selected for a particular lane, these actions are broadly described as follows:

Red Lane

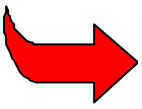
Declarations selected to Red Lane are to be physically examined before assessment is permitted.

Yellow Lane

Declarations selected to Yellow Lane are to be presented to Customs for a full documentary check before assessment proceeds.

Blue Lane

Declarations selected to Red Lane are subject to Post Clearance audit. This provides flexibility, and can allow Customs to make more efficient use of their resources, such as allowing release of 'low risk' goods, subject to some type of audit control at a later date.



There is an option for automatic re-routing of the 'Yellow Lane' declaration to the 'Blue Lane' after a predetermined number of days.

Green Lane

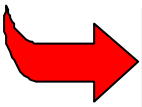
All declarations other than those selected to the Red, Yellow or Blue lanes.

Green Lane contains an option to 'delay' the automatic assessment of declarations to allow Customs time to 'manually' examine details of these declarations, with the option to re-route to Red, Yellow or Blue Lane if a higher level of check is thought to be necessary for those goods.

Expected Rate (%)

Setting an expected rate against each selectivity lane allows regulation of declaration processing flows according to local Customs control policies. By saying that they 'expect' certain rates of selection Customs beliefs on overall risk can be matched to their capacity to carry out physical examinations and documentary checks.

This helps in peak periods, or with staff shortages, where otherwise Customs resources would not be able to cope with large numbers of declarations without long delays. Setting expected rates against each Lane means that in order of precedence, (Red, Yellow, Blue, Green), the system attempts to ensure minimum selection levels to the most important rate first, and when the rate of selection for that specific colour is met, it moves the selection rate down to the next level.



Selected levels can exceed the expected rate, depending on criteria matches and random selection settings.

Minimum Random Rate

Declaration selection is either by matching against declaration data to specific **'Criteria'**, or by random selection by the System. Customs control policies can make effective use of random selection as a means of checking transactions that may not otherwise come to Customs attention.

Maximum Hits with no Selection

This option allows the maximum number of criteria that a particular Declaration may hit without selection to Red, Yellow or Blue lanes. If the declaration hits one selection criteria it may not be selected when, for example, the Red Lane criteria is specified to select 50% of declarations meeting that criteria requirements, and from 100 declarations there have already been 50 selections made.

If the maximum hits with no selection is set to two criteria and the declaration hits a second criteria **it must be selected** to the lane specified in the second criteria. This is to prevent a declaration not being selected by any criteria hit and going to Green Lane even though it may have a number of risk factors.

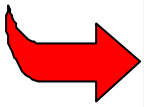
The number of hits without selection can be set at a different number for each selection lane.

Order of Precedence of Selections

The 'machinery' behind the selectivity controls means that selections are made in the following way: -

1. First, selection to Red, Yellow or Blue Lane where the transaction matches a criteria, or number of criteria, depending on the setting of the "number of hits" control, then…….
2. If not selected at step 1, the actual rate of random selection is compared to the minimum random rate, and if below that minimum rate, random selections are made to 'top up' the percentage selected in the order 'Red, Yellow, Blue', then, if not selected for Random……

3. Finally, if not selected by steps 1 or 2, a further comparison is made, between actual Lane selections and the set "expected rate (%)". If actual selections are below the expected rate, further selections are made from those transactions that would have otherwise been processed as Green. These further selections are again made in the precedence, 'Red, Yellow, Blue'.



This means that a transaction is only routed green after it fails to be selected by Local Criteria, the 'quotas' for Random Selections have all been filled, and total selection levels in each category at least match the set 'Expected Rates'.

Making Selections

The controls of the selectivity module **MODSEL** allows declarations to be selected by two methods. The first, **'Random Selection'**, relies on random number generation by the system. Using this method, declarations are selected for check, purely on a random basis, at a percentage rate of selection which is set from within the 'control panel' of **'Selectivity Parameters'**.

See also **Minimum Random Rate**. The random selection is extremely useful, particularly for quality control purposes.

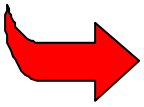
Customs can choose to use selectivity as a particular management strategy that assists them in intercepting high risk import or exports transactions without excessively delaying the movement of other, lower risk goods.

The effective use of 'Selectivity' requires staff with specialist skills and good procedures for gathering, recording and analysing cargo intelligence. The quality and effectiveness of Customs selections relies on access to and use of information gathered from declaration processing and ASYCUDA++ provides the tools that allow the Customs Selectivity specialist to interface with the declaration processing system.

The selectivity process requires decisions by Customs on which particular goods or transactions are to be intercepted. The Selectivity specialist 'translates' the decision into a format understood by the system. This is described as **'Selection Criteria'**. The basic tools used in this process are the '**Criteria'**, where the selection criteria is formally defined, the **List'**, that can aid in managing complex selection profiles and **'Valuation Control Management'.** These are described in detail in the following sections.

Criteria

There are 3 levels of Criteria - 'National', 'Regional' and 'Local'. These enable different priorities to be set within different levels of the Customs organisation. Access to the different levels is controlled by password.



National and Regional criteria apply to all offices currently configured on your server. Local criteria apply to the office that you are currently configured for. See Section 9 for details on multiple office configurations on the one server. To set National and Regional Criteria, the label **'ANY'** is used for the Customs office code.

The screen following is an example of a 'Selectivity criteria' display:

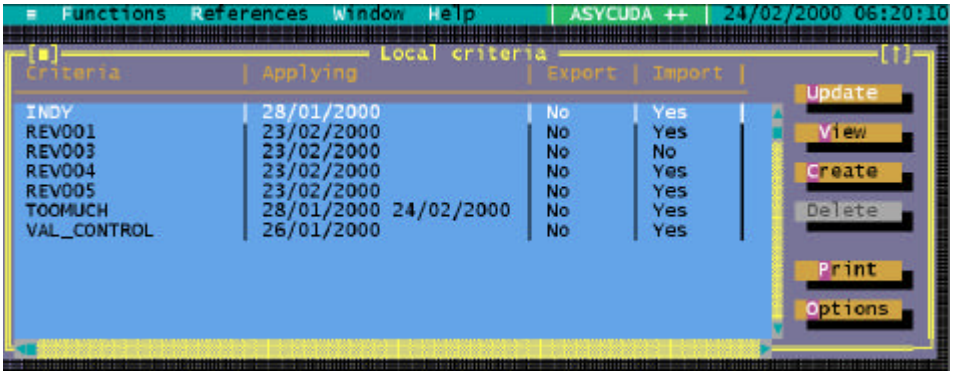


Fig. 6.2 MODSEL: Functions: Local Criteria

Selecting **'Create'** or **'Update'** displays the following screen:

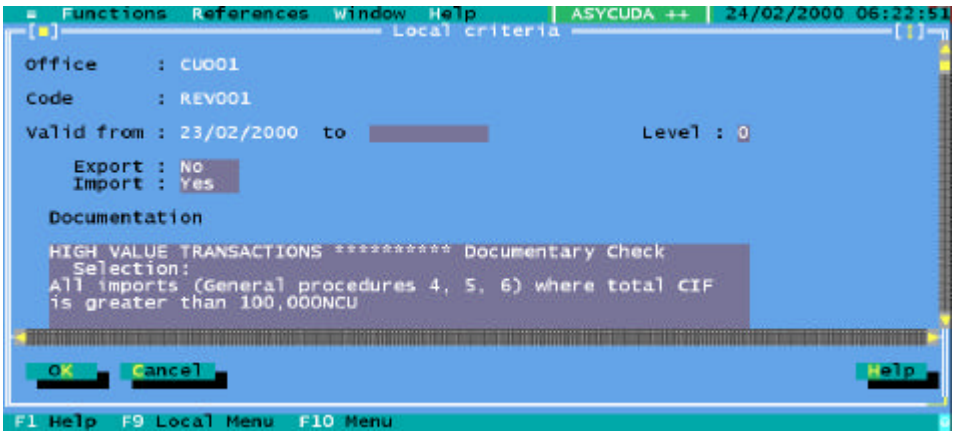
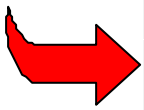


Fig 6.3 MODSEL: Functions: Local Criteria: Update

By selecting the background area of the window the scroll bars are displayed. Scroll down screen to the **'Criteria'** editing box. Select the editing box to activate. Enter the required selection criteria.

'Criteria' works in the same manner as Tariff Rules. The 'Local Menu' includes the option to insert or write text files, and to look up Keywords, Functions and Variables.



See Appendix A 'Taxation Management' for further details on using Rules and Rules syntax. Descriptions of Selectivity keywords, functions and variables are in Selection Criteria Syntax.

Describing Criteria (plain language)

In the documentation editing box (within the window) the selection criteria can be described. As this text can be viewed by looking up the Criteria code from **MODCBR** it is important that the purpose or reasons for the selection, as well as the intended scope of the criteria, be clearly described.

The reason for the selection and any specific tasks that are to be carried out by the Examining Officer(s) should be clearly explained in plain language.

Note: Care should be taken to avoid the inclusion of any sensitive or confidential information in this screen.

Defining the Criteria (system code)

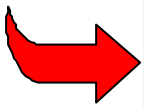
The following paragraph contains an example of code in a 'Criteria' editing box, in this case intended to select declarations covering fresh apples from the US.

Example 1:

```
Criteria "APPLES";
If ComCod = "080810" and CtyOrigCod = "US" Then
  RedLane IS 100;
Endif;
```

This selection uses two criteria. All declarations matching CommCod 080810 **AND** with US as country of origin are selected 100% for RedLane processing. To extend the selections to other commodities or countries requires adding additional **'Criteria'** code lines. This criteria syntax works in the same way as Taxation Rules.

To simplify the maintenance of Local Criteria, the function **'Local List'** can be used.



See Appendix A of this Reference Document, 'Taxation Management' for further details on using Rules and Rules syntax. Descriptions of Selectivity keywords, functions and variables are in Selection Criteria Syntax.

Using a List

'List' is a user defined lookup table that is used in conjunction with **'Criteria'**. Two types of list can be used. One type of list is used with the Manifest system to enable Bills of Lading to be listed for inclusion in a selection criterion. When a declaration is input, the selection criteria checks to see if the Bill of Lading number is in the list, and if it is, then make the selection as directed by the criteria.

The second type is more general and allows Companies, Declarants, Countries and CommCods to be listed for inclusion in a selection criterion.

The 'List category management' window displays a simple list of two columns, 'Code' and 'Description', like the example below:

Code	Description
APPLES	Misdescription of Apples
AUS	Select country of origin Australia
TRACTORS	Tractors from Japan

The content of any list can cover just a single area of interest or can be very broad, covering a range of selectivity requirements.

The example for the selection of 'APPLES', (under the previous topic "Local Criteria"), specifies both the CommCod and country of origin within the Criteria code, i.e.,

```
If ComCod = "080810" and CtyOrigCod = "US" Then
```

Using List the Criteria code can be written as follows:

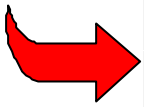
Example 2:

```
Criteria "APPLES";
If InListCty("APPLES") = Found and InListTar("APPLES") = Found Then
RedLane IS 100;
Endif;
```

This example relies on looking up the List (also named "APPLES"), containing separate tables that in this case list the targeted Commodity Codes and countries of origin. The Criteria code can specify a match on any one record in a table, on all, or on any combination.

This is managed by the choice of criteria functions used such as InListTar( ), InListCty( ), InListDec( ) and InListCom( ) which access lists of CommCods, Country codes, Declarant codes and Company codes, respectively.

The InListBoL( ) function is used to access the Bills of Lading lists.



Functions, Keywords and Variables used within Criteria are listed in **'Selection Criteria Syntax**, but for an up to date list see the lookup lists from 'Local Menu' which is available in the criteria editing box of your current version of **MODSEL**.

In the above example, the Criteria looks for both the country "US" and the commodity "08081000" to be within the tables under the list "APPLES".

Following is a further example of Local Criteria, which in this case looks in the List "TRACTORS". The ASYCUDA++ Function "InListAnd" looks for a match against each table within the list "TRACTORS", i.e. company code, declarant code, Commodity Code and country of origin.

Example 3:

```
Criteria "TRACTORS";
Num01 IS SuppUnits;
If InListAnd( "TRACTORS" ) = Found Then
  If Num01 > 0 Then
    Num02 IS StatVal / SuppUnits;
  Endif;
  If Num02 < 3000 Then
    RedLane IS 50;
    YellowLane IS 50;
 Endif;
```

If the condition is met ("`If InListAnd("TRACTORS" ) = Found`") then the Criteria tests the calculated unit value of the goods against a nominated unit value of 3000 currency units per tractor.

Creating and Updating a List

To create a List, opens the appropriate **'List Category Management'** window '**Functions', 'Selectivity management', 'Local list', 'Create'.** This opens the **'List'** form window.

Enter a **'List category'** by giving it a code name or number and your description for the list which should simply explain it's purpose. Save the list code and description by selecting **'OK'** and this returns you to the previous screen.

To add data to the lists under your new code select **'Update'**. This opens the List form again and now you can edit the individual tables that make up the list as a whole. Moving into a list text box opens it for editing. The list boxes are arranged in columns and **'Insert'** and **'Delete'** controls are used to create or edit the list.

For example, selecting **'Insert'** in the Declarant list box opens the **'Declarant list management'** window. You can enter the code for the declarant that you want to add to the list or press **<F8>** for a list of codes. The system displays the description (declarant name) which is with the declarant code that you have chosen. The other list boxes are accessed in exactly the same way.

Codes within a List text box are easily deleted by highlighting the code that you wish to delete, and then selecting the **'Delete'** button.

Benefits of Using Lists

Using lists within local criteria is, in most cases, a simpler and more reliable way of setting selection criteria. In situations where you have frequent changes, where you may be adding or deleting codes from a criteria on a daily basis, the use of a list means that you don't have to go to the criteria to change the selections.

In many cases you may wish to select a wide range of commodity for a particular purpose, or have a large group of declarants or companies receive a particular Customs treatment. Using a list allows you to separate your lists from the programming language, which greatly simplifies selectivity control in the Customs office.

Using Values as a basis for Selection

Declarations can be selected by Customs according to a very wide range of criteria. However, the value of the goods declared to Customs is one of the most important factors. The undervaluation of goods to evade payment of Customs duties and taxes is of great concern to many Customs administrations.

As described in the previous section, value comparisons can be built into selection criteria and used to 'select' transactions when calculated values do not fall within certain predetermined value parameters. **"**Example 3" above is a good case. In this instance the unit value of the tractor is calculated and compared to the 'acceptable' value of 3000 currency units per tractor to determine if the declaration is to be selected.

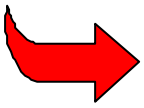
The valuation controls within **MODSEL** are an extension of this 'calculate and compare' process. These controls are designed to simplify value comparisons and to manage large amounts of valuation data linked to CommCods.

Value Controls

Value controls are managed through the Value Control File.

Value control file

The Value Control File contains individual records on specific commodities.



The possibility to be 'specific' varies according to the commodity. In some cases, such as bulk products, comparison at CommCod level can be appropriate; in the case of others there may be such diversity within a CommCod that a much more precise definition may be necessary for any value comparison to be useful or valid.

Selecting the menu option **'Functions', 'Value control management', Value control file'** opens the Valuation control window. This displays a table of Valuation control records. Records are arranged in columns that are headed:

Commodity code	Tariff specification	Country	Formula	Description

The window controls allow the creation of new records and the updating and deletion of existing records. (Also the normal print and search options.)

Creating a Value Control Record

Selecting **'Update'** or **'Create'** from the Valuation control window opens the Valuation Control form. The following screen print is an example of a Valuation control form:

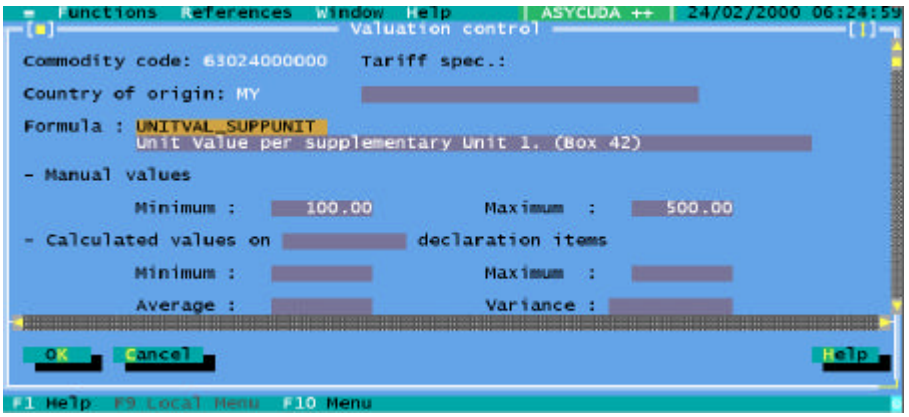


Fig 6.4 MODSEL : Functions: Value control management: Value control file: Update

User Input Fields

The user input fields within the record are:

- Commodity code (to national precision), press **<F8>** for a list of codes;
- Tariff specification (for a more detailed description than available at Commodity Code level);
- Country of origin, press **<F8>** for a list of codes;
- Formula, press **<F8>** for a list of codes - See the following section, Value Control Formula;
- Manual values: Minimum;
- Manual values: Maximum.

Calculated values

The system also display fields for calculated values. These would be based on historical data gathered from previous import Declarations.

The ASYCUDA++ program does not manage the automatic update of these fields and it is left to individual countries if they require this option to undertake the necessary programming.

The display shows: -

- The number of matching declaration items (on which the calculations are based);
- The minimum and maximum declared values;
- The average value;
- The variance in values.

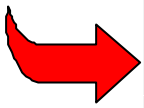
To Create a New Value Control Record

Firstly, the goods are described, using the Commodity Code and the 'Tariff specification' if appropriate. In many cases, values of Commodities vary from country to country, and so the Value control file would usually contain a separate record of value for each country of origin, at least for those countries of origin where Customs had concerns about the values.

Value comparisons

Value control works by matching and comparing. Successful matching relies on the accuracy of the description while value comparison requires the value of something measurable to compare with the declared value. The unit value can be based on the weight of the goods or any other unit of measure.

For example, it can be based on the number of pieces e.g. number of refrigerators or on a measurement such as square metres e.g. fabric, or the alcoholic strength and liquid quantity that is declared on the declaration for an alcoholic drink.



Note: in addition to gross and net weights, three additional data elements are available for gathering information on measurements or units of quantity on declared goods. These are set up from within **MODCHQ** '**Functions', 'Database Management', 'Customs Tariff', Commodity Code'**. See Section 10 of this Reference Document for further details.

Having determined a standard unit of value measurement to suit the Commodity, manual values can be entered within the record. These values are unit values that will be directly comparable with the calculated unit value taken from the declaration. The manual minimum and maximum values are most often used to indicate an "acceptable" value range, outside of which Customs may query the declaration or obtain further details.

As these manual values are accessed by the system through selectivity criteria and can be manipulated by mathematical functions, a great deal of flexibility is possible in how they are used.

Value Control Formula

Building a Value control file (described in the previous section) requires calculating values on a wide range of commodities. In most cases the value will be calculated in a similar manner. Examples are: -

- The declaration item value divided by net weight;
- The declaration item value divided by number of pieces (supplementary unit); or
- The declaration item value divided by a cubic measurement.

Independent of Commodity, the same data elements may apply. The Value control formula allows the user to build a library of formulae that can be used within the Valuation control file records.

Selecting the menu option **Functions', 'Value control management', 'Value control formula'** opens the **'Valuation control - Formula'** window.

This displays a table of Valuation control formula records. Records are arranged in two columns that are headed **'Code'** and **'Description'**.

Controls within the window allow the creation of new formulas and the updating and deletion of existing formulas. (Also the normal printing and search options.)

Creating a Value Control Formula

The following screen print displays a simple unit value formula.

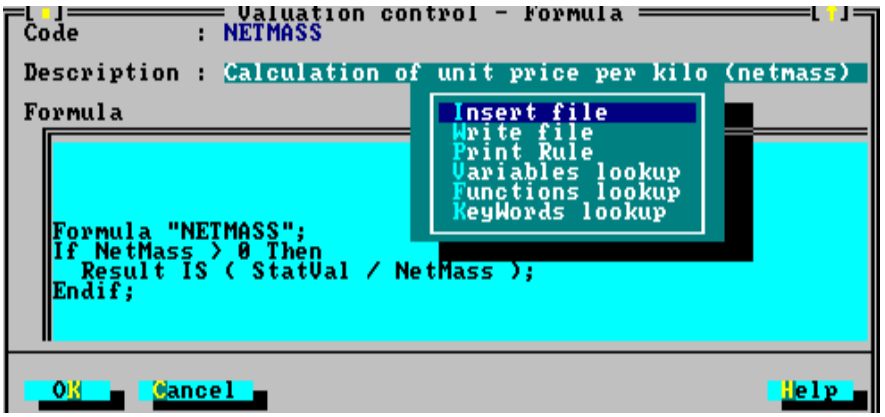
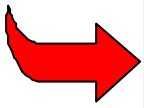


Fig 6.5 MODSEL : Functions: Value control management: Value control formula: Update (+ Local menu)

In this example the Code has been given the name “NETMASS” with the description “Calculation of unit price per kilo (netmass)”. Moving into the **‘Formula’** text box activates the editing capabilities. Writing a formula requires an understanding of ASYCUDA++ rules syntax. Lookup tables, for lists of acceptable keywords, variables and functions, are available through the **‘Local menu’.**



See Appendix A, "Taxation Management" for further details on using Rules and Rules syntax. Descriptions of Selectivity keywords, functions and variables are in **MODSEL**, Selection Criteria Syntax.

Apart from using the weight in the formula calculation, (e.g. ‘NetMass’), writing a valuation control formula usually means calling upon one of a number of supplementary unit variables.

Care must be taken to ensure that the variable chosen for use correctly represents the Statistical Unit attached to the Commodity Code within the Tariff file.

For example, a ComCode may have Supplementary Units, and the ‘order of appearance’ of those Supplementary Units may vary between codes, what is ‘SuppUnits’ for one ComCode may be ‘SupValue1’ or ‘SupValue2’ for another.

Example:

```
Formula “UNIT”
If SuppUnits > 0 THEN
      Result IS StatVal / SuppUnits;
Endif:
```

The coding example above is the basic formula for unit value calculation. It takes the item level statistical value and divides by the variable, **‘SuppUnits’**.

The first line names the formula as “UNIT”. The second line is for error checking, by verifying that **‘SuppUnits’** has a value greater than zero. **‘SuppUnits’** is the primary data element used for collecting and storage of quantity details. The outcome of the calculation is stored as a variable called **‘Result’**.

Selection Criteria Using Value Controls

The use of Rules to define criteria for selecting particular transactions or transactions which meet a **‘profile’** are explained in Making Selections and in detail in

Defining the Criteria .

Where Value Controls assist in selections is by providing additional tools that simplify the process of selecting according to value criteria. This is by having access to data within the Value control file.

Variables available for use in selection processes include:

GetValue	The formula result on the item.
ValMin	Manual minimum value.
ValMax	Manual maximum value.

Normally, only one general purpose Value Control criteria rule is needed. When the selectivity criteria matches, the rule calls the calculated values from the declaration and uses the parameters set in the Value Control file to determine if the goods are selected or not.

The following example illustrates how value variables can be used in defining a selection criterion:

Example:

```
Criteria "Val_Control"
Num01 IS GetValue;
Num02 IS ValMin;
Num03 IS ValMax;
If Num01 > 0 THEN
If (Num01  < Num02) OR (Num01 >03) THEN
Redlane IS 100
Endif;
Endif;
```

In this example line 1 names the criteria as 'Val_Control'

Line 2 calls the variable 'GetValue'—this will only have a value, (i.e. a value greater than zero), if the CommCod, tariff specification and country code of the declaration matches a record within the Value control file. 'GetValue' comes from the formula calculation within the Value control file record.

The next two lines, 'Num02 IS' and 'Num03 IS', use the manual minimum and maximum values from the corresponding Value control file.

The calculated value from the declaration details (unit value) is compared against the minimum and maximum values from the Value control file. If the calculated value is less than the minimum or greater than the maximum then the declaration is selected for 100% Redlane processing.

For example, if the Value Control file contained a record for shoes, under HS Tariff code 640411 and the minimum and maximum values were given as 10NCU and 50NCU, respectively.

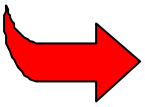
The declaration for shoes would be selected if the calculated unit values of the declaration items for shoes were less than 10 or greater than 50 NCU.

In this case the Value Control file would use a formula that used the Customs value and the supplementary units (pairs of shoes) to calculate the unit value.

Selectivity Queries

Viewing Criteria

This displays a window containing a listing of Criteria. The screen is similar to the display under menu option **'Selectivity management', 'Criteria'** described at page 8. The main difference is that this display is 'read only' - with no ability to modify.



Note: a similar facility is available in **MODCBR**.

The window has three buttons**, 'Form', 'Print'** and **'Options'** .

'Form' displays the screen for the currently selected 'Criteria'. It shows the code given to describe the Criteria, the level, the validity dates, whether it applies to exports or imports, and displays the contents of the "Documentation" box. (It doesn't display the rules-like 'Criteria' editing box.)

Viewing Lists

This displays in read-only mode, a window containing Lists and enables the System user - with an approved level of access - to check the contents of individual lists. The screen is titled **'List Category Management'** and displays the name and description given to the list. The use of 'lists' is fully described under menu option **'Selectivity management', 'List'.** The window has three buttons, 'Link', 'Print' and 'Options'.

'Link' displays a pop-up menu which gives the option of examining the contents of the list as they appear in any of the four categories that make up the list. These (currently) are 'Company', 'Declarant', 'Country' and 'Commodity Code'.

Codes cannot be added to or deleted from the list under this option, (see above), but this facility provides a look-up facility - for use in conjunction with **'Local Criteria'** - to check list content in an operational environment.

Value Control Queries

This menu option allows authorised users in the Customs office access to the Value control file and Value control formula for the purpose of viewing existing records. The main difference between these options and the options under **'Value control management'** is that these options give access to 'read only' displays with no ability to modify.

Viewing the Value Control File

This displays a **'Valuation control'** window containing a listing of Valuation control records. The screen is similar to the display under the menu option **'Value control management', 'Value control file'.** The window has three buttons, 'Form', 'Print' and 'Options'.

'Form' displays the screen for the currently selected **'Valuation control'** record. It shows the Commodity Code, tariff specification and country of origin code. It also displays the formula name, manual and calculated minimum and maximum values. For an explanation of each of these data elements see **Creating a Value Control Record.**

Viewing Value Control Formula

This displays a '**Valuation control - Formula'** window containing Value control formula codes and descriptions. The window has two buttons, 'Print' and 'Options'.

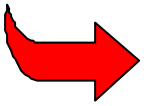
Codes cannot be added to or deleted from the list under this option but it provides a look-up facility—for use in conjunction with the **'Value control file'**. It can be used to check in an operational environment the nature of the formula used within the Value control record. See **Value Control Formula** for a full description of the construction of formulae.

Declaration Routage

Under 'Declaration Routage' the user has a number of choices. The sub-menu offers the option of:

1. Selected declarations;
2. Physical examination;
3. Documentary check'
4. Post clearance control;
5. Stand-by declarations;
6. Controlled declarations;
7. No inspection required;
8. Query declarations.

These are the basic categories or processing channels into which the System can route declarations.



The display options for Declaration Routage are the same as those available under **MODCBR** menu options **'Functions', 'Verification'**. See Section 3 of this Reference Document. The lists of selected declarations are those for the Customs office currently configured.

Viewing Selected Declarations

Choosing the button 'View Declaration' recalls the SAD[1] and displays it on screen. The 'Local Menu' includes the options 'Action', 'Status' and 'View'.

Action Quadrants Items Status View

Action - Gives the options 'Print-out' and 'Local Store'.

Status - Displays a declaration 'event' history e.g. when a declaration was registered or assessed it records the user who carried out the action.

View - 'View Receipt', 'View Assessment Notice', 'View Bill of Lading' and 'View inspection act'.

Re-routing Selected Declarations

The screens listed above have an option button 'Re-route'. This allows users with the necessary level of access to re-route a declaration to another processing channel. Re-routing can occur after required processing has taken place, or after any other control decisions taken by Customs local management.

For example, a Stand by Green Lane declaration could be upgraded to RedLane if the transaction was thought to be suspect or, if necessary, speed cargo by releasing "unnecessary" YellowLane declarations which could be downgraded to Blue or Green.

[1] SAD - 'Single Administrative Document' See Section 3 of this Reference Document for details.

Viewing and Listing Declarations

This menu option gives a number of alternative views of the declaration database, to assist in selecting and viewing declarations according to declaration status.

Viewing According to Declaration Status

Lists of declarations can be displayed according to the following groupings:

- Any status;
- Cancelled;
- Stored;
- Registered;
- Assessed;
- Pre-lodged;
- Paid;
- To be paid;
- To be refunded .

'Local menu' is available, with the same choices as described in the previous section. See Viewing Selected Declarations.

List Declarations

This is a particularly useful display option. It allows the extraction of lists of declarations, and can be quite tightly framed to restrict the extraction to only those wanted by the user. The extraction request screen **'Declaration Selection'** accepts search criteria in the following data fields:

- Office Code;
- Model (of declaration);
- Declarant;
- Consignee;
- Exporter;
- Credit account/Pre-payment;
- Date (range) from ..... to;
- Status (of declaration);
- Sort (output order).

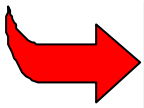
The choices in the 'Status' and 'Sort' fields can be cycled through using the **<space bar>** or a choice made directly from lists displayed by selecting the **'Status'** or **'Sort'** buttons.

Transaction Supervision

To monitor declarations as they are processed through the System, the Customs office can view the current 'status' of a declarant's transactions through that office. The 'Transaction Supervision' window requires that the user input:

- Customs Office Code;
- Registration period, i.e. from (start date) to (finish date); and
- Declarant Code (optional).

- Select the Start' button to display the current status. Once started the screen is updated every minute.



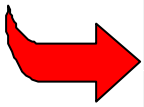
'Transaction Supervision' gives a useful research and monitoring tool that can be effectively used within a National System using selectivity as a method of Customs control.

Sections and Examiners Management

Overview

The system can be set up to automatically assign a declaration to a particular area of work or an individual Examination Officer (Examiner). This assignment is done according to preset parameters such as individual workload, examiner availability and the area where the declaration needs to be inspected. There are comprehensive reports that can be used to control the work of Examiners and Chief Examiners.

The area of work is known in ASYCUDA++ as the Section. A Section can be defined as one complete work unit for verification, which has at least one Chief Examiner and a group of Examiners. An examiner can be part of several sections as can a Chief Examiner.



Creation of Sections for examination of goods will be for the office that you are currently configured for. See Section 9 of this Reference Document, for details on office configuration. Any Examiners attached to a Section are for the current office. Furthermore, any locations of goods linked to a Section are for the current office as well.

If there are several Transit Sheds controlled by the office, there may be a Chief Examiner and a group of Examiners attached to each Shed. On the other hand a Shed may be so big that it is sub-divided into several sections or so small that several Sheds can be grouped in one Section.

In some cases the Section is not linked to a physical location at all but to different procedures or classifications of goods. For example, one Section may deal with all Home Use Import declarations while another deals with Warehouse declarations. Sections may be defined where specialist knowledge of particular Commodities is required, for example, chemicals or motor vehicles. In such cases, a single Section may cover several Warehouses or Sheds.

When a declaration is selected by the selectivity system and Section allocation is active, a criterion will allocate the declaration to a Section. If in addition, automatic assignment of examiners is active, then an Examiner and a Chief Examiner will be assigned to the declaration by the system. This will only occur if the declaration is selected Red or Yellow. Stand by Green and Blue declarations are not automatically allocated.

The automatic assignment of Examiner is made according to the availability, accumulated workload and variety (e.g. one Examiner should not always deal with declarations from the same declarant).

The Chief Examiner has access to the list of selected declarations related to his section and can re-assign any declaration as necessary to another Section or Examiner.

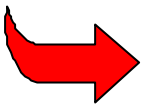
Sections

Automatic assignment of Sections is possible even if automatic assignment of Examiners is not desired. You may wish to have the list of selected declarations allocated to Sections without having the declaration selected to any Examiner. The reverse is not true. It is not possible to use the Examiners system if Sections are not activated.

MODSYSCF specifies whether Section assignment is used or not, as well as Examiner assignment. Configuration is possible only if Selectivity is used. Automatic assignment of both Examiners and Sections can be configured separately for import and export in **MODSYSCF 'Functions', 'System Parameters'.** For further details see Section 9 of this Reference Document.

The Sections themselves are set up in **MODSEL 'Functions', 'Selectivity Management', 'Local Sections'.**

It is possible to insert a Tariff range using the syntax described in Section 10 of this Reference Document. The section can also be associated with the 'Location of goods' which can be captured on the SAD.



If selectivity is used, manual assignment (or re-assignment) of Section and Examiner is always possible regardless of what is specified in the configuration. It is impossible to manually assign an Examiner if no Section has been previously assigned.

Sections criteria

Automatic assignment of section occurs during assessment through criteria. These criteria have to be created and amended in **MODSEL** at Customs Office level. As already stated, a Section can be linked to a Location of goods or Commodity Code range.

These criteria are created under the selectivity parameters option, on the lower part of the screen.

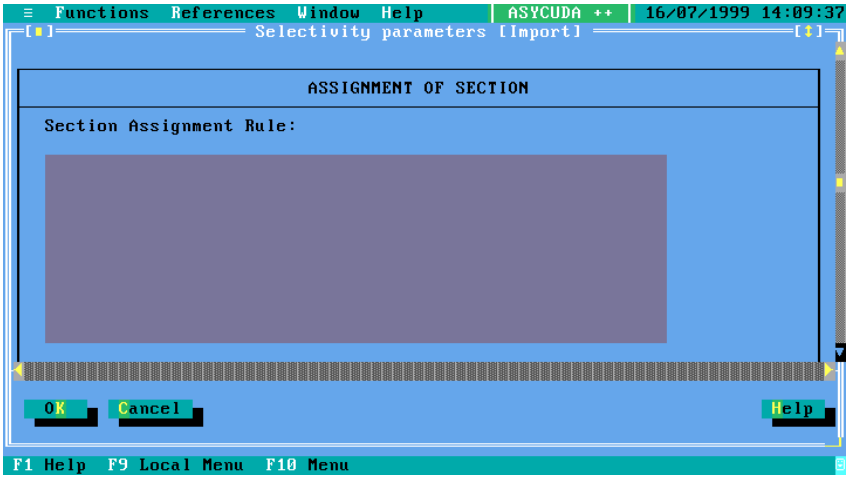


Figure 6.6 MODSEL : Functions: Selectivity management: Selectivity parameters: Import (+ scroll down)

The system will check the Section codes corresponding to the declaration flow (import/export) and will first look at the location of goods (if any has been specified in the declaration). If two or more Sections correspond to the location of goods, the system will look at the Tariff intervals for the selected Sections. If there are Tariff intervals attached to the section, the system will turn to a local rule that can be defined in the **selectivity parameters**.

Example:

```
Criteria "Sections";
   If TypDec = "IM" then
         Section is "SECT01";
   Endif;
```

This rule is like a Selectivity Rule, which means that the same variables and functions that are used for Selectivity Criteria are available. The **'Section'** variable contains the Section code assigned to the declaration. If no Section has been assigned, the Section code will be left blank and can be assigned manually.

Examiner Management

Examiner management can be found under the menu options **'Functions', 'Selectivity Management', 'Examiners'** and **'Functions', 'Selectivity Management', 'Chief Examiners'** respectively.

The first option brings the user to the list of Sections and from here there is an option **'Select',** which brings a list of examiners linked to this Section. This is the Group1(G1) appraisers list.

The second option brings the user to the list of Sections and from here there is an option **'Select',** which brings a list of Chief Examiners linked to this Section. This is the Group2 (G2) appraisers list, the Chief Appraisers or Higher Level Examiners, and at least the Chief Examiner.

No Examiner can be part of both groups at the same time. Examiners from G1 are the ones who are doing the actual work of inspection. Examiners from G2 are generally Chief Examiners who supervise the Examiners and endorse the responsibility of G1 officers. During automatic assignment of officers, a G1 and a G2 Examiner will be selected.

There is no specific Examiners table. Each Examiner name for G1 and G2 must exist in the ASYCUDA++ users login list. From the list of examiners (G1 or G2) of his section a Chief Examiner can activate or suspend an Examiner. A suspended Examiner cannot be selected for inspection of goods. It is not possible to suspend an Examiner if they have declarations allocated to them.

An Examiner can be part of several sections. If this is the case, then he can be selected in different sections at the same time.

From the list it is possible to see the number of declarations which are currently being verified by any Examiner (G1 and G2) as well as their current workload. The workload will diminish when a declaration is cleared. If the warning flag in Examiner Management is set to 'Yes' then a warning will be displayed on their screen when a declaration is assigned to the Examiner.

Automatic assignment of Examiners can be configured separately for import and export in **MODSYSCF 'Functions', 'System Parameters'**. For details see Section 9 of this Reference Document.

Workload management

The assignment of declarations to examiners, not the Chief Examiner, is based on the availability of the Examiner. This means that the system will preferably select an Examiner with a zero workload. Occasionally random selection will override availability.

If several officers are available, the one who has been waiting the longest will be chosen. If all the G1 officers are busy, the one whose current workload is lowest will be selected.

Declarations are allocated weighting. The default weightings are 10 for each declaration and 5 for each supplementary item after the first. Workload is the sum of accumulated weighting of the declarations.

These default values can be modified under the menu option **'Functions', 'Selectivity management', 'Selectivity parameters', 'Export'** or **'Import'.**

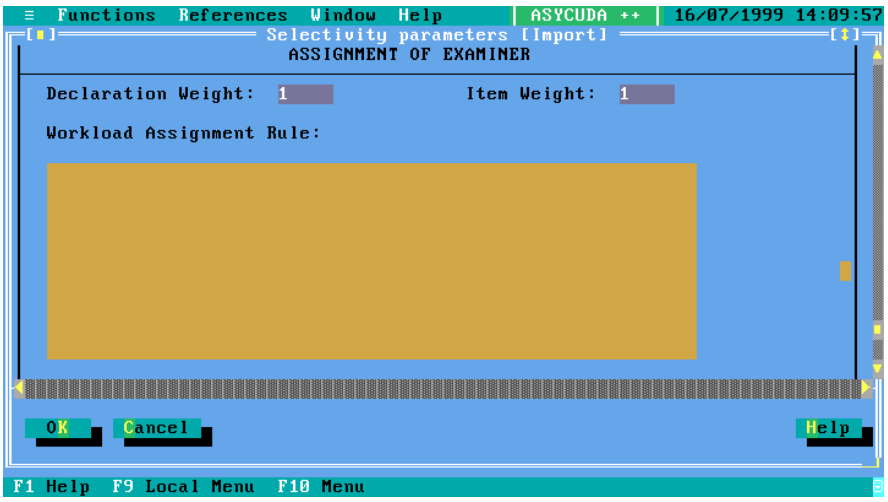


Figure 6.7 MODSEL : Functions: Selectivity management: Selectivity parameters: Import (+ scroll down)

In the example above the weights have been altered to 1 per declaration and 1 for all items after the first. If the workload changes according to other parameters such as nomenclature or procedure code, defining a workload assignment rule in the box illustrated above can do this.

Example of a rule modifying a weight: With the default weights, a declaration with 8 items would give the following weight:

10 + 8 x 5 = 50, on top of which you may add a supplementary weight set at workload rule level using the **"Suppweight"** variable.

Example:

```
Criteria "SuppWeight"
If Typproc = "1" then
   Suppweight is Suppweight + 10;
Endif;
```

The rule is triggered at item level. This means that the additional weight is added to workload on every item. The total workload is the declaration and item weight plus the total weight calculated from the rule, if applicable.

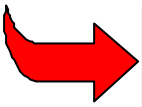
Declaration management

Once a selected declaration has been verified it is then re-routed to Green or cleared. It is only at that time (during re-routage or clearance) that the declaration will be, from the system point of view, considered as verified. Re-routing to Green or clearance will force the workload and current number of declarations to decrease automatically on both G1 and G2 selected Examiners for that declaration. On the other hand, re-routing from GreenLane To YellowLane or to RedLane will trigger automatic assignment of an Examiner if configured to do so.

Anyone who has access to re-routing facilities (in terms of group profile authorisations) can re-route and assess any selected declarations, G1 and G2 selected officers for a given declaration do not have any special authority regarding the declaration. For security reasons, automatic assignment and manual assignment will be mentioned in the status of the declaration as well as the identity of the G1 officer who has been assigned.

Selection Criteria Syntax

See the Appendix A to this Document "Taxation Management - Syntax and Reference" for an explanation of selectivity rules syntax and for examples of use.



Note: the look up screens within your current version of module **MODSEL** list all Functions, Keywords and Variables useable within Selection Criteria and Value Controls.

Within Selectivity (Criteria)

Functions

Function	Usage
RoundInf(x)	if N _ x < N + 1 then N
RoundSup(x)	if N < x _ N + 1 then N + 1
Round(x)	if N _ x < N + 0.5 then N else N + 1
Min(x, y)	if x < y then x else y
Max(x, y)	if x > y then x else y
Sqr(x)	Square x * x
Abs(x)	Absolute value of x
JulianDate(s)	Convert date to julian number
ValStr	Converts string to numeric value
SubStrFnd(x)	SubStrFnd("String", "SubStr", Index, Length, option)
GetLength	Get Length("String")
SetWrkDate(x)	Sets working date (x julian date)
TaxMP(s, t)	Get ("TaxCod", "MP")
TaxBasisVal(x)	Get ("TaxCod")
TaxRate(x)	Get ("TaxCod")
TaxAmount(x)	Get ("TaxCod")
CurRate(s)	Exchange Rate for currency s
DisplayErr(s)	Display the string on the screen
InListOr(x)	In List Or ("List name")
InListAnd(x)	In List And ("List name")
InListTar(x)	In List Tariff ("List name")
InListDec(x)	In List Declarant ("List name")
InListCom(x)	In List Company ("List name")
InListFin(x)	In List Financial ("List name")
InListCty(x)	In List Country ("List name")
InListCtyPD(x)	In List Country Prov/dest ("List name")
InListBoL(x)	In List Bill of Lading ("List name")
DisplayErrStop(s)	Display error and stop validation

Keywords

Keyword	Usage
Criteria	Criteria “Criteria name”
Assignment	Assignment “name”
If	If condition Then statements [Else statements] Endif
Then	If condition Then statements [Else statements] Endif
Else	If condition Then statements [Else statements] Endif
Endif	If condition Then statements [Else statements] Endif
and	Condition 1 and condition 2
or	Condition 1 or condition 2
not	Not (condition 1)
(	Open parenthesis
)	Close parenthesis
IS	Data element IS expression; (assignment statement)
:=	Data element:= expression; (assignment statement)
=	Expression 1 = expression 2
EQ	Expression 1 EQ expression 2
<	Expression 1 < expression 2
LT	Expression 1 LT expression 2
<=	Expression 1 <= expression 2
LE	Expression 1 LE expression 2
>	Expression 1 > expression 2
GT	Expression 1 GT expression 2
>=	Expression 1 >= expression 2
GE	Expression 1 GE expression 2
<>	Expression 1 <> expression 2
NE	Expression 1 NE expression 2
;	End of statement
+	Expression 1 + expression 2
Plus	Expression 1 Plus expression 2
-	Expression 1 - expression 2
Minus	Expression 1 Minus expression 2
*****	Expression 1 * expression 2
Mul	Expression 1 Mul expression 2
/	Expression 1 / expression 2
Div	Expression 1 Div expression 2
,	Function(expression 1, expression2, ...)

Variables

Variable	Section	Description
InvNcy	Valuation Note	Invoice amount in National Currency
EfrNcy	Valuation Note	External freight amount in National Currency
InsNcy	Valuation Note	Insurance amount in National Currency
OtcNcy	Valuation Note	Other cost amount in National Currency
IfrNcy	Valuation Note	Internal freight amount in National Currency
DedNcy	Valuation Note	Deductions amount in National Currency
TotalCost	Valuation Note	Total transport, insurance etc costs
CIFNcy	Valuation Note	CIF value in National Currency
ItmInv	Valuation Note	Item Invoice amount in Foreign Currency
ItmInvNcy	Valuation Note	Item Invoice amount in National Currency
ItmEfrNcy	Valuation Note	Item external freight amount in National Currency
ItmInsNcy	Valuation Note	Item insurance amount in National Currency
ItmOtcNcy	Valuation Note	Item other cost amount in National Currency
ItmIfrNcy	Valuation Note	Item internal freight amount in National Currency
ItmDedNcy	Valuation Note	Item deductions amount in National Currency
ItmTotalCost	Valuation Note	Item transport, insurance etc total costs
ItmCIFNcy	Valuation Note	Item CIF value in national currency
CuoCod	General Segment	Customs clearance Office code
Exporter	General Segment	Exporter code
TypDec	General Segment	Type of Declaration
TypProc	General Segment	Declaration General Procedure Code
ManifestRef	General Segment	Manifest reference number
ItmTotal	General Segment	Total number of items
PackTotal	General Segment	Total number of packages
Consignee	General Segment	Consignee code
Financial	General Segment	Person responsible for financial settlement code
ConsNam	General Segment	Consignee name
FinNam	General Segment	Person responsible for financial settlement name
TradingCty	General Segment	Trading country code
ValDetails	General Segment	Value details
CAPRef	General Segment	Common Agricultural Policy reference
Declarant	General Segment	Declarant code
DecNam	General Segment	Declarant name
CtyExp	General Segment	Country of export code
CtyDestCod	General Segment	Country of destination code
IDMotDptArr	General Segment	Identity of means of transport departure/arrival (box18)
NatMotDptArr	General Segment	Nationality of means of transport at departure/arrival
CtnrFlag	General Segment	Container flag
TodCod	General Segment	Terms of Delivery code
IDMotBorder	General Segment	Identity of means of transport at the border (box 21)
NatMotBorder	General Segment	Nationality of means of transport at the border
InvCurCod	General Segment	Invoice Currency code
TotInvoice	General Segment	Total amount Invoiced (Foreign currency)
TraCod1	General Segment	Nature of transaction code 1
TraCod2	General Segment	Nature of transaction code 2
BankCode	General Segment	Bank code
MoTBorder	General Segment	Mode of transport crossing the border
MoTInland	General Segment	Inland mode of transport
TermsOfPay	General Segment	Terms of payment
CuoBord	General Segment	Border customs office code
LocGoods	General Segment	Location of goods
BnkBranchCod	General Segment	Bank Branch code
BnkFileNber	General Segment	Bank file number
WhsCod	General Segment	Identification of Warehouse

Variable	Section	Description
WhsDelay	General Segment	Warehouse time delay (Days)
GrtyAmount	General Segment	Guarantee amount
TotalTaxes	General Segment	Total amount of Duties and Taxes for declaration
SealsNber	General Segment	Seals affixed - Number
TrstTimeLimit	General Segment	Transit time delay (Days)
ItmNber	Item Level	Item number
ComCod	Item Level	HS tariff commodity code + national precision (8 + 3)
HSPrec2	Item Level	Commodity Code (national precision # 2)
HSPrec3	Item Level	Commodity Code (national precision # 3)
HSPrec4	Item Level	Commodity Code (national precision # 4)
HSSpecif	Item Level	Commodity Code specification
MarkNoPack1	Item Level	Marks and numbers of packages (Field 1 of 2)
MarkNoPack2	Item Level	Marks and numbers of packages (Field 2 of 2)
PackNber	Item Level	Number of packages for item
PackKindCod	Item Level	Kind of packages code
CtyOrigCod	Item Level	Country of origin code
CtyOrigReg	Item Level	Country of origin region code
GrossMass	Item Level	Gross mass
PreferCod	Item Level	Preference code
ExtdProc	Item Level	Extended Customs Procedure Code
NatProc	Item Level	National Customs Procedure Code
NetMass	Item Level	Net mass
Quota	Item Level	Quota reference
TransDocRef	Item Level	Transport document
GoodDesc	Item Level	Description of goods (Field 2 of 3)
GoodDesc1	Item Level	Description of goods (Field 1 of 3)
GoodDesc3	Item Level	Description of goods (Field 3 of 3)
SuppUnits	Item Level	Supplementary Unit of Measurement 1
SupValue1	Item Level	Supplementary Unit of Measurement 2
SupValue2	Item Level	Supplementary Unit of Measurement 3
ItmPrice	Item Level	Item Price
ValMethod	Item Level	Valuation method
LicNber	Item Level	Licence reference number
DValAmount	Item Level	Amount of value deducted from licence
DQty	Item Level	Quantity deducted from licence
StatVal	Item Level	Statistical Value
ItmTotMoP	Item Level	Mode of payment for item total amount
Num01	Working Number	Free use
Num02	Working Number	Free use
Num03	Working Number	Free use
Num04	Working Number	Free use
Num05	Working Number	Free use
Num06	Working Number	Free use
Num07	Working Number	Free use
Num08	Working Number	Free use
Num09	Working Number	Free use
Num10	Working Number	Free use
Num11	Working Number	Free use
Num12	Working Number	Free use
Num13	Working Number	Free use
Num14	Working Number	Free use
Num15	Working Number	Free use
Num16	Working Number	Free use
ItmTotAmount	Working Number	Total amount of Duties and Taxes for the item
CustValue	Working Number	Customs Value (Statistical or Market Value)
TotalStat	Working Number	Total Statistical Value

Variable	Section	Description
CurDate	Working Number	Today's date (Julian date)
RegDate	Working Number	Registration date (Julian date)
PrvRegDate	Working Number	Previous Registration date (Julian date)
ItmGarAmount	Working Number	Total guaranteed Duties and Taxes for item
ItmPayAmount	Working Number	Total unguaranteed Duties and Taxes for item
SuppWeight	Working Number	Supplementary weight to workload
Str01	Working String	Free Use
Str02	Working String	Free Use
Str03	Working String	Free Use
Str04	Working String	Free Use
Str05	Working String	Free Use
Str06	Working String	Free Use
Str07	Working String	Free Use
Str08	Working String	Free Use
Str09	Working String	Free Use
Str10	Working String	Free Use
Str11	Working String	Free Use
Str12	Working String	Free Use
Str13	Working String	Free Use
Str14	Working String	Free Use
Str15	Working String	Free Use
HSCod	Working String	HS Tariff code (6 digits)
Chapter	Working String	Tariff chapter (2 digits)
Heading	Working String	Tariff heading (4 digits)
NatProc1	Working String	National Procedure Code digit 1
NatProc2	Working String	National Procedure Code digit 2
NatProc3	Working String	National Procedure Code digit 3
Found	Selectivity	Found in list
RedLane	Selectivity	Physical inspection selection rate
YellowLane	Selectivity	Documentary check selection rate
BlueLane	Selectivity	Post clearance check selection rate
GetValue	Selectivity	Formula result on item
ValMin	Selectivity	Manual minimum value
ValMax	Selectivity	Manual maximum value
XValMin	Selectivity	Computed minimum value
XValMax	Selectivity	Computed maximum value
XValAvr	Selectivity	Average of computed values
XValVar	Selectivity	Variance of computed values
XValSiz	Selectivity	Number of computed values
Section	Selectivity	Section assignment
BolCusVal	Manifest Controls	Bill of Lading Customs Value
BolTrpVal	Manifest Controls	Bill of Lading transport value
BolInsVal	Manifest Controls	Bill of Lading insurance value
BolCbmVal	Manifest Controls	Bill of Lading cubic meters value
BolPkgNbr	Manifest Controls	Bill of Lading number of packages
BolGrsWgt	Manifest Controls	Bill of Lading Gross Mass
NoError	Error	No Error
Err-TaxCdNF	Error	Tax code not found
Err-TaxCdAE	Error	Tax code already existent
Err-8Taxes	Error	Eight taxes already existent
Err-HsCdNF	Error	National Commodity Code not found
Err-TxNtNF	Error	Tax note not found
Err-NoTcRt	Error	No tax rate defined
Err-TxRt_0	Error	Tax rate is lower than 0
Err-TxBs_0	Error	Tax basis is lower than 0

Variable	Section	Description
Err-TAmt_0	Error	Tax amount is lower than 0
Err-AtDCAE	Error	Attached document code already exists
Err-2MnyAD	Error	Too many attached document codes already exist
Err-AtDcNF	Error	Attached document code not found
Err-Date	Error	Incorrect date format
Err-RulLk	Error	Rule not linked to a tariff column
Err-LocalDB	Error	Paradox access error

Within Valuation Control

Functions

Function	Usage
RoundInf(x)	If N _ x < N + 1 then N
RoundSup(x)	If N < x _ N + 1 then N + 1
Round(x)	If N _ x < N + 0.5 then N else N + 1
Min(x, y)	If x < y then x else y
Max(x, y)	If x > y then x else y
Sqr(x)	Square x * x
Abs(x)	Absolute value of x
CurRate(s)	Exchange Rate for currency s
DisplayErr(s)	Display the string on the screen
DisplayErrStop(s)	Display error and stop validation

Keywords

Keyword	Usage
Formula	Formula "Formula name"
Criteria	Criteria “Criteria name”
Assignment	Assignment “name”
If	If condition Then statements [Else statements] Endif
Then	If condition Then statements [Else statements] Endif
Else	If condition Then statements [Else statements] Endif
Endif	If condition Then statements [Else statements] Endif
and	Condition 1 and condition 2
or	Condition 1 or condition 2
not	Not (condition 1)
(	Open parenthesis
)	Close parenthesis
IS	Data element IS expression; (assignment statement)
:=	Data element:= expression; (assignment statement)
=	Expression 1 = expression 2
EQ	Expression 1 EQ expression 2
<	Expression 1 < expression 2
LT	Expression 1 LT expression 2
<=	Expression 1 <= expression 2
LE	Expression 1 LE expression 2
>	Expression 1 > expression 2
GT	Expression 1 GT expression 2
>=	Expression 1 >= expression 2
GE	Expression 1 GE expression 2
<>	Expression 1 <> expression 2
NE	Expression 1 NE expression 2
;	End of statement
+	Expression 1 + expression 2
Plus	Expression 1 Plus expression 2
-	Expression 1 - expression 2
Minus	Expression 1 Minus expression 2
*****	Expression 1 * expression 2
Mul	Expression 1 Mul expression 2
/	Expression 1 / expression 2
Div	Expression 1 Div expression 2
,	Function(expression 1, expression2, ...)

Variables

Variable	Section	Description
InvNcy	Valuation Note	Invoice amount in National Currency
EfrNcy	Valuation Note	External freight amount in National Currency
InsNcy	Valuation Note	Insurance amount in National Currency
OtcNcy	Valuation Note	Other cost amount in National Currency
IfrNcy	Valuation Note	Internal freight amount in National Currency
DedNcy	Valuation Note	Deductions amount in National Currency
TotalCost	Valuation Note	Total transport, insurance etc cost
CIFNcy	Valuation Note	CIF value in National Currency
ItmInv	Valuation Note	Item Invoice amount in Foreign Currency
ItmInvNcy	Valuation Note	Item Invoice amount in National Currency
ItmEfrNcy	Valuation Note	Item external freight amount in National Currency
ItmInsNcy	Valuation Note	Item insurance amount in National Currency
ItmOtcNcy	Valuation Note	Item other cost amount in National Currency
ItmIfrNcy	Valuation Note	Item internal freight amount in National Currency
ItmDedNcy	Valuation Note	Item deductions amount in National Currency
ItmTotalCost	Valuation Note	Item total transport, insurance etc cost
ItmCIFNcy	Valuation Note	Item CIF value in National Currency
TypDec	General Segment	Type of Declaration (Model of Declaration)
ValDetails	General Segment	Value details
GrtyAmount	General Segment	Guarantee amount
TotalFees	General Segment	Amount of Global Taxes for Declaration
TotalTaxes	General Segment	Total Amount of Duties and Taxes for Declaration
GrossMass	Item Level	Gross mass
NetMass	Item Level	Net mass
SuppUnits	Item Level	Supplementary Unit of Measurement 1
SupValue1	Item level	Supplementary Unit of Measurement 2
SupValue2	Item level	Supplementary Unit of Measurement 3
ItmPrice	Item Level	Item Price
AdjRate	Item Level	Rate of adjustment
StatVal	Item Level	Statistical Value
Num01	Work Number	Free Use
Num02	Work Number	Free Use
Num03	Work Number	Free Use
Num04	Work Number	Free Use
Num05	Work Number	Free Use
ItmTotAmount	Work Number	Total amount of Duties and Taxes for the item
CustValue	Work Number	Customs Value (Statistical or Market Value)
TotalStat	Work Number	Total Statistical Value
CurDate	Work Number	Today's date (Julian Date)
RegDate	Work Number	Registration date (Julian Date)
ItmGarAmount	Work Number	Total guaranteed Duties and Taxes for item
ItmPayAmount	Work Number	Total unguaranteed Duties and Taxes for item
NatProc1	Work Number	National Procedure Code digit 1
NatProc2	Work Number	National Procedure Code digit 2
NatProc3	Work Number	National Procedure Code digit 3
Result	Work Number	Result of computed formula