Green customs:

a conceptual framework and projects from around the world

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About the Green Customs Study

Objectives

- 1. Envision the full range of green customs activities
- 2. Show examples of Green Customs initiatives from around the world

Framework

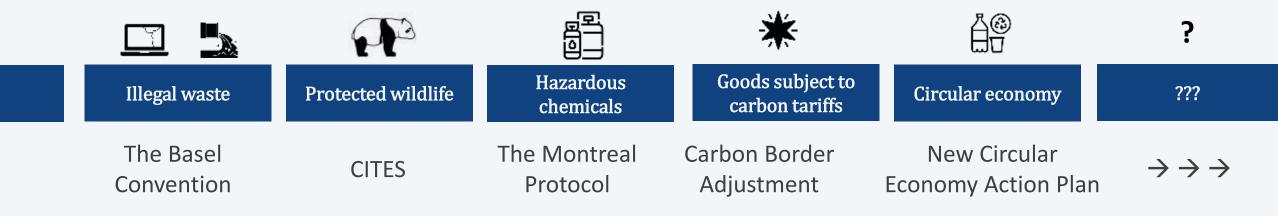
Border controls to enforce rules for environmentally sensitive goods

Sustainanable customs operations to reduce own environmental footprint

Trade facilitation to enable sustainable cross-border logistics

"Green Lane for Gree Companies" to encourage sustainable logistics

Border controls to enforce rules for environmentally sensitive goods



New
capabilities
needed!

- Revised HS codes for refined distinctions of environmentally sensitive goods
 - Digital product passport
- Improved techniques for the identification of environmentally sensitive goods such as biodegradable plastics or refurbished electronics

Dutch Customs initiative for the identification of biodegradable plastics

CN Chapter. 39 PLASTICS AND ARTICLES THEREOF

<u>3920</u> Other plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics, non-cellular and not reinforced, laminated, supported or similarly combined with other materials

3920 69 - - Of other polyesters

.....

<u>3920 69 00 30</u> - - - Mono- or multilayer, transverse oriented, shrink film:

• composed of MORE THAN 85 % BY WEIGHT OF POLYLACTIC ACID

• BIODEGRADABLE AND COMPOSTABLE

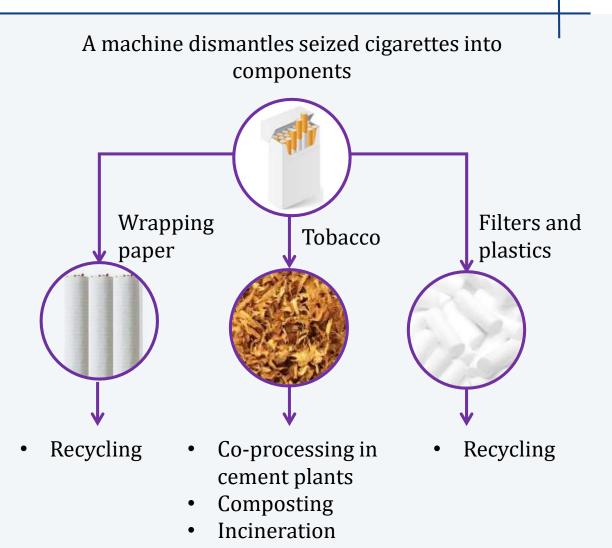
• Verification of declaration data

- Extended data pipeline to cover production data, certificates and licenses
- Automatic verification process for customs
- Better technology to discern sustainable products from non-sustainable ones
 - Extended libraries for mobile technologies (RAMAN and IR spectroscopy)
 - Field-deployable laboratory equipment
 - Faster methods for laboratory analysis
 - Identifying non-intrusive inspection

Note: Typically it is not one or the other methods that provides clarity on the identity of a product but the combination. At the end a combination of measures will deliver the required separation between sustainable and not-sustainable flows.

Sustainanable customs operations to reduce own environmental footprint

- Disposal of seized goods
- Use of renewable energy sources for power
- Co-sharing of equipment with other border control agencies
- Use of electric or hybrid vehicles
- Environmentally-friendly decommissioning of equipment



Trade facilitation to enable sustainable cross-border logistics



De-bottlenecking of customs processes

Less waiting



Prioritisation of emission-intensive cargo such as refridgerated goods

Less energy consumption

Less emissions



Early warning about port / border congestion

Better predictability \rightarrow slow steaming for fuel saving



"Green Lane for Green Companies" to encourage sustainable logistics

What could be the requirements for a Green Company status?

- Paying attention to load consolidation, load optimization and backhauling
- Investment in cleaner and more efficient (high-capacity) vessels and vehicles of transport
- Use of rail, short-sea shipping and inland waterways
- Commitment to circular economy



Conclusions so far



• Customs need to build capability proactively to support implementation of upcoming "green" trade rules



• The scope of Green Customs goes beyond the day-to-day control of environmentally sensitive goods



• Trade facilitation and "Green Lane Green companies" ambitions are ways how customs can promote sustainable cross-border logistics in the private sector



Thank you!

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