



European Commission

EU Strategy for Customs Risk Management

In the EU, 27 customs authorities are working for you.

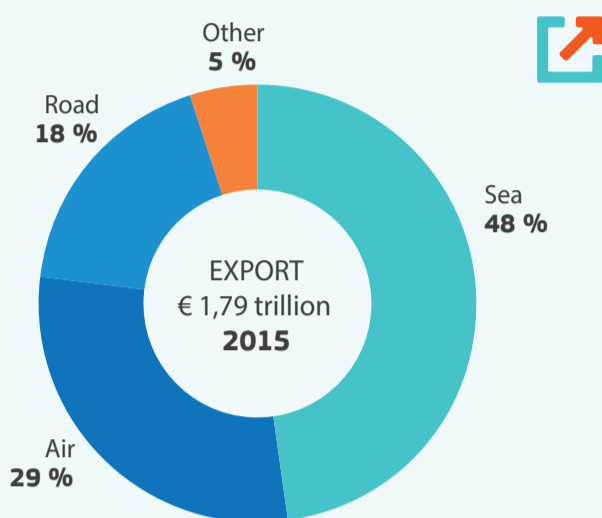
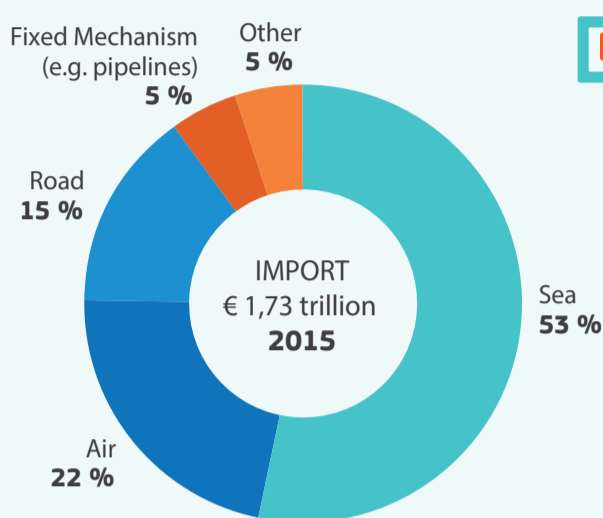


Customs

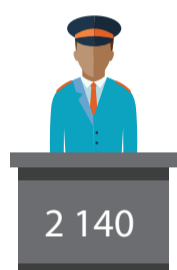
... have primary responsibility for supervising the EU's international trade in goods.

... receive a large volume of information on the flows of goods entering into the EU, transiting and leaving the customs territory.

What did customs authorities deal with in 2015?



More than 2 140 EU customs offices dealt with 293 million customs declarations representing a trade value of €3.5 trillion:



A total of 23.3 billion EUR on import duties are collected, of which 18.6 billion EUR are transferred to the EU budget

Goods threatening the safety and security of EU citizens seized thanks to customs controls

- 397 tonnes of drugs
- More than 40 million of counterfeit articles of which 900 000 medicines and 4 million toys
- 7 300 weapons and 3.2 million pieces of ammunition



How to further improve customs controls?

What is risk management?

Risk management helps customs authorities to determine the different levels of risks associated with goods being transported to and from the EU. It is a tool to help Customs Authorities decide which goods they will check and where.

Risk management activities:

collecting data and information
analysing and assessing risk
prescribing and taking action
regularly monitoring and reviewing that process and its outcomes based on international, Union and national sources and strategies

Risk Management:

Supports customs for better targeting of risky consignments
Ensures the smooth flow of legitimate goods
Aims to protect the safety and security and financial interests of the EU and its citizens
Robust risk management allows customs to identify where, when and how their controls are best deployed, and provide an effective respond to threats that arise.



The EU Strategy for customs risk management

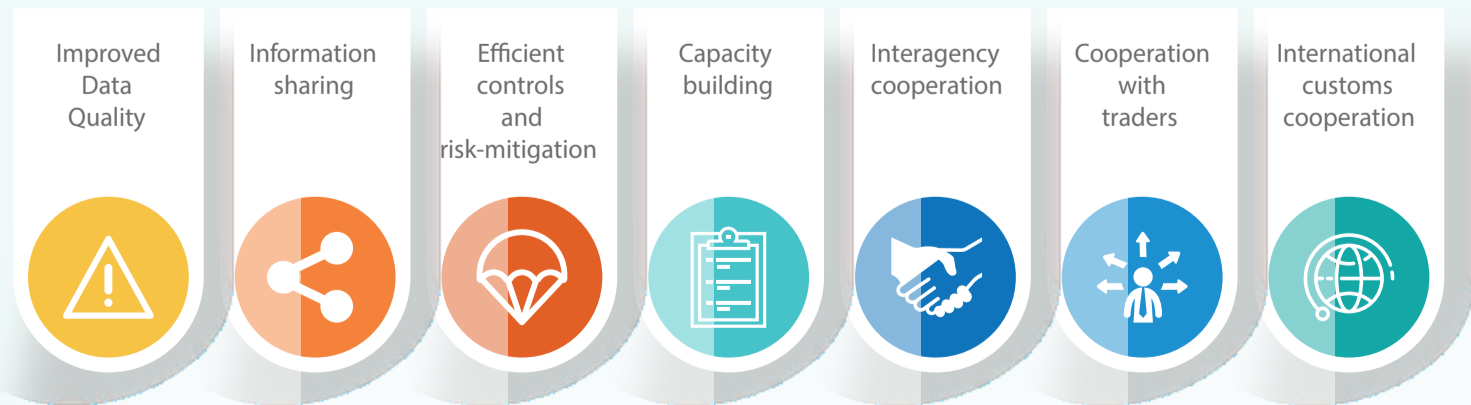
The strategy aims to achieve a high-quality, multi-layered approach to risk management and is based on four principles

- Assess in advance, control where required
- Multi-agency cooperation
- Multi-layered and coordinated approach
- Efficient use of resources

The European Commission, Member States and even economic operators all have roles to play in ensuring that the strategy is implemented successfully.



Key objectives



More information

ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs

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