



European  
Commission

# **EU Reference Training Programmes for Academic Customs Education**

*Master's and Bachelor programmes*

## Reference Documents

Ref.	Title	Version	Date
R01	The Dublin Strategy	N/A	2011
R02	Feasibility Study	N/A	2011
R03	EU Competency Framework for the Public Sector, including the Role Mapping Matrix	N/A	2013
R04	EU Customs Training Curriculum for the Public Sector	N/A	2014
R05	Bonk, C.J. & Graham, C.R. <i>Handbook of blended learning: Global perspectives, local designs.</i> Pfeiffer Publishing	N/A	2004
R06	EU Reference Training Programmes for vocational training	N/A	2014
R07	EU Customs Certificate of Recognition for Customs Specific Bachelor and Master's Programmes	N/A	2018
R08	European Commission & Cedefop, <i>European Guidelines for validation of non-formal and informal learning</i>	N/A	2009
R09	Council recommendation on the validation of non-formal and informal learning	N/A	2012
R10	EU Competency Framework for the Private Sector	N/A	2014
R11	EU Customs Training Curriculum for the Private Sector	N/A	2014

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## 1 Introduction

This document explains the four **EU Reference Training Programmes for academic Customs education**. Academic education refers to training programmes delivered by an academic institution. This includes Customs specific training programmes as well as the creation of Customs modules within existing or newly developed training programmes. To start, this document gives the context and background to the creation of Customs training programmes for academic training.

The EU Reference Training Programmes provided in this document are purely intended as an **example** and a **point of reference** for the creation of academic Customs training programmes or modules. The programmes serve as an example and a suggested way of organising the training content. Therefore, the training programmes described in this document are **by no means prescriptive** for the training developer.

**IMPORTANT:** To get **recognition** for a Customs training programme or module it is essential that the training programme covers **75% of the competencies** indicated in the **benchmark section** of the Reference Training Programmes. This reference table will be used for the quantitative analysis of training programmes applying for EU Customs Recognition. More detail is provided in paragraph 3.4. *Link with the EU Customs Recognition Certificate.*

### 1.1 Background

The development of EU Reference Training Programmes for academic Customs education is based on the EU Competency Framework for Customs (EU Customs CFW), **a common strategic performance development framework for the Customs profession within the EU**. The aim of this framework is to increase the level of performance for Customs services throughout the EU. However, its ultimate objective is to create a common basis within Europe that will serve as a starting point for the development of EU coordinated Customs Training Programmes.

The framework consists of a variety of capacity-building tools designed specifically for the Customs profession. The framework lists and describes, among others, **19 management, 21 operational (technical) and 25 professional competency areas designated as pivotal to the Customs profession**. Common EU Customs role descriptions (each followed by a unique to the role competency profile) describe in detail the responsibilities, behaviours and optimal blend of competencies Customs professionals are expected to learn in order to be considered successful in their roles.

Based upon the Competency Framework for the Customs profession and the associated Common Customs Role descriptions, an **EU Customs Training Curriculum<sup>1</sup> for the Public [R04] and for the Private Sector [R11]** has been developed. This EU Customs Training Curriculum is used to develop Customs specific training programmes, for specific target audience(s). These training programmes are thus in line with the competencies defined within the EU Competency Frameworks for the Customs profession. The Customs related

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<sup>1</sup> The EU Customs Training Curriculum promotes the development of a common EU Customs knowledge base and thereby supports improved and more consistent Customs operations and organisational performance throughout Europe. This is accomplished by the development of EU common learning topics and learning outcomes that are linked to the competencies of the EU Competency Framework for the Customs profession.

training programmes explained in this document are EU Reference Training Programmes for a Customs Master, a Customs Bachelor programme, a Customs module within a Bachelor programme and a Customs module within a Master programme.

## 2 Purpose of the document

The target audience for this document is training providers and training developers that are interested in creating a Customs academic programme or Customs module within an academic programme. As such, academic education providers are considered private and public universities, higher-education institutions, business schools and colleges in Europe.

The purpose of this document is to provide context to the EU Reference Training Programmes for academic Customs education, as follows:

- Explain the value of the EU Reference Training Programmes from a business perspective;
- Clarify the link with the Bologna process and European Qualification Framework (EQF);
- Provide some additional explanation on the recognition of prior non-formal and informal learning in higher education (for more information see section 3.3 - *Recognition of prior non-formal and informal learning in higher education* and Annexes 3 (A-D) of the Recognition Process document);
- Highlight the link between the EU Reference Training Programmes and the EU Customs Certificate of Recognition Process.
- Explain what documents to refer to when the Customs academic programme is targeted at the Private sector.

Secondly this document will explain in detail, each of the EU Reference Training Programmes for academic Customs training. There are four EU Reference Training Programmes as follows:

- Reference Training Programme for a Customs Master's programme;
- Reference Training Programme for a Bachelor programme;
- Reference Training Programme for a Customs module within a Bachelor programme;
- Reference Training Programme for a Customs module within a Master's programme.

In order to ensure that the content captured in this document and that the associated Reference Training Programmes reflect the EU context this document has been developed in coordination with an EU Project Group. This EU Project Group was constituted of Member State representatives and a number of Academic experts from European universities.

## 3 Context of the EU Reference Training Programmes for academic Customs Education

### 3.1 Value of the EU Reference Training Programmes

The aim of the EU Competency Framework for the Customs profession is to create a common basis within the EU that serves as a starting point to develop EU coordinated Customs

training programmes. The EU Competency Framework for the Customs profession can be leveraged to raise the organisational performance of organisations interacting with Customs (Customs administrations or Trade organisations) within Europe. It achieves this via the development and usage of the EU Customs Training Curriculum, which in turn, sets the standards on the knowledge and skills required for specific Customs profiles. This is one of the most valuable aspects of the EU Competency Framework for the Customs profession. It can serve as a tool to raise the performance of organisations interacting with Customs, through improved and more consistent training and competency development initiatives. Therefore, **the Reference Training Programmes in this document have been created based on the competencies and learning outcomes that are described in the EU Customs Training Curriculum for the Public sector.**

During the Customs training programmes, the participants **develop knowledge and skills** in line with the competencies identified in the EU Competency Framework for the Customs profession. This means that the participants are building a Customs specific competency profile that is required to be successful within a Customs organisation. After successfully completing the Master's or Bachelor programme or Customs Modules within **a Bachelor programme or a Master programme**, the students will meet many of the requirements for management positions within organisations that have adopted **a competency-based approach** to recruitment, in line with the EU Competency Framework for the Customs profession.

The organisations interacting with Customs (whether it is a private or a public organisation) can also benefit from the competency-based approach. **The organisations can hire Customs professionals that have successfully completed the Customs Master's, Customs Bachelor programme, Customs module within a Bachelor programme or Customs module within a Master programme.** By doing so, they are guaranteed that these recruits will have significant insight into Customs operations. This ensures a reduced effort and budget required in training for these new employees because they already have a good knowledge of the Customs industry.

There is also **significant value to be realised for the academic institutions.** The appeal of a Customs Master's, a Customs Bachelor, and Customs modules within a Bachelor or Master's programme, in line with the EU Customs Training Curriculum is significant. It provides interesting career prospects for the potential participants, which include the broad possibilities of different sectors, i.e. Customs, supply chain and logistics, which span both private and public sector. Furthermore, education or training providers can identify and add other relevant topics on top of the Customs specific modules (e.g. supply chain management, information technology, trade science, (applied) economics, logistics, etc.). This will allow them to differentiate and create a unique value proposition for prospective students.

Finally, there is also **value to be realised on a European level.** Customs administrations and Trade organisations involved in Customs will increase their performance through European coordinated and improved training and education. This will undoubtedly positively impact the effectiveness and efficiency of Customs operations in Europe, through better and more consistently trained employees.

### **3.2 Bologna Process and the European Qualification Framework (EQF)**

The following section explains the concepts of the Bologna process and the European Qualification Framework for Customs specific academic programmes and how they are linked.

This section should be regarded as a guideline, stating a recommended approach only. It is provided as additional, but crucial, information that needs to be taken into account by the training providers when developing a training programme.

### 3.2.1 *The Bologna Process*

The Bologna process <sup>2</sup> is a collective effort of many parties. This includes, but is not limited to, public authorities; universities; teachers and students; together with stakeholder associations; employers; quality assurance agencies; international organisations, and institutions; and also includes the European Commission. The main focus of this programme is the introduction of a three-cycle system (Bachelor/Master/Doctorate), to strengthen the quality assurance and to easily recognise the qualifications and periods of study between different programmes.

Widely differing education and training systems in Europe have made it difficult for European citizens to use qualifications obtained in one country to apply for a job in another country. The objective of the Bologna process is to increase compatibility between education systems. As such, it seeks to support and enable increased mobility of professionals within Europe. The Bologna process supports the modernisation of education and training systems to ensure these meet the needs of a changing labour market.

The Bologna Process Declaration is a voluntary undertaking by each signatory country to reform its national education system. This means that this reform is not imposed on the national governments or universities in any way.

### 3.2.2 *The European Qualification Framework (EQF)*

The European Qualifications Framework (EQF) is a meta-framework to which National Qualification Frameworks (NQFs) can be mapped. The result of this mapping exercise is a possible comparison of the different NQFs.

The EQF is a list of qualification levels ranging from 1 to 8, with 8 being the highest qualification. Each of these qualification levels is linked to a specified level of knowledge, skills and competence. At a European level, no linkages to specific types of training programmes are made. It is only during the mapping of an NQF to the EQF, that a national assessment is made on which types of training programmes match the described levels of knowledge, skills and competence in the different qualification levels of the EQF.

This means that different EU Member States could, in theory, allocate a similar training programme to a different EQF level. This would largely be due to the different interpretations between EU Member States of the description of this EQF level. In practice, most EU countries allocate the best known degrees (e.g. secondary school degree, Bachelor degree, Master degree etc.) to the same EQF level.

### 3.2.3 *Comparison of Bologna Process and EQF*

Regarding the EU Reference Training Programmes for academic Customs education, the focus of this document is on degrees obtained through a Bachelor, or Master's academic programme.

The Bologna process works with three different cycles, whereas the EQF works with EQF Levels. Below is a comparison of these two approaches:

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<sup>2</sup> for more information on the Bologna process please visit <http://www.ehea.info/pid34135/accueil.html>



- The first cycle according to the Bologna process consists of 180 – 240 ECTS<sup>3</sup> points (**Bachelor degree**). This corresponds to **EQF Level 6**.
- The second cycle according to the Bologna process consists of 90 – 120 (Minimum 60) ECTS points (**Master degree**). This corresponds to **EQF Level 7**.
- The third cycle according to the Bologna process consists of a **Doctoral degree** (with no ECTS range given). This corresponds to **EQF Level 8**. (Not in scope of this document)

The Bologna process is mostly based on the ECTS points related to a specific training programme, whereas the EQF programme is based on the learning outcomes (knowledge, skills and competencies acquired).

### 3.2.4 *Linking the Bologna process and EQF to Customs specific training programmes*

Regarding Customs academic programmes, the focus is currently on certificates and degrees obtained through academic training (Master's and Bachelor). Nevertheless, it is not excluded that in the future, other degrees can also be taken into consideration as a basis for Customs specific training.

For Customs specific academic programmes, the appropriate NQF level will be determined at national level in line with the national NQF. In relation to the EQF, the European Commission (DG TAXUD) recommends the following:

- To develop **Customs specific Bachelor programmes** in such a way that they can be linked to **EQF level 6**.
- To develop **Customs specific Master programmes** in such a way that they can be linked to **EQF level 7**.

### 3.3 **Recognition of prior non-formal and informal learning in higher education**

Since 2004, European institutions have supported national initiatives in the field of the recognition and validation of all forms of learning, including the Common European Principles for the **identification and validation of non-formal and informal learning**<sup>4</sup> and the European Guidelines for validation of non-formal and informal learning [R08]. These efforts resulted, in December 2012, in the adoption of the Council Recommendation [R09] inviting EU Member States to establish validation systems allowing individuals to obtain recognised qualifications on the basis of non-formal and informal learning.

The recognition of prior learning in higher education is also integrated in the Bologna process as well as promoted by the European Commission.

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<sup>3</sup> ECTS = European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System

<sup>4</sup> Draft conclusions of the Council and of the representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council of Common European Principles for the identification and validation of non-formal and informal learning, Brussels, 18 May 2004.

Validation of non-formal and informal learning is based on the assessment of the individual's learning outcomes and may result in a certificate or diploma. The identification of this type of learning makes visible the individual's learning outcomes.

Validation of non-formal and informal learning is organised differently across Europe. From a European perspective, strengthening the comparability of approaches to validation at different levels and contexts is important because this will increase transparency and common trust.

Regarding the Reference Training Programme, recognition of prior learning applies to the minimum requirement for the target audience of the different training programmes. According to the Bologna process, when the prerequisite for a training programme is to have obtained a prior degree (Secondary or Bachelor), this can be differentiated by the recognition of informal learning. Depending on the national context, prior learning activities can be recognised to provide the participant with an alternative route to be admitted to higher education or gain credits towards a qualification. The process to recognise prior informal learning is managed at national level. An example of how this process can be organised is provided in *Annex 3: Example of the process for recognition of non-formal and informal learning*.

### 3.4 Link with the EU Customs Recognition Certificate

As mentioned, the Reference Training Programme provided below is intended as a point of reference. It provides a suggested way of organising the different types of academic programmes.

The detailed process on how to seek EU recognition for Customs programmes or modules is described in the *EU Customs Certificate of Recognition for Customs Specific Bachelor and Master's Programmes* [R07]. The quantitative requirements for academic Customs training programmes or modules to become recognised are visualised in the diagram below.

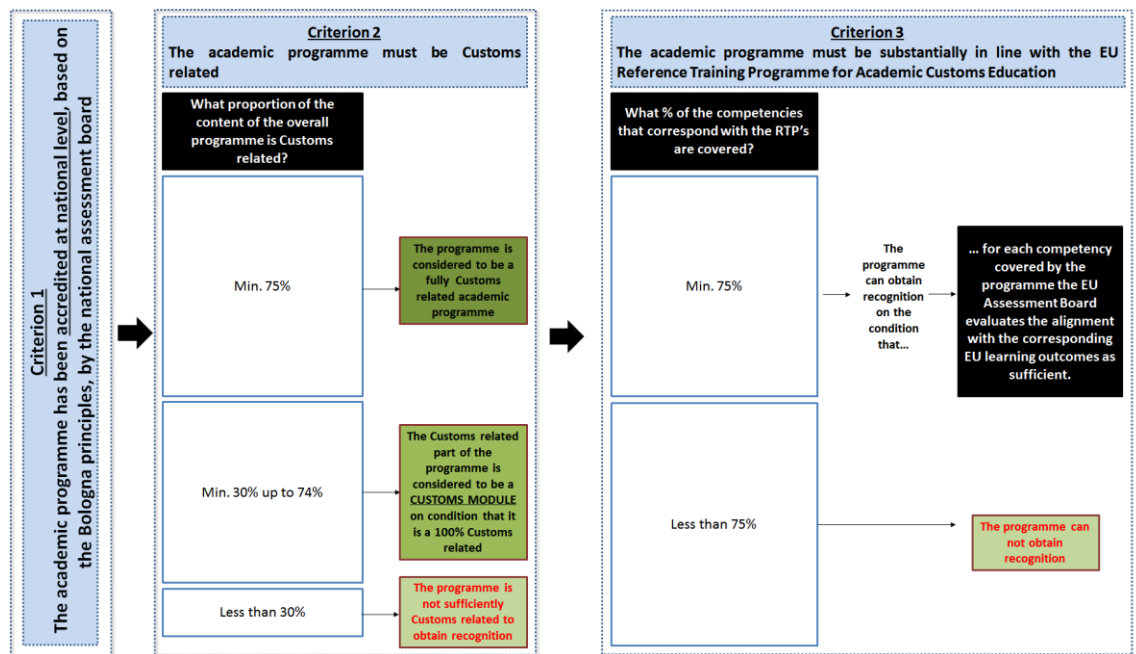


Figure 1: Eligibility Criteria for EC Recognition

### 3.5 What if the Customs academic programme is targeted at the Private sector?

To ensure that the EU recognition of Customs academic programmes functions as a quality assurance across the EU, the competencies that serve as a basis for each type of training programme have been identified. The Reference Training Programme mentioned below is based on the *EU Competency Framework for the Public Sector* [R03] and the *EU Training Curriculum for the Public Sector* [R04]. Deviations from the Reference Training Programme and additional competencies, based on the target audience of the training programme (Public or Private), can be justified in the assessment documentation. It is subsequently up to the EU Assessment Board to decide on the recommendation to the Commission concerning recognition.

Customs training programmes can be targeted at:

- **Public Sector only:** This entails that the training programme consists of competencies included in the Reference Training Programme. The Reference Training Programmes are based on the EU Competency Framework for the Public Sector [R03]. The associated learning outcomes can be found in the *EU Customs Training Curriculum for the Public Sector* [R04].
- **Private Sector only:** This entails that the competencies of the Reference Training Programme can be substituted by competencies of the *EU Competency Framework for the Private Sector* [R10]. This means that for the associated learning outcomes the applicant should refer to the *EU Customs Training Curriculum for the Private Sector* [R11].
- **Both Public and Private Sector:** This entails that in the Customs training programme a combination is made between the competencies of the Reference Training Programmes and the EU Competency Framework for the Private Sector. In this case both the *EU Customs Training Curriculum for the Public* [R04] and *Private Sector* [R11] should be consulted to fill in the assessment documentation.

### 4 EU Reference Training Programme

The development of EU Reference Training Programmes for academic Customs education is intended to maximise the level of consistency in the coverage of the learning topics and learning outcomes of similar Customs related training programmes. This includes Master's and Bachelor programmes throughout Europe. It is specifically targeted at Customs specific knowledge and skills.

The EU Reference Training Programme explained below, is developed to provide a suggested way of organising or delivering different types of study programmes. This implies that academic studies providers or developers can opt to deliver the Master's or Bachelor programme in different ways.

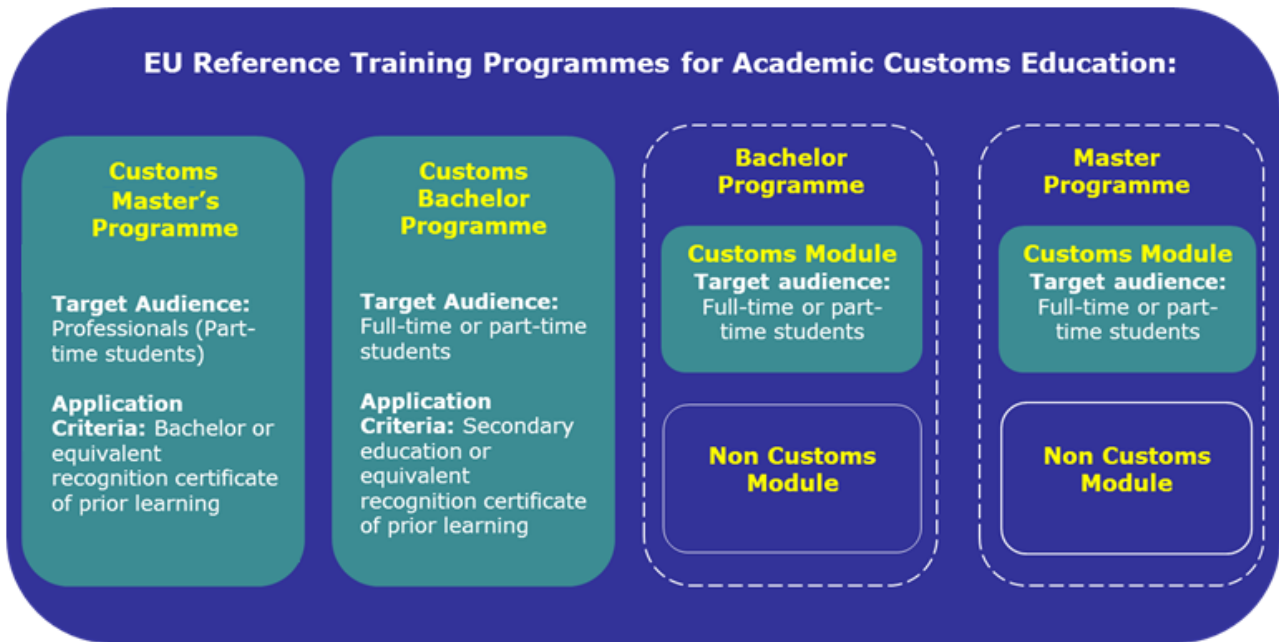
Similarly, the training providers have the possibility to deliver the training in the language, or the combination of languages they prefer. Nevertheless, it is necessary to highlight that the use of a limited set of vehicular languages will reflect the current Customs business reality. If the training providers opt to deliver the training programme in a local language, then it is advised to include a subject on English for Specific Purposes (ESP) that relates to Customs terminology in the Executive Master, Bachelor and Master programme. The decision of including this specific subject in the training programme is entirely up to the training provider.

In Annex 2 an overview of existing European and non-European Bachelor and Master programmes is provided. This is a non-exhaustive list that can be used as inspiration for the creation of training programmes for academic Customs training.

The figure below depicts an overview of the EU Reference Training Programmes, which will be explained in more detail, in the subsequent sections. The overview includes the following programmes:

- **A Customs Master programme:** A Master's degree specifically designed for Customs professionals. The programme is targeted at working professionals, which will follow this programme on a part-time basis.
- **A Customs Bachelor programme:** This programme is aimed at full-time or part-time students for whom it is not required to have prior professional Customs experience or Customs knowledge. It will provide the participants with an introduction to Customs, its objectives and operations.
- **A Customs module within a Bachelor programme:** This Customs module is part of an existing or newly developed Bachelor programme. It is aimed at full-time or part-time students for whom it is not required to have prior professional Customs experience or Customs knowledge. The content of the Customs specific module will be less exhaustive as compared to the Customs specific content of the full Customs Bachelor described above.
- **A Customs module within a Master programme:** This Customs module is part of an existing or newly developed Master programme. It is aimed at full-time or part-time students for whom it is not required to have prior professional Customs experience or Customs knowledge. The Customs module could get extended to a full Master programme.

**Figure 2 : Overview EU Reference Training Programmes for Academic Customs Education**



#### 4.1 Reference Training Programme for a Customs Master's degree

##### 4.1.1 Content

A Master's programme aimed at providing experienced (Customs) professionals with the possibility to obtain a Customs specific academic degree, on a part-time basis.

The content of the Reference Training Programme for Master's is divided into a theoretical component and a practical component. The theoretical component is mainly focused on developing competencies related to Customs Management and Customs Strategy. Additionally, in the first unit, a conceptual understanding of Customs Business & Operations will be trained. The practical component consists of the opportunity to share experiences with other Customs professionals. This division is a recommendation to ensure that the Master programme will provide significant value to experienced (Customs) professionals.

##### Theoretical component

The theoretical component consists of three different units. Unit 1 will provide the participant with a conceptual understanding of the Customs Business & Operations and in-depth knowledge of specific competencies relevant to the target audience. Unit 2 and 3 elaborate on Customs Management and Customs Strategy. The units mentioned below serve as a reference of the content that could be provided within this training programme. Training providers can opt to fill in this theoretical component differently. The competencies related to these units are indicated in paragraph 4.1.5. *Summary: Benchmark for EU Customs Certificate of Recognition.*

The Customs units are the following:

- **Unit 1: Customs Business & Operations:** For experienced (Customs) professionals, it is crucial to understand the basics of how a Customs organisation works. Additionally, for this specific target audience, expert knowledge on specific Customs competencies is required. This Customs Business & Operations unit will cover basic operational competencies, such as, Control of Goods or Integrated Border Management as well as expert knowledge of e.g. Customs Business Understanding.
- **Unit 2: Customs Management:** In the context of a Master's programme, the focus is mostly on management competencies. This unit contains various management competencies required for management roles within organisations interacting with Customs. It will provide the participant with competencies such as Problem Solving or Priority Setting, as well as everything related to the management of people (Time Management, Handling Conflict and Communication). This unit will prepare the participant for management positions within a Customs organisation.
- **Unit 3: Customs Strategy:** Another important focus for the participants of a Master's programme is on the future of Customs. This unit will focus on everything related to Customs Trends, but also Strategic Agility and Process & Project Management within a Customs organisation. Following this unit will provide the participants with competencies to provide direction to a Customs organisation by assessing the Customs trends and managing the Customs organisation.

Within each of these units, training providers are free to design the content related to that specific domain. To apply for EC recognition, this theoretical component needs to meet specific eligibility criteria, as described in *EU Customs Certificate of Recognition for Customs Specific Bachelor and Master's Programmes* Process document [R07].

The units described above represent the Customs core of the Master programme. Additional to this Customs core, Customs related elective units can be offered by the training provider. Note that these Customs related units should have a clear link to the context of Customs. It is expected that the training provider can integrate the Customs related and Customs specific units within one coherent training programme.

Below are some examples of elective units which can be added on top of the core Customs units.

- Trade Facilitation;
- Supply Chain Management;
- International & European Taxation;
- Customs Reform and Modernisation;
- Customs IT Systems & Applications;
- Applied Economics.

### **Practical component**

The aim of this practical component is to provide the participants with an opportunity to gain exposure to real-world experience and to engage with other (Customs) professionals. This will allow the participants to exchange practical experiences, specific expertise or discuss shared topics.

The added value of the practical component of this Master programme will be the opportunity to share insights and therefore establish a more common basis by sharing advice.

Additionally, there is value to be gained from a networking perspective. Participants will become familiar with other (Customs) professionals, which will set up the basis for current and future knowledge sharing opportunities.

To maximise the added value of this practical component, it is advised that knowledge sharing from the participants is encouraged. It is therefore expected that a substantial number of the participants, with experience in Customs, can contribute to the real-world discussions and share their experience with the less experienced participants who follow the programme.

### 4.1.2 Target audience

The **target audience** for this Master's programme is experienced (Customs) professionals who will follow the programme on a part-time basis. The participants will follow the programme in combination with their full-time job. Therefore, it is recommended for the training providers to spread the content of this Master's programme over a considerable amount of time to give the participants the opportunity to acquire the entire value of the programme.

The recommended minimum requirement for participation in the Master's programme is a Bachelor diploma, or if applicable, an equivalent recognition certificate of prior learning. More information about the recognition of prior non-formal and informal learning can be found in paragraph 3.3. *Recognition of prior non-formal and informal learning in higher education*. The participants should have relevant professional working experience, preferably in Customs.

### 4.1.3 Suggested delivery method

The suggested delivery method for the Master's programme is to use the concept of blended learning.

**Blended learning** is the combination of two historically separate models of teaching and learning: traditional face-to-face learning systems and distributed learning systems. It also emphasises the central role of computer-based technologies in blended learning. In the past, these two learning systems have been used separately. The emergence of technological innovation in the last century has had an impact on this separation. The widespread availability of digital learning technologies has led to increased levels of integration of computer-mediated instructional elements into the traditional face-to-face learning experience. (Based on the paper of Bonk, C.J. & Graham, C.R. Handbook of blended learning [R05])

Some examples of learning methods related to the concept of blended learning are:

- **Seminars:** e.g. spending two days onsite discussing a topic with Subject Matter Expert presentations.
- **Virtual classrooms:** a virtual classroom is an online learning environment, which means that the trainer and the student participate in synchronous instruction. This entails that they are logged into the virtual learning environment at the same time.
- **E-Learning:** An E-Learning is the use of electronic media and ICT in education. This can, amongst others, take the form of video streaming, computer-based learnings, as well as local intranet learning. E.g. E-Learning covering specific self-study modules for the participants to go through before coming to classroom training.
- **Company visits:** onsite visit to a company to experience Customs first hand, e.g. a visit to a logistics company with a significantly sized Customs department.



- **Transfer projects:** Onsite practical experiences during which new knowledge is put into practice at the participant's company.

Depending on the learning methods chosen, different assessment methods will need to be determined to assess whether the participant has obtained the specific competencies related to the Master's programme. Some examples of possible assessment methods are:

- **Group working paper:** e.g. working paper written in groups, where one of the content areas could be explored deeper by the group.
- **Project:** e.g. a project related to a specific content area or unit within the Executive Master programme.
- **Thesis:** e.g. thesis in which one or more of the content areas or units is explored further. This involves personal research on a given Customs or related topic.
- **Exams:** e.g. exams on one or more of the different modules, testing the knowledge the participants gained after following an E-learning or classroom training.

#### 4.1.4 Suggested Duration

The recommended duration for a Customs Master's is **18-24 months**. This is to take into account the fact that the target audience are part-time students. It will provide the participants with the opportunity to combine their full-time job with the Customs Master's. Because this is a part-time programme, **60 ECTS** points will need to be spread over the period of **18-24 months**.

#### 4.1.5 Summary: Benchmark for EU Customs Certificate of Recognition

As a benchmark for all Customs Master's programmes that apply for an EC Certificate of Recognition, the following overview is provided. In the table below, a reference is made to the competencies that are crucial for participants following a Customs Master's programme. The benchmark is based on the competency profile of a mid to senior manager in a Customs administration. Additionally, the required professional and management competencies that are most suited in an academic context were added. Based on the defined target audience, the proficiency levels per competencies are determined.

It is important to note that **professional and management competencies**, such as Time Management or Teamwork do not require to be trained in dedicated courses. They can be trained via a group working paper, thesis or transfer project.

This reference table will be used as a benchmark for the assessment of Customs Master's Study programmes throughout the EU, when seeking EC recognition. The competencies of the applying training programme should be aligned to the competencies of the appropriate Reference Training Programme. Next to that, the learning outcomes should be in line with the learning outcomes related to these competencies in the EU Customs Training Curriculum. For more detail on the learning outcomes associated with the competencies of the Reference Training Programme please consult the *EU Customs Training Curriculum for the Public Sector* [R04]. If, based on the target audience, specific competencies are substituted with competencies from the *EU Competency Framework for the Private Sector* [R10] please consult the *EU Customs Training Curriculum for the Private Sector* [R11] for their associated learning outcomes.

Competencies	PL 1	PL2	PL3	PL4
<b>Customs Operational Competencies</b>				



## EU Reference Training Programmes for Academic Customs Education

Customs Business Understanding				X
Customs Procedures		X		
Customs Legislation		X		
Trade Facilitation			X	
Tariff & Classification	X			
Valuation	X			
Control of Goods	X			
Integrated Border Management	X			
Enforcement	X			
Supply Chain Operations	X			
Origin of Goods	X			
Risk Analysis	X			
Economic Operators Management	X			
Customs Declaration Processing	X			
Debt and Guarantee Management	X			
Customs Supervision	X			
Prohibitions and Restrictions	X			
Customs Investigation	X			
Audit	X			
Operational Analytics	X			
Support for Customs	X			
<b>Customs Management Competencies</b>				
Strategic Agility		X		
Process Management		X		
Entrepreneurship		X		
Financial Management		X		

EU Reference Training Programmes for Academic Customs Education

Political Awareness		X		
Customs Trends		X		
Strategic Supply Chain Management		X		
Project Management		X		
Policy Design		X		
<b>Customs Professional Competencies</b>				
Professional Networking		X		
Decision Making		X		
Time Management		X		
Drive for Results		X		
Priority Setting		X		
Problem Solving		X		
Teamwork		X		
Knowledge/Experience Sharing		X		
Analytical Thinking		X		
Processing Information		X		
Written Communication		X		
Oral Communication		X		
Research		X		
Investigative Ability		X		

**Figure 3: Benchmark for a Customs Executive Master**

### 4.2 Reference Training Programme for a Customs Bachelor programme

#### 4.2.1 Content

The Customs Bachelor programme is targeted at full-time or part-time students. It will focus on Customs related competencies and provide an introduction to Customs, its objectives and operations.

The content of this Customs Bachelor programme is mainly focused on developing operational competencies related to Customs business and operations (Unit 1 & 2). Additionally, the third unit contains professional competencies related to the Customs organisation. The units mentioned below serve as a reference of the content that could be provided within this Study programme. Training providers can opt to fill in this module differently. The competencies related to these units are indicated in paragraph 4.2.5. *Summary: Benchmark for EU Customs Certificate of Recognition.*

The Custom units are the following:

- **Unit 1: Customs Business Focus:** Within the context of a Bachelor programme, the focus is on providing a holistic view on the business of a Customs organisation, including the priorities and mandates. This specific unit should also introduce some of the key operational competencies required for organisations interacting with Customs. These may include Customs Legislation, Origin, Tariff & Classification and Valuation.
- **Unit 2: Customs Operations:** Building on the previous unit, this unit will go more in depth and focus more on the operational competencies required in a Customs organisation. This would include Customs Control or International Supply Chain competencies. This will provide the participant with more detailed knowledge of the operations within a Customs organisation.
- **Unit 3: Customs Professionalism:** In the context of a Bachelor programme, not only the competencies related to the business and operations within a Customs organisation are of importance. The development of professional competencies such as Teamwork, Written Communication and Coping with Stress are crucial to perform in a professional manner within Customs organisations. The training developer can opt to elaborate this unit to create a more scientific module focused on academic skills within the Bachelor programme.

Within each of these units, training providers are free to design the content related to that specific domain. To apply for EC recognition, this theoretical component needs to meet specific eligibility criteria, as described in *EU Customs Certificate of Recognition for Customs Specific Bachelor and Master's Programmes* Process document [R07].

The units described above represent the Customs core of the Bachelor programme. In addition to this Customs core, Customs related elective units can be offered by the training provider. Note that these Customs related units should have a clear link to the context of Customs. It is expected that the training provider is able to integrate the Customs related and Customs specific units within one coherent training programme.

Below are some examples of elective units which can be added on top of the core Customs units.

- Trade Facilitation;
- Supply Chain Management;
- International & European Taxation;
- Customs Reform and Modernisation;

- Customs IT Systems & Applications;
- Applied Economics.

### 4.2.2 Target audience

The Customs Bachelor programme is aimed at full-time or part-time students. It is no requirement for the students to have prior professional Customs experience or Customs knowledge.

To be compliant with the Bologna process protocols, candidates must have successfully completed secondary education, or if applicable, an equivalent recognition certificate of prior learning, in order to be considered for admission to this programme. More information about the recognition of prior non-formal and informal learning can be found in paragraph 3.3. *Recognition of prior non-formal and informal learning in higher education.*

### 4.2.3 Suggested delivery method

The training programme can be delivered via mandatory and/or elective modules. This means that some of the units can be made optional. The extent to which students can customise and personalise their curriculum should be decided by the training providers.

### 4.2.4 Suggested Duration

The recommended duration for a Customs Bachelor programme is 3 years, as this is typically the length of a Bachelor programme. This equals **180 ECTS** points in total, **60 ECTS** points per year.

### 4.2.5 Summary: Benchmark for EU Customs Certificate of Recognition

As a benchmark for all Bachelor programmes that apply for an EU Customs Certificate of Recognition, the following overview is provided. In the table below, a reference is made to competencies that are crucial for participants following a Customs Bachelor programme. The benchmark is based on the required operational competencies for a general training in Customs, additionally the professional competencies most suited in an academic context were added.

It is important to note that **professional competencies**, such as Teamwork do not require to be trained in dedicated courses. They can be trained via a group working paper, thesis or transfer project.

This reference table will be used as a benchmark for the assessment of Customs Bachelor training programmes throughout the EU, when seeking EC recognition. The competencies of the applying training programme should be aligned to the competencies of the appropriate Reference Training Programme. Next to that, the learning outcomes should be in line with the learning outcomes related to these competencies in the EU Customs Training Curriculum. For more detail on the learning outcomes associated with the competencies of the Reference Training Programme please consult the *EU Customs Training Curriculum for the Public Sector* [R04]. If, based on the target audience, specific competencies are substituted with competencies from the *EU Competency Framework for the Private Sector* [R10] please consult the *EU Customs Training Curriculum for the Private Sector* [R11] for their associated learning outcomes.

## EU Reference Training Programmes for Academic Customs Education

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Competencies	PL 1	PL2	PL3	PL4
<b>Customs Operational Competencies</b>				
Customs Business Understanding		X		
Customs Procedures		X		
Customs Legislation		X		
Tariff & Classification		X		
Valuation		X		
Control of Goods		X		
Integrated Border Management		X		
Enforcement		X		
Supply Chain Operations		X		
Origin of Goods		X		
Risk Analysis		X		
Economic Operators Management		X		
Trade Facilitation		X		
Customs Declaration Processing		X		
Debt and Guarantee Management		X		
Customs Supervision		X		
Prohibitions and Restrictions		X		
Customs Investigation		X		
Audit		X		
Operational Analytics		X		
Support for Customs		X		
<b>Customs Professional Competencies</b>				
Drive for Results		X		

Competencies	PL 1	PL2	PL3	PL4
Teamwork		X		
Analytical Thinking		X		
Processing Information		X		
Written Communication		X		
Oral Communication		X		
Decision Making		X		

**Figure 4: Benchmark for a Customs Bachelor programme**

### 4.3 Reference Training Programme for a Customs module within a Bachelor programme

#### 4.3.1 Content

This Customs module is part of an existing or newly developed Bachelor programme. The specific module will focus on Customs related competencies. It will provide an introduction to Customs, its objectives and operations. The goal of this Customs module is to lay down the knowledge & skills and provide the participants with operational insights regarding the future of Customs in the EU.

The content of the module is mainly focused on developing operational competencies related to Customs Business and Customs operations (Unit 1 & 2). Additionally, the third unit contains professional competencies related to the Customs organisation. The units mentioned below serve as a reference of the content that could be provided within this tStudy programme. Training providers can opt to fill in this module differently. The competencies related to these units are indicated in paragraph 4.3.5. *Summary: Benchmark for EU Customs Certificate of Recognition*. The Custom units are the following:

- **Unit 1: Customs Business Focus:** Within the context of a Bachelor programme, the focus is on providing a holistic view on the business of a Customs organisation, including the priorities and mandates. This specific unit should also introduce some of the key operational competencies required for organisations interacting with Customs. These may include Customs Legislation, Origin, Tariff, Classification and Valuation.
- **Unit 2: Customs Operations:** Building on the previous unit, this unit will go more in depth and focus more on the operational competencies required in a Customs organisation. This would include Customs Control or International Supply Chain competencies. This will provide the participant with more detailed knowledge of the operations within a Customs organisation.
- **Unit 3: Customs Professionalism:** In the context of a Bachelor programme, not only the competencies related to the business and operations within a Customs organisation are of importance. The development of professional competencies such as Teamwork, Written Communication and Coping with Stress are crucial to perform in a professional manner within Customs organisations. The training developer can opt to elaborate this unit to create a more scientific module focused on academic skills within the Bachelor programme.

Within each of these units, training providers are free to design the content related to that specific domain. To apply for EC recognition, this theoretical component needs to meet specific eligibility criteria, as described in *EU Customs Certificate of Recognition for Customs Specific Bachelor and Master's Programmes* Process document.[R07].

The units described above represent the Customs core of the Customs module within the Bachelor programme. Additional to this Customs core, Customs related elective units can be offered by the training provider. Note that these Customs related units should have a clear link to the context of Customs. It is expected that the training provider can integrate the Customs related and Customs specific units within one coherent training programme.

Below are some examples of elective units which can be added on top of the core Customs units.

- Trade Facilitation;
- Supply Chain Management;
- International & European Taxation;

- Customs Reform and Modernisation;
- Customs IT Systems & Applications;
- Applied Economics.

The content detailed above only refers to the Customs related aspects of the module within a Bachelor programme. Next to the Customs module, the Bachelor programme can also consist of Non-Customs modules.

### 4.3.2 Target audience

The Bachelor programme, including the Customs module, will be aimed at full-time or part-time students. It is not a requirement for students to have prior professional Customs experience or Customs knowledge.

To be compliant with the Bologna process protocols, candidates must have successfully completed secondary education, or if applicable an equivalent recognition certificate of prior learning, in order to be considered for admission to this programme. More information about the recognition of prior non-formal and informal learning can be found in paragraph 3.3. *Recognition of prior non-formal and informal learning in higher education.*

### 4.3.3 Suggested delivery method

The training programme can be delivered via mandatory and/or elective modules. This means that some of the units can be made optional. The extent to which students can customise and personalise their curriculum should be decided by the training providers themselves.

### 4.3.4 Suggested Duration

The recommended duration of a Customs module in a Bachelor programme depends on the percentage of the module within the complete programme. This should at least pertain 30 percent of the complete Bachelor programme, which equals to at least 18 ECTS points per year of 60 ECTS points. To apply for EC Recognition, the Customs module cannot be more than 75% of the complete Bachelor programme.

### 4.3.5 Summary: Benchmark for EU Customs Certificate of Recognition

As a benchmark for all Customs modules within a Bachelor programme that apply for an EU Customs Certificate of Recognition, the following overview is provided. In the table below, a reference is made to competencies that are crucial for participants following a Customs module within a Bachelor programme. The benchmark is based on the required operational competencies for an initiation in Customs, additionally the professional competencies most suited in an academic context were added.

It is important to note that **professional competencies**, such as Teamwork do not require to be trained in dedicated courses. They can be trained via a group working paper, thesis or transfer project.

This reference table will be used as a benchmark for the assessment of Customs modules within a Bachelor programme throughout the EU, when seeking EC recognition. The competencies of the applying academic programme should be aligned to the competencies of the appropriate Reference Training Programme. Next to that, the learning outcomes should be in line with the learning outcomes related to these competencies in the EU Customs Training Curriculum. For more detail on the learning outcomes associated with the competencies of the Reference Training Programme please consult the *EU Customs Training*



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*Curriculum for the Public Sector* [R04]. If, based on the target audience, specific competencies are substituted with competencies from the *EU Competency Framework for the Private sector* [R10] please consult the *EU Customs Training Curriculum for the Private Sector* [R11] for their associated learning outcomes.

Competencies	PL 1	PL2	PL3	PL4
<b>Customs Operational Competencies</b>				
<b><u>ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT: At least three of the following operational competencies must be trained up until PL2.</u></b>				
Customs Business Understanding	X			
Customs Procedures	X			
Customs Legislation	X			
Tariff & Classification	X			
Valuation	X			
Control of Goods	X			
Integrated Border Management	X			
Enforcement	X			
Supply Chain Operations	X			
Origin of Goods	X			
Risk Analysis	X			
Economic Operators Management	X			
Trade Facilitation	X			
Customs Declaration Processing	X			
Debt and Guarantee Management	X			
Customs Supervision	X			
Prohibitions and Restrictions	X			
Customs Investigation	X			
Audit	X			
Operational Analytics	X			
Support for Customs	X			

Competencies	PL 1	PL2	PL3	PL4
<b>Customs professional competencies</b>				
Drive for Results		X		
Teamwork		X		
Analytical Thinking		X		
Processing Information		X		
Written Communication		X		
Oral Communication		X		
Decision Making		X		

**Figure 5: Benchmark for a Customs module within a Bachelor programme**

### 4.4 Reference Training Programme for a Customs module within a Master programme

#### 4.4.1 Content

This Customs module is part of an existing or newly developed Master's programme. This specific module will focus on Customs related competencies. It will provide an introduction to Customs, its objectives and operations. The goal of this Customs module is to increase the knowledge and skills and provide the participants with strategic insights regarding the future of Customs in the EU.

The Customs module could consist of three different units where the main focus is on unit 2 and 3 (explained below). Unit 1 will provide the participant with a conceptual understanding of the Customs Business & Operations. The units mentioned below serve as a reference of the content that could be provided within this study programme. Training providers can opt to fill in this module differently. The competencies related to these units are indicated in paragraph 4.4.5. *Summary: Benchmark for EU Customs Certificate of Recognition.*

The Customs units are the following:

- **Unit 1: Customs Business & Operations:** For students interested in Customs, it is crucial to understand the basics of how a Customs organisation works. Additionally, for this specific target audience, good working knowledge of specific Customs competencies is required. This Customs Business & Operations unit will cover basic operational competencies such as Control of Goods or Integrated Border Management as well as expert knowledge in e.g. Customs Business Understanding.
- **Unit 2: Customs Management:** In the context of a Master's, the focus is on management competencies. This unit contains various management competencies related to management roles within organisations interacting with Customs. It will provide the participant with competencies such as Problem Solving or Priority Setting, as well as everything related to the management of people (Time Management, Handling Conflict and Communication). This unit will prepare the participant for management positions within a Customs organisation.
- **Unit 3: Customs Strategy:** Another important focus for the participants of a Customs module within a Master's programme is on the future of Customs. This unit will focus on everything related to Customs Trends, but also Strategic Agility and Process and Project Management within a Customs organisation. Following this unit will provide the participants with competencies to provide direction to a Customs organisation by assessing the Customs trends and managing the Customs organisation.

Within each of these units, training providers are free to design the content related to that specific domain. To apply for EC recognition, this theoretical component needs to meet specific eligibility criteria, as described in *EU Customs Certificate of Recognition for Customs Specific Bachelor and Master's Programmes* Process document [R07].

The units described above represent the Customs core of the Master's programme. In addition to this Customs core, Customs related elective units can be offered by the training provider. Note that these Customs related units should have a clear link to the context of Customs. It is expected that the training provider can integrate the Customs related and Customs specific units within one coherent study programme.

Below are some examples of elective units which can be added on top of the core Customs units:

- Trade Facilitation;

- Supply Chain Management;
- International & European Taxation;
- Customs Reform and Modernisation;
- Customs IT Systems & Applications;
- Applied Economics.

The content detailed above only refers to the Customs related aspects of the module within a Master programme. Next to the Customs module, the Master's programme can also consist of Non-Customs modules.

The content of this study programme is mainly focused on developing Customs Management & Strategy competencies, as well as gaining conceptual understanding of the Customs business and operations. It would however be valuable to add a **practical component** (similar to the practical component in the Customs Executive Master) to this Master programme. This would make it a Customs specific Master's for full-time students. The practical component could pertain to guest lectures of Customs practitioners or company visits to give the students real-world insights in Customs, as an example. The decision to incorporate a practical component is nevertheless up to the training developer.

#### 4.4.2 Target audience

The Master's programme, including the Customs module, will be aimed at full-time or part-time students. It is no requirement for students to have prior professional Customs experience or Customs knowledge.

To be compliant with the Bologna process protocols, candidates must have successfully completed a Bachelor programme, or if applicable, an equivalent recognition certificate of prior learning, in order to be considered for admission to this programme. More information about the recognition of prior non-formal and informal learning can be found in paragraph 3.3. *Recognition of prior non-formal and informal learning in higher education*. It is however not required to have followed the Customs module within the Bachelor programme as described in section 4.2.

*Reference Training Programme for a Customs Bachelor programme.*

### 4.4.3 Suggested delivery method

The Customs module can take the form of a major, which students can choose within their entire Master programme. Alternatively, this module can also take the form of some units, which can be either mandatory or elective. This is up to the training provider to depict the format in which the Customs related part will be incorporated in the existing or newly developed Master programme. Additionally, the Customs module could get extended to a full Master programme.

### 4.4.4 Suggested Duration

The recommended duration of a Customs module in a Master’s programme depends on the percentage of the module within the complete programme. This should at least pertain 30 percent of the complete Master’s programme, which equals to at least 18 ECTS points per year of 60 ECTS points. To apply for EC recognition, the Customs module cannot be more than 75% of the complete Master’s programme.

### 4.4.5 Summary: Benchmark for EU Customs Certificate of Recognition

As a benchmark for all Customs modules within a Master’s programme that apply for an EC Certificate of Recognition, the following overview is provided. In the table below, a reference is made to competencies that are crucial for participants following a Customs module within a Master’s programme. The benchmark is based on the competency profile of a Team Lead in a Customs administration, additionally the required professional and management competencies that are most suited for an academic context were added. Based on the defined target audience, the proficiency levels per competencies are determined.

It is important to note that **professional and Management competencies**, such as Teamwork do not require to be trained in dedicated courses. They can be trained via a group working paper, thesis or transfer project.

This reference table will be used as a benchmark for the assessment of Customs modules within a Master’s programme throughout the EU, when seeking EC recognition. The competencies of the applying study programme should be aligned to the competencies of the appropriate Reference Training Programme. Next to that, the learning outcomes should be in line with the learning outcomes related to these competencies in the EU Customs Training Curriculum. For more detail on the learning outcomes associated with the competencies of the Reference Training Programme please consult the *EU Customs Training Curriculum for the Public Sector* [R04]. If, based on the target audience, specific competencies are substituted with competencies from the *EU Competency Framework for the Private sector* [R10] please consult the *EU Customs Training Curriculum for the Private Sector* [R11] for their associated learning outcomes.

Competencies	PL 1	PL2	PL3	PL4
<b>Customs Operational Competencies</b>				
Customs Business Understanding		X		
Customs Procedures	X			
Customs Legislation		X		

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Competencies	PL 1	PL2	PL3	PL4
Trade Facilitation		X		
Tariff & Classification	X			
Valuation	X			
Control of Goods	X			
Integrated Border Management	X			
Enforcement	X			
Supply Chain Operations	X			
Origin of Goods	X			
Risk Analysis	X			
Economic Operators Management	X			
Customs Declaration Processing	X			
Debt and Guarantee Management	X			
Customs Supervision	X			
Prohibitions and Restrictions	X			
Customs Investigation	X			
Audit	X			
Operational Analytics	X			
Support for Customs	X			
<b>Customs Management Competencies</b>				
Process Management		X		
Strategic Supply Chain Management		X		
Policy Design		X		
Entrepreneurship		X		
<b>Customs Professional Competencies</b>				
Decision Making		X		

Competencies	PL 1	PL2	PL3	PL4
Drive for Results		X		
Teamwork		X		
Analytical Thinking		X		
Processing Information		X		
Written Communication		X		
Oral Communication		X		

**Figure 6: Benchmark for a Customs module within a Master programme**

**Annex 1: Proficiency Level Table**

<p><b><u>PL1 - AWARENESS</u></b></p>	<p>General Understanding</p>	<p>Basic Knowledge</p>	
<p><b><u>PL2 – TRAINED</u></b> <b><u>PL1 +</u></b></p>	<p>Good Working Knowledge</p>	<p>Ability to Apply Knowledge</p>	<p>Work Independently in “standard” situations</p>
<p><b><u>PL3 – EXPERIENCED</u></b> <b><u>PL2 +</u></b></p>	<p>Broad and in-depth Knowledge</p>	<p>Ability to deal with and manage exceptions and special cases in an independent manner</p>	<p>Ability to effectively share experience</p>
<p><b><u>PL4 – EXPERT</u></b> <b><u>PL3 +</u></b></p>	<p>Extensive Expert Knowledge</p>	<p>Ability to link expertise to the bigger picture (Trade facilitation, supply chain, safety &amp; security, risk, etc.)</p>	<p>Ability to provide tailored advice and to underpin it with relevant and context specific arguments when responding to internal and external queries</p>



## EU Reference Training Programmes for Academic Customs Training

### Annex 2: Overview of Bachelor and Master's programmes (Non-Exhaustive list)

The following table is a non-exhaustive list of European and non-European Bachelor and Master's programmes. The list contains the country, university and title of the programme. Furthermore, the target audience and main topics of the programme are listed. Additionally, a link to a site where more information can be found is included.

Europe					
Country	University	Title	Target Audience	Topics Discussed	Source
Germany	University of Muenster	Master of Customs Administration, Law and Policy	Customs Practitioners from Private & Public sector	Customs, Taxation and International Trade Law	<a href="http://www.uni-muenster-mca.de/welcome/">http://www.uni-muenster-mca.de/welcome/</a>
Germany	Brunswick Law School	Master International Law and Business	Full-Time students	Law and Business with Customs related modules	<a href="http://www.ostfalia.de/cms/de/r/">http://www.ostfalia.de/cms/de/r/</a>
Latvia	Riga Technical University	Professional Bachelor Programme: Administration of Customs and Taxes	Part-time or full-time students	Customs and Taxes	<a href="http://www.sesmi.rtu.lv/kat_eng/study_prog.html">http://www.sesmi.rtu.lv/kat_eng/study_prog.html</a>
Latvia	Riga Technical University	Professional Master Programme: Administration of Customs and Taxes	Part-time or full-time students	Customs and Taxes	<a href="http://www.sesmi.rtu.lv/kat_eng/study_prog.html">http://www.sesmi.rtu.lv/kat_eng/study_prog.html</a>
Netherlands	RMS	Master in Customs & Supply Chain Compliance	Public and Private sector	Customs & Supply Chain Compliance	<a href="http://www.rsm.nl/Master/executive-Masters/executive-Master-customs-and-supply-chain-compliance/overview/">http://www.rsm.nl/Master/executive-Masters/executive-Master-customs-and-supply-chain-compliance/overview/</a>
Netherlands	Wittenborg University of Applied Sciences	Bachelor International Trade & Logistics	Full-Time students	International & Trade Logistics	<a href="http://www.wittenborg.eu/iba-Bachelor-international-trade-logistics.htm">http://www.wittenborg.eu/iba-Bachelor-international-trade-logistics.htm</a>
Netherlands	University of Amsterdam	International Trade and Investment Law	Full-Time students	International Trade & Investment Law	<a href="http://www.usask.ca/cqsr/grad_programs/programs/MIT.php">http://www.usask.ca/cqsr/grad_programs/programs/MIT.php</a>

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Europe					
Country	University	Title	Target Audience	Topics Discussed	Source
Belgium	VUB	International Trade Executive Programme	Private Sector	International Trade	<a href="http://www.vub.ac.be/nieuws/2012/06/19/international-trade-executive-programme-2012-2013">http://www.vub.ac.be/nieuws/2012/06/19/international-trade-executive-programme-2012-2013</a>
Belgium	University of Antwerp	Postgraduate Transport and Logistics Management	Part -Time students	Transport & Logistics Management	<a href="https://www.uantwerpen.be/nl/onderwijs/opleidingsaanbod/pavo-transport-logistics-management/profile/">https://www.uantwerpen.be/nl/onderwijs/opleidingsaanbod/pavo-transport-logistics-management/profile/</a>
France	INSEEC	Bachelor of International Trade	Full-Time students	International Trade	<a href="http://international.inseec.com/Bachelor-international-trade.cfm">http://international.inseec.com/Bachelor-international-trade.cfm</a>
Spain	Barcelona Graduate school of Economics	Master program - International Trade, Finance and Development	Full-Time students	International Trade, finance and development	<a href="http://www.Masterstudies.com/Masters-Degree/International-Trade/">http://www.Masterstudies.com/Masters-Degree/International-Trade/</a>
Spain	EENI Business School	Master in International Trade and Global Marketing (E-Learning)	Full-Time students	International Trade and Global Marketing	<a href="http://en.reingex.com/Master-Foreign-Trade-International-Marketing.asp">http://en.reingex.com/Master-Foreign-Trade-International-Marketing.asp</a>
Spain	ENEA Business School	Master in International Trade	Full-Time students	International Trade	<a href="http://www.enaes.es/en/content/Master-international-trade">http://www.enaes.es/en/content/Master-international-trade</a>
Spain	University of Valencia	Postgraduate course on Customs Law	Full-Time students	Customs Law	<a href="http://www.uv.es/uvweb/colleje/en/university-valencia-1285845048380.html">http://www.uv.es/uvweb/colleje/en/university-valencia-1285845048380.html</a>
Italy	University of Verona	Master of Customs Administration for operational managers/leaders	Full-Time students	Customs Administration	<a href="http://www.univr.it/jsp/index.jsp">http://www.univr.it/jsp/index.jsp</a>
Poland	Warsaw School of Economics	Course for foreign Master students in EU Customs Policy	Full-Time students	Customs Policy	<a href="http://uczelnia.sgh.waw.pl/en/Pages/default.aspx">http://uczelnia.sgh.waw.pl/en/Pages/default.aspx</a>
France	University of Le Havre	Bachelor in Customs Operations	Full-Time students	Management of Customs operations & information systems	<a href="http://www.univ-lehavre.fr/">http://www.univ-lehavre.fr/</a>

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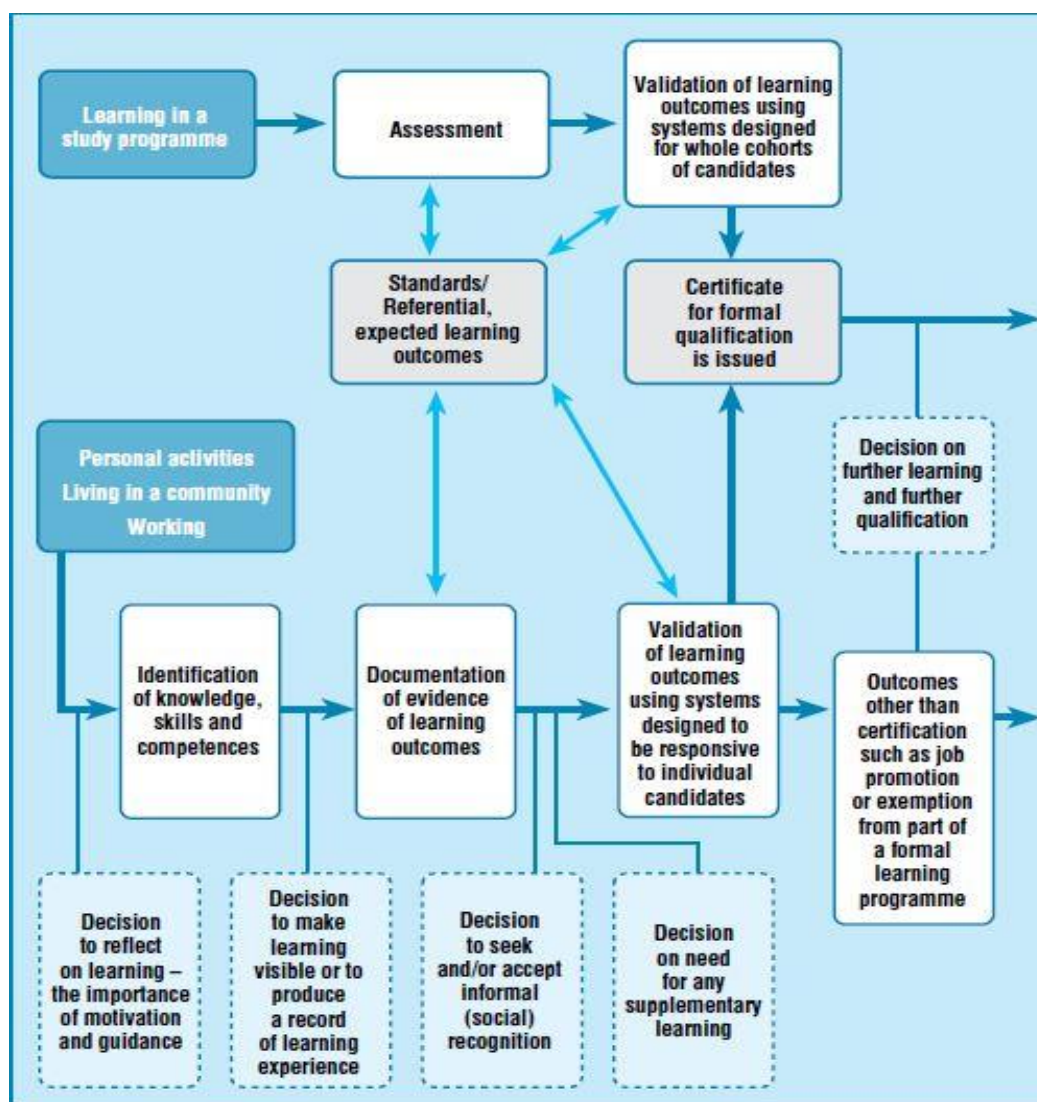
Non - Europe					
Country	University	Title	Target Audience	Topics Discussed	Source
Australia	Australian National University	Master of International Trade and Economic Relations	Full-Time	International Trade and Economic Relations	<a href="http://programsandcourses.anu.edu.au/program/7207XMITER">http://programsandcourses.anu.edu.au/program/7207XMITER</a>
Australia	Centre for Customs & Excise Studies, University of Canberra	Graduate certificate in International Customs Law and Administration	Full-Time students	International Customs Law and administration	<a href="http://customscentre.com/">http://customscentre.com/</a>
Australia	Centre for Customs & Excise Studies, University of Canberra	Bachelor of Border Management	Full-time or Part-time	Customs and Border Management	<a href="http://www.csu.edu.au/courses/undergraduate/border_management/course-overview#.Ufnqg1dVKF9">http://www.csu.edu.au/courses/undergraduate/border_management/course-overview#.Ufnqg1dVKF9</a>
Australia	Centre for Customs & Excise Studies, University of Canberra	Graduate Certificate in Excise Studies	Full-Time students	Excise studies	<a href="http://customscentre.com/">http://customscentre.com/</a>
Australia	Centre for Customs & Excise Studies, University of Canberra	Master of Customs Administration	Full-time	Customs Administration	<a href="http://customscentre.com/2014/04/28/Master-of-customs-administration-will-be-available-in-2015/">http://customscentre.com/2014/04/28/Master-of-customs-administration-will-be-available-in-2015/</a>
Australia	Centre for Customs & Excise Studies, University of Canberra	Graduate Diploma in International Customs Law and Administration	Full-time	International Customs Law and Administration	<a href="http://customscentre.com/">http://customscentre.com/</a>
Canada	University of Saskatchewan	Master in International Trade	Full-time	International Trade	<a href="http://www.usask.ca/cgsr/grad_programs/programs/MIT.php">http://www.usask.ca/cgsr/grad_programs/programs/MIT.php</a>
Switzerland	The International University in Geneva	Master in International Trade	Full-time or Part-time students	International Trade	<a href="http://www.Masterstudies.com/Master-in-International-Trade-(MIT)/Switzerland/IUG/">http://www.Masterstudies.com/Master-in-International-Trade-(MIT)/Switzerland/IUG/</a>

## EU Reference Training Programmes for Academic Customs Training

Non - Europe					
Country	University	Title	Target Audience	Topics Discussed	Source
Switzerland	Université de Genève	Master in International Trade, Commodity Finance and Shipping	Full-time or Executive programme	International Trade, Commodity Finance & Shipping	<a href="http://www.hec.unige.ch/index.php?option=com_k2&amp;view=item&amp;layout=item&amp;id=178&amp;Itemid=578&amp;lang=en">http://www.hec.unige.ch/index.php?option=com_k2&amp;view=item&amp;layout=item&amp;id=178&amp;Itemid=578&amp;lang=en</a>
Switzerland	World Trade Institute	The Master in International Law and Economics	Full-time students	International Trade, Law and Economics	N/A
Scotland	University of Glasgow	Master International Trade & Finance	Full-time students	International Trade & Finance	N/A
Costa Rica	University of Costa Rica	Bachelor in Customs Administration and Foreign Trade	Full-time students	Customs and Foreign Trade	<a href="http://www.eap.ucr.ac.cr/">http://www.eap.ucr.ac.cr/</a>
Costa Rica	University of Costa Rica	Licentiate in Customs Administration and Foreign Trade	Full-time students	Customs Administration and Foreign Trade	<a href="http://www.eap.ucr.ac.cr/">http://www.eap.ucr.ac.cr/</a>
Costa Rica	University of Costa Rica	Master in Customs Administration and International Trade	Full-time students	Customs Administration and International Trade	<a href="http://www.eap.ucr.ac.cr/">http://www.eap.ucr.ac.cr/</a>
Russia	International Business and Law Institute	Graduate Diploma in Customs Administration	Full-time students	Customs Administration	<a href="http://imbip.ifmo.ru/en/">http://imbip.ifmo.ru/en/</a>
Russia	International Business and Law Institute	Master of Foreign Economic Activity	Full-time students	Foreign Economic Activity	<a href="http://imbip.ifmo.ru/en/">http://imbip.ifmo.ru/en/</a>
China	University of International Business and Economics	Bachelor in International Trade	Full-time students	International Trade	<a href="http://www.cgeschina.com/international-trade-Bachelors-degree-at-international-business-and-economics-uibe.html">http://www.cgeschina.com/international-trade-Bachelors-degree-at-international-business-and-economics-uibe.html</a>

### Annex 3: Example of the process for recognition of non-formal and informal learning

The validation of non-formal and informal learning is organised differently across Europe. The process illustrated below is an example of how prior non-formal and informal learning can get recognised. This process only serves as an example and guideline that can be used to create a national process for the recognition of prior non-formal or informal learning. In the process below, the formal and informal process are mapped in one process. The individual learner goes from left to right to get his/her prior learning recognised. The boxes below, with the dashed line, are decision points for the individual learner.



Source: CEDEFOP (2009), *European guidelines for validating non- formal and informal learning*, Office for official publications of the European Communities

**Figure 7: Example process for recognition of prior non-formal and informal learning**