Section
8

MODCHQCF - National Configuration.

Configuring ASYCUDA++ to Meet Your National Requirements.

Contents of Section 8.

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

This section describes how to configure your system to meet your national requirements using **MODCHQCF**. It explains how to:

- Configure your National standards to give you control over the format and length of the declaration fields.
- Configure the Declaration and Manifest so that the field types meet your national needs.
- Configure the number of columns in your tariff with their associated taxation rules.
- Set up additional Taxation types to meet specific requirements.
- Control the basis of Customs value and other variables.

Introduction

MODCHQCF is the National Customs Configuration module. It allows National Standards to be applied.

These standards consist of:

- The Country name;
- The assignment of field types and length;
- Global calculation definitions for charges not based on declaration items;
- The definition of the Tariff columns together the standard taxation calculation method;
- Standard Valuation apportionment calculations.

This module is used to set these National Standards before the Tariff is set up using **MODCHQ**. It is also used for the construction of Taxation Rules for Reliefs and Preferences.

Menu Structure

The 'Functions' menu within **MODCHQCF**: -

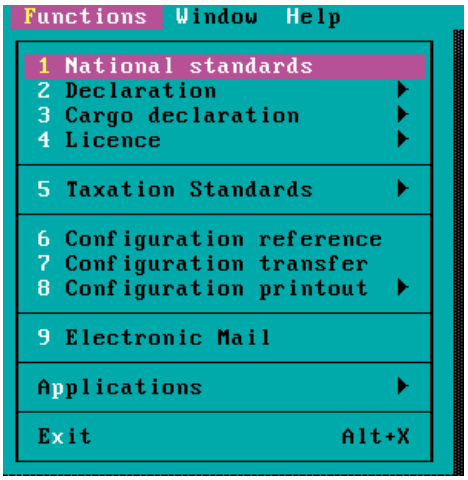


Fig 8.1 MODCHQCF Functions

What the MODCHQCF Menu Options do

This Section follows the menu structure of **MODCHQCF**, (as pictured above), and explains the function of each menu option. Where appropriate, examples of the use of functions are also included.

MODCHQCF covers the functions used for national configuration. The configuration of individual offices within the ASYCUDA++ network is managed from within **MODSYSCF**. See Section 9 of this Reference Document for details.

National Standards

This menu option allows definition of the Country code, Currency code, Country full name, Region name and allows the length and data type of certain of the Declaration data elements or fields to be defined.

An example 'National Standards screen:

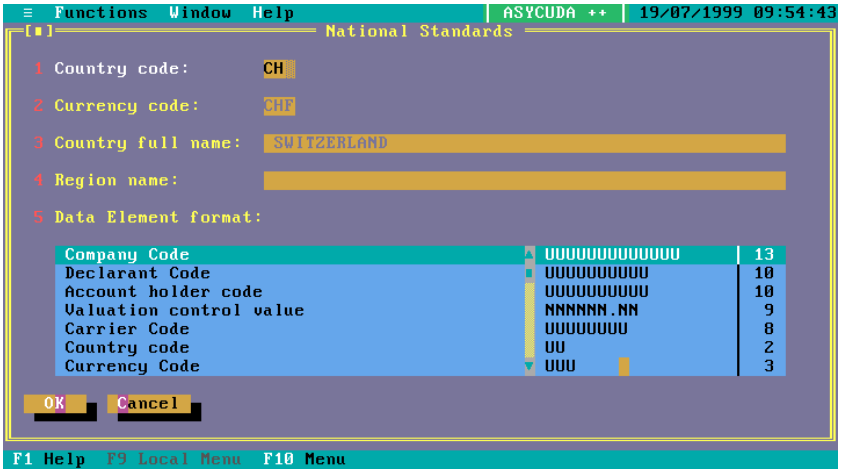


Fig 8.2 MODCHQCF: Functions: National Standards

The Country and Currency codes should be the codes that are appropriate for your Country. The codes should already exist in your tables. The Country full name and Region names are not coded.

Authorisation to run ASYCUDA++

The country code entered into the first field of the 'National Standards' screen must be the code for a country that is an authorised ASYCUDA++ country.

If the country code is not that of an authorised ASYCUDA++ country, login to the server will be refused and the module is automatically closed. This applies to all ASYCUDA++ modules.

Formatting Data Elements

The data element field of the 'National Standards' screen allow definition of the field length and type for the listed Data elements. Double clicking the mouse on the relevant code or pressing the space bar when the data element is selected allows the insertion or updating to the required field format. The available formats are as follows.

Formatting Character

X	Alpha-Numeric	Any Numeric or Alphabetic character, not case sensitive.
U	Upper case Alpha	Any Upper case Alphabetic character.
N	Numeric	Numeric only
F	Numeric	Numeric - Value can be captured with or without decimal point.

The required field length is shown by the number of formatting characters inserted in the box, up to the maximum number allowed. In the case of numeric fields, a full stop indicates the use of decimals. The number of formatting characters after the decimal point gives the number of decimal places. The decimal point counts as one character towards the maximum field length.

In the case of alpha or alphanumeric codes, the data field size should be limited to the minimum number necessary to accommodate the codes. This can help in reducing basic data input or keying errors. For numeric data fields, development and testing during ASYCUDA implementation should prove field size requirements.

*****The formatting character **'F'** is available from ASYCUDA++ Versions 1.15a onwards.

Warning: It is recommended that the 'F' floating decimal format be used only for the number of packages field.

For example, if the number of packages was formatted '**FFFFFF**', the number of packages could be a maximum of six numbers, within a decimal place anywhere, or not at all.

Declaration

Under this menu option there are 3 sub menu options.

- Option 1 - Declaration Standards is used to set overall controls for Declaration processing.
- Option 2 - Allows configuration of the declaration screens for Export declarations.
- Option 3 - Allows configuration of the declaration screens for Import declarations.

Declaration Standards

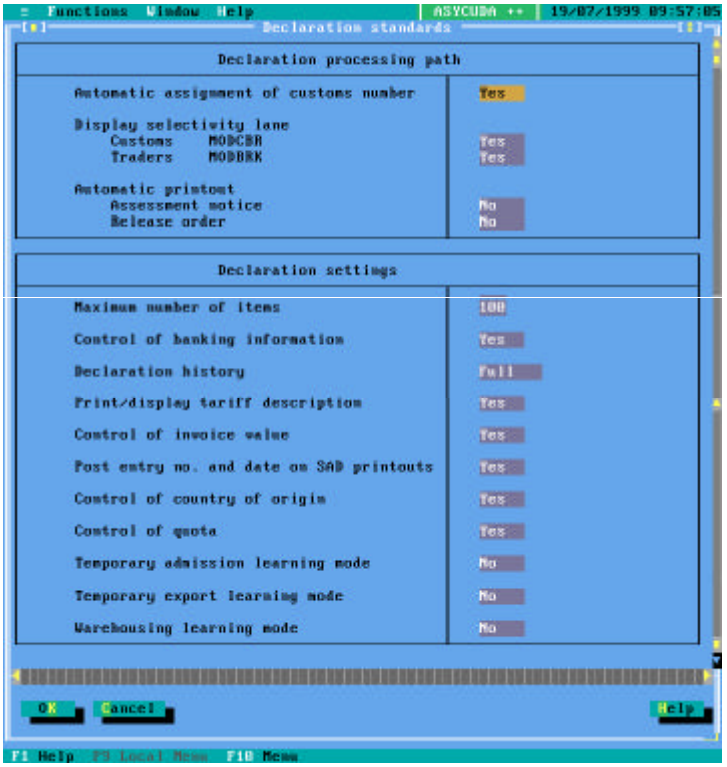


Fig 8.3 MODCHQCF: Functions: Declaration Standards (Composite)

Under this option it is possible to define:

- If the Customs Reference number or Registration number will be issued automatically by the computer or whether the user will input a number in the box manually.
- Controls of the display of selectivity information, specifically whether processing Lane selected is displayed on the screen to the user. This may be configured differently for **MODCBR** and **MODBRK**. (See Section 6 of this Reference Document for detail on 'Selectivity Management').
- Controls if printouts of Assessment Notices and Release Orders occur automatically. The 'Print' screens in user modules, such as **MODCBR, MODACC** and **MODBRK** give the user the option to automatically print notices when actions such as 'Assessment' are carried out provided that the option in this screen is set to 'Yes'.
- The maximum number of Items allowed on a Declaration. (The system maximum is '999'.)
- Whether Banking information is validated or not.

- The type of declaration history maintained, ‘Full’, ‘Partial’ or ‘None’.

When set to ‘Full’ the system retains and displays full version history, i.e. users can bring to screen a version of a declaration prior to any amendment or modification. ‘Full’ retains all previous versions of altered declarations and is particularly useful for internal audit controls.

The ‘Partial’ setting retains and displays the previous version of an amended or modified declaration. Earlier versions of the declaration are lost.

When set to ‘None’, only the current version of the declaration is available.

See Section 3 of this Reference Document for further details.

- Controls whether the tariff description is automatically displayed and printed.

The Commodity Code description is displayed on screen and printed on the SAD in Box 31. Referring to the Declaration configuration, this description is placed in the fields ‘Description of goods part 1 and part 2’. If this control is ‘No’, these fields are not automatically completed and are available for user input.

- Whether the total value control on the declaration is active or not.

The value control ensures that the sum of the Declaration Item Values equals the Declaration Total Value within the general segment of the Declaration.

- Whether the Post-entry number and date are printed on the SAD.
- Whether the Country of Origin is controlled.
- Whether Quotas are to be controlled.
- If Learning Mode is to be used for Suspense procedures - Warehousing, Temporary Admission and Temporary Export.

Learning Modes for Suspense Regimes

When a declaration is processed for temporary admission or temporary export, certain details of the declaration (Commodity Code, Country of Origin or Destination, Company Code etc) are written into the database as a means of identifying and controlling the declaration.

When processing a declaration for exit from temporary admission or, for re-import of temporary export goods, you must use a Customs Procedure Code with the previous procedure that activates the capture of an original declaration reference data. ASYCUDA++ then checks the remaining stock account by unit of quantity (Supplementary Units of Net Mass) and will write-off the stock account by the amount re-imported or exported. Warehousing declarations are controlled in a similar way but are additionally controlled by Warehouse Code.

When **'Learning Mode'** is set to **'YES'** for temporary admission, the import declaration will be processed as described above. However, when a declaration for **'exit'** from that temporary admission is processed, you capture a previous procedure that has an action code of **'05'** in order to activate the capture of the previous declaration reference. However, when the declaration is assessed, the system will not write-off the stock account and not perform any further checks on the remaining stock account or the delay.

When **'Learning Mode'** is set to **'YES'** for temporary exports or for warehousing declarations, any declarations for re-import of temporary export or for exit of goods from warehouse will be processed as described in the previous paragraph, i.e. the stock account will not be written off and the system will not perform any further checks on the remaining stock account or the delay.

'Learning Mode' is intended to assist countries where the original transaction under the suspense regime is not in the ASYCUDA++ database (the transaction is 'pre-ASYCUDA') and so cannot be matched. **'Learning Mode'** should be an interim measure, for new transactions using suspense regime codes **will** be in the database and eventually **'Learning Mode'** can be deactivated.

See Section 3 of this Reference Document for details on processing Declarations using Suspense regimes.Section 10 of this Reference Document explains **'Customs Procedure Codes'**, **'Requested Procedures',** and '**Action Codes'** and how they are used to manage stock controls under suspense regimes. For technical details on the effect of the **'Learning Mode'** flags on ASYCUDA++ transaction tables, see the Technical Documentation.

Declaration Configuration

The flexibility of the ASYCUDA++ system is one of its strongest points. The Declaration input fields can be configured to suit the needs of the particular country concerned.

The on-screen descriptions of the fields, or 'labels', can also be altered to meet national requirements. See the Technical Documentation for details on using the ASYCUDA++ language translation utility program **'LTR'**.

The declaration fields can be defined as 'Mandatory' - must be completed, 'Optional' - not necessary and 'Prohibited' - data entry prevented. It is possible to decide whether validation controls on particular fields are activated or not. It is not possible to directly add validation controls, as they are 'hard coded' within the system, but some existing controls can be configured.

Declaration Configuration Management

Export and Import Declarations can be configured separately under these options. The method used is identical for both types of declaration. After choosing the type of declaration to configure, select **'Local menu', 'Field Panel'**. The following screen will be displayed:

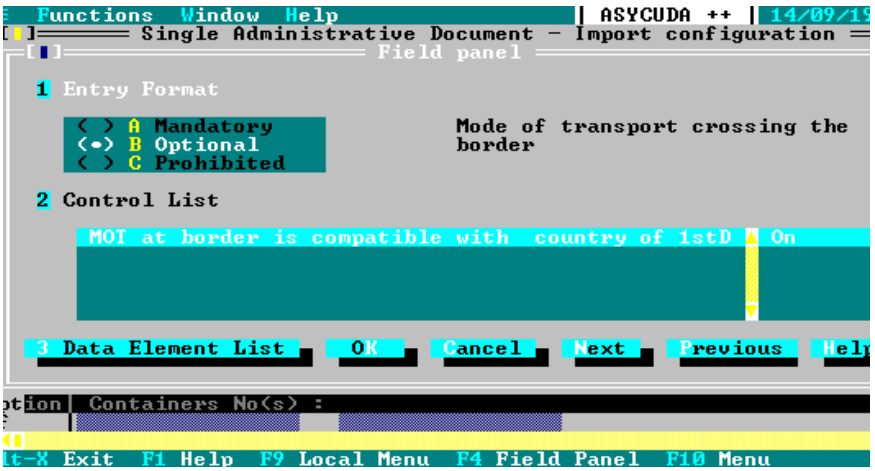


Fig. 8.4 MODCHQCF: Functions: National Standards: Declaration Configuration

For **'Entry Format'** the field name is displayed on the right. The type of input format, 'Mandatory', 'Optional', or 'Prohibited', can be selected by clicking on the appropriate box or pressing **A, B** or **C** as required and then **'OK'.**

A **'Control List'** (if applicable to the field concerned) is displayed at the bottom of the screen. These controls are contained in the ASYCUDA++ program and cannot be altered. They can only be switched on or off if they have been assigned to the relevant field.

To switch the control, double click the mouse on the box or select the control and use the keyboard spacebar, the control will toggle between '**On', 'Warning'** and '**Off'**. If the control is **'On'** any failure will prevent further processing. If the control is set to **'Warning'** the system will warn the operator of the failure but allow further processing. If the control is set to **'Off'** the control is not done.

The fields to be configured can be selected either from the local menu **'Quadrant'** option or by selecting the **'Data Elements'** list box on the bottom left of the screen and then selecting the required field by double clicking on the list item or **'Enter'**.

Note: Fields filled with X's i.e. "XXXX" are system controlled and are not configurable.

When the configuration is complete you must either click **'OK'** or press **'K'**. This will close the window and reveal the Declaration form below. To complete the process this window must be closed by clicking on the square at the top left of the window. A box will open confirming the modifications made by asking: **"Save new configuration?"** Click **'OK'** to save.

At present the new configuration is only held on the local client machine and must be transferred to the Server. The process to carry out this transfer is covered later in this Section.

The new national configuration is now active on the client PC. This is useful for development and testing purposes. Declaration configurations and Rules created under the **'Taxation Standards'** menu option can be tested without configuration transfer or server connection.

In addition to the configuration possibilities described above, the basic Import and Export declaration configurations can be modified in **MODCHQ**. This allows separate configurations to be defined for every Model of Declaration or new Models of Declaration or be created for special situations. See Section 10 of this Reference Document for details.

Cargo Declaration

This menu option also has three sub-menu options that have a similar purpose to the Declaration configuration as described above.

Option 1 – Manifest and Transit standards. This is used to set Manifest controls that determine how the Manifest functions work within the declaration process.

Option 2 – Used to configure the data fields within the Manifest.

Option 3 – Used to configure the data fields within the Bill of Lading (or other transport document).

Manifest Standards

There are 4 switchable controls (flags) on this screen:

1. Single Bill of Lading allowed per declaration (YES/NO)
2. Total discharge of Bill of Lading at declaration assessment (YES/NO)

With this flag set to **'YES'**, when you assess a Declaration that is going to write-off a Bill of Lading, the Bill will be totally written-off and no partial write-off will be allowed. If the flag is set to **'NO'**, the system will allow for the partial write-off and on assessment you can either write-off the whole Bill of Lading or a part of it.

3. Check of remaining Bill of Lading quantity at declaration registration (YES/NO).

With this flag set to **'YES'**, the system will check the remaining quantity left on the Bill of Lading when the declaration is being registered, if there is insufficient quantity left on the Bill, the declaration will not be registered and an error message is produced. With this flag set to '**NO'**, this check is disabled when the declaration is being registered. Note that if the total discharge flag (see 2 above) is set to **'YES'** and this flag is set to **'YES'** as well, the system will check at registration that the remaining quantity is zero.

4. Bill of Lading reservation at declaration registration (YES/NO).

With this flag set to **'YES'**, the system will reserve the Bill of Lading so that any other declaration that tries to register or assess with this Bill cannot do so. If this flag is set to **'NO'**, the system will allow different declarations to use the same Bill of Lading without reservation for any one Declaration item.

Manifest and transit standards

The configuration of the Manifest and Bill of Lading screens are carried out by the same method as the declaration configuration described above. The following is part of the **'Bill of Lading - Configuration'** screen:

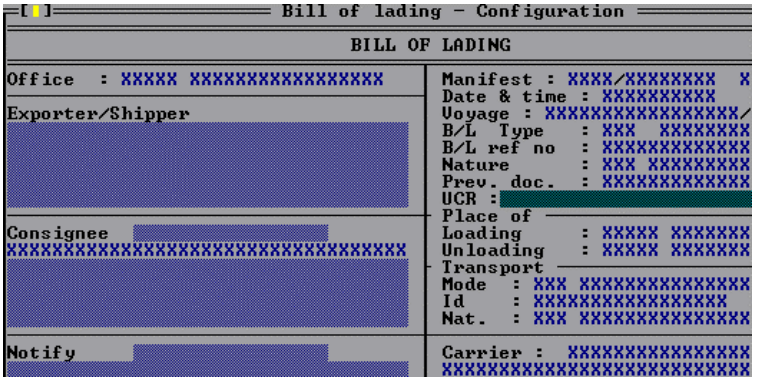


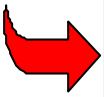
Fig 8.5 MODCHQCF: Functions: Cargo declaration: Bill of lading

Licence

This function is not implemented at present.

Taxation Standards

This function allows the definition of Global and Item taxation rules, the Tariff layout and Column Rule definition and the definition of the rules for the valuation note segments of the declaration.



See Appendix A for detailed advice on the steps involved in building a National Taxation structure using ASYCUDA++.

Global and Item Taxation

While Global and Item taxation functions are similar, they display calculated charges in different positions within the declaration. Global taxes are charged on the declaration as a whole, independent of the item detail on the declaration, such as the Commodity Codes or the item values. The 'computer processing' charge is a good example, where an administration can impose a charge for processing a declaration. The total of Global taxes calculated for the declaration are displayed as **"Total fees"** within the **'Accounting details'** area of the SAD.

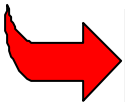
Item Taxation is usually linked to item details, such as Commodity Codes, values or quantities, but independent of the normal Tariff structure or procedure codes. It provides extra flexibility in taxation measures. When Item taxation applies it is calculated by the system and displayed under it's own code but with the other 'normal' taxes, within box 47 of the SAD, **'Calculation of taxes'.**

An example Global Taxation Rule is displayed in the screen following:

Fig 8.6 MODCHQCF: Functions: Taxation Standards: Global Taxation rules: Edit Rule.

Global Taxation Rules

The Global taxation rules specify the calculation of charges that apply to the whole declaration and not just to the individual items. For example, these could include a flat rate charge per entry or a charge based on the total of the duties and taxes on all of the items on the declaration.



See the **'Taxation rules editor'** window in the previous example screen print.

Creating New Global Taxation Rules

To create a new Global taxation rule is a simple process. With an existing rule highlighted on the screen, click **'Insert'** or press **'I'**. This will insert a new rule name in the list. It copies the name and the priority but not the rule itself. The priority is the order in which the rules are calculated by the system, with the lowest number first, 01 to 99.

To change the name and priority, simply over type the details for the new tax and click **'Modify'** or press **'M'**. The new rule can then be defined. With the new rule highlighted, click **'Edit'** or press **'E'**. A blank screen is displayed in which the rule may be defined.

Copying in other Rules

Another rule can be copied to modify or insert by highlighting the rule with the mouse and **<Control> <Insert>**. This copies the rule and it can then be pasted by **<Shift>** <**Insert>**.

Look Up Facility

The Lookup **<F9>** box provides the facility to consult the list of 'Variables', 'Functions' and 'Keywords'. See **Appendix A** of this Reference Document for a full listing.

Examples of Global Taxation Rules

Example 1: Here is an example of a rule to calculate a charge per entry of 2 NCU per item:

```
Rule "COMPUTER FEE";
Action IS DoTax("CF", "1", ItmTotal, 2, ItmTotal * 2);
```

This calculates "CF" with number of Declaration items as the taxbase, tax rate of 2 NCU and calculates the tax as number of Declaration items times 2 NCU.

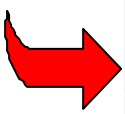
Example 2: This rule calculates a flat rate of 5 NCU for each import and 2 NCU for each export .

```
Rule "PROCESSING FEE";
If TypProc = "4" Then
Action IS DoTax("PFI", "1", 1, 5, 5);
Endif;
If TypProc = "1" Then
Action IS DoTax("PFE", "1", 1, 2, 2);
Endif;
```

This tells the system to calculate "PFI" or "PFE" with 1 Declaration as the taxbase, tax rate of 5 NCU at import or 2 NCU at export and calculates the tax as the tax rate times 1.

Syntax Check and Saving New Rules

After defining the rule click **'OK'** or press **'K'**. This will close the rule editing screen and return to the Global Taxation Rules screen after first checking that the syntax is correct. Click **'OK'** or press **'K'** to save the new rule. This will open a screen asking if you want to save the new configuration.



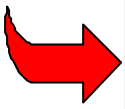
When checking the syntax it is a good practice to use the 'Tab' key to move out of the rule-editing field. If syntax is correct the cursor will move to **'OK'**. If the check fails, an error message appears. Syntax must be correct before the rule can be saved. However, you can save the rule at any time as a text file using **'Local Menu', 'Write file'**.

Saving the new configuration will save it to your Client. Send the Rule to the Server uses the Configuration transfer option from the Functions menu. This is explained later in this Section.

Item Taxation Rules

Item taxation rules can be used for many purposes although they are primarily created to collect taxes based on declaration item details. The ability to calculate taxes independent of the normal Tariff structure or Procedure Codes gives extra flexibility in taxation measures. It suits situations where a tax or charge is applied that is independent of Commodity Code and is collected with very few exceptions.

Item taxation rules are used to activate **'Additional column'** taxes. These are taxes that perhaps apply to a limited range of Commodity Codes and do not justify the creation of a new (National taxation) column throughout the full Tariff. **'Additional columns'** are also used where a country requires more than the 15 tariff/tax columns that may be created using the National Tariff Columns described in the next part of this Section.



See Section 10 of this Reference Document for full details on using the **'Additional Columns'** function.

Item taxation rules can also be used for non-tax purposes, such as providing additional user defined validation controls. 'Attached document' codes may be added, or the system programmed through the taxation rule to display warning or advisory messages, or to stop the declaration processing in the case of a fatal error.

Creating New Item Taxation Rules

Item Taxation rules are created as for Global Tax rules. Several examples of Item Taxation follow:

Example 1:

An example of a simple Item rule that calculates a charge on the freight component of a CIF value i.e. on the internal and external freight expenses related to the transaction. This example charges a different rate of tax for goods received by air and sea.

Also worth noting is that in this example, the tax is only charged if freight is separately itemised in the Declaration valuation note. To be entirely practical, in this case, an additional control would be required to ensure that freight costs are separately itemised on each declaration.

```
Rule "TRANSPORT FEE";
Num01 IS ItmEfrNcy + ItmIfrNcy;
If Num01 > 0 and TypProc = "4" Then
  If MoTBorder = "1" Then
    Action IS DoTax( "TFS" , "1" , Num01 , 2 , Num01 * 2 / 100 );
  Endif;
  If MoTBorder = "4" Then
    Action IS DoTax( "TFA" , "1" , Num01 , 5 , Num01 * 2 / 100 );
  Endif;
Endif;
```

This rule first reads and totals the contents of the Variables for External and Internal freight. If the declaration is Import 4, and the Mode of Transport (MOT)at the Border is Sea (1), then a tax of 2% of total Freight is charged. If the MOT is Air (4), then a rate of 5% of total Freight is charged.

Saving New Rules is done in the same way as for Global Taxation Rules.

National Tariff

This option allows the definition of the columns in your tariff, and sets the normal procedure for calculating the appropriate tax. This procedure is again defined as a rule.

Tariff Columns

Tariff Column rules are created as for Global Tax rules. Several examples of Column Taxation follow:

Examples of Rules Defining Columns

Example 1.

Here is an example of the rule defining the Import Duty column:

```
Rule "IMPORT DUTY";
If TypProc = "4" Then
  Num01 IS Rate( ComCod );
  Num02 IS ( CustValue * Num01 / 100 );
  Action IS DoTax( "ID" , "1" , CustValue , Num01 , Num02 );
Endif;
```

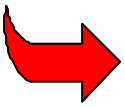
In this case for all import declarations the system will calculate the Import duty.

First in the rule we define 2 temporary variables, **Num01** – the rate in the individual Commodity Code and **Num02 -** the duty calculation, Customs value times **Num01** (the rate) divided by 100.

Then we specify the action that is to calculate Import duty in the following line.

```
Action IS DoTax( "ID" , "1" , CustValue , Num01 , Num02 );
```

This line tells the system to charge ("ID"), which must be paid (“1”), the tax base is the Customs value, the rate is Num01 and the Duty is Num02.



Note : the function ‘Rate( )’ finds the rate in the Commodity Code for the column to which the rule is attached, the function does not need to be told the column number.

Example 2:

Here is an example of the rule defining a column for a Preference Rate of Import duty:

```
Rule "EU";
 If PreferCod = "EU" Then
      Num01 IS Rate( ComCod );
      Num02 IS ( CustValue * Num01 / 100 );
 If Num01 > 0 Then
  Action IS RelTax("ID" , "EU" , CustValue, Num01, Num02 );
  Endif;
 If Num01 = 0 Then
  Action IS RelTax( "ID" , "EU" , CustValue , 0 , 0 );
  Endif;
  Action IS AddAttDoc( "861" );
Endif;
```

In this case the rule first tests if the preference code is for the EU and that the declared country of origin is eligible for 'EU' preference. If the preference code is 'EU', it then defines two temporary variables for the Rate and the Duty amount.

It then tests to check if the rate in the tariff is greater than 0, if it is, it charges the duty using the **RelTax** option. This allows the statistics on loss of revenue to be calculated.

The relevant line is as follows.

```
Action IS RelTax( "ID" , "EU" , CustValue ,  Num01 , Num02 );
```

The meaning of this line is 'calculate the duty otherwise due under the **ID** line of the tariff, but do not charge it. Instead, charge the rate in the **EU** line and store the loss of revenue under EU'.

If however the rate in the EU column were 0 the rule would use the line.

Action IS RelTax("ID" , "EU" , CustValue , 0 , 0);

This would perform the same revenue loss storage but would actually charge duty at the 0 rate.

Action IS AddAttDoc("861");

Adds an attached document code in box 44 saying that document 861 is required for this relief.

Saving New Rules is done in the same way as for Global Taxation Rules.

This area of the system is extremely powerful and great care should be taken when inserting a new column or deleting an old one from your Tariff. It is essential that a backup be taken prior to any work in this area of the system.

Valuation Notes

There are two options on the menu - **'Export valuation note'** and **'Import valuation note'.**

These functions allow you to define the rules for calculating the customs value and the method by which the apportionment of freight, insurance, and other charges are applied when processing an export or import declaration. (The method of apportionment to be used on a particular declaration can be chosen at the data input stage when the operator is in the Valuation Note screen.)

The actual make up of the different forms of apportionment however are defined under the options of this module.

The normal Customs Valuation and apportionment rules are predefined, (i.e. installed by UNCTAD), within your system and so no modification of these rules should be required. The rules however are fully user definable to take account of any national requirements.

The 'Valuation Note' options have sub-menus that give the choices:

1. General segment section
2. Item section
3. Value apportionment rule
4. Mass apportionment rule.

Creating or Modifying Valuation Notes

Selecting General segment section, Item section or an apportionment rule opens a text editing box. In the example below, the 'General segment (import)' editor is open and the 'Local menu' is displayed.

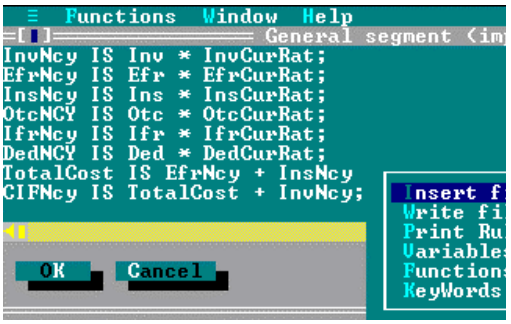
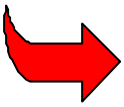


Fig 8.7 MODCHQCF: Functions: Taxation standards: Import valuation note: General segment section.



See Appendix A to this Reference Document for a full of explanation on the use of 'Rules' and the syntax used to build these rules. A current listing of the Variables, Functions and Keywords available for use within valuation rules is available from the Local Menu of ASYCUDA++.

Examples of Pre-defined Export Valuation Rules

General Segment Section

```
Rule "SG_EXPORT"
InvNcy IS Inv * InvCurRat ;
IfrNcy IS Ifr * IfrCurRat ;
DedNcy IS Ded * DedCurRat ;
TotalCost IS IfrNcy - DedNcy ;
FOBVal IS TotalCost + InvNcy ;
```

This first defines the Invoice Value in National Currency, Inland Freight in National Currency and Deductions in National Currency. It then defines Total Costs as Inland Freight less Deductions and finally defines the FOB value as Invoice Value + Total Costs.

Item Section

```
Rule "ITM_EXPORT"
ItmInvNcy IS ItmInv * ItmInvCurRat ;
ItmIfrNcy IS ItmIfr * ItmIfrCurRat ;
ItmDedNcy IS ItmDed * ItmDedCurRat ;
ItmTotalCost IS ItmIfrNcy - ItmDedNcy ;
ItmStatVal IS ItmTotalCost + ItmInvNcy ;
```

This first defines the Item Invoice Value in National Currency, Item Inland Freight in National Currency and Item Deductions in National Currency. It then defines Item Total Costs as Item Inland Freight less Item Deductions and finally defines the Item Statistical Value as Item Invoice Value + Item Total Costs.

Value Apportionment Rule

```
Rule "PRV_EXPORT"
If Inv = 0 Then
  ItemDed IS 0 ;
  ItmIfr IS 0 ;
Else
  ItemDed IS Ded * ItmInv / Inv ;
  ItmIfr IS Ifr * ItmInv / Inv ;
Endif;
```

This first tests if the total Invoice value is 0 and if it is 0 then the Item Deduction and the Item Inland Freight is also 0. This prevents the system attempting to divide by 0. If the Invoice value > 0 it apportions the Item Deductions against the Total Deductions and Item Inland Freight against the Total Inland Freight using the Total Invoice Value divided by the Item Invoice Value - . ItmInv/Inv.

Mass Apportionment Rule

```
Rule "PRM_EXPORT"
If Inv = 0 Then
  ItemDed IS 0 ;
Else
  ItemDed IS Ded * ItmInv / Inv ;
Endif;
If TotalMass = 0 Then
  ItmIfr IS 0 ;
Else
  ItmIfr IS Ifr * GrossMass / TotalMass ;
Endif;
```

This first tests if the Total Invoice Value is 0 and if it is, the Item Deduction is also 0. This prevents the system attempting to divide by 0. If The Total Invoice Value is > 0 it apportions the Item Deduction based on Item Invoice Value divided by Total Invoice Value - ItmInv/Inv.

It then tests if the Total Mass is 0 and if it is, the Item Inland Freight is also 0. This prevents the system attempting to divide by 0. If the Total Mass is > 0 it apportions it based on Gross Mass divided by Total Mass - GrossMass/TotalMass.

Examples of Pre-defined Import Valuation Rules

General Segment Section:

```
Rule "SG_IMPORT"
InvNcy IS Inv * InvCurRat ;
EfrNcy IS Efr * EfrCurRat ;
InsNcy IS Ins * InsCurRat ;
OtcNcy IS Otc * OtcCurRat ;
IfrNcy IS Ifr * IfrCurRat ;
DedNcy IS Ded * DedCurRat ;
TotalCost IS EfrNcy + InsNcy + OtcNcy - DedNcy ;
CIFNcy IS TotalCost + InvNcy ;
```

The added elements in the CIF value are the External Freight (Efr), and Other charges (Otc).

Mode of Payment

This option allows ASYCUDA++ to display the European Union Mode of Payment (MOP) codes on the declaration. The taxation functions in the rules recognise MOP codes 0, 1, 2 and 3. This option also allows the use of alpha MOP codes in the rules by associating the alpha code with MOP 0, 1, 2 or 3.

0. **Duties and taxes guaranteed**. The Customs Procedure and associated taxation rule of the declaration define this. The duties and taxes are not assessed or collected. The amount of these duties and taxes is not included in the total amount of taxes per item and appears in Box C of the SAD next to the prompt Guarantee.

1. **Duties and taxes have to be paid**. The customs procedure and associated taxation rule of the declaration define this. The duties and taxes will be assessed and collected. The collection of the amount will represent the payment of the declaration, the amount of all these duties and taxes with method of payment '1' represent the total amount per item and appears in Box C of the SAD as Total declaration.

2. **Duties and taxes are calculated but not paid to customs.** These duties and taxes are not paid to customs. They are calculated according to the customs procedure and a taxation rule but not assessed or collected by customs but by another agency. The total amount of duties and taxes with this method of payment is not included in the total per item and does not appear in Box C of the SAD.

3. **Duties and taxes are only calculated for information purposes**. Duties and taxes are not paid to customs or to any other agency, they are calculated and displayed only to inform the customs officer of the amount of tax which has been received according to customs procedure and the applying taxation rule. These duties and taxes are neither assessed nor collected by customs or by any other agency. The total amount of these duties and taxes are not included in the total per item and will not appear in Box C of the SAD.

EU modes of payment are Alpha code (from A to Z). Each EU mode of payment can be assigned to one of the 4 above methods of payment.

When you create a tax using the function DoTax or update a tax using UpdTax in a taxation rule you can refer to the Method of Payment (MP) generally set to "0" or "1", by the alpha codes (A to Z) as well as the numbers (0, 1, 2, 3). If you refer to the MP using an alpha code then the system will internally convert this alpha into the corresponding numeric value (0, 1, 2, 3) but only the alpha code will be displayed (Box 47 of the SAD) and stored in the database. If in your taxation rule you refer to the MP in numeric format then the alpha codes are not considered.

Configuration Reference

This option displays on screen information about the version of the configuration.

An example 'Information' screen:

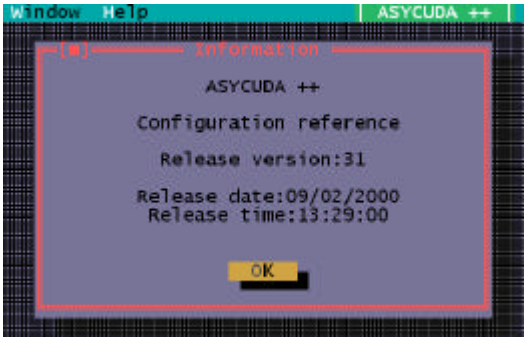


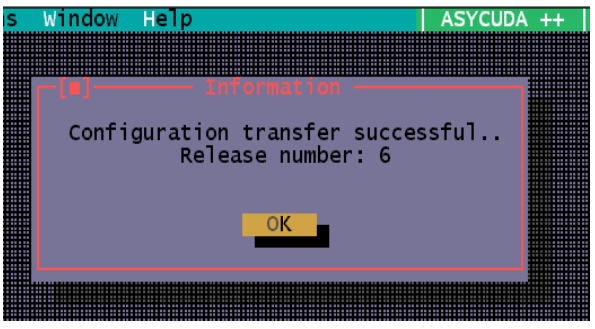
Fig 8.8 MODCHQCF: Functions: Configuration Reference

Configuration Transfer

This menu option is used to transfer the configuration that you have created, from your Client PC to the server. This is the reverse of the normal replication process that updates your Client PC configuration files from the server files. This configuration transfer is essential to allow the Server national configuration to be updated.

Transfer of the configuration will be refused if other users are logged in to your ASYCUDA network. All other users must disconnect from the server before the configuration can be transferred.

After requesting this option you will be asked for your name and password to log on to the server. Acceptance at the screen displayed after you log on will cause your configuration file to be transferred to the server. You will receive a 'reply' in the form of an information message, which will say:



After the configuration is transferred, the ASYCUDA engine on the server must be stopped and then restarted. After the restart the updated configuration will be transferred to all users when they next connect to the server by logging in.

Configuration Print-out

The Functions menu option, 'Configuration printout', gives the user an opportunity to see the details of the current system/office configuration.

Configuration details may be directed to the local printer, or saved to a text file for on-screen viewing. If 'Text file' is chosen, the user is asked to give a file name and 'OK'.

The text file is then displayed on screen and can be printed from the 'Local menu'.

The saved version can be viewed from within ASYCUDA by retrieving the file using the Text Browser option under the 'Tools' menu.

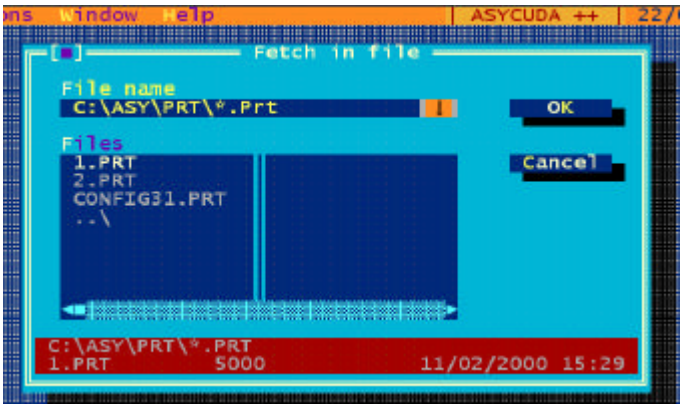


Fig 8.9 MODCHQCF Printout

A similar 'Configuration printout' option exists in **MODSYSCF**, for viewing office configuration options set up from within that module.

The screen display of the National Configuration printout appears as below:

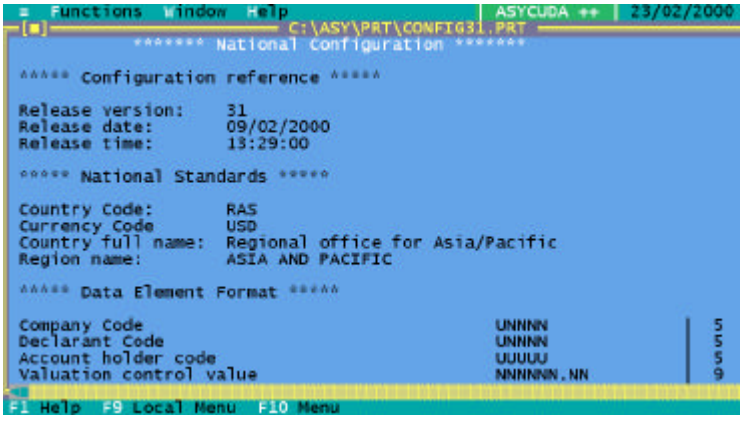


Fig 8.10 MODCHQCF: Function: Printouts: Text File