

CUSTOMS AND ACCOUNTING DOCUMENTS – FINANCIAL-ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

Customs duties are one of the oldest forms of indirect taxation [1, p. 15], providing revenue for the Fiscal. They are specific taxes that are imposed on the circulation of goods. They have binding and mandatory nature. «Something that has to be done because it is morally correct or because the law requires it» [8].

Nowadays, the role of customs duties in the total amount of revenue is decreasing worldwide. This is mainly due to the liberalization of world trade [6, p. 856]. However, they are essential for the revenue side in the budgets of some countries in Asia, Central and South America, and some countries in Africa.

For the period up to the accession of the Republic of Bulgaria to the EU, revenues from customs duties account for about 1% of GDP [5]. Since the country's accession to the Community in 2007, the proceeds of customs duties have significantly declined.

Apart from the revenue from customs duties and customs taxes, contributions from excise duties and revenues from value-added tax on imports are realized by the customs administration.

Any commodity that is subject to a foreign trade transaction (imported or exported) has its purpose, satisfies a certain need and implements a market strategy. After taking into account these characteristics, economic operators may choose the customs procedure under which they place their goods in accordance with the terms of that arrangement, whatever their nature or quantity, or their country of origin, country of dispatch or destination. Intangible goods entered into the customs territory of the Union and represented to the customs authorities may be placed under one of the following customs procedures: release for free circulation, temporary admission, inward processing, customs warehousing, end use, free zone, transit, re-export.

Goods intended to be placed under a customs procedure (with the exception of a free zone regime) are covered by a customs declaration (Single Administrative Document - SAD). Each import operation is primarily subjected to an invoice check. On one hand, a comparison between the data on the type of goods, their number, weight and other individualized characteristics and the identical data in other accompanying goods (packaging sheets, certificates of origin, analytical certificates, etc.) can be made.

On the other hand, the invoice is essential for the correct determination of the customs value of the imported goods as it is the basis for calculating the potentially due import duty. In practice, the customs value may be identified by the aggregate amount of the expenditure incurred by the importer in respect to the acquisition of rights of use or consumption on a commodity supplied to the Community by a third country.

Considering the above-mentioned formulation and the terms of delivery indicated on the invoice under the International Trade Terms INCOTERMS 2011, the customs value of the imported goods should be determined. Generally speaking, under the CFR, CIF, CPT, DAT, DAP and DDP delivery conditions, the customs value of the imported goods is equal to the invoiced value of the goods because all the costs of their delivery are at the expense of their seller/sender. Under delivery terms EXW, FCA, FAS and

FOB, the invoice value of the goods should be increased by the cost of their delivery to the Union's entry point as they are paid by the buyer/consignee of the goods.

Depending on the origin of the goods, duty rates for the same goods may vary considerably, depending on the EU's tariff policy and its free trade agreements with third countries or regions. The proof of the preferential origin of a good, and hence the possible reduction of the amount of duty due, should be made through the means agreed in the agreements (certificates EUR.1, EUR-MED, A.TR, FORM A, etc.).

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