

# Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act

Promulgated, State Gazette No. 91/15.11.2005, effective 1.01.2006, amended, SG No. 105/29.12.2005, effective 1.01.2006, SG No. 30/11.04.2006, effective 12.07.2006, amended, SG No. 34/25.04.2006, effective 1.01.2008 (\*) (\*\*), amended and supplemented, SG No. 63/4.08.2006, effective 4.08.2006, SG No. 81/6.10.2006, amended and supplemented, SG No. 105/22.12.2006, effective 1.01.2007, amended, SG No. 108/29.12.2006, effective 1.01.2007, SG No. 31/13.04.2007, effective 13.04.2007, SG No. 108/19.12.2007, effective 19.12.2007, amended and supplemented, SG No. 109/20.12.2007, effective 1.01.2008, amended, SG No. 36/4.04.2008, amended and supplemented, SG No. 106/12.12.2008, effective 1.01.2009, supplemented, SG No. 6/23.01.2009, effective 24.02.2009, SG No. 24/31.03.2009, effective 31.03.2009, amended and supplemented, SG No. 44/12.06.2009, SG No. 95/1.12.2009, effective 1.01.2010, SG No. 55/20.07.2010, effective 20.07.2010, SG No. 94/30.11.2010, effective 1.01.2011, SG No. 19/8.03.2011, effective 8.03.2011, SG No. 35/3.05.2011, effective 3.05.2011, SG No. 82/21.10.2011, effective 1.01.2012, SG No. 99/16.12.2011, effective 1.01.2012, supplemented, SG No. 29/10.04.2012, effective 10.04.2012, amended and supplemented, SG No. 54/17.07.2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 94/30.11.2012, effective 1.01.2013, amended, SG No. 15/15.02.2013, effective 15.02.2013, amended and supplemented, SG No. 101/22.11.2013, effective 1.01.2014, SG No. 109/20.12.2013, effective 1.01.2014, SG No. 1/3.01.2014, effective 1.01.2014, SG No. 105/19.12.2014, effective 1.01.2015, supplemented, SG No. 30/24.04.2015, amended and supplemented, SG No. 92/27.11.2015, effective 1.01.2016, amended, SG No. 95/8.12.2015, effective 1.01.2016, amended and supplemented, SG No. 45/14.06.2016, effective as of the date of assignment of a permanent number to that scheme of state aid in the State aid register of the European Commission, amended, SG No. 58/26.07.2016, SG No. 95/29.11.2016, amended and supplemented, SG No. 97/6.12.2016, effective 1.01.2017, SG No. 9/26.01.2017, effective 26.01.2017, amended, SG No. 58/18.07.2017, effective 18.07.2017, amended and supplemented, SG No. 63/4.08.2017, effective 1.01.2018, SG No. 92/17.11.2017, effective 1.01.2018, SG No. 97/5.12.2017, effective 1.01.2018, SG No. 103/28.12.2017, effective 1.01.2018, amended, SG No. 24/16.03.2018, effective 1.01.2018, supplemented, SG No. 62/27.07.2018, effective 28.01.2019, amended and supplemented, SG No. 65/7.08.2018, effective 7.08.2018, SG No. 98/27.11.2018, effective 1.01.2019, SG No. 103/13.12.2018, effective 20.05.2019, supplemented, SG No. 7/22.01.2019, amended, SG No. 17/26.02.2019, amended and supplemented, SG No. 33/19.04.2019, effective 19.04.2019, SG No. 96/6.12.2019, effective 1.01.2020, supplemented, SG No. 100/20.12.2019, effective 1.01.2020, amended, SG No. 9/31.01.2020, effective 25.01.2020, amended and supplemented, SG No. 14/18.02.2020, SG No. 18/28.02.2020, effective 28.02.2020, supplemented, SG No. 28/24.03.2020, effective 13.03.2020, amended and supplemented, SG No. 44/13.05.2020, effective 13.05.2020, SG No. 65/21.07.2020, SG No. 104/8.12.2020, effective 1.01.2021, SG No. 77/16.09.2021, effective 16.09.2021, SG No. 12/11.02.2022, effective 11.02.2022, amended, SG No. 42/7.06.2022, effective 1.01.2023, amended and supplemented, SG No. 52/5.07.2022, effective 9.07.2022, SG No. 100/16.12.2022, effective 1.03.2023, SG No. 102/23.12.2022, effective 1.01.2023, SG No. 8/25.01.2023, SG No. 54/23.06.2023, SG No. 66/1.08.2023, effective 1.08.2023, amended, SG No. 82/29.09.2023, supplemented, SG No. 86/13.10.2023, effective 13.10.2023, amended, SG No. 96/17.11.2023, effective 17.11.2023, SG No. 102/8.12.2023, amended and supplemented, SG No. 105/19.12.2023, effective 1.01.2024, amended, SG No. 106/22.12.2023, effective 1.01.2024, amended and supplemented, SG No. 11/6.02.2024, effective 6.02.2024, amended, SG No. 23/19.03.2024, amended and supplemented, SG No. 70/20.08.2024, effective from the date stipulated in the Council Decision of the European Union on the adoption by the Republic of Bulgaria of the euro, adopted in accordance with Article 140(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in the Council Regulation adopted in accordance with Article 140(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, amended, SG No. 79/17.09.2024

(\*) effective 1.07.2007 - amended, SG No. 80/3.10.2006, effective 3.10.2006

(\*\*) effective 1.01.2008 - amended, SG No. 53/30.06.2007, effective 30.06.2007

Text in Bulgarian: Закон за акцизите и данъчните складове

## **Chapter One GENERAL PROVISIONS**

### **Section I Scope of Application**

Article 1. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Previous text of Article 1, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) This Act shall govern excise duty taxation as well as control on production, use, storage, movement and securing of goods subject to excise tax.

(2) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) The Director of the Customs Agency shall issue mandatory instructions for the officials from the Agency's structure concerning the uniform application of the excise legislation within the framework of the Agency's functions and powers under this Act following receipt of opinion from the Minister of Finance.

(3) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) Mandatory instructions under paragraph 2 may also be issued by the Minister of Finance.

### **Section II Object of Excise Taxation and Persons Subject to Excise Duty**

Article 2. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) Subject to excise tax shall be:

1. alcohol and alcoholic beverages;
2. tobacco products;
3. (supplemented, SG No. 105/2006) energy products and electricity;
4. (repealed, SG No. 109/2007);
5. (repealed, SG No. 44/2009, effective 1.01.2010).

Article 3. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Previous text of Article 3, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) Persons subject to excise duty shall be:

1. (amended, SG No. 105/2006) authorised warehousekeepers and persons registered under this Act;
2. (amended, SG No. 105/2006) persons for whom a liability has arisen under the customs legislation in respect of excisable goods;
3. (amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, repealed, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016);
4. (supplemented, SG No. 105/2006) excise-exempt end users and temporarily registered recipients;
5. (new, SG No. 105/2006) tax representatives of VAT-registered persons in another Member State who supply excisable goods under the terms of distant selling within the Value Added Tax Act;
6. (new, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) the certified persons who receive on the territory of the country excisable goods released for consumption in another Member State, except for the cases where the persons under Item 5 have fulfilled their obligations under this Act;
7. (new, SG No. 109/2007, repealed, SG No. 44/2009, effective 1.01.2010);
8. (new, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) the persons that have submitted a request for excise duty refund;
9. (new, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) the persons for whom joint and several liability arises;

10. (new, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) the persons under Article 76k (2) sending excise goods;
11. (new, SG No. 102/2022, effective 13.02.2023) the persons under Article 76l (1) receiving excisable goods in the country's territory.
- (2) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) Tax liable persons shall also be any persons outside the cases under paragraph 1 that have produced or have participated in the production of excisable goods, hold or have participated in the holding of excisable goods, dispose with or have disposed with excisable goods for which no excise duty has been paid or the excise duty has been partially paid.
- (3) (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015, renumbered from Paragraph 2, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) Where several persons are liable for payment of one established excise duty debt, they shall be jointly and severally liable for such debt.
- (4) (New, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) In the cases under Article 20, paragraph 2, item 23 severally liable for the excise duty payment shall be:
1. upon exemption from payment of excise duty:
    - a) the person that has acquired the energy products for purposes other than those for which excise duty exemption is used in the cases of Article 24, paragraph 1, item 1 or Article 26, paragraph 2, and
    - b) the authorised warehousekeeper that has released the energy products for consumption, when the latter knew or must have known that the energy products supplied to the person under littera "a" will be used outside the terms for exemption from excise duty payment in the cases of Article 24, paragraph 1, item 1 or Article 26, paragraph 2, and this is proved by the inspection body under Articles 117 – 120 of the Tax Insurance Procedure Code;
  2. upon excise duty refund:
    - a) the person that has consumed the energy products for purposes other than those for which excise duty exemption is used in the cases of Article 24, paragraph 1, item 1 or Article 26, paragraph 2, and
    - b) the person to whom the excise duty for the energy products supplied under littera "a" is refunded, when the latter knew or must have known that the energy products supplied to the person under littera "a" will be used outside the terms for exemption from excise duty payment in the cases of Article 24, paragraph 1, item 1 or Article 26, paragraph 2, and this is proved by the inspection body under Articles 117 – 120 of the Tax Insurance Procedure Code.

## **Section II "a"**

**(New, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024)**

### **Application of the Union Customs Code to excise goods**

Article 3a. (New, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) (1) The formalities laid down by the customs provisions of the Union for the entry of goods into the customs territory of the Union shall apply mutatis mutandis to the entry of excise goods into the territory of the Union from one of the territories referred to in Item 25 of Article 4.

(2) The formalities laid down by the Union customs provisions for the exit of goods from the customs territory of the Union shall apply mutatis mutandis to the exit of excise goods from the territory of the Union to one of the territories referred to in Item 25 of Article 4.

(3) The provisions of Chapter Four, Chapter Four "a" and Chapter Five shall not apply to excise goods which have the customs treatment of non-Union goods within the meaning of Item 24 of Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No. 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 October 2013 laying down the Union Customs Code (OJ L 269/1, 10.10.2013), hereinafter referred to as "Regulation (EU) No. 952/2013".

## Section III

### Terms

Article 4. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) For the purposes of this Act:

1. "Excisable goods" shall be the goods specified in Article 2.
2. (Amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, supplemented, SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022) "Authorised warehousekeeper" shall be a person, who in accordance with the provisions of this Act has obtained a license to manufacture and/or warehouse, to hold, and process, to receive and dispatch excise goods under an excise duty suspension arrangement.
3. (Supplemented, SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022) "Tax warehouse" shall be the place where excise goods under an excise duty suspension arrangement are produced, processed, held, stored, received and dispatched by an authorised warehousekeeper in accordance with the provisions of this Act.
4. (Supplemented, SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022) "Excise duty suspension arrangement" shall be a set of rules applicable to the production, processing, holding, storage and movement of goods under an excise duty suspension arrangement.
5. (Amended, SG No. 105/2006, SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022) "CN code" shall be tariff codes according to the Combined Nomenclature as per Appendix I of Council Regulation No. 2658/87 on the Tariff and Statistical Nomenclature and the Common Customs Tariff. For alcohol and alcoholic beverages the CN codes are according to the Combined Nomenclature applied at 1 January 2019, and for energy products and electricity according to the Combined Nomenclature applied at 1 January 2002.
6. (Amended, SG No. 58/2016, SG No. 103/2018, effective 20.05.2019, supplemented, SG No. 33/2019, effective 20.05.2019, SG No. 66/2023, effective 1.08.2023, amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) "Selling price" shall be the price written on the excise label at which tobacco products are sold to retail end users, including production and distribution costs of the producer (importer), customs duties due, payments, fees, excise duty and value added tax. "Selling price" for cigars and cigarillos and shall be the price written on the excise label at which tobacco products are sold to end users, including production and distribution costs of the producer (importer), customs duties due, payments, fees, excise duty and value added tax. The indication of the selling price shall not be required on the consumer package of:
  - a) tobacco substitutes containing nicotine;
  - b) e-cigarette liquids, whether or not they contain nicotine;
  - c) the heated products with content other than tobacco.
7. (Supplemented, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) "Excise label" shall be a government security proving payment of excise duty due for excisable goods released for consumption, which shall be purchased from the Ministry of Finance and may not be subject to further transaction.
8. (Supplemented, SG No. 63/2006, amended, SG No. 81/2006, supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) "Specialised small distillery" shall be a distillation unit that meets the following conditions simultaneously:
  - a) it shall be legally and economically independent from any other distillery and not operating under license obtained;
  - b) (amended, SG No. 9/2017, effective 26.01.2017) it shall be a distillation unit with total volume of the containers of up 1000 litres inclusive, where ethyl alcohol (rakiya) is produced from grapes and fruits - own production of natural persons, for their personal and family consumption up to 30 litres of ethyl alcohol (rakiya) per annum per family.
- 8a. (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022) "Independent small wine producer" shall be a wine producer that is legally and economically independent of any other wine producer, uses premises physically separate from the premises of any other wine producer and does not operate under an authorised licence. Where two or more small wine producers conduct joint activity and

their total annual production does not exceed 1000 hectolitres of wine, these small wine producers shall be regarded as a single independent small wine producer.

9. (Supplemented, SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022, amended, SG No. 102/2022, effective 1.01.2023) "Wine production site of an independent small wine producer" shall be an independent unit or units where a total quantity of no more than 1000 hectolitres of wine are produced per annum.

10. (Amended, SG No. 63/2006) "Dual use energy product" shall be a product which is used both as heating fuel and for purposes other than as motor fuel and heating fuel; the use of energy products for chemical reduction and in electrolytic and metallurgical processes shall be regarded as dual use.

11. "Marking" shall be an action where a marker is added to gas oil and kerosene, which satisfies the requirements set down in the implementing regulation to this Act.

12. "Denaturation" shall be an action where poisonous substances or substances of unpleasant taste and flavour (mixtures) are added to ethyl alcohol, thereby making it dangerous for health or unfit for drinking.

13. "Technical specification" shall be a document of the producer containing a description of the product regarding the production technology and its intended use, technical requirements, rated values of particular indicators and methods of their testing, packaging and designation, storage and transportation.

14. (Amended, SG No. 105/2006, amended and supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) "Excise-exempt end user" shall be a person, entitled to receive energy products or ethyl alcohol, denatured by a special method, which are used for purposes exempt from excise duty based on a certificate of excise duty exemption.

15. (Amended, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, supplemented, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) "Private pleasure flying and sailing" shall be the use of a vessel or aircraft by its owner or by a natural person or legal entity using it either rented or otherwise for purposes other than commercial ones and in particular other than transportation of passengers or goods against consideration or provision of services against consideration or for the needs of government authorities. The use of a vessel or aircraft for sporting and amusement purposes or for personal needs shall be treated as private pleasure flying and sailing.

16. (Amended, SG No. 105/2006, repealed, SG No. 44/2009, effective 1.01.2010).

17. "Repeated" violation shall be a violation committed within one year from entry into force of a penalty enactment by virtue of which the person had been penalized for the same type of violation.

18. (Amended, SG No. 63/2006) "Grave" violation shall be a violation for which a penalty enactment has been enforced with imposed property sanction exceeding BGN 15,000.

19. "Actual alcoholic strength by volume (alcoholic content)" shall be the volumes of pure ethyl alcohol contained at temperature of 20 °C in 100 volumes of product at the same temperature.

20. (Amended, SG No. 105/2006) "% vol" and "% mas" are designations of the alcoholic strength by volume and mass.

21. "Pure alcohol" is ethyl alcohol with actual alcoholic strength by volume 100 % vol (absolute alcohol).

22. "Biodiesel" is methyl ester derived from vegetable oils or animal fats, having the quality of diesel fuel used as motor fuel for diesel engines, derived from biodegradable fractions of products, waste and residues (including vegetable or animal substances) from agriculture, forestry, as well as biodegradable fractions from industrial or household waste.

23. (New, SG No. 81/2006) "Bioethanol" is ethanol, derived from biomass and/or from the biodegradable part of the waste, intended for use as biofuel.

23a. (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) "Ethers, produced from bioethanol": oxygenates (ethyl tertiary butyl ether or ETBE) produced from bioethanol, where the bio-ETBE percent in volume calculated as biofuel, is 47, biodimethylether: dimethylether produced from biomass, destined for use as biofuel and biomethyl tertiary butyl ether: fuel produced from biomethanol,



where the biomethyl tertiary butyl ether percent in volume calculated as biofuel, is 36, destined for use in pure form or in blends with gasoline engine fuel.

24. (New, SG No. 105/2006) "Territory of the country" is the geographic territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone.

25. (New, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 108/2007, amended and supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015, SG no. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020, SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022)

"Territory of a Member State" is the territory of every European Union Member State wherein the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union applies, in conformity with Articles 349 and 355 of said Treaty where:

a) excluded from said territory shall be:

aa) for Republic of Germany: Isle of Heligoland and the Busingen territory;

bb) for Kingdom of Spain: Ceuta, Melilla and Canary Islands;

cc) for Republic of Italy: Livigno;

dd) for the Republic of Finland: Aland Islands;

ee) (new, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) Anglo-Normand Isles;

ff) (new, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) for the Republic of France: the French territories specified in Article 349 and Article 355 (1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union;

b) movement of excisable goods to or from:

aa) Principality of Monaco – is treated as movement to or from the Republic of France;

bb) Isle of Man – is treated as movement to or from the United Kingdom of Great Britain;

cc) Jungholz and Mittelberg (Kleines Walsertal) – is treated as movement to or from Germany;

dd) Principality of Monaco – is treated as movement to or from the Republic of Italy;

ee) the United Kingdom Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia are treated as movements originating in or intended for Cyprus.

26. (New, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022) "Union territory" is the territory of the Member States, under item 25.

27. (New, SG No. 105/2006) "Third country" or "third territory" is any territory other than the territory of Member States.

28. (New, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, supplemented, SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022) "Registered consignee" is a person who is entitled to receive one-off under certain conditions a certain quantity of excise goods within a two-month period from another Member State under an excise duty suspension arrangement. A temporarily registered consignee may not produce, process, hold, store or dispatch excise goods under an excise duty suspension arrangement.

29. (New, SG No. 105/2006, amended and supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, supplemented, SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022) "Temporarily registered consignee" is a person who is entitled to receive a one-off determined quantity of excisable goods within a two-month period from another Member State under excise duty suspension arrangement. A temporarily registered consignee may not store or send excisable goods under excise duty suspension arrangement.

29a. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010, supplemented, SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022) "Registered consignor" is a person – importer of excise goods, who is entitled to dispatch under certain conditions excise goods released for free circulation simultaneously with their placement under excise duty suspension arrangement, intended for another Member State. A registered consignor may not produce, process, hold, store or receive excise goods under an excise an duty suspension arrangement.

30. (New, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 58/2016) "Importer" is the person owing payment of import customs duties as well as the person who has received goods on the territory of the country from third territories which are part of the Union customs territory.

31. (New, SG No. 105/2006) "Standard tanks" (normal tank) shall mean:
- a) the tanks permanently fixed by the manufacturer to all motor vehicles and whose permanent fitting enables fuel to be used directly, both for the purpose of propulsion and, where appropriate, for the operation, during transport, of refrigeration systems and other systems; gas tanks fitted to motor vehicles designed for the direct use of gas as fuel and tanks fitted to the other systems with which the vehicle may be equipped shall also be considered to be standard tanks;
  - b) the tanks permanently fixed by the manufacturer to all containers and whose permanent fitting enables fuel to be used directly for the operation, during transport, of refrigeration systems and the other systems with which special containers are equipped.
32. (New, SG No. 105/2006) "Special container" shall mean any container fitted with specially designed apparatus for refrigeration systems, oxygenation systems, thermal insulation systems or other systems.
33. (New, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, supplemented, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) "Mineralogical processes" shall mean the processes classified in the NACE Rev. 1.1 (General Statistical Classification of Economic Activities within the European Community), subsection DI 26 "Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products" in Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3037/90 of 9 October 1990 on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community, hereinafter referred to as Regulation (EEC) No. 3037/90. "Mineralogical processes" do not include processes and activities to which raw materials for the production of quartz sand (other than quartz sand for float glass and float sand), limestone and dolomite and feldspar (except calcined kaolin and chamotte processes) are subjected, and the processes to which raw materials for the production of coated sands and glues are subjected.
- 33a. (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) "Metallurgical processes" shall be the processes, classified according to NACE Rev. 1.1 (General Statistical Classification of Economic Activities within the European Community), subsection DJ 27 "manufacture of basic metals" of Regulation (EEC) No. 3037/90.
34. (New, SG No. 105/2006) "Cost of a product" shall be the value of the product within the meaning of the accountancy legislation. This cost shall be calculated per unit on average.
35. (New, SG No. 105/2006) "Cost of electricity" shall mean the actual purchase value of electricity or the cost of production of electricity if it is generated in the business.
36. (New, SG No. 105/2006) "Export" shall mean movement of excisable goods from the territory of the country to the territory of a third country or third territory.
37. (New, SG No. 109/2007, supplemented, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, SG No. 58/2016, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) "Energy product for heating" shall mean a product involved in a process, related to release of heat, to be used directly or via a transmission medium. The energy product for heating shall not be limited only to its usage for heating premises. The usage of an energy product for heating shall also include all cases, where the energy products are fired and the heat obtained is used irrespective of its end purpose, including usage in greenhouses, drying chambers, secondary raw materials depots, except for:
- a) purposes under items 10 and 33;
  - b) purposes other than as motor fuel or heating fuel.
38. (New, SG No. 106/2008, effective 1.01.2009, supplemented, SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022) "Independent small brewery" shall mean a tax warehouse which is legally and financially independent from any other brewery, does not use in any form premises or production facilities of another brewery, does not conduct its activity under a licensing agreement for production of beer or other malt products and its annual production does not exceed 200 000 hectolitres of beer. A legally and financially independent brewery shall be a company:
- a) in the capital of which no other company producing or trading in beer participates or which does not participate in the capital of another company producing or trading in beer, or

- b) in the management or control bodies of which no persons participate who also participate in the management or control bodies of another company producing or trading in beer, or
- c) in the management or supervision bodies of which no persons participate who also participate in the management or supervision bodies of another company producing or trading in beer or in a third company, related to such a company for production of or trade in beer or with their relatives

Where two or more small breweries conduct joint activity and their total annual production does not exceed 200,000 hectolitres of beer, these breweries shall be regarded as a single small brewery.

Any producer of beer in connection with which it has been established that he/she has declared false information under this Act for the current or the previous year shall not be regarded as an independent small brewery.

The amount of beer produced annually is considered to be the one produced during the respective year, which has been brought to its final qualitative and quantitative composition and has passed through all stages of the production process according to the technological documentation submitted by the person.

38a. (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) "Legally and economically independent specialized small distillery" is a person under Article 57, paragraph 1 that is not a related party to a person, who is a producer of ethyl alcohol (rakiya).

39. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) "Market price" is the amount net of value added tax and excise duty, which would have been paid under the same conditions for identical or similar goods in a transaction between persons who are not connected.

40. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) "Computerised system" is a system for computerisation of the movement and control of excisable goods pursuant to Article 1 of Decision No. 1152/2003/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 16 June 2003 on computerising the movement and surveillance of excisable goods.

41. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) "Supply of excisable goods under excise duty suspension arrangement" is a single movement of a specific quantity of excisable goods under excise duty suspension arrangement.

42. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) "Sender" is an authorised warehousekeeper-sender or a registered consignor who dispatches excisable goods under excise duty suspension arrangement.

43. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) "Recipient" is an authorised warehousekeeper, a registered consignee, a temporarily registered consignee or the persons under Article 21, Paragraph 1, items 1 and 3, who are indicated as the recipient in the electronic administrative document upon movement of excisable goods under excise duty suspension arrangement.

44. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) "Registered electronic administrative document" is an electronic administrative document with a unique administrative reference code being assigned by the customs authorities.

44a. (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) "Registered electronic simplified administrative document" shall be an electronic simplified administrative document with a unique administrative reference code being assigned by the customs authorities.

45. (New, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010, amended, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, supplemented, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, amended, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014) "Place of direct supply" shall be the place of receipt and unloading of energy products by an authorised warehousekeeper or a registered consignee, other than the location of the tax warehouse, or the premises where the goods are received and unloaded.

46. (New, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, amended, SG No. 12/2022, 13.02.2023) "Irregularity" shall be the occurrence of certain circumstances in the movement of excise goods under an excise duty suspension arrangement or the transport of excise goods released for consumption in the territory of a Member State which are dispatched from a certified consignor to a certified consignee in another Member State or under the terms of distance selling, as a result of which all or part of the quantity of excise goods does not arrive at the place of receipt in accordance



with the rules on the movement of excise goods. Cases of complete destruction and irretrievable loss due to force majeure and losses from natural wastage resulting from changes in the physical and chemical properties shall not be considered "irregularity".

47. (New, SG No. 99/2011, effective 1.01.2012, amended, SG No. 58/2016, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) "Customs procedure" shall be a special regime provided for in Article 210 of Regulation (EU) No. 952/2013 on customs supervision applied to non-EU goods upon their introduction into the customs territory of the Union and temporary storage thereof, with the exception of the end-use procedure and the outward processing procedure.

48. (New, SG No. 99/2011, effective 1.01.2012, amended, SG No. 58/2016, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) "Importation" shall be the release for free circulation in accordance with Article 201 of Regulation (EU) No. 952/2013.

49. (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 1.04.2013) "Information system" shall be a centralized system of the Customs Agency for registration of the documents, submitted electronically.

50. (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 1.04.2013) "Registered electronic excise tax document", "Registered electronic debit or credit statement" and "Registered electronic document of certification of purpose" shall be electronic documents, to which the customs bodies shall assign unique control numbers.

51. (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) "Household purposes" shall denote the consumption of electricity, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) or natural gas by a natural person in its household.

52. (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) "Industrial purposes" shall be any consumption of electricity, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) or natural gas, other than consumption for household purposes.

53. (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) "Retail sale" shall be any sale of excisable goods to individuals, who are not sole proprietors, as well as any sale to persons without written contract for delivery of excisable goods.

54. (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) "End product" shall be any product in its final qualitative and quantitative composition, having passed all stages of the production process, including its placing into the final package and labeling, in which it is offered on the market and accessible for end users.

55. (New, SG No. 105/2014, effective after a positive decision is issued by the European Commission on a notification procedure, undertaken by the Ministry of Finance under Directive 98/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 June 1998 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations and rules for the information society services) "Measuring and control devices" shall be:

a) measuring devices simultaneously reporting the indicators for volume in litres, alcohol content and extract expressed in Plato degree during beer production, used by licensed warehousekeepers (except for the persons meeting the requirements for registration of an independent small brewery);

b) measuring devices reporting the volume in litres during beer production, by the persons meeting the requirements for registration of an independent small brewery, whereas the indicators alcohol content and extract expressed in Plato degree shall be determined in a laboratory;

c) counters reporting the number of packages on the spot of filling during beer production by persons meeting the requirements for registration of an independent small brewery, effecting only sales of beer for consumption on the spot;

d) measuring devices simultaneously reporting volume in litres, equalised to a comparative degree of 20 °C, and alcohol content calculated at a temperature of 20 °C during inflow, production and outflow of ethyl alcohol with alcohol content by volume equal to or exceeding 80 % vol (including bioethanol) with CN code 2207, distillates and ethyl alcohol with alcohol content by volume of less than 80 % vol with CN codes 2208 90 91 and 2208 90 99;

e) calibrated vessels equipped with a device measuring the level of liquid at the places of storage of the goods under letter "d";

- f) measuring vessels reporting volume in litres of alcohol (rakiya) produced by persons who have obtained a certificate of registration of a specialised small distillery, and the indicator for actual alcohol content calculated at a temperature of 20 °C is measured by an alcoholometer or calibrated tools and instruments used in laboratory analyses;
- g) measuring devices reporting volume in litres during inflow and outflow in bulk of still wines, sparkling wines, other fermented beverages, interim products and alcoholic beverages with CN code 2208, and the indicator for alcohol content is determined in a laboratory;
- h) metering vessels or calibrated vessels equipped with a device measuring the level of liquid at the places of storage of the goods under letter "g";
- i) counters reporting the number of consumer packages of alcoholic beverages;
- j) measuring devices reporting the mass in kilograms during input and output of raw materials for the manufacture of tobacco products;
- k) measuring devices reporting mass in kilograms at the places where the raw materials used in the technological process pass in the production path in the form of finally formed and cut tobacco blend;
- l) counters reporting the number of pieces in the manufacture of cigarettes;
- m) electronic counting and identification systems (ECIS) reporting the number and identification during entry, storage of tobacco products manufactured at the unit and removal thereof, except for smoking tobacco where it is used as raw material for the manufacture of tobacco products;
- n) measuring devices reporting volume in litres, equalised to a comparative degree of 15 °C, during inflow, production and outflow of petrol, gas oil, kerosene, biodiesel, energy products with CN codes 2710 11, other than those under Article 32 (1), energy products with CN codes 2707 10, 2707 20, 2707 30, 2707 50;
- o) metering and calibrated vessels equipped with a device measuring the level of liquid at the places of storage of the goods under letter "n";
- p) measuring devices reporting the volume in litres, during input, production and output of energy products with CN codes 2709 and from 2902 20 to 2902 44;
- q) metering and calibrated vessels equipped with a device measuring the level of liquid at the places of storage of the goods under letter "p";
- r) measuring devices reporting mass in kilograms during inflow, production and outflow of heavy fuel, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) with CN codes from 2711 12 11 to 2711 19 00, energy products with CN codes 2901, 2711 29, 2902 11 and 2902 19, lubricants included in CN codes from 2710 19 71 to 2710 19 93, other lubricants and other heavy oils, other than lubricants included in CN code 2710 19 99, energy products with CN codes 2706, 2707 91, 2707 99 11, 2707 99 19, 2707 99 99, 2710 91 and 2710 99;
- s) metering and calibrated vessels equipped with a device measuring the level of liquid at the places of storage of the goods under letter "r";
- t) measuring devices reporting mass in kilograms during input, extraction, storage and output of coke or coal;
- u) measuring devices reporting sold or consumed quantities of natural gas in the cases under Items 2 and 3 of Article 57a (1);
- v) measuring devices reporting sold or consumed quantities of electricity in the cases under Items 2 and 3 of Article 57a (1).

56. (New, SG No. 105/2014, effective after a positive decision is issued by the European Commission on a notification procedure, undertaken by the Ministry of Finance under Directive 98/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 June 1998 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations and rules for the information society services) "Measuring vessel" shall be:

- a) a fixed vessel with total volume as specified in a document issued by a manufacturer for the volume of the stored product at a specific level of liquid or maximum filling volume;

- b) a non-fixed vessel with total volume as specified in a document issued by a manufacturer or in a memorandum issued jointly with control authorities, or in a declaration by the person for the volume of the stored product at a specific level of liquid or maximum filling volume.
57. (New, SG No. 105/2014, effective after a positive decision is issued by the European Commission on a notification procedure, undertaken by the Ministry of Finance under Directive 98/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 June 1998 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations and rules for the information society services) "Finally formed and cut tobacco blend" shall be an intermediate product - a raw material for the manufacture of tobacco products, having varying technological parameters and containing different tobacco types, origins and classes, veins and tobacco foil, extracts and essences, mixed in a strictly defined percentage content, specified in a formulation.
58. (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) "Energy from renewable sources" shall be energy from renewable non-fossil sources: wind, solar energy, energy stored in the form of heat in ambient air - aerothermal energy, energy stored in the form of heat below the surface of solid ground - geothermal energy, energy stored in the form of heat in surface waters - hydrothermal energy, ocean energy, hydroelectric power, biomass, gas from renewable sources, landfill gas and gas from waste water treatment plants.
59. (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) "Majority owner or shareholder" shall be a person who has a participating interest in excess of one third, respectively owns more than 33 percent of the shares of the company.
60. (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) "Outstanding public liabilities" shall be any established executable liabilities of the person, except for those that have been secured in full and for any rescheduled and deferred liabilities, collected by the customs authorities.
61. (New, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) "Used excise labels" shall be any bands that have been removed from the packaging of excise goods released for consumption without being damaged or destroyed, with the purpose of reuse in violation of the requirements of the law and of the normative acts for its implementation.
62. (New, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) "Technical and other means" of control are plain seals, special seals, stickers, paper tapes with print and other auxiliary devices for control, which are inserted and removed by the Customs authorities in the exercise of their powers in order to restrict the access, use or disposal of any movable or immovable property.
63. (New, SG No. 65/2018, effective 7.08.2018) "Draft survey" is a method for measuring the weight of loaded cargo by calculating the differences in the level of certain drafts points on the outside of the vessel body before and after loading or before and after unloading.
64. (New, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) "Excisable collector's items" shall be excisable goods manufactured in limited quantity and possessing properties that differentiate them from homogeneous products with common commercial purpose, as well as excisable goods whose price at purchase and sale, given their year of manufacture, condition, demand, supply or other factors relating to the acquisition price, would be much higher than the retail price of other homogenous products of common commercial purpose. Excisable goods manufactured in a specialised small distillery within the meaning of item 8 shall not be considered collector's items.
65. (New, SG No. 98/2018, effective 27.11.2018) "Another person with a legitimate interest" shall be a person who should protect his rights and legitimate interests so as to preclude adverse legal effects in his legal domain or prejudice of his specific property right, involving a change of the legal situation of the person concerned, which could result from a specific action or inaction of the authorised warehousekeeper taxable person in the conditions of terminated validity of a tax warehouse management license.
66. (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) "Illegal entry" shall be the entry into the territory of the Union of goods which have not been released for free circulation in accordance with Article 201 of Regulation (EU) № 952/2013 and for which a customs debt has been incurred pursuant to Article 79 (1) of that Regulation, or such would occur if the goods were subject to customs duty.

67. (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) "Certified consignor" shall be a person who, under certain conditions, is entitled to dispatch excise goods released for consumption in the territory of the country to the territory of another Member State.

68. (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) "Temporary certified consignor" shall be a person who, under certain conditions, for a period of two months, is entitled to dispatch one-off a specific quantity of excise goods released for consumption in the territory of the country to the territory of another Member State.

69. (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) "Certified consignee" shall be a person who, under certain conditions, is entitled to receive excise goods in the territory of the country, which are released for consumption in the territory of another Member State.

70. (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) "Temporarily certified consignee" shall be a person who, under certain conditions, for a period of two months, is entitled to receive in the territory of the country one-off a specific quantity of excise goods released for consumption in the territory of another Member State.

71. (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) "Member State of destination" shall be the Member State in which excise goods are to be delivered or used in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

72. (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) "Excise goods supplied for commercial purposes" shall be goods released for consumption in the territory of one Member State and moving to the territory of another Member State and delivered to a certified consignee. Excise goods shall not be deemed to be supplied for commercial purposes when they are transported by a natural person for private purposes or supplied to a natural person in the context of a distance selling.

73. (New, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) "Place of import" means the place where the goods are released for free circulation in accordance with Article 201 of Regulation (EU) No. 952/2013.

## **Chapter Two**

### **EXCISABLE GOODS**

#### **Section I**

#### **Alcohol and Alcoholic Beverages**

Article 5. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) "Beer" shall be any product falling within CN code 2203 or any product which is a mixture of beer and soft drinks falling within CN code 2206, in both cases with actual alcoholic strength by volume exceeding 0.5 % vol.

Article 6. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) "Still wines" shall be products falling within CN codes 2204 and 2205, but outside the scope of paragraph 2, which have:

1. actual alcoholic strength by volume exceeding 1.2 % vol, but not exceeding 15 % vol, provided that the alcohol contained in the finished product is entirely of fermented origin, or
2. actual alcoholic strength by volume exceeding 15 % vol but not exceeding 18 % vol, provided that they have been produced without any enrichment and provided that the alcohol contained in the finished product is entirely of fermented origin.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 105/2006, SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) "Sparkling wines" shall be all products falling within CN codes 2204 10, 2204 21 06, 2204 21 07, 2204 21 08, 2204 21 09, 2204 29 10 and 2205, which are:

1. in bottles with 'mushroom stoppers' held in place by ties or fastenings, or they have an excess pressure due to carbon dioxide in solution of three bar or more, and
2. actual alcoholic strength by volume exceeding 1.2 % vol, but not exceeding 15 % vol, provided that the alcohol contained in the finished product is entirely of fermented origin.

Article 7. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) "Other fermented beverages" other than beer and wine shall be:

1. still fermented beverages falling within CN codes 2204 and 2205, but outside the scope of Article 6, as well as the products falling within CN code 2206, but outside the scope of item 2, which have:
  - a) actual alcoholic strength by volume exceeding 1.2 % vol but not exceeding 10 % vol, or
  - b) actual alcoholic strength by volume exceeding 10 % vol, but not exceeding 15 % vol, provided that the alcohol contained in the finished product is entirely of fermented origin;
2. (amended, SG No. 105/2006, SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022) sparkling fermented beverages falling within CN codes 2206 00 31 and 2206 00 39, as well as products falling within CN codes 2204 10, 2204 21 06, 2204 21 07, 2204 21 08, 2204 21 09, 2204 22 10, 2204 29 10 and 2205, but outside the scope of Article 6, which are:
  - a) in bottles with "mushroom stoppers" held in place by ties or fastenings, or they have an excess pressure due to carbon dioxide in solution of three bar or more, and
  - b) with actual alcoholic strength by volume exceeding 1.2 % vol, but not exceeding 13 % vol, or with actual alcoholic strength by volume exceeding 13 % but not exceeding 15 % vol, provided that the alcohol contained in the finished product is entirely of fermented origin.

Article 8. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) "Intermediate products" shall be all products with actual alcoholic strength by volume exceeding 1.2 % vol, but not exceeding 22 % vol, falling within CN codes 2204, 2205 and 2206, but outside the scope of Articles 5, 6 and 7.

Article 9. (Effective as of 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) "Ethyl alcohol (alcohol)" shall be any product:

1. (amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) falling within CN codes 2207 and 2208, with actual alcoholic strength by volume exceeding 1.2 % vol, even when such product is part of another product falling within another chapter of the Combined Nomenclature;
2. falling within CN codes 2204, 2205 and 2206, with actual alcoholic strength by volume exceeding 22 % vol;
3. (new, SG No. 63/2006) obtained from distillation and potable, containing other products, whether in solution or not.

## **Section II Tobacco Products**

Article 10. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Amended, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) "Cigars and cigarillos" shall be rolls of tobacco which are exclusively intended and fit to be smoked, given their properties and normal consumer expectations, and which:

1. have an outer wrapper of natural tobacco, or
2. have a threshed blend filler and an outer wrapper, of the normal colour of a cigar, of reconstituted tobacco, covering the product in full, including, where appropriate, the filter but not, in the case of tipped cigars, the tip, where the unit weight, not including filter or mouthpiece, is not less than 2.3 g and not more than 10 g, and the circumference over at least one third of the length is not less than 34 mm.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) "Cigars and cigarillos" are furthermore deemed to be products made partially of substances other than tobacco but meeting the requirements of Paragraph 1.

(3) (New, SG No. 105/2006) Items which do not contain tobacco and are used exclusively for medical purposes shall not be considered to be "cigars and cigarillos".

Article 11. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) "Cigarettes" shall be:

1. rolls of tobacco capable of being smoked which do not meet the requirements of for cigars and cigarillos under Article 10;
2. rolls of tobacco which, by simple non-industrial handling, are inserted into cigarette-paper tubes;



3. rolls of tobacco which, by simple non-industrial handling, are wrapped in cigarette paper.
- (2) "Cigarettes" shall furthermore be considered to be products made partially or entirely of substances other than tobacco but meeting the requirements of Paragraph 1.
- (3) (Amended, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) The smoking products referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall, for excise duty purposes, be considered as two cigarettes where, excluding filter or mouth piece, it is longer than 8 cm but not longer than 11 cm, as three cigarettes where, excluding filter or mouthpiece, it is longer than 11 cm but not longer than 14 cm, and so on.
- (4) Products which do not contain tobacco and are used exclusively for medical purposes shall not be considered to be "cigarettes".

Article 12. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) "Smoking tobacco (for pipe and cigarettes)" shall be:

1. tobacco which has been cut or otherwise split, twisted or pressed into blocks and is capable of being smoked without further industrial processing;

2. (amended, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014) tobacco refuse put up for retail sale, capable of being smoked and which does not fall under Article 10 and Article 11, where "tobacco refuse" shall be remnants of tobacco leaves and by-products obtained from tobacco processing or the manufacture of tobacco products;

3. (amended, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) fine-cut tobacco for the rolling of cigarettes meeting the requirements of items 1 and 2 in which more than 25 % by weight of the tobacco particles have a cut width of less than 1.5 mm;

4. (new, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019, supplemented, SG No. 28/2020, effective 13.03.2020) dried, flat, irregular, partly stripped leaf tobacco which has undergone primary drying and controlled dampening and in which the presence of more than 0.65 per cent by weight of glycerine is detected and which is capable of being smoked by means of crushing or hand-cutting.

(2) (Supplemented, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) Products, entirely or partly consisting of substances other than tobacco, but complying with the requirements of the definition of smoking tobacco under Paragraph 1, shall also be treated as "smoking tobacco", as well as the products for smoking waterpipe (hookah), which apart from tobacco or tobacco substitutes (products based on plants, herbs or fruits or products in solid state) also contain flavourings.

(3) Items which do not contain tobacco and are used exclusively for medical purposes shall not be considered "smoking tobacco".

(4) (New, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014) Tobacco refuse, which remains outside the scope of Paragraph 1, item 2, shall be:

1. (amended, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) destroyed or submitted for destruction to persons meeting the requirements of the Waste Management Act and the legal acts for its implementation;

2. (repealed, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015);

3. (amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) input during industrial processing of tobacco or manufacture of tobacco products;

4. removed bound to another Member State, or

5. exported.

(5) (New, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014) The activities under Paragraph 4 shall be undertaken by persons:

1. in the course of whose activity the refuse under Paragraph 4 is generated;

2. who introduce refuse under Paragraph 4 into the territory of this country from the territory of another Member State;

3. who import refuse under Paragraph 4;

4. (new, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) who acquire refuse under Paragraph 4.

(6) (New, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) The refuse under Paragraph 4 shall be destroyed only in units for which a permit, a combined permit or a registration document is issued under Article 35 of the Waste Management Act.

(7) (New, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, renumbered from Paragraph 6, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) The procedure and manner of transferring to persons, holding authorisation for waste collection, transportation and treatment under the Waste Management Act, for the purposes of destruction, inputting into the manufacture of tobacco products, importing, exporting, introducing into the territory of this country from the territory of another Member State or for removal bound to another Member State of the refuse under Paragraph 4, shall be laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(8) (New, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) Destruction of refuse under Paragraph 4 shall be the activity for treatment thereof within the meaning of the Waste Management Act, aimed to prevent its use as a tobacco product or a raw material for the manufacture of tobacco products.

(9) (New, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) The persons engaged in processing tobacco which does not contain glycerine shall state this circumstance to the competent customs office by domicile of the facility and in the manner set out in the implementing regulation to this Act.

Article 12a. (New, SG No. 63/2017, effective 1.01.2018) "Heated tobacco product" is a type of smokeless tobacco product in the course of the use of which the tobacco contained therein does not burn, and the use is carried out by heating the product, which results in the release of an aerosol.

Article 12b. (New, SG No. 100/2022, effective 1.03.2023) (1) (Amended, SG No. 66/2023, effective 1.08.2023) E-cigarette liquid regardless of whether they contain nicotine, for the purposes of this Act shall be considered a tobacco product.

(2) "E-cigarette liquid containing nicotine" is a liquid that is used by inhaling vapours obtained as a result of heating, without burning, and is intended for use with electronic cigarettes or is contained in refillable containers within the meaning of § 1, items 39 and 40 of the additional provisions of the Tobacco, Tobacco Products and Related Products Act.

(3) (New, SG No. 66/2023, effective 1.08.2023) No-nicotine electronic cigarette liquid is a liquid that is consumed by inhaling a vapor produced as a result of heating without burning, and is intended for use with an electronic cigarette, which is a device that can be used for the consumption of no-nicotine vapor through a mouthpiece or a component of this device, including a cartridge and reservoir, and the device without a cartridge or reservoir. Electronic cigarettes can be disposable or refillable by means of a refill container and a tank, or rechargeable with single use cartridges. Refill container of a no-nicotine electronic cigarette means a receptacle that contains a liquid not containing nicotine, which can be used to refill an electronic cigarette.

Article 12c. (New, SG No. 66/2023, effective 1.08.2023) (1) Tobacco substitutes containing nicotine are considered tobacco products for the purposes of this Act.

(2) Tobacco substitutes containing nicotine are nicotine products composed entirely or partially of powder, particles of paste/gel or another substance, or a combination of these forms, including in packages in the form of packets (pouches) that do not contain tobacco, but contain nicotine and are intended to introduce nicotine into the human body and are not intended for medical purposes.

Article 12d. (New, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) (1) A heated product with content other than tobacco is considered a tobacco product for the purposes of this Act.

(2) "Heated product with content other than tobacco" is a type of smokeless product based on plants, herbs, fruits or other substance/s or a combination thereof, whether or not treated with (or containing) nicotine, and which does not contain tobacco, and the use of which does not involve a combustion process, but the use of which is carried out by heating it, resulting in the release of aerosol, and which is not intended for medicinal purposes.

(3) The products referred to in Article 12b and Article 12c shall be deemed to be heated products with content other than tobacco.

## **Section III**

### **Energy Products and Electricity**

#### **(Title supplemented, SG No. 105/2006)**

Article 13. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005, amended, SG No. 105/2006) (1)

"Energy products" shall be products falling within:

1. CN codes 1507 through 1518, provided that they are intended for use as fuel for heating purposes or motor fuel;
2. CN codes 2701, 2702 and from 2704 through 2715;
3. CN codes 2901 and 2902;
4. CN code 2905 11 00, which are not of synthetic origin, if intended for use as fuel for heating purposes or motor fuel;
5. CN code 3403;
6. CN code 3811;
7. CN code 3817;
8. CN code 3824 90 99, including biodiesel, if intended for use as fuel for heating purposes or motor fuel.

(2) "Electricity" is a product falling within CN code 2716.

(3) (New, SG No. 18/2020, effective 28.02.2020) Energy products shall also be the products under CN code 3814.

(4) (New, SG No. 102/2022, effective 1.01.2023) When products falling within CN codes under Paragraph 1, items 1, 4 and 8 are imported or introduced into the territory of the country, the persons importing or introducing them shall file a declaration to the competent territorial directorate at the permanent address or at the seat and registered address respectively, stating whether the goods are to be used and/or offered for sale as heating fuel or motor fuel.

Article 14. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005 - SG No. 91/2005, amended, SG No. 63/2006, SG No. 105/2006) (1) The provisions of Chapter Four shall apply in respect of the following energy products:

1. falling within CN codes 1507 through 1518, if intended for use as fuel for heating purposes or motor fuel;
2. falling within CN codes 2707 10, 2707 20; 2707 30 and 2707 50;
3. falling within CN codes 2710 11 through 2710 19 69; for energy products with CN codes 2710 11 21, 2710 11 25 and 2710 19 29 the provisions of the law regarding movement of excisable goods under excise duty suspension arrangement and supervision on them shall apply only where these are in draft condition;
4. falling within CN codes 2711, excluding CN codes 2711 11, 2711 21 and 2711 29;
5. falling within CN codes 2901 10;
6. falling within CN codes 2902 20, 2902 30, 2902 41, 2902 42, 2902 43 and 2902 44;
7. falling within CN code 2905 11 00, which are not of synthetic origin, if intended for use as fuel for heating purposes or motor fuel;
8. falling within CN code 3824 90 99, if intended for use as fuel for heating purposes or motor fuel, including biodiesel.
9. (new, SG No. 99/2011, effective 1.07.2012) falling within CN codes 3811 11, 3811 19 00 and 3811 90 00.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 109/2007, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) The provisions of Chapter Four shall also apply on the territory of this country in respect of energy products for which an excise duty rate is specified.

(3) (New, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010) For energy products falling within CN codes 2710 91 and 2710 99 the provisions of chapter four shall apply on the territory of the country only by the persons who use or dispose of them within the meaning of the Waste Management Act.

(4) (New, SG No. 109/2007, renumbered from Paragraph 3, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010) Any energy product, falling within CN codes 2710 11 21, 2710 11 25 and 2710 19 29, shall be deemed in "draft condition" if it is unpackaged, transported in vessels, forming integral part of the means of transportation, as well as in cases, if its unpackaged, transported in vessels of a volume in excess of 210 lt.

## **Section IV (Repealed, SG No. 109/2007) Coffee**

Article 15. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005, SG No. 91/2005, repealed, SG No. 109/2007).

Article 16. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005, SG No. 91/2005, repealed, SG No. 109/2007).

Article 17. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005, SG No. 91/2005, repealed, SG No. 109/2007).

## **Section V (Repealed, SG No. 44/2009, effective 1.01.2010) Automobiles**

Article 18. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005, repealed, SG No. 44/2009, effective 1.01.2010).

## **Chapter Three TAX LIABILITY**

### **Section I Incurrence of Excise Duty Liability**

Article 19. (Effective 1.07.2006, amended, SG No. 105/2006) (1) The goods under Article 2 shall be subject to excise duty taxation, unless they are subject to excise duty suspension arrangement:

1. at their manufacturing on the territory of the country;
2. at their bringing into the territory of the country from the territory of another Member State;
3. (supplemented, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) upon their importation into the territory of the country or their illegal entry into the territory of the Union.

(2) (Repealed, SG No. 99/2011, effective 1.01.2012).

(3) (Repealed, SG No. 99/2011, effective 1.01.2012).

Article 20. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) The liability for excise duty payment shall arise from the date of release of excisable goods for consumption.

(2) Release for consumption shall be:

1. (supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) bringing out excisable goods from a tax warehouse, unless the goods move under

excise duty suspension arrangement from the moment of bringing them out in compliance with the terms and procedures of this Act;

1a. (new, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, supplemented, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, amended, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015, supplemented, SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022) bringing out excise goods from a specialised small distillery and a wine production site of an independent small wine producer, except where wine produced by a wine production site of an independent small wine producer is delivered to an authorised warehousekeeper, registered consignee or a temporarily registered consignee in another European Union Member State, to an authorised warehousekeeper in the territory of this country, as well as in instances of export;

2. failure to meet the conditions for movement of excisable goods under excise duty suspension arrangement;

2a. (new, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) non-compliance with the conditions for the movement of excise goods released for consumption in the territory of another Member State;

2b. (new, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) non-compliance with the conditions for receipt of excise goods in accordance with Article 76l;

3. consumption of excisable goods in a warehouse, unless they have been input as raw materials for the production of excisable goods;

4. production of excisable goods not subject to excise duty suspension arrangement;

5. (amended, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) the importation of excise goods, unless the excise goods are placed, immediately upon importation, under a duty suspension arrangement, or the irregular entry of excise goods, unless the customs debt was extinguished under points (e), (f), (g) or (k) of Article 124(1) of Regulation (EU) No. 952/2013;

6. (supplemented, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) bringing out of excisable goods from a tax warehouse, with affixed excise labels, except where:

a) such goods are being transferred to another tax warehouse of the same authorised warehousekeeper and following authorisation from the Director of the Customs Agency under procedure, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

b) cigarettes and roll-your-own tobacco are being transferred to a tax warehouse, which is a duty free sales outlet, in the cases under Article 18, paragraph 3 of the Duty Free Sales Act and following authorisation from the director of the customs territorial directorate by location of the tax warehouse, from which the goods are to be brought out and under procedure, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act;

7. (repealed, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010);

8. (supplemented, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, SG No. 102/2022, effective 1.01.2023) establishing shortage of goods for which excise duty is due, including shortage of coal, coke, electricity, natural gas or biogas established in respect of the persons under Article 57a, Paragraph 1, items 1, 2, 3, 3a, 3b, 5 - 7;

9. (supplemented, SG No. 98/2018, effective 27.11.2018) termination of the validity of a license for tax warehouse management – for all goods which at the time of termination are subject to excise duty suspension arrangement, except for the goods for which a permission under Article 53, paragraph 5 is granted;

10. (new, SG No. 105/2006, supplemented, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) termination of the registration of the persons or termination of the validity of the excise-exempt end-user certificate – for the available goods that have not been taxed with excise, except for the cases of a termination decision issued under Item 3 of Article 24f (1) and a new certificate for excise-exempt end user obtained – for the available excise goods included in the scope of the new certificate;



11. (new, SG No. 105/2006, supplemented, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014) receipt of excisable goods from a registered consignee under excise duty suspension arrangement, including receipt of energy products at a place of direct supply;
  12. (new, SG No. 105/2006) receipt of excisable goods from a temporarily registered consignee under excise duty suspension arrangement;
  - 12a. (new, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010) bringing back of excisable goods into the territory of the country, sent by a registered consignor;
  - 12b. (new, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010) receipt of energy products by an authorised warehousekeeper under the conditions of direct supply;
  13. (new, SG No. 105/2006, supplemented, SG No. 109/2007) receipt of excisable goods released for consumption in another Member State, except where such goods are deposited in a tax warehouse on the territory of this country;
  - 13a. (new, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) the receipt of excise goods pursuant to Article 76l, except when the goods enter a tax warehouse on the territory of the country;
  14. (new, SG No. 105/2006) receipt of excisable goods under conditions of distant selling within the meaning of the Value Added Tax Act;
  15. (new, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) the sale of coal and coke to persons other than those registered under Article 57a, Paragraph 1, item 1;
  16. (new, SG No. 105/2006) consumption of coke and coal by the persons under Article 57a Paragraph 1, item 1 for their own needs;
  17. (new, SG No. 105/2006, supplemented, SG No. 99/2011, effective 1.01.2012, amended and supplemented, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, SG No. 102/2022, effective 1.01.2023) the sale of electricity or natural gas to consumers of electricity, natural gas and biogas for household and business purposes, as well as the sale of natural gas or biogas for use as motor fuel, except for sales to persons, registered under Article 57a, Paragraph 1, items 2, 3, 3a, 5 - 7;
  18. (new, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, SG No. 102/2022, effective 1.01.2023) consumption of electricity, natural gas or biogas by the persons under Article 57a, Paragraph 1, items 3, 3b, 5 -7 for their own purposes, except for the cases of electricity used to produce electricity and electricity used to maintain the ability to produce electricity;
  19. (new, SG No. 105/2006, supplemented, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, amended, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015, supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) consumption of energy products or ethyl alcohol, denatured by a special method, by excise-exempt end users for purposes, other than those specified in the certificate;
  20. (new, SG No. 109/2007, repealed, SG No. 44/2009, effective 1.01.2010);
  21. (new, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019, supplemented, SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) the production, holding, storage or disposal of excisable goods, including in cases of irregularity, for which it is established that no excise duty has been paid or the excise duty has been partially paid;
  22. (new, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) the receipt of excisable goods by the persons under Items 1, 3 - 3b of Article 21 (1);
  23. (new, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) the consumption of energy products for purposes other than those for which excise duty exemption is used in the cases of Article 24, paragraph 1, item 1, or Article 26, paragraph 2.
- (3) Where the moment of release for consumption cannot be established, such date shall be the date on which supervisory authorities establish the actions, facts and circumstances under Paragraph 2.

## **Section II**

### **Exemption and Refunding**

Article 21. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) Exempt from payment of excise duty shall be:

1. excisable goods designated for diplomatic missions and consulates and representations of international organizations and members of their staff;
2. (amended, SG No. 63/2006) excisable goods for which a duly ratified, promulgated and enacted international treaty provides for exemption from any tax, levy and other charges (payments, deductions) having the effect of indirect tax;
3. (amended, SG No. 12/2022, effective 1.07.2022) excisable goods designated for the armed forces of any other country which is party to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, for use by such armed forces, for the needs of the civil staff accompanying them or for supplying their messes or canteens;
- 3a. (new, SG No. 12/2022, effective 1.07.2022) excisable goods designated for the armed forces of any Member State other than the Member State in which the excise duty is due, for use by those forces, for the needs of the civilian staff accompanying them or for the supply of their messes or canteens, where those forces take part in defence activities aimed at carrying out Union activities in the framework of the common security and defence policy;
- 3b. (new, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) excisable goods intended for consumption by virtue of an agreement concluded with third countries or international organisations, provided that such an agreement is permitted in terms of exemption from value added tax pursuant to Article 173 (1) of the Value Added Tax Act;
4. (amended, SG No. 105/2006, SG No. 106/2008, effective 1.01.2009) excisable goods imported by means of international postal and other parcels within the authorised duty-free import limits under the customs legislation;
5. (new, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 109/2007) tobacco products, alcohol and alcoholic beverages, purchased in another Member State by natural persons for personal purposes and transported by them in quantities laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act;
6. (new, SG No. 105/2006) excisable goods intended for the institutions of the European Community;
7. (new, SG No. 105/2006) import of or bringing from another Member State of electricity and natural gas;
8. (new, SG No. 105/2006) ethyl alcohol contained in products imported or brought into the territory of the country, which by their characteristics are not intended for consumption as food or drinks or which are not intended as additives in the production of food or drinks;
9. (new, SG No. 105/2006) import of or bringing from another Member State of coke or coal by persons under Article 57a Paragraph 1, item 1;
10. (new, SG No. 106/2008, effective 1.01.2009) export of coal or coke by the persons under Article 57a Paragraph 1, item 1;
- 10a. (new, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) sales of coal and coke to individuals, who are not sole proprietors;
11. (new, SG No. 106/2008, effective 1.01.2009) export of electricity, natural gas and power products different from those referred to in Article 14, paragraph 1;
12. (new, SG No. 106/2008, effective 1.01.2009) coal or coke, designated for another Member State - in the event that they are dispatched by the persons under Article 57a Paragraph 1, item 1;
13. (new, SG No. 106/2008, effective 1.01.2009) electricity, natural gas and power products different from those referred to in Article 14, paragraph 1, and designated for another Member State;
14. (new, SG No. 106/2008, effective 1.01.2009) excisable goods imported in the personal luggage of passengers provided that this import is exempt from value added tax;
15. (new, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, amended, SG No. 96/2023, effective 17.11.2023) electricity generated by persons, having plants with total installed electric capacity of less than 1

MW, provided that excise duty would have been paid in regard to the energy products, input into the generation of electricity;

16. (new, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) up to 1,000 pieces of cigarettes and up to 2 kg of smoking tobacco per calendar year, which are intended only for research purposes and for examinations, related to the quality of the products;

17. (new, SG No. 66/2023, effective 1.08.2023) tobacco products within the meaning of Articles 12b and 12c intended for another Member State.

(2) (New, SG No. 63/2006, supplemented, SG No. 109/2007, amended, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, SG No. 12/2022, effective 1.07.2022, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) Where excise duty has been paid on the goods referred to in Items 1 – 3b of Paragraph (1), exemption shall be granted by a refund. The refund procedure shall be specified, as follows:

1. for those under Item 1 of Paragraph (1) – by ordinance of the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Foreign Affairs;

2. (new, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, amended, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020, SG No. 12/2022, effective 1.07.2022, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) for those under Items 2, 3, 3a and 3b of Paragraph (1) - by the implementing regulation to this Act;

3. (renumbered from item 2, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, repealed, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020).

(3) (Renumbered from Paragraph 2, SG No. 63/2006, amended, SG No. 109/2007) The procedure for implementation of Paragraph (1) shall be determined by the implementing regulation to this Act.

(4) (Renumbered from Paragraph 3, SG No. 63/2006, amended, SG No. 105/2006, SG No. 58/2016) No excise duty shall be due or the excise duty paid shall be refunded for motor vehicles which have been deforced or stolen and the import duties due on them are refunded or released under the customs legislation.

(5) (New, SG No. 44/2009) No excise duty shall be due in case of destruction of excisable goods confiscated and abandoned in favour of the state.

(6) (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) No excise duty shall be due upon destruction under customs authority control of excisable goods produced in the cases of Article 60a.

(7) (New, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) When the excisable goods are intended for a European body to which the Protocol on the privileges and immunities of the European Union is applicable, the exemption from payment of excise duty under Paragraph 1, item 6 shall apply, provided that the total value of the excisable goods on the invoice is not less than BGN 400, including the tax.

Article 22. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Amended, SG No. 63/2006)

Completely denatured ethyl alcohol shall be exempted from levy of excise duty.

(2) (New, SG No. 63/2006, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022) Ethyl alcohol denatured by a special method, which is input into the manufacture of end products not for human use, shall be exempted from levy of excise duty. Ethyl alcohol denatured by a special method which is input into the manufacture of an end product is considered to be the case where it is included in the product not intended for human consumption or is used for the maintenance and cleaning of the production equipment used for this particular production process.

(3) (Renumbered from Paragraph 2, SG No. 63/2006) Refunded shall be the excise duty paid on alcohol and alcoholic beverages where used for production of:

1. vinegar falling within CN code 2209;

2. (supplemented, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 31/2007, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, supplemented, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2021, amended, SG No. 23/2024) medicinal products within the meaning of the Medicinal Products in Human Medicine Act and veterinary medicinal products within the meaning of the Veterinary Practices Act, including in cases of ethyl alcohol use for cleaning and/or disinfection of equipment for the production of medicinal products;

3. (amended, SG No. 105/2006) flavours with alcoholic strength not exceeding 1.2 % vol used as additives to foodstuffs and soft drinks;
4. (amended, SG No. 109/2007) foodstuffs (with filling or otherwise prepared), where the alcohol and alcoholic beverages were input directly or as ingredients in semi-finished products, provided that the alcoholic strength does not exceed 8.5 litres of pure alcohol per 100 kg of the chocolates, and 5 litres of pure alcohol per 100 kg of the other foodstuffs.
- (4) (Renumbered from Paragraph 3, SG No. 63/2006) Refunded shall be the excise duty paid on alcohol and alcoholic beverages where used:
  1. for medical treatment purposes in medical establishments and pharmacies;
  2. as samples for analysis, for necessary production tests, or for scientific purposes;
  3. for scientific research;
  4. in a manufacturing process provided that the finished product does not contain alcohol.
- (5) (New, SG No. 105/2006) Refunded shall be the excise duty paid on flavours with alcoholic strength exceeding 1.2% vol used as additives in the production of foodstuffs and soft drinks with alcoholic strength not exceeding 1.2 % vol.
- (6) (Renumbered from Paragraph 4, amended, SG No. 63/2006, renumbered from Paragraph 5, amended, SG No. 105/2006, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) The excise duty paid under Paragraphs 3 to 5 shall be refunded after the sale of the manufactured products referred to in Paragraphs 3 and 5 or, respectively, after the use thereof under Paragraph 4.
- (7) (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, amended, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) For the purposes of application of Paragraph 3, item 1, 3 and 4 and Paragraph 4, item 4, alcohol and alcoholic beverages, used as cleaning agents, shall not be treated as input or used in a production process.

Article 23. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005, amended, SG No. 105/2006) (1) (Supplemented, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023, amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) The excise duty paid by the persons under Article 76g (4) shall be refunded where the following conditions obtain simultaneously:

1. (repealed, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024);
  2. (supplemented, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023, amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) have a report registered in the computerised system for receipt by the competent authorities of the Member State of destination;
  3. (repealed, SG No. 109/2007).
- (2) (Amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) Refund under Paragraph (1) shall be carried out by filing a written request for excise duty refund to the competent customs authority by seat and registered office in the cases referred to in Article 76g (11).
- (3) Attached to the request under Paragraph 2 shall be documents set out in the implementing regulation to this Act.
- (4) (Amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) The head of the competent customs territorial directorate shall, within 30 days from receipt of the request and the requisite documents, issue a motivated decision granting or refusing to approve the request, in whole or in part.
- (5) The decision under Paragraph 4 may be appealed against under the procedure of the Tax and Social-Insurance Procedure Code.

Article 23a. (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022) (1) The excise duty paid by the persons referred to in Item 4a of Article 57a (1) shall be refunded thereto where they have documents proving the distance selling performed in the territory of another Member State and the payment of the excise duty in the other Member State.

- (2) Refund under Paragraph (1) shall be carried out by filing a written request for excise duty refund to the competent customs authority within one year from the distance selling.
- (3) Attached to the request under Paragraph (2) shall be documents set out in the implementing regulation to this Act.



(4) The head of the competent customs territorial directorate shall, within 30 days from receipt of the request and the requisite documents, issue a motivated decision granting or refusing to approve the request, in whole or in part.

(5) The decision under Paragraph (4) may be appealed against under the procedure of the Tax Insurance Procedure Code.

Article 23b. (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) (1) The excise duty paid in the cases referred to in Article 76k (1) shall be refunded where the following conditions obtain simultaneously:

1. the persons have fulfilled their obligations under Article 76k (2);

2. the persons have the documents proving the intra-Community supply of the excise goods.

(2) Refund under Paragraph (1) shall be carried out by filing a written request for excise duty refund to the competent customs authority within one year from filing the notification under Article 76k (2).

(3) Attached to the request under Paragraph (2) shall be documents set out in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(4) The head of the competent customs territorial directorate shall, within 30 days from receipt of the request and the requisite documents, issue a motivated decision granting or refusing to approve the request, in whole or in part.

(5) The decision under Paragraph (4) may be appealed against under the procedure of the Tax Insurance Procedure Code.

Article 24. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) Exempt from excise duty shall be the energy products:

1. (amended, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) for filling aircraft and vessels with fuel (including for fishing), unless used for private pleasure flying and sailing, in accordance with the terms and procedure laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act;

2. (amended, SG No. 105/2006, supplemented, SG No. 106/2008, effective 1.01.2009, amended, SG No. 44/2009) in standard tanks of motor vehicles and in containers for special use - upon the entry of the vehicles in the territory of the country;

3. (new, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, supplemented, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019, amended, SG No. 18/2020, effective 28.02.2020) falling within CN codes from 2710 11 21, 2710 11 25, 2710 19 29, 2710 19 71 till 2710 19 93, 2710 19 99, 3403 and 3814 – in packages under the Consumer Protection Act up to 5 litres, and falling within CN codes from 2711 12 11 till 2711 19 00 – in packages under the Consumer Protection Act up to 5 kg;

4. (new, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017, SG No. 18/2020, effective 28.02.2020) with CN codes 2705, 2707 40, 2707 60, from 2707 99 30 to 2708 20, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715 from 2902 50 to 2902 90 where used for purposes other than as motor fuel or heating fuel.

(2) Exempt from excise duty shall be energy products:

1. (amended, SG No. 63/2006) with dual use for purposes;

2. used for injection into blast-furnaces for the purposes of chemical reduction as additive to carbonates used as basic fuel;

3. (amended, SG No. 105/2006, supplemented, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011, amended, SG No. 96/2023, effective 17.11.2023) used in the generation of electricity by persons, having plants with total installed electric capacity of 1 MW or over 1 MW;

4. (new, SG No. 63/2006) used for purposes other than as motor fuel and heating fuel;

5. (new, SG No. 105/2006) used in mineralogical processes;

6. (new, SG No. 105/2006, supplemented, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) used in a tax warehouse for production of energy products, provided that the energy products used are produced in the same tax warehouse, except for the energy products produced in the same tax warehouse and used for the production of other energy products intended for purposes other than motor fuel and fuel for heating;



7. (new, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) obtained in implementing programmes for the clean-up of environmental damage arising from past actions or omissions upon privatization on the basis of § 9, paragraph 2 of the Transitional and Concluding Provisions of the Environmental Protection Act;

8. (new, SG No. 98/2018, effective 27.11.2018) used by a person that has been issued a certificate under Article 24b, paragraph 4 for the purposes specified in the certificate, and purchased as released for consumption under Article 20, paragraph 2, item 9, subject to a permit issued by the Director of the Customs Agency.

(3) (Supplemented, SG No. 106/2008, effective 1.01.2009, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, repealed, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012).

(4) (Repealed, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012).

(5) (Repealed, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012).

(6) (Repealed, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012).

(7) (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, repealed, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012).

(8) (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, repealed, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012).

Article 24a. (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) (1) (Supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) The exemption from excise duty under Article 22, paragraph 2, as well as the exemption from excise duty of energy products under Article 24, paragraph 2, items 1 - 5 shall apply only in regard to persons, to whom a certificate of excise-exempt end user had been issued.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) Separate certificates of excise-exempt end user must be issued for each facility, where ethyl alcohol denatured by a special method or energy products are to be received and used by excise-exempt end users.

(3) Certificate of excise-exempt end user may be issued to any person, who:

1. is a merchant within the meaning of the Commerce Act or under the legislation of another European Union Member State or of another country which is a signatory to the European Economic Area Agreement;

2. is not undergoing a bankruptcy or liquidation procedure;

3. is represented by persons, who:

a) have not been convicted of an indictable offence;

b) have not served as members of managing or general partners in a company, dissolved due to bankruptcy, if unsatisfied creditors had remained;

4. (amended, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, supplemented, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) have no public obligations, collected by customs bodies, tax obligations or obligations for compulsory social security contributions, except for obligations under acts that have not entered into force, as well as rescheduled, deferred or secured obligations;

5. have not committed a serious or repeat offence under this Act except for the cases, where the administrative sanction procedure had been concluded by reaching a settlement;

6. (supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) has own or rented premises, where the ethyl alcohol denatured by a special method or the energy products are to be received and used;

7. (new, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) hold a license, authorisation or registration, when so required by law;

8. (new, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) uses automated reporting systems, allowing real-time control over the quantities of energy products, which are to be received and used at the facility, as well as over the raw materials, other materials and the goods produced or warehoused, as included into his request under paragraph 5;

9. (new, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) provides to customs authorities autonomously and at his own expense Internet access to the automated reporting systems under item 8 in cases under Article 24, paragraph 2, Item 4, when energy products under CN codes 2710 12 to 2710 20 are to be received and used;

10. (new, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) in cases under Article 24, paragraph 2, Item 4 operates measurement and control devices:
- a) for the quantities of energy products under CN codes 2710 12 to 2710 20 at the locations, at which they are to be received at the facility;
  - b) for the quantities of energy products under CN codes 2710 12 to 2710 20 at the locations, at which they are introduced into the respective production installation of the facility and/or input into the production process;
  - c) for the quantities of goods produced at the locations, where the goods are being brought out of the facility;
11. (new, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) the measurement and control devices under Item 10 shall conform to the requirements of this Act, the Measurements Act and the implementing regulations thereof.
- (4) (Supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019) For the issuance of a certificate of excise-exempt end user a request shall be submitted to the director of the customs territorial directorate by domicile of the facility, where the ethyl alcohol denatured by a special method or the energy products are to be received and used.
- (5) The request for issuance of certificate of excise exempt end user shall contain data concerning:
1. applicant - name, corporate seat, registered address, uniform identification code and e-mail address;
  2. (supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) the precise location of the facility, where the ethyl alcohol denatured by a special method or the energy products are to be received and used by the end user;
  3. (supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) the purposes, for which the ethyl alcohol denatured by a special method under Article 22, paragraph 2 or the energy products under Article 24, Paragraph 2, items 1-5 are to be used;
  4. (amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) for the ethyl alcohol denatured by a special method or the energy products, which are to be used by the end user – the trade name and CN Code;
  5. (amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) projected annual quantities of ethyl alcohol denatured by a special method or for energy products, which are to be received and used – by types of activities and for energy products - also by types of energy products;
  6. (amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) manner of account of materials, which is to be kept by the end user - by types of activities and for energy products - also by types of energy products;
  7. maximum production capacity;
  8. (supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) maximum capacity for warehousing any incoming ethyl alcohol denatured by a special method or the energy products;
  9. trade names and CN Codes, types and capacities of end commercial packages of the goods manufactured;
  10. (new, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) the forecast annual volumes of the goods manufactured by their intended uses - for sale in the territory of this country, for export or for another member state;
  11. (new, SG No. 66/2023, effective 1.08.2023) the specific purpose and method of use of the energy products with CN code 2707, 2710 and/or 2902, which are contained in the end product, regardless of their quantity, as well as information concerning equivalent products, where a request on the grounds of Article 24(2)(4) is submitted.
- (6) The following shall be attached to the request for issuance of certificate of excise-exempt end user:
1. (supplemented, SG No. 92/2017, effective 1.01.2018) a declaration that the person is not undergoing insolvency or liquidation proceedings - only in regard to persons, which are not listed in the Commercial Register;

2. (amended, SG No. 103/2017, effective 1.01.2018) a declaration of the circumstances under Paragraph 3, item 3, littera "a" for the persons who are non-residents;
  3. declaration regarding the circumstances under Paragraph 3, item 3, littera "b";
  4. (repealed, SG No. 92/2017, effective 1.01.2018);
  5. (repealed, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017);
  6. plan of the facility with the locations and purposes of the premises and equipment shown;
  7. (supplemented, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) a document of title or lease of the facility or such indicating individualized data of the respective document, based on which the information may be verified ex officio, by making an inquiry in the inter-register transfer environment;
  8. (supplemented, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) a copy of the permit for commissioning into regular operation of the site or indicating individualized data of the permit issued and the issuing administrative authority, based on which the information may be verified ex officio;
  9. list of suppliers;
  10. (supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) license, authorisation or registration for conducting the activity, for which the ethyl alcohol denatured by a special method or the energy products are to be used, when so required under the law or indicating individualized data of the respective document and the issuing administrative authority, based on which the information may be verified ex officio;
  11. (supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) production process flowchart, consumption norms, maximum values of technological losses, technical specification; in cases of cogeneration of heating and electricity the consumption norms must include separate data on the quantities of energy products, used for generation of heating power and the quantities of energy products, used for generation of electricity;
  12. documents issued based on approved and generally available standard under the National Standardization Act;
  13. (new, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) declarations by the owners, managers, procurists, majority partners and/or shareholders for the circumstances under paragraph 7;
  14. (new, SG No. 66/2023, effective 1.08.2023) documents proving the information according to paragraph 5(11) in relation to the end product.
- (7) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) Certificate of excise-exempt end user may not be issued to any person whose owners, managers, procurators, majority partners or shareholders are or had been at the moment when obligations were incurred owners, managers, procurators, majority partners or shareholders, members of management or supervisory bodies of persons having outstanding public liabilities, collected by the customs authorities.
- (8) (Effective 1.04.2013 - SG No. 54/2012, renumbered from Paragraph 7, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) The request under Paragraph 4 may also be submitted electronically under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.
- (9) (New, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) Merchants within the meaning of the legislation of another EU Member State or a another State party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area shall carry out activity as an excise-exempt end user through a branch in the Republic of Bulgaria.
- (10) (New, SG No. 103/2017, effective 1.01.2018) The circumstances under Paragraph 3, item 3, littera "a" for the persons who are non-residents shall be established ex officio by the Customs Agency.
- (11) (New, SG No. 102/2022, effective 1.01.2023) The requirements under Paragraph 3, items 9 - 11 shall not apply to persons with monthly volume of consumption of energy products of up to 30,000 litres.

Article 24b. (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) (1) (Amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019) The customs territorial directorate to which the request under Article 24a, Paragraph 4 is submitted, shall verify fulfilment of the requirements for issuance of a certificate of excise-exempt end user, which shall include as a minimum a check of:

1. production premises and of equipment;
2. (supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) all activities, for which the ethyl alcohol denatured by a special method or the energy products are to be used.
- (2) (Amended, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2021) In order to establish the quantity of excisable goods input into the end product and for determining the CN Code the customs authorities shall be entitled to take samples for laboratory analysis. Samples may be taken at all stages of the production process.
- (3) (Supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, amended and supplemented, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) If irregularities would be found, the head of the customs territorial directorate shall notify the person in writing within 14 days of submission of the request, who then shall rectify any irregularities or provide additional information within 14 days of receipt of such notice. If in the course of the inspection existence of a circumstance under Article 24a, paragraph 7 would be found, the person shall be requested to provide security within 14 days of receipt of the notice in a value not less than the amount of the outstanding public liability. In case of failure to eliminate the irregularities the director of the customs territorial directorate shall issue a decision for termination of the proceedings. The decision for termination of the proceedings shall be subject to appeal under the procedure of Chapter Ten, Section IV of the Administrative Procedure Code.
- (4) (Amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019) If in the course of the inspection it would be found that the requirements had been fulfilled, the director of the customs territorial directorate shall issue a certificate of excise-exempt end user in a form, specified in the implementing regulation to this Act.
- (5) (Supplemented, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017, amended, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019) If it would be found that the person does not meet the normative requirements, the director of the customs territorial directorate shall deny issuance of a certificate of excise-exempt end user. If a decision has not been passed within this timeline, this fact shall be considered a silent refusal.
- (6) The certificate under Paragraph 4 or the decision under Paragraph 5 shall be issued within 30 days if receipt of the request under Article 24a, Paragraph 4, respectively of the rectification of irregularities.
- (7) The certificate under Paragraph 4 and the decision under Paragraph 5 may be appealed against under the procedure of the Administrative Procedure Code.
- (8) (Supplemented, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) The right of application of Article 24a, Paragraph 1 shall originate from the date of handing over the certificate of excise-exempt end user, including in the cases of certificate handed over following a repealed denial of issuance of certificate of excise-exempt end user.
- (9) (New, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2021) Where the clarification of all important facts and circumstances for the granting of the certificate of excise-exempt end user requires an opinion of another authority, including in the cases of obtaining laboratory expert reports concerning samples collected for laboratory analysis, the time limit under Paragraph 6 shall be deemed extended, but by no longer than three months.
- (10) (New, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2021) In the cases under Paragraph 9 the person shall be notified in writing.

Article 24c. (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) (1) (Amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019) In the event of change of any circumstances, under which any certificate under Article 24b, Paragraph 4 had been issued, the excise-exempt end user shall notify the competent customs authority within 14 days of occurrence of such change.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) In the event of change of any circumstances which must be reflected in the certificate under Article 24b (4), the person shall submit:

1. a notice of change only in cases where the change relates to circumstances entered in the commercial register;

2. a request for issuance of a new certificate, in the event of a change subject to entry in the certificate under Article 24b (4) and which does not concern only a change under Item 1.
- (3) (Supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) In the cases referred to in Item 1 of Paragraph 2, the director of the competent customs territorial directorate shall issue a decision, which shall be an integral part of the certificate issued. In the cases under Item 2 of Paragraph 2 the procedure under Article 24b shall apply.
- (4) (Effective 1.04.2013, SG No. 54/2012) The request under Paragraph (2) may also be submitted electronically under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.
- (5) (New, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) If irregularities are found in the notice submitted under Item 1 of Paragraph 2, the director of the customs territorial directorate shall notify the person in writing within 14 days of submission of the notice, who then shall rectify the irregularities or shall provide additional information within 14 days of receipt of such notice. If in the course of the inspection existence of a circumstance under Article 24a (7) would be found, the person shall be requested to provide security within 14 days of receipt of the notice in a value not less than the amount of the outstanding public liability. In case of failure to eliminate the irregularities the head of the customs territorial directorate shall issue a decision for termination of the proceedings. The decision for termination of the proceedings shall be subject to appeal under the procedure of Chapter Ten, Section IV of the Administrative Procedure Code.
- (6) (New, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) In the cases under Item 1 of Paragraph 2, when the inspection establishes that the requirements have been met, the director of the customs territorial directorate shall, within 14 days from submission of the notice or from elimination of the irregularities, issue a decision, which shall form an integral part of the issued and served certificate. This decision may be appealed against in accordance with the procedure provided for in the Code of Administrative Procedure.

Article 24d. (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) (1) (Amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) The Customs Agency shall keep an electronic register of the certificates issued to excise-exempt end users.

(2) The form and content of the register under Paragraph 1 shall be determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

Article 24e. (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) (1) (Amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) Based on certificate issued any excise-exempt end user shall be entitled to receive excisable goods free of excise duty at the facility, indicated in the certificate, where the goods shall be received, unloaded and used.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) Any excise-exempt end user may use the excise goods received only for the purposes, indicated in the certificate, issued for the respective facility.

(3) Any excise-exempt end user who has used energy products for purposes, other than those indicated in the certificate issued shall pay the full amount of excise duty owed for the energy product at the rate, determined in Article 32. In cases, where no excise duty rate had been determined in Article 32, the highest excise duty rate for the respective fuel equivalent shall be applied.

(4) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) Any excise-exempt end user who has used energy products for purposes, other than those indicated in the certificate issued shall pay the full amount of excise duty owed for the energy product at the rate, determined in Article 31 (1).

(5) (New, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) In cases of co-generation of heating and electric power the quantities of energy products used for heating power generation under the conditions of Article 28, paragraph 2 shall be taxed at the appropriate rate specified in Article 33.



Article 24f. (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) (1) (Amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019) The head of the customs territorial directorate shall terminate the effect of the certificate of excise-exempt end user:

1. upon request of the excise-exempt end user;
  2. (amended, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014) on transfer of the company of the sole trader or deregistration thereof or on dissolution of the legal entity except for transformation through a change of the legal status;
  3. (supplemented, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) in the cases referred to in Article 24c, Paragraph 2, Item 2;
  4. on own initiative:
    - a) (supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) in case the excise-exempt end user would cease to conform to the requirements under Article 24a (3) and (7) herein;
    - b) (supplemented, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) where the requirement laid down in Article 24c, Paragraph 2, Item 2 is not complied with;
    - c) (new, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) in case the person had provided false data, which served as basis for issuance of the certificate of excise-exempt end user;
    - d) (new, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) in case the person would cease to comply with the requirements for exemption from excise duty under Article 22, Paragraph 2 or Article 24, Paragraph 2, items 1 - 5.
- (2) (Amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019, supplemented, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) The effect of the certificate of excise-exempt end user shall be terminated by a decision of the director of the competent customs territorial directorate, which shall be subject to preliminary execution from the date of its issuance, unless a court orders otherwise.
- (3) The decision under Paragraph 2 may be appealed against under the Administrative Procedure Code.

Article 24g. (New, SG No. 105/2006, renumbered from Article 24a, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) (1) Excise duty paid on electricity shall be refunded:

1. to persons using electricity for chemical reduction or in electrolytic, metallurgical or mineralogical processes;
  2. to persons using electricity in the manufacture of products, provided that the cost of the electricity accounts for more than 50 per cent of the cost of the product;
  3. (repealed, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015).
- (2) The refund under Paragraph 1 shall be made on the basis of a written request, to be submitted by 30 April in the year following the use of electricity under Paragraph 1.
- (3) (Amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019) The request under Paragraph 2 shall be filed to the director of the customs territorial directorate by domicile of the persons referred to in Paragraph 1.
- (4) Enclosed to the request shall be documents set out in the implementing regulation to this Act.
- (5) (Supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019) The head of the competent customs territorial directorate shall, within two months from receipt of the request and the required documents, issue a motivated decision granting or refusing to grant the request, in whole or in part. Upon established incompleteness or irregularities in the submitted documents the head of the competent customs territorial directorate shall set a 14-day term for their removal and until expiry of such time limit the time limit for issue of a decision under sentence one shall cease running.
- (6) The decision under Paragraph 5 may be appealed against under the procedure of the Tax and Social-Insurance Procedure Code.
- (7) (Amended, SG No. 99/2011, effective 1.01.2012, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) The excise duty shall be refunded within 7 days from the date of entry into force of the decision under Paragraph 5 for the refund.

(8) (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) For the purposes of refunding excise duty paid on electricity the persons under Paragraph 1 shall be obliged to use metering and control devices, conforming to the Measurements Act and the normative acts on its implementation.

Article 25. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Amended, SG No. 105/2006, amended and supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010) Until release for consumption of excisable goods authorised warehousekeepers and registered persons shall be exempt from excise duty upon:

1. (amended, SG No. 109/2007, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) destruction of excisable goods under the control of customs authorities, including where said goods are affixed with excise label, as well as upon retirement or destruction of excise labels under the terms of Article 64, Paragraphs 21 and 22;

2. (amended, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) the complete destruction or the full or partial irretrievable loss of excise goods as a result of unforeseeable circumstances or force majeure, including when the goods have revenue stamp affixed; the goods shall be considered to be completely destroyed or irretrievably lost when they are rendered unusable as excise goods;

3. (supplemented, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) losses from natural wastage resulting from changes in the physical and chemical properties during storage and transportation of excisable goods, determined within the range of the norms established for maximum natural wastage by the ordinance under Article 2 and provided that the same would have been determined, reported and recorded in the Supplies on Hand register for the authorised warehousekeepers and in the reporting of the registered persons under procedure and manner, set out in the implementing regulation to this Act;

4. (supplemented, SG No. 109/2007) technological rejects of excisable goods within the admissible norms laid down in the technological documentation for the relevant production or activity.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) The norms for maximum natural wastage of excise goods shall be determined by:

1. an ordinance of the Minister of Finance in case of:

a) storage under the excise duty suspension arrangement;

b) movement of excise goods under excise duty suspension arrangement in the territory of the country under Article 14 (2);

2. delegated act of the European Commission, adopted on the basis of Article 6 (10) of Council Directive (EU) 2020/262 of 19 December 2019 laying down the general arrangements for excise duty (OB, L 58/4 of 27 February 2020), hereinafter referred to as "Directive (EU) 2020/262", establishing the common thresholds for partial loss, unless there is reasonable evidence of fraud or there is an irregularity - during movement under excise duty suspension arrangement.

(3) (New, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) The terms and procedure for destruction of excisable goods under Paragraph 1, item 1 shall be laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(4) (New, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) As regards excisable goods outside the scope of the ordinance under paragraph 2, pending their release for consumption the registered persons shall be exempt from excise duty in regard to losses from natural wastage resulting from changes in the physical and chemical properties during storage and transportation of excisable goods and for the purposes of implementation of the law the norms of natural wastage shall be applied, as established in accordance with Ordinance No. 13a-10403 on the norms for commodity and material valuables in terms of maximum natural wastage, quantities discarded or found missing in the process of their storage and transportation (published, Izvestia, No. 61/1959; amended, No. 62/1961, Nos. 55, 63, 67 and 78/1962; amended, SG No. 4, 5, 10 and 60/1964, No. 23/1969, No. 3/1972, No. 14/1976, No. 28/1980 and No. 41/2007) and provided that the same must be determined, accounted for and reflected in the reporting systems of the registered persons under procedure and manner, set out in the implementing regulation to this Act.

Article 25a. (New, SG No. 24/2009, effective 31.03.2009, repealed, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010).

Article 25b. (New, SG No. 94/2010) (1) The destruction of unfit for the production of tobacco products raw materials (unprocessed tobacco), stored in a tax warehouse, is allowed. (2) Destruction under Paragraph 1 shall be performed under the supervision of the customs authorities under the terms and procedure laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act.

Article 25c. (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) (1) (Supplemented, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) No excise duty shall be due on the complete destruction or irretrievable loss of excise goods as a result of unforeseeable circumstances during their transportation within the territory of a Member State other than the Member State in which they are released for consumption, due to force majeure or authorisation to destroy the goods issued by the competent customs authorities. The goods shall be considered to be completely destroyed or irretrievably lost when they are rendered unusable as excise goods.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall apply to the transportation of excise goods released for consumption in the territory of one Member State which are sent from a certified consignor to a certified consignee in another Member State or in the context of distance selling.

(3) An authorisation for destruction under Paragraph (1) shall be issued by the director of the competent territorial directorate where the goods will be destroyed, provided that they have become unusable as excise goods. The authorisation shall be issued in accordance with a procedure and manner, set out in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(4) No excise duty shall be due in case of partial loss due to the nature of the goods, which arises during their transportation under the conditions of Paragraph (1) when the amount of the loss is within the common threshold for partial loss, determined by a delegated act of the European Commission, adopted pursuant to Article 6 (10) of Directive (EU) 2020/262, establishing common thresholds for partial loss, unless there is reasonable evidence of fraud or irregularity.

(5) The total destruction or irretrievable loss, total or partial, of the excise goods as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall be proven to the satisfaction of the competent customs authorities where the total destruction or irretrievable loss occurred in the territory of the country.

(6) Should it be impossible to determine where the loss occurred and upon a finding of the customs authorities on the territory of the country, Paragraph (5) shall apply.

(7) In case of established total destruction or irretrievable loss, total or partial, of excise goods released for consumption and sent to a certified consignee or tax representative, the security provided shall be released in full or in part upon presentation of evidence certifying the occurrence of the event.

Article 26. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Renumbered from Article 26, amended, SG No. 105/2006, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) In the cases of export of excisable goods the excise duty paid to the state budget shall be refunded.

(2) (New, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) Except for the cases of Article 24, Paragraph 1, item 1, supply of energy products for feeding of vessels and aircraft shall be considered export and the excise duty secured/paid on the goods shall be released/refunded according to a procedure and within time limits set out in the implementing regulation to this Act. This shall not apply to vessels and aircraft used for sports, private pleasure flying and sailing.

(3) (New, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010, repealed, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011).

(4) (New, SG No. 102/2022, effective 1.04.2023) Sales of excise goods made in duty-free shops to natural persons leaving the territory of the Union, as well as sales of excise goods made in duty-free shops on board civil aircraft operating international flights and on board commercial ships operating international routes to countries which are not members of the European Union, shall be considered exports.

Article 27. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Amended, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) Undue but paid excise duty or excise duty subject to refunding shall be

refunded or offset for repayment of due and payable public obligations of the person, collected by the Customs Agency on the basis of a written request or at the initiative of the customs authorities.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019) The request under Paragraph 1 shall be filed to the director of the customs territorial directorate by domicile of the person or by location of the tax warehouse where the person is an authorised warehousekeeper, or to the competent customs authority that has issued the registration certificate. Enclosed to the request shall be the documents laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(3) (Amended and supplemented, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, amended, SG No. 99/2011, effective 1.01.2012) The authority under Paragraph 2, within 30 days from receipt of the request, removal of irregularities respectively, shall make a motivated decision on granting or refusing to grant the request - in whole or in part - and shall either refund or offset the amount subject to refund. Where no decision has been issued, this shall be deemed as a silent refusal of the request in whole.

(4) (Amended, SG No. 105/2006, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010, supplemented, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) The decision or the refusal under Paragraph 3 or under Paragraph 13 may be appealed against under the procedure of the Tax and Social Insurance Procedure Code.

(5) (Amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) The excise duty shall be refunded within 7 days from entry into force of the statement of refunding.

(6) (Amended, SG No. 105/2006, repealed, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016).

(7) (New, SG No. 105/2006, supplemented, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010, repealed, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016).

(8) (New, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010, repealed, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016).

(9) (Renumbered from Paragraph 7, amended, SG No. 105/2006, repealed, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010).

(10) (New, SG No. 105/2006, repealed, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010).

(11) (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, repealed, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010).

(12) (New, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010, repealed, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016).

(13) (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) In the instances under Article 22, Paragraph 4, item 4 the body under Paragraph 2 shall issue a motivated decision within 14 days of receipt of the request, respectively of rectification of any irregularities in it, whereby it shall grant or reject the request - entirely or in part, and refund or deduct the amount, subject to deduction. Any failure to respond within the term shall be treated as tacit rejection in full in regard to the request.

(14) (New, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, amended and supplemented, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) In case of failure to eliminate the irregularities the head of the customs territorial directorate shall issue a decision for termination of the proceedings. The decision for termination of the proceedings shall be subject to appeal under the procedure of Chapter Ten, Section IV of the Administrative Procedure Code.

Article 27a. (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) (1) The requests under this section may also be submitted by the persons electronically under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(2) (Repealed, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016).

## **Section III**

### **Tax Base**

Article 28. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Previous text of Article 28, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) The tax base for excise duty purposes shall be as follows:



1. (amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019, SG No. 12/2022, effective 1.01.2031) for beer, including flavoured beer, degree Plato for the quantity of hectolitres; for the calculation of degrees Plato all ingredients of beer, including additives after completion of fermentation, shall be taken into account;
  2. for wine - the number of hectolitres per finished product;
  3. for other fermented beverages - the number of hectolitres per finished product;
  4. for intermediate products - the number of hectolitres per finished product;
  5. (supplemented, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) for ethyl alcohol, including bioethanol - the number of hectolitres of pure alcohol measured at a temperature of 20 °C;
  6. (amended, SG No. 18/2020, effective 28.02.2020) for petrol, gas oil, kerosene, as well as lubricating preparations and preparations used for oil and grease treatment falling within CN code 3403 and the products falling within CN code 3814 – the number of litres recalculated to a comparative temperature of 15°C;
  7. (amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, supplemented, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) for heavy fuel, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), lubricating oils falling within CN codes from 2710 19 71 to 2710 19 93, and other lubricating oils falling within CN code 2710 19 99, as well as greases falling within CN codes 2710 19 99 and 3403 – the quantity measured in tones;
  8. (supplemented, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) for natural gas, liquefied biogas and biogas in vapoury form – the highest calorific capacity measured in gigajoules;
  9. (repealed, SG No. 109/2007);
  10. for cigars and cigarillos - the quantity of units per product;
  11. (supplemented, SG No. 81/2006, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) for biodiesel – the quantity of litres recalculated to a comparative temperature of 15 °C;
  12. (new, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 109/2007, SG No. 98/2018) for coke and coal – the highest calorific capacity stated in gigajoules;
  13. (new, SG No. 105/2006) for electricity - the quantity measured in megawatt hours.
- (2) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) In instances of use of energy products for cogeneration of heating power and electricity the tax base under Paragraph 1 for the heating power generated shall be determined in regard to 30 percent of the total quantity of energy products, used for cogeneration of heating power and electricity;

Article 28a. (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) For the purposes of application of Article 28, Paragraph 2 the excise-exempt end users shall submit to the competent customs authority within the deadlines for submission of the recapitulation declaration under Article 87a, Paragraph 1 monthly reports concerning the energy products consumed under procedure, manner and format, laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act.

Article 29. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) Excise duty on tobacco shall be calculated as a sum of a specific excise duty and a proportional excise duty. The tax base for calculating the specific excise duty on cigarettes shall be the quantity of units per product and of the proportional excise duty, the selling price.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010) The tax base for charging excise duty on smoking tobacco (for pipe and cigarettes) shall be the quantity of smoking tobacco measured in kilograms.

(3) (New, SG No. 63/2017, effective 1.01.2018, amended, SG No. 100/2022, effective 1.03.2023) The tax base for charging excise duties on:

1. heated tobacco product is the amount of tobacco contained in the product, measured in kilograms;
2. (amended, SG No. 66/2023, effective 1.08.2023) the e-cigarette liquid regardless of whether they contain nicotine is the amount of liquid contained in a single-use e-cigarette, the cartridge, the tank or the refillable container, measured in milliliters;
3. (new, SG No. 66/2023, effective 1.08.2023) tobacco substitute containing nicotine shall be the quantity of substance, regardless of form, measured in kilograms;



4. (new, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) heated product with content other than tobacco shall be the quantity of the substance measured in kilograms.

(4) (Amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010, renumbered from Paragraph 3, SG No. 63/2017, effective 1.01.2018) The selling price under Paragraph 1 shall be:

1. (amended, SG No. 105/2006) the price registered according to the prevailing established procedure under Article 20, Paragraph 2, items 1 - 5, 8 and 9;

2. (amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010, SG No. 103/2018, effective 20.05.2019) shown on the consumer package – in the cases referred to in Article 20, Paragraph 2, item 6;

3. (amended, SG No. 105/2006) the price registered according to the established procedure at the time of placing the goods under excise duty suspension arrangement respectively, except for the cases under Item 4;

4. (amended, SG No. 105/2006, SG No. 58/2016) the price registered according to the established procedure at the time of placing the goods under the customs procedure;

5. (amended, SG No. 105/2006, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010) the price fixed in the implementing regulation to this Act - in the cases where no selling price for the respective cigarette brand under Paragraph 1 has been registered according to the established procedure;

6. (amended, SG No. 105/2006, supplemented, SG No. 66/2023, effective 1.08.2023) the price registered for cigarettes with affixed valid Bulgarian excise labels or laid down in the regulation at the time of supervisory authorities establishing violations under Chapter Nine.

(5) (New, SG No. 66/2023, effective 1.08.2023, amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) No registered price is required for the sale on the territory of the country of:

1. tobacco substitutes containing nicotine;

2. e-cigarette liquids, whether or not they contain nicotine;

3. the heated products with content other than tobacco.

Article 30. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005, repealed, SG No. 44/2009, effective 1.01.2010).

## **Section IV**

### **Excise Rate**

Article 31. (1) (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005, previous text of Article 31, SG No. 99/2011, effective 1.01.2012) Excise rates on alcohol and alcoholic beverages shall be:

1. (supplemented, SG No. 106/2008, effective 1.01.2009) for beer - BGN 1.50 per 1 hectolitre of Plato degree, except for the cases envisaged in item 7;

2. for wine - BGN 0 per 1 hectolitre;

3. for other fermented beverages - BGN 0 per 1 hectolitre of finished product;

4. for intermediate products - BGN 90 per 1 hectolitre of finished product;

5. for ethyl alcohol - BGN 1,100 per 1 hectolitre of pure alcohol;

6. (amended, SG No. 105/2006) for ethyl alcohol (rakiya) produced in a specialized small distillery - BGN 550 per 1 hectolitre of pure alcohol;

7. (new, SG No. 106/2008, effective 1.01.2009) for beer produced by independent small breweries - BGN 0.75 per 1 hectolitre of Plato degree.

(2) (New, SG No. 99/2011, effective 1.01.2012) The excise rate under Paragraph 1, item 7 shall also apply to beer, brewed by independent small breweries, registered on the territory of any other European Union Member State under conditions and procedures, determined by the Rules on implementation of this Act.

(3) (New, SG No. 105/2023, effective 23.12.2023) Beer produced by individuals for personal consumption or use within the family or household shall be exempt from excise duty, provided no sale takes place.

Article 32. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Supplemented, SG No. 81/2001, amended, SG No. 105/2006) Excise rates on motor fuels shall be as follows:

1. for leaded petrol falling within CN codes 2710 11 31, 2710 11 51, and 2710 11 59 - BGN 830 per 1,000 litres;
  2. (amended, SG No. 109/2007, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) for unleaded petrol falling within CN codes 2710 11 31, 2710 11 41, 2710 11 45, and 2710 11 49 - BGN 710 per 1,000 litres;
  3. (amended, SG No. 109/2007, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, SG No. 99/2011, effective 1.01.2012, SG No. 94/2012, effective 1.01.2013, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) for gas oil falling within CN codes 2710 19 41 through 2710 19 49 - BGN 646 per 1000 litres;
  4. (amended, SG No. 109/2007, SG No. 106/2008, effective 1.01.2009, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010, SG No. 99/2011, effective 1.01.2012, SG No. 94/2012, effective 1.01.2013, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) for kerosene falling within CN codes 2710 19 21 and 2710 19 25 - BGN 646 per 1000 litres;
  5. (amended, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014) for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) falling within CN codes 2711 12 11 through 2711 19 00, including energy products falling within CN codes 2901, 2711 29, 2902 11 and 2902 19 - BGN 340 per 1,000 kilograms and for those falling within CN codes from 2902 20 to 2902 44 - BGN 340 per 1,000 liters;
  6. (amended, SG No. 99/2011, effective 1.06.2012, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, repealed, SG No. 109/2013, effective 1.01.2014);
  - 6a. (new, SG No. 109/2013, effective 1.01.2014) for natural gas falling within CN codes 2711 11 00 and 2711 21 00 - BGN 0.85 per 1 gigajoule;
  7. (supplemented, SG No. 109/2007, amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, repealed, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010);
  8. (new, SG No. 109/2007, effective after the issuance of positive decision by the European Commission, amended, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, SG No. 35/2011, effective 3.05.2011, repealed, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016);
  9. (new, SG No. 109/2007, effective after the issuance of positive decision by the European Commission, amended, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, SG No. 35/2011, effective 3.05.2011, repealed, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016);
  10. (new, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) for heavy ship fuels falling within CN codes from 2710 19 61 to 2710 19 69 – BGN 646 per 1000 kg;
  11. (new, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) for biogas falling within CN codes 2711 19 and 2711 29 – BGN 0 per 1 gigajoule.
- (2) (Amended, SG No. 63/2006, SG No. 81/2006, SG No. 105/2006, repealed, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010).
- (3) (New, SG No. 63/2006, repealed, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010).
- (4) (New, SG No. 63/2006, amended, SG No. 36/2008, repealed, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010).
- (5) (New, SG No. 63/2006, amended, SG No. 109/2007, repealed, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010).
- (6) (New, SG No. 63/2006, repealed, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010).
- (7) (New, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 109/2007, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010, SG No. 94/2012, effective 1.01.2013, supplemented, SG No. 18/2020, effective 28.02.2020) The excise rate on energy products falling within CN codes 2710 11, other than those under Paragraph 1, as well as for energy products falling within CN codes 2707 10, 2707 20, 2707 30, 2707 50, 2709, 3814 shall be BGN 710 per 1,000 litres.
- (8) (New, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 109/2007, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010, SG No. 94/2012, effective 1.01.2013, amended and supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) The excise rate for energy products falling within CN codes 2710 19, other than those

under Paragraph 1, shall be BGN 646 per 1,000 litres or 1,000 kg, depending on the tax base specified.

(9) (New, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 109/2007, SG No. 94/2012, effective 1.01.2013)

The excise rate on energy products intended for use as additives or extenders to motor fuels shall be the rate under Items 2 - 5 of Paragraph 1 depending on the type of the fuel to which they refer.

Where the type of fuel for which they are intended cannot be determined, the rate for them shall be BGN 710 per 1,000 litres.

(10) (New, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011, amended, SG No. 99/2011, effective 1.01.2011)

Bioethanol, used for mixing with motor fuels, shall be denatured, including by a special method, under conditions and procedure, determined by the Rules on implementation of this Act.

(11) (New, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, repealed, SG No. 109/2013, effective 1.01.2014).

(12) (New, SG No. 109/2013, effective 1.01.2014) The excise duty rate under Paragraph 1, item 6a for natural gas falling within CN codes 2711 11 00 and 2711 21 00 shall be increased to BGN 5.10 per 1 gigajoule, in case the European Commission would issue an act establishing non-compatibility of the rules on state aid in the form of reduced excise rate for natural gas, used as motor fuel, from the date of issuance of such act.

(13) (New, SG No. 18/2020, effective 28.02.2020) The excise rate for lubricants and preparations used for oil and grease treatment falling within CN code 3403 shall be BGN 646 per 1,000 litres.

Article 33. (1) (Amended, SG No. 63/2006, SG No. 105/2006) Excise rates on energy products for heating shall be as follows:

1. (effective 1.01.2009, SG No. 109/2007, repealed, SG No. 106/2008, effective 1.01.2009, new, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010, amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) for gas oil falling within CN codes from 2710 19 41 to 2710 19 49 - BGN 646 per 1000 litres;

2. (amended and supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010, supplemented, SG No. 94/2012, effective 30.11.2012, amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) for fuel oils falling within CN codes 2710 19 61 through 2710 19 69, for other heavy oils other than lubricants, falling within CN code 2710 19 99 and for energy products falling within CN codes 2706, 2707 91, 2707 99 11, 2707 99 19, 2707 99 99 2710 91 and 2710 99 - BGN 400 per 1,000 kg;

3. (effective 1.01.2009 (\*\*)) - SG No. 108/2006, SG No. 109/2007, amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) for kerosene falling within CN codes 2710 19 21 and 2710 19 25 - BGN 646 per 1,000 litres;

4. for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) falling within CN codes 2711 12 11 through 2711 19 00 - BGN 0 per 1,000 kg;

5. (amended, SG No. 99/2011, effective 1.06.2012, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) for natural gas falling within CN codes 2711 11 00 and 2711 21 00 for household consumers of natural gas - BGN 0 per gigajoule;

6. (repealed, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010, new, SG No. 99/2011, effective 1.06.2012, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014) for natural gas falling within CN codes 2711 11 00 and 2711 21 00 for industrial consumers of natural gas - BGN 0.60 per gigajoule;

7. (amended, SG No. 109/2007, SG No. 106/2008, effective 1.01.2009) for coal and coke falling within CN codes 2701, 2702 and 2704 - BGN 0.60 per gigajoule;

8. (new, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) for biogas falling within CN codes 2711 19 and 2711 29 - BGN 0 per 1 gigajoule.

(2) (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005; amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, repealed, SG No. 102/2022, effective 1.01.2023).

(3) (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 94/2012, effective 1.01.2013, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) For the purposes of applying the rates under Paragraph 1, items 2 and 4 the excisable goods released for consumption shall be accompanied by a registered electronic document of certification of purpose under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(4) (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) The rates under Paragraph 1, items 2 and 4 shall apply provided the person who has released the excisable goods for consumption has obtained the document under Paragraph 3, certified by the person who will use the goods for the intended purpose, except for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) in bottles for heating, brought out from a tax warehouse.

(5) (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010, amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) The person who has released the excisable goods for consumption shall be charged for the difference between the relevant rate under Article 32, Paragraph 1 and the rates under Paragraph 1, items 2 and 4 except for the cases where the person has received the document under Paragraph 4 until the date of filing the excise declaration for the tax period.

(6) (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010) Where the document under Paragraph 4 is received after the term under Paragraph 5 the person shall correct the amount of the due excise duty in accordance with the terms AND procedure laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(7) (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) The excise duty rate under Paragraph 1, item 5 shall also apply to natural gas in containers meeting the requirements laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act.

Article 33a. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) (1) (Amended, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010, supplemented, SG No. 18/2020, effective 28.02.2020, amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) The excise rate for lubricating oils falling within CN codes from 2710 19 71 to 2710 19 93, other lubricating oils falling within CN code 2710 19 99, as well as greases falling within CN codes 2710 19 99 and 3403 shall be BGN 0 per 1,000 kg, and for lubricating preparations and preparations used for oil and grease treatment falling within CN code 3403 shall be BGN 0 per 1,000 litres.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) In the cases where persons bring into the territory of the country the goods under Paragraph (1), the provisions of Article 76l shall apply.

(3) The rate under Paragraph 1 shall apply only where the goods are in consumer packings of up to 210 litres intended for sale on the territory of the country and/or will be used directly in activities other than production within the meaning of Article 59.

(4) (New, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010) The excise rate under Paragraph 1 for lubricating oils containing gas oil as per technical specification, shall apply only if the gas oil is marked.

(5) (New, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 1.04.2013) For the purpose of application of Paragraph 4, the excisable goods released for consumption shall be accompanied by a registered electronic document of certification of purpose under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(6) (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) The excise duty rate under Paragraph 1 shall also apply to additives for lubricating oils falling within CN Codes 3811 21 00 and 3811 29 00.

Article 34. (1) (Effective 1.07.2006, SG No. 91/2005, amended, SG No. 63/2006, SG No. 106/2008, effective 1.01.2009, supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, previous text of Article 34 - SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010, amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) For the purposes of implementation of Article 24, Paragraph 1, item 1, Paragraph 2, items 1-5 and Article 26, Paragraph 2 gas oil falling within CN Codes 2710 19 41 through 2710 19 49 and kerosene falling within CN Code 2710 19 25 0 shall be marked under terms and procedure, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(2) (New, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010, repealed, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014).

Article 34a. (New, SG No. 105/2006) (1) (Amended, SG No. 109/2007, SG No. 106/2008, effective 1.01.2009, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010) The excise rate for electricity falling within CN code 2716, except for the cases of Paragraph 2, shall be BGN 2.00 per megawatt hour.



(2) (Amended, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014) The excise rate for electricity falling within CN code 2716 for consumers of electricity for household purposes shall be BGN 0 per megawatt hour.

Article 35. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Supplemented, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) The energy products under Article 13 intended for use, offered for sale or used as heating fuel or motor fuel and for which no excise rate is fixed in Article 32, Paragraph 1 and Article 33, Paragraph 1 shall be charged depending on their use at the rate set for the equivalent heating fuel or motor fuel.

(2) (Supplemented, SG No. 105/2006) Apart from the energy products under Article 13 and bioethanol, all other products intended for use, offered for sale or used as motor fuel, as additive or as extender of motor fuel shall be charged at the rate set for the equivalent motor fuel in Article 32, Paragraph 1.

(3) In addition to the energy products under Article 13 all other hydrocarbons, except peat, which are intended for use, offered for sale or used as heating fuel, shall be charged at the rate set for the equivalent heating fuel under Article 33, Paragraph 1.

Article 36. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005, SG No. 91/2005, repealed, SG No. 109/2007).

Article 37. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005; amended, SG No. 100/2022, effective 1.03.2023) The excise rate on cigars and cigarillos shall be:

1. BGN 297 per 1000 pieces – from 1 March 2023;
2. BGN 327 per 1000 pieces – from 1 January 2024;
3. BGN 360 per 1000 pieces – from 1 January 2025;
4. BGN 396 per 1000 pieces – from 1 January 2026.

Article 38. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005; amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010, amended and supplemented, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, SG No. 63/2017, effective 1.01.2018, amended, SG No. 65/2018, effective 1.10.2018, SG No. 100/2022, effective 1.03.2023) (1) The excise rate for smoking tobacco (for pipe and cigarettes) shall be:

1. BGN 167 per kilogram – from 1 March 2023;
2. BGN 184 per kilogram – from 1 January 2024;
3. BGN 202 per kilogram – from 1 January 2025;
4. BGN 222 per kilogram – from 1 January 2026.

(2) The excise rate on heated tobacco products shall be:

1. BGN 282 per kilogram – from 1 March 2023;
2. BGN 331 per kilogram – from 1 January 2024;
3. BGN 380 per kilogram – from 1 January 2025;
4. BGN 400 per kilogram – from 1 January 2026.

(3) (Amended, SG No. 66/2023, effective 1.08.2023) The excise rate on e-cigarette liquid, regardless of whether the latter contains nicotine, shall be:

1. BGN 0.30 per millilitre – from 1 August 2023;
2. BGN 0.35 per millilitre – from 1 January 2024;
3. BGN 0.40 per millilitre – from 1 January 2025;
4. BGN 0.45 per millilitre – from 1 January 2026.

(4) (New, SG No. 66/2023, effective 1.08.2023) The excise rate on tobacco substitutes containing nicotine shall be:

1. BGN 90 per kilogram – from 1 August 2023;
2. BGN 95 per kilogram – from 1 January 2024;
3. BGN 105 per kilogram – from 1 January 2025;
4. BGN 115 per kilogram – from 1 January 2026.



Article 39. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005; amended, SG No. 105/2006, No. 109/2007, SG No. 106/2008, effective 1.01.2009, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2016, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017, SG No. 63/2017, effective 1.01.2018, SG No. 100/2022, effective 1.03.2023) (1) The excise rate on cigarettes shall be:

1. of the specific excise duty:

- a) BGN 117.5 per 1000 pieces – from 1 March 2023;
- b) BGN 126 per 1000 pieces – from 1 January 2024;
- c) BGN 134.5 per 1000 pieces – from 1 January 2025;
- d) BGN 143 per 1000 pieces – from 1 January 2026;

2. of the proportional excise duty:

- a) 23,5 per cent of the sale price - from 1 January 2023;
- b) 22 per cent of the sale price - from 1 January 2024;
- c) 20,5 per cent of the sale price - from 1 January 2025;
- d) 19 per cent of the sale price - from 1 January 2026.

(2) The excise duty under Paragraph (1) shall not be less than:

1. BGN 185,50 per 1000 pieces – from 1 March 2023;
2. BGN 194 per 1000 pieces – from 1 January 2024;
3. BGN 202,50 per 1000 pieces – from 1 January 2025;
4. BGN 211 per 1000 pieces – from 1 January 2026.

(5) (New, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) The excise rate on heated products with content other than tobacco shall be:

1. BGN 331 per kilogram – from 1 January 2024;
2. BGN 380 per kilogram – from 1 January 2025;
3. BGN 400 per kilogram – from 1 January 2026.

(5) (New, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) The excise rate on heated products with content other than tobacco shall be:

1. BGN 331 per kilogram – from 1 January 2024;
2. BGN 380 per kilogram – from 1 January 2025;
3. BGN 400 per kilogram – from 1 January 2026.

Article 39a. (New, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010, repealed, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016).

Article 39b. (New, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) (1) The excise rates of the proportional excise duty on sales of cigarettes under the terms of Article 18, paragraph 3 of the Duty Free Sales Act and upon submission of notice of sale of cigarettes at a price higher than a price registered under the procedure of the Ordinance on the terms and procedure for registration of prices of tobacco products, adopted by Decree No. 192 of the Council of Ministers of 2004 (published, SG No. 71/2004, Nos. 2, 61 and 100/2005, Nos. 83 and 92/2006, No. 16/2007, No. 26/2008, No. 19/2011, No. 22/2016, No. 1/2018 and No. 46/2019), shall be as follows:

1. for cigarettes, for which a price is registered under the procedure of the Ordinance on the terms and procedure for registration of prices of tobacco products, it shall be payable in amount based on the price, at which their sale was effected, but not lower than the proportional excise duty payable based on a registered price;
2. for cigarettes, for which no price is registered under the procedure of the Ordinance on the terms and procedure for registration of prices of tobacco products, it shall be payable in amount based on the price, at which their sale was effected, but not lower than the proportional excise duty payable for cigarettes - BGN 7.50 per 20 pieces.

(2) The notice under paragraph 1 shall be submitted by the authorised warehousekeeper, who also must hold license under the terms and procedure of the Duty Free Sales Act, to the director of the customs territorial directorate by location of the facility. The notice shall be submitted in advance

not later than 7 days before the date, from which the cigarettes would be sold at a price, higher than the registered one and shall contain the following information:

1. data concerning the person - business name, UIC;
2. representative's name;
3. address of the unit;
4. trade mark of the cigarettes that would be sold at a price, higher than that registered for them;
5. date, from which the respective trade mark of the cigarettes would be sold and indicating the respective price;
6. representative's signature.

(3) Following the submission of notice under paragraph 1 the authorised warehousekeeper, who also must hold license under the terms and procedure of the Duty Free Sales Act, shall be obliged to notify in writing the competent director of the customs territorial directorate of any change to the data from the notice of the prices, at which they would be sold. The notification shall be made in advance not later than 7 days before the date, from which the cigarettes would be sold at a price, other than that for which the notice under paragraph 1 was submitted and contain the following information:

1. data concerning the person - business name, UIC;
2. representative's name;
3. address of the unit;
4. trade mark of the cigarettes that would be sold at the price, registered for them;
5. date, from which the respective trade mark of the cigarettes would be sold and indicating the respective price;
6. representative's signature.

(4) In any tax period one notice under paragraph 1 and/or paragraph 3 may be submitted.

(5) The notice under paragraphs 1 and 3 may also be submitted electronically under terms and procedure, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

Article 40. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005, repealed, SG No. 44/2009, effective 1.01.2010).

## **Section V**

### **Calculation and Payment of Excise Duty**

Article 41. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) The amount of the excise duty due shall be calculated by multiplying the tax base by the excise rate.

Article 42. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) In the cases under Article 20, Paragraph 2, item 5 the excise duty shall be determined and accounted for in accordance with the procedure laid down for the customs liability.

Article 43. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Amended, SG No. 105/2006)

Outside the cases under Article 42 the excise duty shall be charged by:

1. (amended, SG No. 109/2007, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010, SG No. 54/2012, effective 1.04.2013, amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) the authorised warehousekeeper, the persons under Items 4, 6 and 11 of Article 3 (1) and the registered persons under Article 57, Article 57b (4), Article 57c and Article 58c on the date it becomes due - by issuing a tax document under Article 84 (1);
2. (amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, SG No. 102/2022, effective 1.01.2023) the registered person under Items 1- 3b, 5 - 7 of Article 57a (1) – by issuing a tax document in accordance with Article 84 (1) under the procedure of Article 84 (8), (20) and (21) in regard to the goods on which the excise duty becomes due as per Items 15, 16, 17 and 18 of Article 20 (2);

3. (amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 102/2022, effective 1.01.2023) the registered person under Items 1 - 3b, 5 - 7 of Article 57a (1) – on the date of establishing the shortage under Item 8 of Article 20 (2) by issuing a tax document under Article 84 (1);
4. (new, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, supplemented, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) the persons under Article 60a, Paragraph 2 - the date on which the testing or the trial with issuance of a tax document under Article 84, Paragraph 1 under the procedure of Article 84, Paragraph 4 is completed, unless the excise goods would be destroyed under the supervision of the Customs authorities.
- (2) The persons under Paragraph 1 shall declare the excise duty charged for the tax period by filing an excise declaration.
- (3) The tax period shall cover one month and shall coincide with the calendar month.
- (4) The first tax period shall cover the time from the date of submitting the license or the certificate of registration under this Act until the last day of the calendar month in which licensing or registration is made.
- (5) (Supplemented, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, amended, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2021) The last tax period shall cover the time:
1. from the beginning of the calendar month in which the license was terminated until the date of notification of the termination thereof;
  2. from the beginning of the calendar month in which the decision for termination entered into effect, until the date of entry into effect of the decision for termination, in instances of suspended provisional execution of:
    - a) a decision for termination of the validity of the tax warehouse operation license, or
    - b) a decision of the director of the competent territorial directorate for terminating the effect of a registration.
- (6) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, amended, SG No. 42/2022, effective 1.01.2023) Outside the cases under Paragraph 3 the tax period for the persons under Items 3b and 5 of Article 57a (1) shall be of one year and coincide with the calendar year.
- (7) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, amended, SG No. 42/2022, effective 1.01.2023) The original tax period for the persons under Items 3b and 5 of Article 57a (1) shall comprise the time from the handing over of the certificate of registration under this Act to the last day of the calendar year and the last tax period shall comprise the time from the start of the calendar year till the date of communicating the decision to cancel the registration.

Article 44. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Amended, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) The excise duty due shall be paid to the state budget as follows:

1. (amended, SG No. 105/2006, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2022) in the cases under Article 20, Paragraph 2, item 5 - to account of the Customs Agency or in cash at the tills of the competent customs authority by the importer within the time limits for payment of the customs liability collected by customs authorities laid down in the Customs Act where the debtor is a natural person other than a sole trader;
2. (amended, SG No. 105/2006, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2022) in the cases under Article 20, Paragraph 2, item 5 - to account of the Customs Agency by the importer within the time limits for payment of the customs liability laid down in the Customs Act;
3. (new, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2022, supplemented, SG No. 102/2022, effective 13.02.2023) in the cases under Items 12 and 13 of Article 20 (2) — to an account of the Customs Agency by the person who has received the goods, within 14 days of receipt thereof, except for the cases where the goods are received by a certified consignee who shall pay the excise duty due within the time limit for filing the excise declaration;
4. (new, SG No. 105/2006, supplemented, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, amended, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2022) in the cases under Article 20, Paragraph 2, item 19 - to account of the Customs Agency by the excise-exempt end user within 14 days from use of the energy products

for purposes other than those specified in the certificate, except for the cases envisaged in Article 84, Paragraph 22;

5. (new, SG No. 105/2006, repealed, SG No. 44/2009, effective 1.01.2010);

6. (renumbered from Paragraph 3, SG No. 105/2006, supplemented, SG No.96/2019, effective 1.01.2020, amended, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2022) in all other cases - to account of the Customs Agency by the authorised warehousekeeper or by the registered person within the time limit for submission of the excise duty declaration; in case of extension of the time limit for submission of the declaration the excise duty due shall be paid within the time limit, in which the person liable was obligated to submit it prior to the extension of the time limit for submission of the declaration;

7. (new, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2022) in the cases under Article 60a – within 14 days from issue of the excise tax document to account of the Customs Agency, except where excisable goods are destroyed under the control of customs authorities;

8. (new, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015, amended, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2022) in the cases of established excise liabilities by tax assessment proceedings under Article 108 of the Tax and Social Insurance Procedure Code – to account of the Customs Agency, within the time limits set out in the Tax and Social Insurance Procedure Code.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 27.11.2018) The excise duty may be furthermore paid by:

1. a person other than the person under Paragraph 1, with the written consent of the debtor;
2. the owner of the good who is a tax warehouse depositor, upon terminated validity of the tax warehouse management license, subject to a permit issued by the Director of the Customs Agency;
3. a person other than the persons under items 1 and 2, upon terminated validity of the tax warehouse management license, when the person proves a legitimate interest, subject to a permit issued by the Director of the Customs Agency.

(3) (Amended, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2022, SG No. 66/2023, effective 1.12.2023, SG No. 106/2023, effective 1.01.2024) The excise duty shall be deemed to have been paid to the state budget as from the date on which the amount is received on account of the Customs Agency or at the tills of the competent customs authority under Paragraph (1). Non-cash payment shall be considered to have been made in due time where the amount due has been credited to the relevant account on the last day of the public claim voluntary payment time limit at the latest. When payment is made with a payment card through a POS terminal device, including virtual, under Article 4 (2) of the Limitation of Cash Payments Act, it shall be deemed that the payment is received on the date of authorization of the payment order.

(4) (Amended, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) Where the excise duty has not been paid to the state budget within the time limits set forth under this Article, the person obligated to pay it shall be the person under Paragraph 1.

(5) (Amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) The customs authorities shall authorise release of the goods after payment or securing of the excise duty due according to the procedure laid down for the customs liability.

(6) (New, SG No. 109/2007, amended, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) In the cases under Article 64, Paragraph 2 the competent customs authority under Paragraph 1, item 2 shall be the customs authority, where the persons have applied for excise labels. This customs authority shall release the security provided by the importer subject to confirmation of payment of the excise duty to the state budget by the customs authority where the import clearance is performed.

(7) (New, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2022) A virtual account shall be opened in the name of each taxable person, where the payments made for receivables pursuant to the excise duty legislation are reflected, with reference to his identification number - UIC/BULSTAT/PN/PNF.

(8) (New, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2022) In case several receivables fall due pursuant to excise duty legislation, which the person is unable to pay at the same time until expiry of the time limit for payment of the excise duty due under Paragraph 1, he may state which one of them he is paying. If he would not state that, they shall be paid in proportion, according to the order of precedence under Article 169(1) of the Tax and Social Insurance Procedure Code. Such statement may be made:

1. in case of payment in cash, by identifying in writing the obligation, which he is paying;
2. in case of non-cash payment, by prioritisation in the virtual account of the taxable person.

(9) (New, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2022) In the cases under Paragraph 8, item 1, the written application shall be submitted to the territorial directorate in which the person, who has an obligation, wishes to declare its payment. In order to be reviewed, the application must be received within the time limit under Paragraph 1.

Article 45. (Effective 1.07.2006, amended, SG No. 109/2007, repealed, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010).

## **Section VI**

### **(New, SG No. 101/2013, effective after the issuance of a decision of the European Commission for extending the term of application of an existing authorised scheme of state aid, repealed, SG No. 45/2016, effective 14.06.2016) Special procedure for deducting excise tax against fuel vouchers in the form of state aid for the agricultural sector**

Article 45a. (New, SG No. 101/2013, effective after the issuance of a decision of the European Commission for extending the term of application of an existing authorised scheme of state aid, repealed, SG No. 45/2016, effective 14.06.2016).

Article 45b. (New, SG No. 101/2013, effective after the issuance of a decision of the European Commission for extending the term of application of an existing authorised scheme of state aid, repealed, SG No. 45/2016, effective 14.06.2016).

Article 45c. (New, SG No. 101/2013, effective after the issuance of a decision of the European Commission for extending the term of application of an existing authorised scheme of state aid, repealed, SG No. 45/2016, effective 14.06.2016).

Article 45d. (New, SG No. 101/2013, effective after the issuance of a decision of the European Commission for extending the term of application of an existing authorised scheme of state aid, repealed, SG No. 45/2016, effective 14.06.2016).

## **Section VII**

### **(New, SG No. 45/2016, effective as of the date of assignment of a permanent number to that scheme of state aid in the State aid register of the European Commission) Special procedure for remittance of excise duty on purchased gas oil used in primary agricultural production**

Article 45e. (New, SG No. 45/2016, effective as of the date of assignment of a permanent number to that scheme of state aid in the State aid register of the European Commission) (1)



(Supplemented, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017, amended, SG No. 58/2017, effective 18.07.2017, SG No. 102/2022, effective 1.01.2023, SG No. 102/2023) The Customs Agency shall remit the portion of the excise duty comprising the individual amounts of the State aid as set out under Chapter Four "a" of the Agricultural Producers Support Act by transferring to the Agriculture State Fund the amounts for payment to farmers. Remittance shall be made pursuant to the order and notification of the Minister of agriculture and food under Article 47b, paragraph 5 of the Agricultural Producers Support Act.

(2) Remittance shall be made within 45 days of receipt of the documents under paragraph 1.

(3) (Repealed, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017).

(4) (Amended, SG No. 58/2017, effective 18.07.2017, SG No. 102/2022, effective 1.01.2023, SG No. 102/2023) The procedure and the manner of exchange of information between the Ministry of Agriculture and Food and the Customs Agency shall be defined in a joint instruction of the minister of agriculture and food and the director of the Customs Agency.

Article 45f. (New, SG No. 45/2016, effective as of the date of assignment of a permanent number to that scheme of state aid in the State aid register of the European Commission) Where unlawful remittance of excise duty to an agricultural producer is found, the said excise duty shall be remitted by the agricultural producer together with the legal interest from the date of receipt of the State aid until the date of payment to an account of the Customs Agency.

## **Section VIII**

**(New, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019)**

### **Special procedure for notification of customs authorities of excisable collector's items**

Article 45g. (New, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) (1) In the cases of acquiring bottled alcoholic beverages of collector's value, which are subject to excise label affixing, a paper-based notification shall be filed to the competent customs office by location of the unit/premises where the goods will be stored.

(2) The notification shall be filed in advance, but not later than three days of the acquisition of the excisable goods.

(3) Within 7 days of acquisition thereof the excisable goods shall be introduced in a tax warehouse to affix excise labels thereon, where such excise labels are mandatory. Upon expiry of the validity of the excise label no new excise label shall be affixed.

(4) Excisable collector's items may be stored in units or premises where economic activity is carried out, provided that they have excise labels affixed thereon and a notification has been filed for them under Paragraph 1. A copy of the registered notification and documents attached thereto shall be kept in the unit/premises.

(5) The movement of the excise goods under Paragraph (1) shall be accompanied by a copy of the registered notification.

(6) The procedure for filing the notification shall be defined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(7) Paragraphs 1 – 6 shall not apply also to limited series of cigars for which the persons have submitted a manufacturer's certificate for their collector's value.

## **Section IX**

**(New, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019)**

### **Registers**

Article 45h. (New, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) (1) The Customs Agency shall keep registers of the granted licenses for management of tax warehouses, certificates of registration and permits.

(2) The registers shall contain information on the status of the granted licenses for management of tax warehouses, certificates of registration and authorisations, which shall be public.

## **Chapter Four**

### **EXCISE DUTY SUSPENSION ARRANGEMENT**

#### **Section I**

#### **General Provisions**

Article 46. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Amended, SG No. 105/2006) Under excise duty suspension arrangement within the meaning of this Act excise taxation of goods shall be suspended temporarily on their production, bringing or importation into the territory of the country.

(2) Excise duty suspension arrangement shall be applied by an authorised warehousekeeper for:

1. production of excisable goods in a tax warehouse;
2. storage of excisable goods in a tax warehouse;
3. movement of excisable goods.

(3) Excise duty suspension arrangement shall not apply to the other tax liabilities of the person subject to taxation.

#### **Section II**

#### **Licensing**

Article 47. (1) (Renumbered from Article 47, SG No. 105/2006) An authorised warehousekeeper may be a person who:

1. (amended, SG No. 105/2006, supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, SG No. 65/2020, amended, SG No. 54/2023) is a merchant within the meaning of the Commerce Act or the legislation of another Member State or of another State party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area, as well as a legal person set up on the grounds of a normative act - where the person is a producer of excisable goods, or is an equity commercial company with registered and fully paid-in capital of not less than BGN 65,000 - in the cases where that person is not a producer of excisable goods with the exception of the persons which warehouse, receive and consign only still and sparkling wines and/or other fermented beverages;
2. is not undergoing bankruptcy or liquidation proceedings;
3. is represented by persons who:
  - a) have not been convicted of a crime of general nature;
  - b) have not been members of a managing or controlling body or unlimited liability partners in a company dissolved by insolvency, if unsatisfied creditors have remained;
4. (Amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, supplemented, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) has no public obligations, collected by the customs bodies, tax obligations and obligations for compulsory social security contributions, except for obligations under acts that have not entered into force, as well as rescheduled, deferred or secured obligations.
5. (Amended, SG No. 63/2006, supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) has not committed a grave or repeated violation under this Act, except for the cases where the administrative penal proceedings have ended with the conclusion of an agreement;

6. has been granted a license or permit or have been registered to conduct the activity where this is provided for by another law;
  7. (Supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009 SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) has own or rented premises and/or areas for carrying out the activities under Article 46 (2), which meet the security and control requirements laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act, where excisable goods will be received and unloaded;
  8. (Supplemented, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) uses automated reporting systems, allowing real-time control on raw materials, materials, excisable goods produced or stored, including by depositors, identified by unified identification code and ensuring that the person is capable of meeting the requirements of the arrangement;
  9. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015, supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.02.2016) provides to customs authorities and the revenue bodies of the National Revenue Agency autonomously and at his expense Internet access to the automated reporting systems under Item 8;
  10. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) operates measuring instruments conforming to the requirements of this Act, the Measurements Act and the implementing regulations thereof;
  11. (New, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020, amended, SG No. 44/2020, effective 13.05.2020) operates a CCTV surveillance and control system, conforming to the requirements of Article 47b, in the cases of production and/or warehousing of energy products under CN codes 2710 12 to 2710 20;
  12. (New, SG No. 100/2019, effective 1.01.2020) operates a CCTV surveillance and control system, conforming to the requirements of Article 47b, in the cases of production and warehousing of:
    - a) ethyl alcohol;
    - b) tobacco products.
- (2) (New, SG No. 105/2006) Merchants within the meaning of the legislation of another Member State or a State to the Agreement on the European Economic Area shall carry out activity as an authorised warehousekeeper through a branch in the Republic of Bulgaria.
- (3) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) A license for tax warehouse operation may not be issued to any person whose owners, managers, managerial agents, majority partners or shareholders are or had been at the moment when obligations were incurred owners, managers, managerial agents, majority partners or shareholders, members of management or supervisory bodies of persons having outstanding public liabilities, collected by the customs authorities.
- (4) (New, SG No. 62/2018, effective 28.01.2019, and regarding the words "minimum storage capacity of tax warehouses for storage of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)", effective 28.07.2020, amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019, repealed, SG No. 9/2020, effective 25.01.2020).
- (5) (New, SG No. 98/2018, effective 28.01.2019, amended, SG No. 33/2019, effective 19.04.2019, repealed, SG No. 9/2020, effective 25.01.2020).
- (6) (New, SG No. 33/2019, effective 19.04.2019, repealed, SG No. 9/2020, effective 25.01.2020).
- (7) (New, SG No. 44/2020, effective 13.05.2020) A tax warehouse cannot be a unit that includes:
  1. an oil product pipeline and more than one facility/unit for storage and/or production of energy products connected to it;
  2. an oil pipeline and an oil product pipeline together with more than one facility/unit for storage and/or production of energy products connected to them.
- (8) (New, SG No. 44/2020, effective 13.05.2020) In the cases covered by Item 2 of Paragraph (7), where a production installation for oil refining exists, the oil pipeline and the oil product pipeline connected to it shall be an integral part of the respective tax warehouse.
- (9) (New, SG No. 44/2020, effective 13.05.2020) Where the oil product pipeline is situated in the territory of more than one customs office, a separate licence for tax warehouse operation shall be issued in respect of it. The pumping equipment necessary for the operation of the oil product pipeline is considered part of the tax warehouse.

(10) (New, SG No. 44/2020, effective 13.05.2020) In the cases covered by Paragraph (9), the facilities/units for storage and/or production of energy products connected to the oil product pipeline shall be separate tax warehouses.

(11) (New, SG No. 44/2020, effective 13.05.2020) The respective specific conditions shall be taken into account when a license for tax warehouse operation is issued in accordance with Paragraphs (8) and (9).

(12) (New, SG No. 65/2020) Any authorised warehousekeeper shall be obliged to make available at least 15 per cent of the total maximum warehousing capacity for preservation of energy products, recorded in the license, for use by persons unrelated to it within the meaning of § 1, Item 3 of the supplementary provisions of the Tax and Social Insurance Procedure Code:

(13) (New, SG No. 65/2020) The provision of Paragraph (12) shall not apply in the cases under Paragraph (9), as well as in case the authorised warehousekeeper has no sufficient warehousing capacity for preservation of its own energy products.

(14) (New, SG No. 65/2020) The procedure and manner for determining the warehousing capacity and for access of the persons under Paragraph (12) shall be set out in the implementing regulation to this Act.

Article 47a. (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) (1) Prior to the transfer of the ownership over excisable goods, introduced into a tax warehouse, which does not constitute release for consumption within the meaning of Article 20, Paragraph 2, the person-depositor must notify the authorised warehousekeeper and the National Revenue Agency within three days of the transfer of ownership over the excisable goods to a new person-depositor. The information for the National Revenue Agency shall be submitted electronically by qualified electronic signature under the procedure of the Tax Insurance Procedure Code via an electronic service in the e-services portal of the National Revenue Agency, which is available at the National Revenue Agency website.

(2) The information under Paragraph 1 for the authorised warehousekeeper and the National Revenue Agency shall contain the following data:

1. identification data concerning the person-depositor - full names or business name, uniform identification code from the Commercial Register, or uniform identification code from the BULSTAT Register, or PIN, or Alien's Personal Number;
2. registered address or domicile of the person under item 1;
3. identification data concerning the new person-depositor - full names or business name, uniform identification code from the Commercial Register, or uniform identification code from the BULSTAT Register, or PIN, or Alien's Personal Number;
4. registered address or domicile of the person under item 3;
5. types of excisable goods with their CN Codes and quantities.

(3) Following submission of the information under Paragraph 1 in case the ownership over the excisable goods would not be transferred to the new person-depositor, the person-depositor shall notify without delay under the procedure of Paragraph 1 the authorised warehousekeeper and the National Revenue Agency.

(4) Any person whose owners, managers, procurators, majority partners or shareholders are or had been at the moment when obligations were incurred owners, managers, procurators, majority partners or shareholders, members of management or supervisory bodies of persons having outstanding public liabilities, collected by the customs authorities and/or executable public liabilities, collected by the National Revenue Agency, shall be ineligible as person-depositor.

Article 47b. (New, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) (1) (Supplemented, SG No. 100/2019, effective 1.01.2020) In the cases under Article 47, Paragraph 1, Items 11 and 12 the authorised warehousekeepers shall be obliged to operate a CCTV surveillance and control system in their warehouses. CCTV surveillance shall be performed in compliance with the personal data protection requirements.

(2) The system under Paragraph 1 must be capable of supporting:

1. real-time visual control;

2. continuous recording of visual images (video images) on a digital recorder-server, allowing confirmation of the events occurring (captured);
  3. recognition of numbers for the identification of transportation vehicles.
- (3) In the process of deployment of the CCTV surveillance and control system the video cameras must be installed permanently at all points, via which transportation means are entering or exiting the facility. The video cameras must be installed in such a way, as to enable unobstructed clear photographing of the numbers for the identification of transportation vehicles, as well as any other identification they may have, while conforming to the requirement of Paragraph 2, Item 3. The data for the identification of transportation means shall be transmitted to the Central Customs Directorate according to procedure, manner and format, laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act.
- (4) The video cameras under Paragraph 3 must be waterproof, have a resolution of at least 1280 x 720 pixels and ensure effective video surveillance, including in the dark part of the 24-hour period. The video cameras must be capable of activating an alarm in case of occurrence of certain events.
- (4a) (New, SG No. 100/2019, effective 1.01.2020) In the cases under Article 47, Paragraph 1, Item 12, littera "a", apart from the video cameras under Paragraph 3, video cameras shall also be mounted at all locations, designated for entry or exit of individuals into/from the facility.
- (4b) (New, SG No. 100/2019, effective 1.01.2020) The video cameras under Paragraph 4a must conform to the requirements of Paragraph 4.
- (5) The CCTV surveillance and control system shall accumulate and store information regarding the dates and hours of the video images, the identification and positions of the individual video cameras, as well as historic data concerning the date, hour and duration of any interruption of the signal between a video camera and the digital registration device and of any other alarms registered.
- (6) The information from the CCTV surveillance conducted shall be stored at the digital registration devices for a period of at least a month. The customs authorities may restrict access to the digital registration devices under the procedure of Article 102, Paragraph 3, Item 3.
- (7) Upon expiry of the period under Paragraph 6 the information shall be archived and stored at the tax warehouse for a period of at least two months. The customs authorities may make copies of the archive, if a greater period of storage of the information would be required for the purposes of control.
- (8) The deployment of the CCTV surveillance and control system shall be coordinated with the customs authorities, which may issue instructions and/or test its functionality and effectiveness. The request for coordination of the deployment of the CCTV surveillance and control system shall be submitted according to procedure and manner, laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act.
- (9) The CCTV surveillance and control system shall be used in continuous round-the-clock mode of operation and must be provided with an independent power supply for a period of at least 24 hours.
- (10) The authorised warehousekeepers shall be obliged to provide on their own and at their own cost remote real-time access for the customs authorities to the images and an option for remote review of the information under Paragraph 6, stored on their systems.
- (11) The authorised warehousekeepers shall maintain at all times the CCTV surveillance and control system in good working order, in compliance with the requirements for it and render assistance for the unimpeded remote access by the authorities under Paragraph 10. The authorised warehousekeepers shall be obliged to limit and prevent any manipulation of or other unauthorised influence on the system and its components.
- (12) In the course performance of checks the authorised warehousekeepers must provide to the authorities under Paragraph 10 the complete information, stored by the CCTV surveillance and control system.
- (13) The conditions and technical requirements for the deployment of the CCTV surveillance and control system, as well as the procedure for ensuring the access under Paragraph 10 shall be laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act.



Article 48. (1) (Amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) To obtain a license for management of a tax warehouse a written request shall be filed to the Director of the Customs Agency, which shall contain:

1. description of the operations to be performed in the tax warehouse;
2. (supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) the type of excisable goods with CN codes to be produced or stored;
3. annual projected volume of excisable goods produced and/or stored under excise duty suspension arrangement according to the business plan under Paragraph 2, item 13;
4. annual projected volume of movement of excisable goods under excise duty suspension arrangement;
5. (supplemented, SG No. 105/2006) description of the systems under Article 47, Paragraph 1, item 8;
6. exact location, description and intended use of the tax warehouse premises;
7. type of security to be provided;
8. (supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 19/2011, repealed, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019);
9. (new, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010) exact location of the place of direct supply.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) The following documents shall be attached to the request under Paragraph 1:

1. (amended, SG No. 34/2006, supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, repealed, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012).
2. (supplemented, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 103/2017, effective 1.01.2018) a declaration of the circumstances under Article 47, Paragraph 1, item 3, littera "a" for the persons who are non-residents;
3. (supplemented, SG No. 105/2006) a declaration of the circumstances under Article 47, Paragraph 1, item 3, littera "b";
4. (repealed, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017);
5. (supplemented, SG No. 105/2006, repealed, SG No. 92/2017, effective 1.01.2018);
6. (supplemented, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) license, permit or registration for engaging in a particular activity, when so required by law or indicating individualized data of the documents issued and the issuing administrative authority, based on which the information may be verified ex officio;
- 6a. (new, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019, supplemented, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) a copy of the permit for commissioning into regular operation of the facility or any other document, certifying its purpose, issued by the respective competent authority or indicating individualized data of the permit granted and the issuing administrative authority, based on which the information may be verified ex officio;
7. (supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) a document of title or lease of the premises and/or the areas of the tax warehouse or indicating individualized data of the respective document, based on which the information may be verified ex officio, by making an inquiry in the inter-register transfer environment;
8. (supplemented, SG No. 109/2007, SG No. 102/2022, effective 1.01.2023) an up-to-date sketch of the real estate, when the person has not indicated the individualizing data on the relevant document, on the basis of which the information can be established in an official manner;
9. (supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) a layout of the tax warehouse premises with indicated location and intended purpose of the premises, facilities and containers with their volume, as well as location of measuring instruments;
10. (amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, repealed, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015);
11. (amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) user's manual for the automated reporting systems;

12. a technological scheme of the production process, input norms, maximum values of technological losses, technical specification;
13. a business plan including information about:
- a) the type of excisable goods to be produced or stored in the tax warehouse;
  - b) the monthly average quantity of excisable goods to be stored - by type of goods and excise rates;
  - c) the maximum projected quantity of excisable goods that will move simultaneously under excise duty suspension arrangement - by type of goods and excise rates;
  - d) the production capacity for excisable goods and the maximum warehouse capacity for storage of excisable goods - by type of goods and excise rates;
  - (e) (repealed, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011);
  - (f) (new, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) the monthly average projected amount of the excisable goods released for consumption - by type of goods and excise rates;
  - (g) (new, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) the monthly average projected amount of the excisable goods during movement under excise duty suspension arrangement - by type of goods and excise rates;
14. (supplemented, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011, repealed, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019);
15. (new, SG No. 105/2006, repealed, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012);
16. (new, SG No. 106/2008, effective 1.01.2009, supplemented, SG No. 92/2017, effective 1.01.2018) a declaration that the person is not undergoing insolvency or liquidation proceedings - only in regard to persons, which are not listed in the Commercial Register;
17. (new, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) annual indicative quantities of basic raw materials used in the production of excisable goods and input norms for obtaining an end-product;
18. (new, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 95/2016, SG No. 79/2024) analysis of the financial condition confirmed by a registered auditor within the meaning of the Independent Financial Audit and Assurance of Sustainability Reporting Act where the person has carried out activity for more than one year;
19. (new, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010) contract or another document with the person - recipient of energy products, in the cases of direct supply;
20. (new, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010) layout of the place of direct supply with designated location of the devices for measuring the energy products received;
21. (new, SG No. 9/2017, effective 26.01.2017, amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) a document proving that the distilling equipment for production of ethyl alcohol, distillates, and spirit drinks is acquired:
- a) by a person registered under the Wine and Spirit Drinks Act, or
  - b) after the conduct of a public sale, or
  - c) by a person who or which has conducted business using the distilling equipment as an authorised warehousekeeper or a registered person under Article 57, Paragraph 1;
22. (new, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) declarations by the owners, managers, procurists, majority partners and/or shareholders for the circumstances under Article 47, Paragraph 3;
23. (new, SG No. 7/2019) a documentary proof of the fact that the machines and/or equipment for the production of tobacco products have been acquired:
- a) by a person entered in the register referred to in Article 25(2) of the Tobacco, Tobacco Products and Related Products Act, or
  - b) after the conduct of a public sale, or
  - c) by a person who or which has conducted business using the machines and/or equipment for the production of tobacco products in the capacity as a licensed warehousekeeper.
- (3) (Amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) One request may be filed to apply for licenses for management of more than one tax warehouse.

- (4) (New, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010) The authorised warehousekeeper may request to receive energy products in a place or places of direct supply other than the location of the tax warehouse, under a procedure set out in the implementing regulation to this Act.
- (5) (New, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010, supplemented, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) The persons under Paragraph 4 shall be obliged to use measuring and controlling devices meeting the requirements of Article 103a, in the place of direct supply.
- (6) (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) The excisable goods shall be indicated in the business plan under Paragraph 2, item 13 using their respective CN Codes, quantities in the units of measurement under Article 28, paragraph 1 and as regards alcohol and alcoholic beverages – in alcohol degrees or in Plato degrees and in the case of cigarettes – also as sale prices.
- (7) (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 1.04.2013) The request under Paragraph 1 may also be submitted electronically under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.
- (8) (New, SG No. 103/2017, effective 1.01.2018) The circumstances under Article 47, Paragraph 1, item 3, littera "a" for the persons who are residents shall be established ex officio by the Customs Agency.

Article 49. (1) (New, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) Where the conditions for granting a license for management of tax warehouse are fulfilled and the documents submitted meet the requirements, the authority under Article 48, Paragraph 1 shall issue a decision on the request within one month from filing thereof.

(2) (Renumbered from Paragraph 1, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) Where the documents submitted under Article 48, Paragraph 2 do not meet the requirements or the information provided is insufficient, the authority under Article 48, Paragraph 1 shall notify the person having lodged the request within 14 days from receipt of the same and shall set a time limit to remove irregularities or provide additional information within 14 days from receipt of the notification. If in the course of the inspection existence of a circumstance under Article 47, paragraph 3 would be found, the person shall be requested to provide security within 14 days of receipt of the notice in a value not less than the amount of the outstanding public liability.

(3) (Renumbered from Paragraph 2, amended, SG No. 105/2006, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, amended and supplemented, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) Within the time limit under Paragraph 2 the person having lodged the request shall rectify any irregularities or submit additional required information and upon failure to fulfil this obligation the authority under Article 48, Paragraph 1 shall issue a decision for termination of the proceedings. The decision for termination of the proceedings shall be subject to appeal under the procedure of Chapter Ten, Section IV of the Administrative Procedure Code.

(4) (Renumbered from Paragraph 3, amended, SG No. 105/2006, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) Within a month of rectification of the irregularities or provision of the required additional information the authority under Article 48, Paragraph 1 shall review the request and the documents attached thereto and shall issue a decision on the request.

(5) (New, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) Should it be necessary to clarify all important facts and circumstances for the granting of the license, the person who has submitted the request, within the time limit under Paragraph 2, may request the stay of the proceedings for the granting of the license within three months, specifying the reasons for the stay.

(6) (New, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015, supplemented, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) Where the clarification of all important facts and circumstances for the granting of the license necessitates an opinion of another authority, including in the cases of obtaining an opinion from the director of the customs territorial directorate within the meaning of the Ordinance under Article 103a, Paragraph 2 the time limit under Paragraph 1 shall be deemed extended, but by no longer than three months.

(7) (New, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) In the cases under Paragraphs 5 and 6 the person shall be notified in writing.

Article 50. (1) (Amended, SG No. 105/2006) Within the time limits under Article 49 the Director of the Customs Agency shall issue a license for management of a tax warehouse for production and/or storage of excisable goods or a motivated refusal.

(2) A separate license shall be issued for every individual tax warehouse.

(3) (Amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) The license issued or the refusal for issuing a license may be appealed against under the Administrative Procedure Code. The absence of a decision within the time limit set shall be deemed to be a silent refusal for issuing a license.

Article 51. (1) The license shall contain:

1. the name of the issuing body;
  2. the identification number of the authorised warehousekeeper;
  3. the identification number of the tax warehouse;
  4. factual and legal grounds for its issuance;
  5. (amended, SG No. 34/2006, SG No. 63/2006) the company name, seat and registered address, the single identification code of the authorised warehousekeeper;
  6. the address of the tax warehouse;
  7. (supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) description of the activities to be performed in the tax warehouse and the type of excisable goods with CN codes;
  8. the type and amount of security;
  9. (amended, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) the full name and the personal identification number of the persons representing the licensed warehousekeeper;
  10. the date of issue and signature of the person issuing the license;
  11. (new, SG No. 55/2010, effective 22.07.2010) the exact address of the place of direct supply.
- (2) (Amended, SG No. 105/2006) The license for management of a tax warehouse shall be delivered upon presentation of the security.
- (3) The right to apply excise duty suspension arrangement shall arise from the date of the license delivery.

Article 52. (1) (Previous text of Article 52, SG No. 105/2006) The authorised warehousekeeper shall be obliged:

1. (amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, supplemented, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2022, amended, SG No. 77/2021, effective 16.09.2021) not to allow the amount of the excise duty that has arisen or could arise upon application of the excise duty suspension arrangement to exceed the amount of the security provided;
  2. (supplemented, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) notify the Director of the Customs Agency in writing of any changes in the circumstances under which the license for management of the tax warehouse has been issued within 14 days of their occurrence by submitting the necessary documents;
  3. ensure free access of customs authorities to all premises and the entire territory of the tax warehouse and shall ensure premises for conduct of the inspections;
  4. observe all specific requirements for the production, storage and movement of excisable goods;
  5. keep separate documentary records by type of activity and by type of excisable goods;
  6. (new, SG No. 30/2015, repealed, SG No. 44/2020, effective 13.05.2020);
  7. (new, SG No. 44/2020, effective 13.05.2020) use measuring and controlling devices at the entrance and at the exit of the pumping equipment necessary for the operation of the oil product pipeline in the cases covered by Article 47(9).
- (2) (New, SG No. 30/2015) A single metering and control device may be used in instances of a common point of introduction and offloading energy products into and from the oil pipeline or oil product pipeline, forming part of the tax warehouse, to and from:



1. (repealed, SG No. 44/2020, effective 13.05.2020);
2. any other tax warehouse.
- (3) (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 1.04.2013) In the instances under Paragraph 1, item 2 the notice may also be submitted electronically under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.
- (4) (New, SG No. 105/2006, supplemented, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, renumbered from Paragraph 2, SG No. 30/2015, supplemented, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) In the event of a change of the circumstances subject to recording in the license granted, the Director of the Customs Agency shall issue a decision within the time limits under Article 49, which shall form an integral part of the license granted and delivered. The decision of the Director of the Customs Agency shall be subject to preliminary execution, unless the court orders otherwise.

Article 53. (1) The validity of the license for management of a tax warehouse shall be terminated:

1. (supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, supplemented, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, amended, SG No. 24/2018, effective 1.01.2018) on transfer of the company of the sole trader or deregistration thereof or on dissolution of the legal entity, except for transformation through a change of the legal status in instances of take-over, merger or division;
2. at a written request of the authorised warehousekeeper;
3. on revocation of the license;
4. (new, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) in case the person had provided false data, which served as basis for issuance of the license for management of a tax warehouse.

(2) The license for management of a tax warehouse shall be revoked where:

1. the authorised warehousekeeper no longer meets the requirements under Article 47, or
2. (new, SG No. 8/2023) a violation has been detected by a control body following an inspection in accordance with Article 27c(2) of the Act on Administrative Regulation of Economic Activities Associated with Oil and Petroleum Products, when said violation is a threat to national security;
3. (new, SG No. 8/2023) a violation of international restrictive measures or restrictive measures imposed by the European Union which are mandatory for the Republic of Bulgaria has been found;
4. (amended, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, renumbered from Item 2, SG No. 8/2023) the security would cease to be valid;
5. (new, SG No. 11/2024, effective 6.02.2024) the repeated violation has been established under Article 115c.

(3) (Amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, supplemented, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) The license shall be terminated by a decision of the Director of the Customs Agency, which shall be subject to preliminary execution from the date of its issue, unless the court orders otherwise.

(4) (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) The decision under Paragraph 3 may be appealed against under the Administrative Procedure Code.

(5) (New, SG No. 98/2018, effective 27.11.2018, supplemented, SG No. 65/2020, amended, SG No. 54/2023) Upon issued decision for termination of a license, in case the preliminary execution has not been suspended, where a depositor of excisable goods is the State Reserve and Wartime Stocks State Agency, the Director of the Customs Agency may issue a permit for the removal of the goods and bringing them in another tax warehouse. On bringing the goods in the other tax warehouse it shall be deemed that the goods are placed under excise duty suspension arrangement.

(6) (New, SG No. 98/2018, effective 27.11.2018, supplemented, SG No. 102/2022, effective 1.01.2023) Within 7 days, in case of a request filed by the persons under Items 2 and 3 of Article 44(2), the Director of the Customs Agency shall issue a permit or shall refuse to issue a permit. The act shall be communicated only to the persons under Article 44, Paragraph 2, items 2 and 3 and may be appealed under the Administrative Procedure Code within three days of serving thereof. The court shall pronounce within 30 days by a ruling which shall not be subject to appeal.



(7) (New, SG No. 98/2018, effective 27.11.2018) In case of goods released for consumption under Article 20, Paragraph 2, item 9, a person who has obtained a certificate under Article 24b, Paragraph 4, may file a request to the Director of the Customs Agency for the issue of a permit for excise exemption on removal of the goods released for consumption and bringing them in the facility of the excise-exempt end user. Within 7 days of filing the request the Director of the Customs Agency shall issue a permit or shall refuse to issue a permit. The permit for the removal of the goods and for bringing them in the excise-exempt end user shall be notified to the person who has filed the request and to the licensed warehousekeeper. The refusal shall be communicated only to the person who has filed the request and may be appealed under the Administrative Procedure Code within three days of serving thereof. The court shall pronounce within 30 days by a ruling which shall not be subject to appeal.

(8) (New, SG No. 98/2018, effective 27.11.2018) During the movement of the goods under Paragraphs 5 – 7, they shall also be accompanied by the permit issued by the Director of the Customs Agency.

Article 54. (1) A register of the authorised warehousekeepers and tax warehouses shall be kept by the Customs Agency.

(2) The register shall contain:

1. the identification number of the authorised warehousekeeper;
2. the identification number of the tax warehouse;
3. (amended, SG No. 34/2006, SG No. 63/2006) the company name, seat and registered address, the single identification code of the authorised warehousekeeper;
4. the address of the tax warehouse;
5. the type of excisable goods that may be produced and/or stored in the tax warehouse;
6. (amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) the date of handing over of the license;
7. the date of termination of the validity of the license.

(3) Subject to entry in the register shall be any subsequent changes in the circumstances under Paragraph 2.

(4) The format of the register under Paragraph 1 shall be laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act.

Article 55. (Amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, repealed, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016).

Article 55a. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) (1) (Supplemented, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) The rate of excise duty referred to in Article 31, Paragraph 1, item 7 shall apply in respect of the persons under Article 4, item 38 who hold a license for tax warehouse management and a certificate for registration of an independent small brewery. In case of issued certificate for registration of an independent small brewery and where the annual beer production exceeds 200,000 hectolitres in the current year, the rate of excise duty under Article 31, Paragraph 1, item 1 shall apply to the total produced quantity during the year.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) A request shall be filed to the Director of the Customs Agency for issuance of a certificate of registration as independent small brewery by:

1. a person who has not produced beer;
2. a person who has produced beer and whose beer production as of the date of filing the request does not exceed 200,000 hectolitres for the current year.

(3) (Amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) Based on the request and the documents, attached to it the Customs Agency shall, within 14 days of receipt of the documents, respectively of the rectification of any irregularities therein, issue a certificate of registration as independent small brewery or refuse its issuance by a motivated decision. If a decision has not been passed within this timeline, this fact shall be considered a silent refusal of registration.

(4) The refusal of registration may be appealed against under the procedure of the Administrative Procedure Code.

(5) In the event of change of any circumstances, under which any certificate under Paragraph 3 had been issued, the licensed warehousekeeper shall notify the Director of the Customs Agency, by serving a notice within 14 days of occurrence of such change.

(6) The effect of the certificate of registration as independent small brewery shall be terminated:

1. upon written request of the registered person;
2. (amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) in the cases referred to in Article 110, Paragraph 3 herein;
3. upon termination of the effect of the license for operation of the tax warehouse;
4. in case the independent small brewery would cease to conform to the definition under Article 4, item 38;
5. if the term submission of the notice under Paragraph 5 would not be complied with.

(7) (Effective 1.04.2013 - SG No. 54/2012) The request under Paragraph 2 or the notice under Paragraph 5 may also be submitted electronically under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(8) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, supplemented, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) The right of application of the rate under Article 31, Paragraph 1, item 7 shall arise from the date of handing over the certificate of registration, including in the cases of a certificate that is handed over following a repealed denial of issuance of certificate.

## **Section IIa**

**(New, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, repealed, SG No. 65/2020, new, SG No. 54/2023)**

### **Licensing in special cases**

Article 55b. (New, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, repealed, SG No. 65/2020, new, SG No. 54/2023) The State Reserve and Wartime Stocks State Agency shall be entitled to conduct its activity as authorised warehousekeeper, provided that:

1. it holds license or authorisation, or is registered for engaging in the said activity, if so envisaged by another act;
2. it has available warehousing facilities, provided to it for operation, for carrying out the activities under Article 46, Paragraph 2, which meet the security and control requirements, determined by the implementing regulation to this Act, where the excisable goods are to be received and unloaded.
3. it uses measuring and controlling instruments, meeting the requirements of the Measurements Act, the Technical Requirements for Products Act and the implementing regulations thereof.

Article 55c. (New, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020, repealed, SG No. 65/2020, new, SG No. 54/2023) (1) For the issuance of license for management of a tax warehouse a written request shall be submitted to the Director of the Customs Agency, containing:

1. description of the operations to be performed in the tax warehouse;
2. the types of excisable goods with the CN codes indicated, which are to be warehoused;
3. the annual projected volume of excisable goods stored under excise duty suspension arrangement according to the information under Paragraph 2, item 5;
4. annual projected volume of movement of excisable goods under excise duty suspension arrangement;
5. exact location, description and intended use of the tax warehouse premises.

(2) The following documents shall be attached to the request under Paragraph (1).

1. license, permit or registration for engaging in a particular activity, when so required by law or indicating individualized data of the documents issued, based on which the information may be verified ex officio, and the issuing administrative authority;
  2. document certifying the warehousing facilities, provided for operation;
  3. current drawing of the real property;
  4. layout of the tax warehouse premises with indicated location and intended purpose of the premises, facilities and containers with their volume, as well as location of measuring instruments;
  5. information regarding:
    - a) the types of excisable goods with their CN codes, which are to be stored at the tax warehouse and the quantities, expressed in the unit of measurement under Article 28, Paragraph 1;
    - b) the monthly average quantity of excisable goods to be stored – by type of goods and excise rates;
    - c) the maximum warehouse capacity for storage of excisable goods - by type of goods and excise rates;
    - d) the monthly average projected amount of the excisable goods released for consumption - by type of goods and excise rates;
    - e) the conditions and procedure of internal account pursuant to the normative acts, regulating the activity of the State Reserve and Wartime Stocks State Agency.
- (3) One request may be filed to apply for licenses for management of more than one tax warehouse.
- (4) The request under Paragraph 1 may also be submitted electronically under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

Article 55d. (New, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, supplemented, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015, amended and supplemented, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, repealed, SG No. 65/2020, new, SG No. 54/2023) (1) Where the conditions for granting a license for management of tax warehouse are fulfilled and the documents submitted meet the requirements, the authority under Article 55c, Paragraph 1 shall issue a decision on the request within one month from filing thereof.

(2) Where the documents submitted under Article 55c, Paragraph 2 do not meet the requirements or the information provided is insufficient, the authority under Article 55c, Paragraph 1 shall notify the Chairman of the State Reserve and Wartime Stocks State Agency within 14 days from receipt of the request and shall set a time limit to remove irregularities or provide additional information within 14 days from receipt of the notification.

(3) Within the time limit under Paragraph 2 the Chairman of the State Reserve and Wartime Stocks State Agency shall rectify any irregularities or submit any additional information required and upon failure to fulfil this obligation the authority under Article 55c, Paragraph 1 shall issue a decision for termination of the proceedings. The decision for termination of the proceedings shall be subject to appeal under the procedure of Chapter Ten, Section IV of the Administrative Procedure Code.

(4) Within a month of rectification of the irregularities or provision of the required additional information the authority under Article 55c, Paragraph 1 shall review the request and the documents attached thereto and shall issue a decision on the request.

(5) Should it be necessary to clarify all important facts and circumstances for the granting of the license, the person who has submitted the request, within the time limit under Paragraph (2), may request the stay of the proceedings for the granting of the license within three months, specifying the reasons for the stay.

(6) Where the clarification of important facts and circumstances for the granting of the license necessitates an opinion of another authority, the time limit under Paragraph 1 shall be deemed extended, but by no longer than three months.

(7) In the cases under Paragraphs (5) and (6) the person shall be notified in writing.

Article 55e. (New, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, repealed, SG No. 65/2020, new, SG No. 54/2023) (1) Within the time limits under Article 55d the Director of the Customs Agency shall issue a license for management of a tax warehouse for storage of excisable goods or a motivated refusal.

- (2) A separate license shall be issued for every individual tax warehouse.
- (3) The license issued or the refusal for issuing a license may be appealed against under the Administrative Procedure Code. The absence of a decision within the time limit set shall be deemed to be a silent refusal for issuing a license.

Article 55f. (New, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, repealed, SG No. 65/2020, new, SG No. 54/2023) (1) The license shall contain:

1. the name of the issuing body;
  2. the identification number of the authorised warehousekeeper;
  3. the identification number of the tax warehouse;
  4. factual and legal grounds for its issuance;
  5. the name, seat and registered address, the uniform identification code of the authorised warehousekeeper;
  6. the address of the tax warehouse;
  7. description of the activities to be performed in the tax warehouse and the type of excisable goods with CN codes;
  8. the names and the PIN/PNF of the Chair of the State Reserves and Wartime Stocks State Agency;
  9. the date of issue and signature of the person issuing the license.
- (2) The right to apply excise duty suspension arrangement shall arise from the date of the license delivery.

Article 55g. (New, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.0.2014, repealed, SG No. 65/2020, new, SG No. 54/2023) (1) A authorised warehousekeeper shall:

1. to notify in writing the customs authorities of any changes in the circumstances under which the license for management of the tax warehouse has been issued within 14 days of their occurrence by submitting the necessary documents;
  2. ensure free access of customs authorities to all premises and the entire territory of the tax warehouse and ensure premises for conduct of the inspections;
  3. observe all specific requirements for the storage and movement of excisable goods;
  4. keep separate documentary records by type of activity and by type of excisable goods.
- (2) In the event of a change of the circumstances subject to recording in the license granted, the Director of the Customs Agency shall issue a decision, which shall form an integral part of the license granted and delivered.
- (3) In the instances under Paragraph 1, item 1 the notice may also be submitted electronically under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

Article 55h. (New, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, repealed, SG No. 65/2020, new, SG No. 54/2023) (1) The validity of the license for management of a tax warehouse shall be terminated:

1. at a written request of the authorised warehousekeeper;
  2. on revocation of the license.
- (2) The license for management of a tax warehouse shall be revoked if the authorised warehousekeeper would cease to meet the requirements under Article 55b.
- (3) The license shall be terminated by decision of the Director of the Customs Agency, which may be appealed against under the Administrative Procedure Code.

### **Section III**

## **Registration of specialised small distilleries and wine production sites of independent small wine producers (Title amended, SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022)**

Article 56. (1) Subject to compulsory registration under this Act shall be:

1. specialized small distilleries;
  2. (supplemented, SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022) wine production sites of independent small wine producers.
- (2) The Customs Agency shall keep a register of the registered units under Paragraph 1, which shall contain the following information:
1. identification number of the unit;
  2. (amended, SG No. 34/2006, SG No. 63/2006) name, seat and registered address, the single identification code of the person;
  3. address of the unit;
  4. (supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) the type of excisable goods with CN codes that may be produced;
  5. (amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) the date of handing over of the certificate of registration;
  6. date of termination of the registration.
- (3) The format of the register under Paragraph 2 shall be laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act.

Article 57. (1) (Amended, SG No. 105/2006, SG No. 99/2011, effective 1.01.2012, amended and supplemented, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) Owners or tenants of units under Article 56, Paragraph 1 may be persons:

1. registered under the Commerce Act, the Cooperatives Act or under the laws of another European Union Member State or of another country which is a signatory to the Agreement on the European Economic Area, as well as legal entities, established by virtue of a normative act;
2. which do not have public obligations, subject to collection by the customs authorities, tax obligations and obligations for compulsory social security contributions, except for obligations under enforced acts, as well as rescheduled, deferred or secured obligations;
3. which have not committed a serious or repeated violation of this Act, except where the administrative offence proceedings have concluded with a settlement.

(2) (Supplemented, SG No. 54/2012, effective 1.04.2013, amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) The persons under Paragraph 1 may file a request for registration of the unit to the director of the customs territorial directorate by location of the unit before commencing activity. The request may also be submitted electronically under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(3) The following shall be attached to the request under paragraph 2:

1. (amended, SG No. 34/2006, supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, repealed, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012);
2. (amended, SG No. 81/2006) technical information on the opened and closed production units or warehouses, specifying the area and their location, full description of the technological equipment, including containers and their volume;
3. (amended, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) a copy of the permit for commissioning into regular operation of the facility or any other document, certifying its purpose, issued by the respective competent authority or indicating individualized data of the permit granted and the issuing administrative authority, based on which the information may be verified ex officio;
4. (repealed, SG No. 105/2006);
5. (amended, SG No. 34/2006, SG No. 63/2006, repealed, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012);
6. (supplemented, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) license, permit or registration, when so required by law or indicating individualized data of the documents issued and the issuing administrative authority, based on which the information may be verified ex officio;
7. (amended, SG No. 102/2022, effective 1.01.2023) a declaration of compliance with the requirements of Items 8, 8a and 9 of Article 4;



8. a list of the full names and personal identification numbers of the persons that manage the production process (in charge of the units) AND comply with the requirements of the Wine and Spirit Drinks Act and the by-laws for its implementation;
9. (new, SG No. 9/2017, effective 26.01.2017, amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) a document proving that the distilling equipment for production of ethyl alcohol, distillates, and spirit drinks is acquired:
- a) by a person registered under the Wine and Spirit Drinks Act, or
  - b) after the conduct of a public sale, or
  - c) by a person who or which has conducted business using the distilling equipment as an authorised warehousekeeper or a registered person under Paragraph 1.
- (4) (New, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) Where the documents submitted under Paragraph 3 do not meet the requirements or the information provided is insufficient, the head of the customs territorial directorate shall, within 14 days from the receipt of the documents, notify the person that has filed the request, setting a 14-day time limit for the removal of irregularities or the provision of additional information effective as from receipt of the notice.
- (5) (New, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) Within the time limit set under Paragraph 4 the person shall remove the irregularities or submit the required additional information and on failure to meet this obligation the head of the customs territorial directorate shall issue a decision for termination of the proceedings. The decision for termination of the proceedings shall be subject to appeal under the procedure of Chapter Ten, Section IV of the Administrative Procedure Code.
- (6) (Amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, renumbered from Paragraph 4, amended and supplemented, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) Based on the request and documents attached thereto, the head of the customs territorial directorate, within 14 days from submission of the documents, removal of irregularities therein respectively, shall issue a certificate of registration or shall refuse to issue said certificate with a motivated decision. The absence of a decision within the time limit set shall be deemed to be a silent refusal for issuing a act. The certificate of registration or the refusal to issue a certificate of registration may be appealed under the Administrative Procedure Code.
- (7) (Renumbered from Paragraph 5, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) The registered person shall notify in writing the head of the customs authority of any change in the data contained in the request within 14 days from occurrence thereof.
- (8) (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, renumbered from Paragraph 6, amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) In the cases referred to in Paragraph 7 a notification of a change in the circumstances under which the certificate had been issued shall be submitted.
- (9) (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 1.04.2013, renumbered from Paragraph 7, amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) The notification under Paragraph 8 may also be submitted electronically under a procedure, in a manner and format, as determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.
- (10) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, renumbered from Paragraph 8, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) The entitlement to engage in the activity, for which the certificate of registration was issued, shall originate as of the date of its handing over.
- (11) (New, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017, renumbered from Paragraph 9, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) Merchants within the meaning of the legislation of another EU Member State or of another State that is party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area shall carry out activity under Article 56, paragraph 1 through a branch in the Republic of Bulgaria.
- (12) (New, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) In cases where the owner or lessee of a facility referred to in Item 2 of Article 56 (1) submits a request for registration of more than one winery of an independent small wine producer and these wineries are located in the territory of two or more territorial customs directorates, the director by seat and registered office of the person shall be competent to issue a decision on the request for registration.

(13) (New, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) In cases where the owner or lessee of a facility referred to in Item 2 of Article 56 (1) is in possession of a valid certificate of registration of a winery of an independent small wine producer and wishes to register a new winery of an independent small wine producer, he shall submit a notification of change to:

1. the director of the territorial directorate by seat and registered office of the person if the wineries are located on the territory of two or more territorial directorates;

2. the director of the competent territorial directorate according to the location of the person if the wineries are located on the territory of one territorial directorate;

(14) (New, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) In the cases referred to in paragraph 12, a certificate of registration shall be issued, recording all the wineries of the independent small wine producer.

(15) (New, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) In the cases referred to in paragraph 13, the director of the competent customs territorial directorate shall issue a decision, reflecting the change.

## **Section IIIa**

### **(New, SG No. 105/2006)**

## **Compulsory Registration**

Article 57a. (New, SG No. 105/2006) (1) Subject to compulsory registration shall be the persons:

1. who produce, import or bring into the territory of the country coke or coal, as well as the persons who initiate transactions in coke or coal;

2. (amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, supplemented, SG No. 86/2023, effective 13.10.2023) licensed under the Energy Act, who sell electricity to consumers of electricity for household or industrial purposes, as well as persons who sell natural gas for household or industrial purposes and for motor fuel, as well as importers within the meaning given by customs legislation and the operators of gas transmission and gas distribution networks;

3. (amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 58/2016) which consume own electricity generated by a power plant with a total installed capacity of over 5 MW or extract natural gas and use it for their own needs, as well as the persons licensed under the Energy Act to produce electricity, for transfer or distribution of electricity or natural gas, for trade in electricity, for public supply of electricity or natural gas or for supply of end suppliers of electricity or natural gas which use electricity or natural gas for their own needs;

3a. (new, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) that sell own electricity, generated from renewable energy sources by a plant of a total installed capacity of up to 5 MW, to consumers for household and/or industrial purposes;

3b. (new, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, amended, SG No. 102/2022, effective 1.01.2023 ) that consume their own electricity, generated from renewable energy sources for their own needs by a plant with a total installed capacity ranging from 1 MW to 5 MW, with the exception of persons that consume their own electricity for household needs;

4. (amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) tax representatives of registered persons for VAT purposes in another Member State, who bring into the territory of the country excisable goods for supply under the terms of distant selling within the meaning of the Value Added Tax Act;

4a. (new, SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022, supplemented, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) registered under the Value Added Tax Act, which dispatch excise goods released for consumption on the territory of the country to the territory of another Member State under the conditions of distance selling within the meaning of Article 152 (4) of the Value Added Tax Act;

5. (new, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, supplemented, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) that produce and sell biogas for industrial purposes, as well as persons that produce and consume biogas for own needs, with the exception of persons that consume their own biogas for household needs or for electric power generation;

6. (new, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, amended, SG No. 58/2016) that import or introduce into the territory of this country, consume their own or sell liquefied natural gas, as well as the persons that engage in activities of liquefaction of natural gas or re-gasification of liquefied natural gas;

7. (new, SG No. 102/2022, effective 1.01.2023) that import or introduce compressed natural gas transported in specialised vessels.

(2) (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, SG No. 102/2022, effective 1.01.2023) Eligible to become a registered person under Items 1 - 3b, 5 - 7 of Paragraph (1) shall be any person, who:

1. is a merchant within the meaning of the Commerce Act or under the legislation of another European Union Member State or of another country which is a signatory to the European Economic Area Agreement;

2. is not undergoing bankruptcy or liquidation proceedings;

3. is represented by persons who:

a) have not been convicted of a crime of general nature;

b) have not been members of a managing or controlling body or unlimited liability partners in a company dissolved by insolvency, if unsatisfied creditors have remained;

4. (amended, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, supplemented, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) has no public obligations, collected by the customs bodies, tax obligations and obligations for compulsory social security contributions, except for obligations under acts that have not entered into force, as well as rescheduled, deferred or secured obligations;

5. have not committed a serious or repeat offence under this Act except for the cases, where the administrative sanction procedure had been concluded by reaching a settlement;

6. hold a license, authorisation or registration, when so required by law;

7. use metering and control devices, conforming to the requirements of this Act, the Measurements Act and the normative acts on their implementation.

(3) (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) Persons under Paragraph 1, items 2 and 3 shall be obliged to:

1. use automated reporting systems;

2. (amended, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) ensure by themselves and at own expense Internet access for the customs authorities to the automated reporting systems under item 1.

(4) (Renumbered from Paragraph 2, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) The Customs Agency shall keep a public register of the persons registered under Paragraph 1, which shall contain the following information:

1. (supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) name, registered address and registered office, uniform identification code of the person or the full name and personal identification number (personal number of alien);

2. types of excisable goods subject to excise duty taxation by the person;

3. (amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) date of handing over and number of the certificate of registration;

4. date of deregistration and number of the decision on deregistration;

5. (supplemented, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) the competent customs authority which issued the certificate of registration;

6. (new, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, supplemented, SG No. 102/2022, effective 1.01.2023) the precise location of the facility or network, from which sales of natural gas for household or industrial purposes and for motor fuel are performed on the territory of the respective competent customs authority, except for the cases referred to in Item 7 of Paragraph (1).

(5) (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, renumbered from Paragraph 3, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 17/2019) The information under Paragraph 4, item 1 about the personal identification number (personal number of alien) shall be provided in compliance with the requirements for the protection of personal data.

- (6) (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) The provision under Paragraph 1 shall not apply in cases, where the persons hold license for operation of tax warehouse.
- (7) (New, SG No. 94/2012, effective 30.11.2012) The persons under Paragraph 1, item 2, who sell natural gas used as motor fuel only, shall not be subject to mandatory registration under this Act.
- (8) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, amended, SG No. 102/2022, effective 1.01.2023) Certificate of registration may not be issued to any person under Items 1, 3, 3a, 3b, 5 - 7 of Paragraph (1) whose owners, managers, procurators, majority partners or shareholders are or had been at the moment when obligations were incurred owners, managers, procurators, majority partners or shareholders, members of management or supervisory bodies of persons having outstanding public liabilities, collected by the customs authorities.
- (9) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) The persons under Paragraph 1, item 5 shall be obliged to meet the requirements under Paragraph 2, items 1 - 6.
- (10) (New, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017, supplemented, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2021) Merchants within the meaning of the legislation of another EU Member State or of another State party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area, shall engage in the activities of a registered person under Paragraph 1 through a branch in the Republic of Bulgaria, while the activity under Paragraph 1, item 2 may also be performed through a local legal entity – an accredited representative in accordance with Articles 133 - 135 of the Value Added Tax Act, following registration of the local legal entity - accredited representative.
- (11) (New, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) The operators of gas transmission and gas distribution networks within the meaning of the Energy Act shall be obliged, on monthly basis following the expiry of the tax period, to submit information to the competent customs office on electronic carrier, containing the readings of the commercial metering devices, including the following information:
1. quantities of natural gas consumed for own needs;
  2. data on the types of the commercial metering devices, in case of change;
  3. information concerning the metrological inspections performed of the commercial metering devices, in cases of checks carried out during the reporting period.
  4. protocol for configuring the volume (energy) correcting device;
  5. data regarding the quantity of natural gas metered, distributed and transmitted during the reporting period by recipients, as well as the locations of the respective commercial metering devices, where the natural gas quantities measured must be presented in volume units - cubic meters in standard conditions and the natural gas quantity - in gigajoules at the upper calorific value;
  6. upon request - data concerning the natural gas quantities transmitted, recorded by individual commercial metering devices.
- (12) (New, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) The requirement for installed capacity under Paragraph 1, item 3b shall apply to each facility separately.

Article 57b. (New, SG No. 105/2006) (1) (Supplemented, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, second sentence effective 1.04.2013, amended, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019, supplemented, SG No. 102/2022, effective 1.01.2023) The persons under Items 1 – 3 and 7 of Article 57a (1), with the exception of persons selling to end consumers for household or industrial purposes natural gas from facilities for natural gas compression and for motor fuel, shall submit a request for registration to the director of the territorial directorate by seat and registered office before commencing activity. The request may also be submitted electronically under a procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(2) (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017, amended, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019, supplemented, SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022) Persons selling to end consumers for household or industrial purposes from facilities for natural gas compression and for motor fuel, as well as persons under Items 3a, 3b, 5 and 6 of Article 57a (1)



shall submit a request for registration to the director of the customs territorial directorate by location of the facility from which sales are made on the territory of the respective competent customs office or own electricity is consumed. The request may also be submitted electronically under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act. The exit points of the natural gas transmission networks and the points of transmission of natural gas, where release for consumption within the meaning of Items 17 and 18 of Article 20 (2) is taking place shall also qualify as facilities of persons that sell natural gas for household or business needs and for motor fuel.

(3) (Renumbered from Paragraph 2, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019, SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022) The request shall be filed to the director of the customs territorial directorate by:

1. permanent address, seat and registered office of the tax representative respectively of the persons under Item 4 of Article 57a (1);
2. (amended, SG No. 102/2022, effective 1.01.2023) name, seat and business address of the persons under Item 4a of Articles 57a (1).

(4) (Renumbered from Paragraph 3, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) A tax representative of a non-resident person registered for VAT purposes in another Member State may be only a capable natural person with permanent address in the country or permanently residing therein or a resident legal person which is not undergoing liquidation or is not declared in bankruptcy and has no payable and unpaid tax liabilities and liabilities for insurance contributions collected by the National Revenue Agency.

(5) (Renumbered from Paragraph 4, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) The tax representative shall represent the non-resident person in all its/his tax legal relations which have arisen hereunder and shall be responsible jointly and severally and unlimitedly for the obligations of the registered non-resident person under this Act.

(6) (Supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, renumbered from Paragraph 5, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) The following documents shall be attached to the request under Paragraphs 1 - 3:

1. (amended, SG No. 103/2017, effective 1.01.2018) a declaration of the circumstances under Article 57a, Paragraph 2, item 3, littera "a" for the persons who are non-residents;
2. declaration regarding the circumstances under Article 57a, Paragraph 2, item 3, littera "b";
3. (repealed, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017);
4. (repealed, SG No. 92/2017, effective 1.01.2018);
5. (supplemented, SG No. 92/2017, effective 1.01.2018) a declaration that the person is not undergoing insolvency or liquidation proceedings - only in regard to persons, which are not listed in the Commercial Register;
6. (supplemented, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) license, permit or registration, when so required by law or indicating individualized data of the document issued and the issuing administrative authority, based on which the information may be verified ex officio;
7. user's manual concerning the automated reporting systems of the persons under Article 57a, Paragraph 1, items 2 and 3;
8. description of the precise location of the facility or network, from which sales of natural gas for household or industrial purposes and for motor fuel are performed on the territory of the respective competent customs authority, in regard to the persons under Paragraph 2;
9. plan of the facility or network, from which sales of natural gas for household or industrial purposes and for motor fuel are performed on the territory of the respective competent customs authority, with indications of the locations and purposes of premises, installations and containers with the volumes thereof, as well as the locations of metering devices, in regard to the persons under Paragraph 2;
10. (new, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) declarations by the owners, managers, procurists, majority partners and/or shareholders for the circumstances under Article 57a, Paragraph 8.



- (7) (Renumbered from Paragraph 6, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, supplemented, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) Based on the request and documents attached thereto under Paragraph 6, the head of the customs territorial directorate, within 14 days from receipt of the documents, removal of irregularities respectively, shall issue a certificate of registration or shall refuse to issue said certificate with a motivated decision. If a decision has not been passed within this timeline, this fact shall be considered a silent refusal of registration. In case of failure to eliminate the irregularities the head of the customs territorial directorate shall issue a decision for termination of the proceedings. The decision for termination of the proceedings shall be subject to appeal under the procedure of Chapter Ten, Section IV of the Administrative Procedure Code.
- (8) (New, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) Should it be necessary to clarify all important facts and circumstances for the granting of the license, the person who has submitted the request, within the time limit under Paragraph 7, may request the stay of the proceedings for the granting of the license within three months, specifying the reasons for the stay.
- (9) (New, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) Where the clarification of important facts and circumstances for the granting of the license necessitates an opinion of another authority, the time limit under Paragraph 7 shall be deemed extended, but by no longer than three months.
- (10) (New, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) In the cases under Paragraphs 8 and 9 the person shall be notified in writing.
- (11) (Renumbered from Paragraph 7, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, renumbered from Paragraph 8, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) Refusal of registration may be appealed under the Administrative Procedure Code.
- (12) (Renumbered from Paragraph 8, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, renumbered from Paragraph 9, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) The certificate of registration under Paragraph 7 shall be delivered to the tax representative upon submission of the security under Article 83a.
- (13) (Renumbered from Paragraph 9, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, renumbered from Paragraph 10, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) The registered person shall:
1. (amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) notify in writing the director of the competent customs territorial directorate of any change in the data contained in the request within 14 days of its occurrence;
  2. keep documentation and accounting in accordance with the requirements set out in the implementing regulation to this Act.
- (14) (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 1.04.2013, renumbered from Paragraph 11, amended, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015, supplemented, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) In instances under Paragraph 13, item 1 the registered person shall submit a notice of change in the circumstances, under which the certificate had been issued. Such notice may also be submitted electronically under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act. In instances of change of company seat and registered office, the director of the competent customs territorial directorate by the new company seat and registered office shall issue a decision, reflecting the change.
- (15) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) If in the course of the inspection existence of a circumstance under Article 57a, paragraph 8 would be found, the person shall be requested to provide security within 14 days of receipt of the notice in a value not less than the amount of the outstanding public liability.
- (16) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) The entitlement to engage in the activity, for which the certificate of registration was issued, shall originate as of the date of its handing over.
- (17) (New, SG No. 103/2017, effective 1.01.2018) The circumstances under Article 57a, Paragraph 2, item 3, littera "a" for the persons who are residents shall be established ex officio by the Customs Agency.

## **Section IIIb**

### **(New, SG No. 105/2006)**

### **Registered Consignees**

- Article 57c. (New, SG No. 105/2006) (1) (Amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) A registered trader may be a person who:
1. (supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) is an equity commercial company under the Commerce Act, with registered and fully paid in capital of not less than BGN 500,000, except for persons, that are to receive only still and sparkling wines and/or other fermented beverages;
  2. is not undergoing insolvency or liquidation proceedings;
  3. is represented by persons who:
    - a) have not been convicted of a crime of general nature;
    - b) have not been members of a managing or controlling body or unlimited liability partners in a company dissolved by insolvency, if unsatisfied creditors have remained;
  4. (amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, supplemented, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) has no public obligations, collected by the customs bodies, tax obligations and obligations for compulsory social security contributions, except for obligations under acts that have not entered into force, as well as rescheduled, deferred or secured obligations;
  5. (supplemented, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) has not committed a grave or repeated violation of this Act, except for the cases where the administrative penal proceeding has ended with the conclusion of an agreement;
  6. (supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) has his own or rented premises and/or areas where excisable goods will be received and unloaded;
  7. uses an automated reporting system which allows on-line control of received excisable goods;
  8. (amended, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) provides to customs authorities autonomously and at his expense Internet access to the automated reporting systems under item 7;
  9. (supplemented, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) uses measuring and controlling instruments meeting the requirements of this Act, the Measurements Act and the implementing regulations thereof;
  10. (new, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) hold a license, authorisation or registration, when so required by law.
- (2) (Amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, supplemented, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) The person under Paragraph 1 shall file a request for registration to the director of the customs territorial directorate by location of the unit where excisable goods will be received and unloaded before commencing activity, which shall contain:
1. (supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, repealed, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012);
  2. (repealed, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012);
  3. (supplemented, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) license, permit or registration, when so required by law or indicating individualized data of the document issued and the issuing administrative authority, based on which the information may be verified ex officio;
  4. (amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, supplemented, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) the location and layout of the facility, where the goods are received and unloaded, as well as a document of title or lease of that facility or indicating individualized data of the respective document, based on which the information may be verified ex officio, by making an inquiry in the inter-register transfer environment;
  5. (supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) type of excisable goods received with CN codes;
  6. average monthly quantity of excisable goods supplied under excise duty suspension arrangement;

7. (supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011, amended and supplemented, SG No. 99/2011, effective 1.01.2012, repealed, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019);
  8. the type of the security provided;
  9. (new, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 103/2017, effective 1.01.2018) for the circumstances under Paragraph 1, item 3, littera "a" for the persons who are non-residents – declaration;
  10. (new, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) a declaration of the circumstances under Paragraph 1, item 3, littera "b";
  11. (new, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, repealed, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017);
  12. (new, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, repealed, SG No. 92/2017, effective 1.01.2018);
  13. (new, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, supplemented, SG No. 92/2017, effective 1.01.2018) a declaration that the person is not undergoing insolvency or liquidation proceedings - only in regard to persons, which are not listed in the Commercial Register;
  14. (new, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) a layout of the premises and/or areas with indicated location and intended purpose of the facilities and containers with their volume, as well as location of measuring instruments;
  15. (new, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) user's manual for the automated reporting systems used at the facility;
  16. (new, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014) the precise location of the place of direct supply;
  17. (new, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014) a contract or other document executed with the person - consignee of energy products, in instances of direct supply;
  18. (new, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014) the layout of the place of direct supply with designated location of the devices for measuring and control the energy products received;
  19. (new, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) declarations by the owners, managers, procurists, majority partners and/or shareholders for the circumstances under Paragraph 12.
- (3) Where the conditions for registration are fulfilled and the documents submitted meet the requirements, the authority under Paragraph 2 shall issue a decision on the request within one month from its receipt.
- (4) (Amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) Where the documents submitted under Paragraph 2 do not meet the requirements or the information provided is insufficient, the authority under Paragraph 2 shall, within 14 days from receipt of the request, notify the person, having lodged the same and set a 14-day time limit for removal of inconsistencies or provision of additional information effective as from receipt of the notification.
- (5) (Amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, amended and supplemented, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) Within the time limit set under Paragraph 4, the person, having lodged the request shall remove any inconsistencies or provide the required additional information and should it fail to do so the authority under Paragraph 2 shall issue a decision for termination of the proceedings. The decision for termination of the proceedings shall be subject to appeal under the procedure of Chapter Ten, Section IV of the Administrative Procedure Code.
- (6) Within one month from removal of inconsistencies or provision of the required additional information the authority under Paragraph 2 shall examine the request and the documents attached thereto and shall issue a decision.
- (7) (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 1.04.2013) The request under Paragraph 2 may also be submitted electronically under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.
- (8) (New, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014) The registered consignee may request to receive energy products in a place or places of direct supply other than the location of the facility, where excisable goods are received and unloaded, under a procedure set out in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(9) (New, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) Should it be necessary to clarify all important facts and circumstances for the issuing of the registration certificate, the person who has submitted the request, within the time limit under Paragraph 4, may request the stay of the proceedings for the issuing of the registration certificate within three months, specifying the reasons for the stay.

(10) (New, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) Where the clarification of important facts and circumstances for the issuance of the certificate necessitates an opinion of another authority, the time limit under Paragraph 3 shall be deemed extended, but by no longer than three months.

(11) (New, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) In the cases under Paragraphs 9 and 10 the person shall be notified in writing.

(12) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) Certificate of registration may not be issued to any person whose owners, managers, procurators, majority partners or shareholders are or had been at the moment when obligations were incurred owners, managers, procurators, majority partners or shareholders, members of management or supervisory bodies of persons having outstanding public liabilities, collected by the customs authorities.

(13) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) If in the course of the inspection existence of a circumstance under Paragraph 12 would be found, the person shall be requested to provide security within 14 days of receipt of the notice in a value not less than the amount of the outstanding public liability.

(14) (New, SG No. 103/2017, effective 1.01.2018) The circumstances under Paragraph 1, item 3, littera "a" for the persons, when they are residents, shall be established ex officio by the Customs Agency.

Article 57d. (New, SG No. 105/2006) (1) (Amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) In the time limits under Article 57c the director of the competent customs territorial directorate shall issue a certificate of registration to the registered consignee or shall refuse to issue it by a motivated decision. If a decision has not been passed within this timeline, this fact shall be considered a silent refusal of registration.

(2) Refusal of registration may be appealed under the Administrative Procedure Code.

(3) The certificate of registration shall be delivered to the person upon submission of the security under Article 83a.

(4) The right of the registered consignee to receive goods under excise duty suspension arrangement shall arise on the date of delivery of the certificate of registration.

(5) (New, SG No. 33/2019, effective 20.05.2019) The Customs Agency shall keep an electronic register of registered consignees that shall contain:

1. identification number of the registered consignee;
2. name, seat and registered address, the single identification code of the registered consignee;
3. address of the facility where the goods are received and unloaded;
4. the type of excisable goods that may be received at the facility;
5. the date of delivery of the certificate of registration of the registered consignee;
6. the date of termination of the certificate of registration of the registered consignee.

(6) (New, SG No. 33/2019, effective 20.05.2019) Subject to entry in the register shall be any subsequent changes in the circumstances under Paragraph 5.

(7) (New, SG No. 33/2019, effective 20.05.2019) The information covered under items 2 – 6 of Paragraph (5) shall be in the public domain.

Article 57e. (New, SG No. 105/2006) (1) (Previous text of Article 57e, SG No. 54/2012, effective 1.04.2013) The registered consignee shall:

1. (amended, SG No. 99/2011, effective 1.01.2012) keep separate document reporting of excisable goods received under excise duty suspension arrangement;
2. (amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019) shall notify in writing the director of the customs territorial directorate of any change in the data contained in the request within 14 days from occurrence thereof;

3. (amended, SG No. 109/2007) ensure free access of customs authorities to all premises and the entire territory of the facility and ensure them premises for conducting the checks;
  4. not allow the full amount of the excise duty which has arisen or could arise upon application of the excise duty suspension arrangement exceed the amount of the security provided;
  5. (new, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014) use measuring and controlling instruments, which meet the requirements of Article 103a at the place of direct supply.
- (2) (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 1.04.2013) In instances under Paragraph 1, item 2 the registered person shall submit a notice of change in the circumstances, under which the certificate had been issued. Such notice may also be submitted electronically under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

Article 58. (Amended, SG No. 105/2006) (1) (Previous text of Article 58, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) The authority under Article 57, Paragraph 2, Article 57b, Paragraphs 1 - 3 and Article 57c, Paragraph 2 shall terminate the registration:

1. (amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) upon request by the registered person;
  2. (amended, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014) on transfer of the company of the sole trader or deregistration thereof or on dissolution of the legal entity except for transformation through a change of the legal status;
  3. at its initiative, where:
    - a) the registered person does not meet the requirements of this Act, or
    - b) (supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) the registered consignee or tax representative fails to provide a new security within the time limits set, required where a new amount of the security is stipulated or where the security is no longer valid, or
    - c) (new, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) the person had provided false data, which served as basis for issuance of the certificate of registration.
- (2) (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019, supplemented, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) The registration shall be terminated by a decision of the director of the competent customs territorial directorate, which shall be subject to preliminary execution from the date of its issuance, unless the court orders otherwise.
- (3) (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) Upon a change of the circumstances subject to registration in the certificate issued, the authority under Paragraph 1 shall issue a decision which shall be an integral part of the certificate issued.
- (4) (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) The decisions under Paragraphs 2 and 3 may be appealed under the Administrative Procedure Code.

## **Section IIIc**

### **(New, SG No. 105/2006)**

## **Temporarily Registered Consignees**

Article 58a. (New, SG No. 105/2006) (1) (Amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) A right to receive one-off a specific quantity of excisable goods under excise duty suspension arrangement from an authorised warehousekeeper in another Member State shall have a person who:

1. is a trader within the meaning of the Commerce Act, who is registered under the Value Added Act and who has obtained a permit under the procedure of this Section for every single supply of excisable goods and who:
  - a) is not undergoing insolvency or liquidation proceedings;
  - b) is represented by persons who:
    - aa) have not been convicted of a crime of general nature;



- bb) have not been members of a managing or controlling body or unlimited liability partners in a company dissolved by insolvency, if unsatisfied creditors have remained;
2. (amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, supplemented, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) has no public obligations, collected by the customs bodies, tax obligations and obligations for compulsory social security contributions, except for obligations under acts that have not entered into force, as well as rescheduled, deferred or secured obligations;
  3. (supplemented, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) has not committed a grave or repeated violation under this Act, except for the cases where the administrative penal proceeding has ended with the conclusion of an agreement;
  4. (supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) has his own or rented premises and/or areas where excisable goods will be received and unloaded;
  5. uses an automated reporting system which allows on-line control of received excisable goods;
  6. (supplemented, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) uses measuring and controlling instruments meeting the requirements of this Act, the Measurements Act and the implementing regulations thereof;
  7. (new, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) hold a license, authorisation or registration, when so required by law.
- (2) (Amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, supplemented, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) To obtain a permit the person under Paragraph 1 shall file a request to the director of the customs territorial directorate by location of the unit where excisable goods will be received and unloaded not later than 30 days before the date of receipt of the goods, which shall contain:
1. (supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, repealed, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012);
  2. (repealed, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012);
  3. (supplemented, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) license, permit or registration, when so required by law or indicating individualized data of the document issued and the issuing administrative authority, based on which the information may be verified ex officio;
  4. (supplemented, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) the location of the facility, where the goods are received and unloaded, as well as a document of title or lease of that facility or indicating individualized data of the respective document, based on which the information may be verified ex officio, by making an inquiry in the inter-register transfer environment;
  5. (supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) type and quantity of excisable goods received with CN codes;
  6. contract for supply of the excisable goods;
  7. a company name/name and identification number of the authorised warehousekeeper-sender;
  8. (supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011, amended and supplemented, SG No. 99/2011, effective 1.01.2012, repealed, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019);
  9. (new, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 103/2017, effective 1.01.2018) a declaration of the circumstances under Paragraph 1, item 1, littera "b", sub-littera "aa" for the persons who are non-residents;
  10. (new, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) a declaration of the circumstances under Paragraph 1, item 1, littera "b", sub-littera "bb";
  11. (new, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, repealed, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017);
  12. (new, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, repealed, SG No. 92/2017, effective 1.01.2018);
  13. (new, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, supplemented, SG No. 92/2017, effective 1.01.2018) a declaration that the person is not undergoing insolvency or liquidation proceedings - only in regard to persons, which are not listed in the Commercial Register;

14. (new, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) a layout of the premises and/or areas with indicated location of the facilities and containers with their volume, as well as locations of measuring instruments;
15. (new, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) user's manual for the automated reporting systems used at the unit;
16. (new, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) declarations by the owners, managers, procurists, majority partners or shareholders for the circumstances under paragraph 7.
- (3) Where the conditions for registration are fulfilled and the documents submitted meet the requirements, the authority under Paragraph 2 shall determine the amount of the excise duty due and shall notify the person thereof within 7 days from their receipt.
- (4) (Amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) Where the documents submitted under Paragraph 2 do not meet the requirements or the information provided is insufficient, the authority under Paragraph 2 shall refuse to grant a permit within 7 days from receipt of the request. Failing to issue a decision within that term shall be considered a silent refusal to issue a permit.
- (5) The refusal under Paragraph 4 may be appealed under the terms of the Administrative Procedure Code.
- (6) (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 1.04.2013) The request under Paragraph 2 may also be submitted electronically under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.
- (7) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) A permit may not be issued to any person whose owners, managers, procurators, majority partners or shareholders are or had been at the moment when obligations were incurred owners, managers, procurators, majority partners or shareholders, members of management or supervisory bodies of persons having outstanding public liabilities, collected by the customs authorities.
- (8) (New, SG No. 103/2017, effective 1.01.2018) The circumstances under Paragraph 1, item 1, littera "b", sub-letter "aa" for the persons, when they are residents, shall be established ex officio by the Customs Agency.

Article 58b. (New, SG No. 105/2006) (1) (Amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019) Within 7 days from the provision of the security or payment of the excise duty due the director of the competent customs territorial directorate shall issue a permit to the temporarily registered consignee authorising the temporarily registered consignee to receive the specific quantity of excisable goods under excise duty suspension arrangement.

(2) The right of the temporarily registered consignee to receive excisable goods under excise duty suspension arrangement shall arise after the date of delivery of the permit.

(3) (New, SG No. 33/2019, effective 20.05.2019) The Customs Agency shall keep an electronic register of temporarily registered consignees that shall contain:

1. identification number of the temporarily registered consignee;
2. name, seat and registered address, the single identification code of the temporarily registered consignee;
3. address of the facility where the goods are received and unloaded;
4. the type of excisable goods that may be received at the facility;
5. the date of delivery of the certificate of registration of the temporarily registered consignee;
6. the date of termination of the certificate of registration of the temporarily registered consignee.

(4) (New, SG No. 33/2019, effective 20.05.2019) Subject to entry in the register shall be any subsequent changes in the circumstances under Paragraph 3.

(5) (New, SG No. 33/2019, effective 20.05.2019) The information covered under items 2 – 6 of Paragraph (3) shall be in the public domain.

## **Section III d**

### **(New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010)**

### **Registered Consignor**

Article 58c. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010) (1) A registered consignor may be a person who:

1. is a trader within the meaning of the Commerce Act or under the laws of another Member State or a country which is a signatory to the European Economic Area Agreement and is an equity commercial company with registered and fully paid in capital of not less than BGN 500,000;
2. is not subject to insolvency or liquidation proceedings;
3. is represented by persons who:
  - a) have not been convicted of a crime of general nature;
  - b) have not been members of a managing or controlling body or unlimited liability partners in a company dissolved by insolvency, if unsatisfied creditors have remained;
4. (amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, supplemented, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) has no public obligations, collected by the customs bodies, tax obligations and obligations for compulsory social security contributions, except for obligations under acts that have not entered into force, as well as rescheduled, deferred or secured obligations;
5. (supplemented, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) has not committed a grave or repeated violation of this Act, except for the cases where the administrative penal proceeding has ended with the conclusion of an agreement.

(2) Traders within the meaning of the laws of another Member State or a country which is a signatory to the European Economic Area Agreement shall carry out activity as a registered consignor through a branch in the Republic of Bulgaria.

(3) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) Certificate of registered consignor may not be issued to any person whose owners, managers, procurators, majority partners or shareholders are or had been at the moment when obligations were incurred owners, managers, procurators, majority partners or shareholders, members of management or supervisory bodies of persons having outstanding public liabilities, collected by the customs authorities.

Article 58d. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010) (1) (Amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) A written request shall be filed to the director of the customs territorial directorate by seat and registered office for issue of a certificate of registered consignor, which shall specify:

1. the type of excisable goods with CN codes which are to be sent;
2. average monthly quantity of the sent excisable goods under excise duty suspension arrangement;
3. the customs offices in which excisable goods will be admitted for free circulation;
4. the type of the security to be provided;
5. (amended, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011, repealed, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019).

(2) The following documents shall be attached to the request under Paragraph 1:

1. (amended, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, repealed, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012);
2. (amended, SG No. 103/2017, effective 1.01.2018) a declaration of the circumstances under Article 58c, Paragraph 1, item 3, littera "a" for the persons who are non-residents;
3. a declaration of the circumstances under Article 58c, Paragraph 1, item 3, littera "b";
4. (repealed, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017);
5. (repealed, SG No. 92/2017, effective 1.01.2018);
6. (repealed, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012);

7. (supplemented, SG No. 92/2017, effective 1.01.2018) a declaration that the person is not undergoing insolvency or liquidation proceedings - only in regard to persons, which are not listed in the Commercial Register;

8. (new, SG No. 99/2011, effective 1.01.2012) certificate of electronic signature;

9. (new, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) declarations by the owners, managers, procurists, majority partners and/or shareholders for the circumstances under Article 58c, Paragraph 3.

(3) (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 1.04.2014) The request under Paragraph 1 may also be submitted electronically under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(4) (New, SG No. 103/2017, effective 1.01.2018) The circumstances under Article 58c, Paragraph 1, item 3, littera "a" for the persons, when they are residents, shall be established ex officio by the Customs Agency.

Article 58e. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010) (1) Where the conditions for registration are fulfilled and the submitted documents meet the requirements, the authority under Article 58d, Paragraph 1 shall issue a decision on the request within one month from the date of receipt thereof.

(2) (Supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) Where the submitted documents under Paragraph 1 do not meet the requirements or the presented information is incomplete, the authority under Article 58d, Paragraph 1 shall, within 14 days from receipt of the request, notify the applicant and shall fix a term for removal of the irregularities or for provision of additional information, which term shall start running from the day of receipt of the notification. If in the course of the inspection existence of a circumstance under Article 58c paragraph 3 would be found, the person shall be requested to provide security within 14 days of receipt of the notice in a value not less than the amount of the outstanding public liability.

(3) (Amended and supplemented, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) Within the term fixed under Paragraph 2 the applicant shall remove the irregularities or provide the required additional information and on failure to fulfil this obligation the authority under Article 58d, Paragraph 1 shall issue a decision for termination of the proceedings. The decision for termination of the proceedings shall be subject to appeal under the procedure of Chapter Ten, Section IV of the Administrative Procedure Code.

(4) Within one month from removal of irregularities or provision of the required additional information the authority under Article 58d, Paragraph 1 shall examine the request and the documents attached thereto and shall issue a decision thereon.

Article 58f. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010) (1) (Amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019) Within the time limits under Article 58e the head of the competent customs territorial directorate shall issue a certificate of registered consignor or shall refuse registration with a motivated decision. If a decision has not been passed within this timeline, this fact shall be considered a silent refusal of registration.

(2) The refusal of registration may be appealed under the Administrative Procedure Code.

(3) The certificate of registration shall be delivered to the person upon provision of the security under Article 81b.

(4) The right of the registered consignor to send excisable goods under excise duty suspension arrangement shall arise from the date of delivery of the certificate of registration.

Article 58g. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010) (1) (Previous text of Article 58g, SG No. 54/2012, effective 1.04.2013) The registered consignor shall:

1. keep separate documentary reporting for the excisable goods under excise duty suspension arrangement;

2. (amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019) shall notify in writing the director of the customs territorial directorate of any change in the data contained in the request within 14 days from occurrence thereof;

3. not allow the total amount of the excise duty, which has arisen or which could arise when applying the excise duty suspension arrangement, exceed the amount of the provided security.  
(2) (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) In the cases under Paragraph 1, item 2 the registered person shall submit notice of any changes to the circumstances, under which the certificate had been issued. The notice may also be submitted electronically under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

Article 58h. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010) (1) The authority under Article 58d, Paragraph 1 shall terminate the registration:

1. (amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) by request of the registered person;
  2. (amended, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014) on liquidation of the legal entity except for transformation through a change of the legal status;
  3. at its initiative where:
    - a) the registered person does not meet the requirements of this Act; or
    - b) the registered consignor fails to provide within the time limits set a new security required in the cases where a new amount of the security is determined or where the security is no longer valid.
- (2) (Amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019, supplemented, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) The registration shall be terminated by a decision of the director of the competent customs territorial directorate, which shall be subject to preliminary execution from the date of its issuance, unless the court orders otherwise.  
(3) The decision under Paragraph 2 may be appealed under the Administrative Procedure Act.

## **Section IV**

### **Production of Excisable goods**

Article 59. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Supplemented, SG No. 63/2006, amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) Production of alcohol, alcoholic beverages and tobacco products shall be any processing and reprocessing of any type of raw materials, as a result of which excisable goods are produced or packaged.

(2) (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) Processing of energy products shall be:

1. extraction of oil and natural gas;
2. reprocessing or refining of oil or bitumen minerals, natural gas and other hydrocarbons in gaseous form aimed at production of energy products;
3. other processing or reprocessing which requires available technological installation for production of energy products for which a specific excise rate is determined;
4. filling of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) in bottles intended for use as fuel for heating;
5. packaging and re-packaging of energy products.

(3) (Amended, SG No. 109/2007, repealed, SG No. 44/2009, effective 1.01.2010, new, SG No. 102/2022, effective 1.01.2023) Activities in which the user of an energy product enables its re-use in his undertaking shall not be considered as production of energy products, provided that the excise duty already paid on that product is not less than the amount of excise duty which would be payable if the re-used product were to be subject again to excise duty.

(4) (New, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010) An activity shall not be considered production of energy products wherein energy products are used outside a manufacturing enterprise or a tax warehouse together with other products or other materials, provided that:

1. the excise duty on the components has been already paid, and
2. the amount paid is not less than the amount that would be due on the end product obtained from the components.

(5) (Amended, SG No. 105/2006, renumbered from Paragraph 2, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, renumbered from Paragraph 4, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010) Production of excisable goods shall furthermore be considered the production of goods which contain ethyl



alcohol exceeding 1.2% vol (1% mas), intended by their characteristics for consumption as food and drinks or as additives in the production of food or drinks.

(6) (New, SG No. 18/2020, effective 28.02.2020) Products falling within CN code 3814 may also be manufactured at the premises of exempted end-users when packaged in packages of up to 5 litres within the meaning of the Consumer Protection Act.

Article 60. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Amended, SG No. 105/2006, supplemented, SG No. 109/2007, amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, supplemented, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) Production under Article 59, except for extraction of natural gas and/or production of biogas, shall be carried out only in a tax warehouse for manufacture and storage.

(2) Alcoholic beverages falling within CN code 2208 (rakiya) may be produced in registered specialized small distilleries as well.

(3) (Supplemented, SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022) Wine may also be produced in registered wine production sites of independent small wine producers.

(4) (Amended, SG No. 105/2006, supplemented, SG No. 105/2023, effective 23.12.2023) Paragraphs (1) and (3) shall not apply to the production of beer, wine and other fermented beverages from fruits and grapes - own production - intended only for personal consumption of the natural person or his family.

(5) (Repealed, SG No. 63/2006, new, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, repealed, SG No. 9/2017, effective 26.01.2017).

(6) (Repealed, SG No. 63/2006, new, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, repealed, SG No. 9/2017, effective 26.01.2017).

(7) (New, SG No. 109/2007, repealed, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009).

Article 60a. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) (1) Excisable goods may be produced outside a tax warehouse only in the cases where such production is related to testing or examination of machines, facilities or installations.

(2) (Supplemented, SG No. 54/2012, effective 1.04.2013) For the purposes of Paragraph 1 the persons who will carry out testing or examination shall send in advance a notification to the competent customs authority by location of the unit to ensure the presence of a customs officer. The notification may also be submitted electronically under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(3) Testing or examination under Paragraph 1 shall be carried out in the presence of a customs officer and in accordance with the terms and procedure laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(4) Due excise duty shall be paid on excisable goods produced during the testing or examination or they shall be destroyed under the control of customs authorities.

Article 61. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) Producers of goods under Article 2 shall use in production measuring and controlling instruments meeting the requirements of this Act, the Measurements Act and the implementing regulations thereof.

(2) (Repealed, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009).

Article 62. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Amended, SG No. 109/2007, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) For every batch produced the producers of petrol, gas oil, kerosene and biodiesel shall:

1. (supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) determine the volume in litres by means of measuring instruments and controlling, conforming to the requirements of this Act, the Measurements Act and the implementing regulations thereof;

2. issue analysis certificate, containing the indicator of density (in kg/m<sup>3</sup>) at 15°C.

- (2) (Supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) In case of importation or bringing of goods under Paragraph 1 the analysis certificate under Paragraph 1, item 2 shall be submitted for each batch.
- (3) The volume shall be recalculated to a comparative temperature of 15 °C by measuring the weight in kilograms and recalculating it in litres based on the density at a temperature of 15 °C.
- (4) The density at 15 °C shall be determined in accordance with the methods BDS EN ISO 3675 or BDS EN ISO 12185 and the tables under BDS ISO 91-1.
- (5) The values of the initial extract content expressed in Plato degrees of bottled and draft beer shall be certified by an analysis certificate.

Article 63. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005, repealed, SG No. 109/2007).

Article 64. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Supplemented, SG No. 44/2009, effective 1.01.2010) Producers of tobacco products and bottled alcoholic beverages falling within CN code 2208 with alcoholic content equal to and exceeding 15 % vol, intended for sale on the domestic market, shall affix excise labels on the consumer package. The excise label shall be affixed in the tax warehouse of the producer.

(2) The persons importing goods under paragraph 1 into the territory of the country shall ensure affixing of excise labels on the consumer package in the following manner:

1. with the producer - outside the country's territory, or
2. in a tax warehouse, or
3. (amended, SG No. 109/2007) in a bonded or customs warehouse within the meaning of the customs legislation.

(3) (New, SG No. 105/2006) The persons bringing into the territory of the country goods under Paragraph 1 from another Member State shall ensure that excise labels are affixed on the consumer package under the terms of Paragraph 2.

(4) (Renumbered from Paragraph 3, SG No. 105/2006, supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010, SG No. 97/2017, effective 20.05.2019) The excise label shall be affixed on the consumer package in such a way as to display the information marked on it and to guarantee that usage of the product is impossible without tearing up the label, while the excise labels for tobacco products may also be affixed in a manner, guaranteeing that they can not be removed from the consumer package and remain intact.

(5) (Renumbered from Paragraph 4, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 109/2007, SG No. 103/2018, effective 20.05.2019, amended and supplemented, SG No. 33/2019, effective 20.05.2019) The excise label shall contain the series, number, other durable signs and symbols. The selling price shall also be indicated on the excise label of cigars and cigarillos products. The excise labels of consumer packages of manually rolled cigars shall also indicate the number of pieces in the package, as well as their unit prices.

(6) (Renumbered from Paragraph 5, SG No. 105/2006, supplemented, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010) The samples of excise labels shall be approved by an order of the Minister of Finance, to be promulgated in the State Gazette, not later than three months before the date of introducing the new sample of excise label.

(7) (Renumbered from Paragraph 6, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) The excise labels shall be ordered, purchased, distributed and placed according to a procedure and manner determined by the Minister of Finance. The excise labels shall be printed by the printing works of the Bulgarian National Bank which, if necessary, may use other specialised printing works. The excise labels shall be printed conforming to the requirements of the Ordinance on the Terms and Procedure for Printing of and Control over Securities (promulgated in the State Gazette No. 101 of 1994; amended in No. 38 of 1995, No. 73 of 1998, No. 8 of 2001, No. 54 of 2008, No. 22 of 2011 and No. 60 of 2015).

(8) (Renumbered from Paragraph 7, amended, SG No. 105/2006, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010) The authorised warehousekeepers and the persons under Paragraphs 2 and 3 shall order the necessary number of excise labels to the competent customs authority. Within 30 days the

competent customs authority shall deliver the excise labels to the applicants in the following numbers:

1. (amended, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014) to authorised warehousekeepers and registered traders:

a) a number of excise labels not exceeding the average monthly quantity of excisable goods with affixed excise labels, released for consumption increased by 15 per cent;

b) in the cases where the person had not carried out activity - a number of excise labels not exceeding the average monthly indicative quantity of excisable goods released for consumption with affixed excise labels;

c) a number of excise labels outside the quantities under letter "a" not exceeding the average monthly indicative quantity of excisable goods released for consumption with affixed excise labels in the cases, where such person is an authorised warehousekeeper or registered consignee, who launches a new product on the market;

2. to non-registered traders - the number of excise labels shall not exceed the quantity of excisable goods specified in the licence under Article 58b;

3. to importers - the number of excise labels shall not exceed the number agreed with the non-resident person.

(9) (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010, supplemented, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) Numbers of excise labels in excess of those determined in Paragraph 8 shall be ordered upon a decision of the director of the competent customs territorial directorate, which shall be issued within 7 days from the filing of a motivated request for the need of receiving excise labels above the limit set. The decision of the director of the competent customs territorial directorate or the silent refusal may be appealed under the Administrative Procedure Code. The restrictions under this Paragraph shall not apply where the applicant is an authorised warehousekeeper or registered consignee, who launches a new product on the market under the procedure of Paragraph 8, item 1, letter "c".

(10) (New, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) Three months before the date of introduction of a new standard form of excise label the persons under Paragraph 8 may order a specific quantity of excise labels under the effective standard form, which shall not exceed the monthly average quantity of the excisable goods released for consumption and affixed with excise labels. In these cases the provisions of Paragraphs 8 and 9 shall not apply. The monthly average quantity shall be calculated by dividing the sum total of the quantities released for consumption by the person in every month of the year by 12.

(11) (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010, renumbered from Paragraph 10, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, supplemented, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) In the cases where the goods under Paragraph 1 will be affixed with excise labels in a tax warehouse on the territory of the country or the goods would be deposited into a tax warehouse under excise duty suspension arrangement, the excise labels shall be ordered only by the authorised warehousekeeper to the competent customs authority by location of the tax warehouse where the goods will be affixed with excise labels or where they would be received.

(12) (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010, renumbered from Paragraph 11, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) The persons ordering excise labels, with the exception of authorised warehousekeepers, shall submit to the competent customs authority a report on the excise labels received under the terms and procedure laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(13) (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010, renumbered from Paragraph 12, amended, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, supplemented, SG No. 99/2011, effective 1.01.2012, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 1.04.2013, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) The reports concerning excise labels under Paragraph 12 shall be submitted by the persons within the time limit for filing the excise declaration with the exception of importers, who must submit the reports concerning excise labels prior to the release of the security provided. The reports may also be submitted

electronically under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(14) (Renumbered from Paragraph 8, SG No. 105/2006, renumbered from Paragraph 9, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010, renumbered from Paragraph 13, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, repealed, SG No. 103/2018, effective 20.05.2019).

(15) (New, SG No. 109/2007, supplemented, SG No. 44/2009, effective 1.01.2010, renumbered from Paragraph 10, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010, renumbered from Paragraph 14, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) The provisions of this article shall not apply in the cases under Article 21, Paragraph 1, items 1 - 6 and 14.

(16) (New, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) In the cases of introduction of a new standard form of excise label the authorised warehousekeepers and the persons under Paragraphs 2 and 3 may order excise labels under the new standard form not earlier than three months before the date of introduction thereof.

(17) (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 1.04.2013) Ordering of excise labels may also take place electronically under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(18) (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, supplemented, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015, amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) In case of excise labels found missing an obligation to pay excise duty shall arise.

(19) (New, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) No excise label shall be affixed on the consumer package of nutritional supplements for maintenance of the good condition of the organism, containing ethyl alcohol, where the latter are in packages are up to 50 ml.

(20) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, supplemented, SG No. 103/2018, effective 20.05.2019, SG No. 33/2019, effective 20.05.2019) Excise labels ordered and received by the persons under Paragraphs 1 – 3 may be returned to the relevant competent customs authority, provided that said excise labels have not been affixed on bottled beverages or tobacco products, and a written statement of ascertainment shall be executed, indicating the type, issue or serial number, total number, consecutive numbering as well as other specific features typical of respective excise labels, and for tobacco products only the type, issue and the total number of excise labels shall be indicated and for cigars and cigarillos - the selling price.

(21) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019) Excise labels that have become defective in the process of production of tobacco products and bottled alcoholic beverages shall be retired by a bilaterally signed protocol between the persons and the competent customs territorial directorate and shall be handed over to the latter under the procedure and in the manner set out in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(22) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) Where excisable goods under excise duty suspension arrangement cannot be released for consumption due to non-conformity with normative requirements or technical or quality standards of the manufacturer, including consumer packagings, the excise labels affixed on the packages shall be retired under the procedure and in the manner set out in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(23) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) In the cases under Articles 20 - 22 the persons shall submit to the competent customs authority inventory lists of the excise labels to be returned, such inventory lists may also be submitted electronically under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(24) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) Retired excise labels under Paragraphs 21 and 22 shall be destroyed by the customs authorities under the procedure and in the manner set out in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(25) (New, SG No. 33/2019, effective 20.05.2019) Excise labels for cigars and cigarillos shall be ordered at the latest registered price.

Article 64a. (New, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.07.2019) (1) Any request for, inventory list of and report on excise labels drawn up in error and registered may be cancelled at the written



request of the person. The request for excise labels may be cancelled before sending it to the Securities Printing Control Department at the Ministry of Finance. The inventory list for the return of excise labels may be cancelled before taking actions to verify the authenticity of the excise labels.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) The request for cancellation shall be submitted to the director of the competent customs territorial directorate.

(3) Apart from the cases under Paragraph 1, in case of a request filed by the person, irregularities in the request for excise labels or in the inventory list for return of excise labels may be eliminated by the competent customs authority and the person shall be notified thereof within 14 days of the elimination of the irregularity.

Article 64b. (New, SG No. 66/2023, effective 1.08.2023) No excise label shall be placed on the consumer packaging when the following are released for consumption from a tax warehouse:

1. bottled alcoholic beverages with CN code 2208 and with alcohol content equal to and exceeding 15 % vol, which are transported for commercial purposes to the territory of another Member State with an electronic simplified administrative document;
2. tobacco products under Articles 12b and 12c, which are transported for commercial purposes to the territory of another Member State by issuing a registered excise tax document and in compliance with the provisions of Article 86(5) and (6).

Article 64c. (New, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.04.2024) (1) In the cases referred to in Article 76g1 (1), in the case of distance selling of bottled alcoholic beverages falling within CN code 2208 and with an alcoholic strength of 15% vol or more, the persons referred to in Article 76g1 (2) shall promptly notify the competent customs office in writing of the quantities of alcoholic beverages to be sent to the other Member State of destination and shall attach a list of the excise labels, in accordance with the standard form laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act. (2) The procedure and means for notifying the customs authorities referred to in Paragraph 1 shall be laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act. (3) The excise labels specified in the inventory list under Paragraph 1 shall become unusable on the territory of the country.

## **Section V**

### **Storage of Excisable Goods**

Article 65. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Amended, SG No. 109/2007) Warehousing of excisable goods under excise duty suspension arrangement involves placing and storage of excisable goods in a tax warehouse for storage or in a tax warehouse for manufacture and storage.

(2) In a tax warehouse may be stored excisable goods, which:

1. have been produced in the same tax warehouse;
2. (amended, SG No. 63/2006) have been released for free circulation with simultaneous placing under an excise duty suspension arrangement;
3. (supplemented, SG No. 105/2006) have been transported under excise duty suspension arrangement from another tax warehouse to the territory of the country or from a tax warehouse on the territory of another Member State;
4. (new, SG No. 109/2007, amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) have been brought into the territory of the country in accordance with Article 76i and Article 76l.

(3) Storage is permitted only for excisable goods owned by:

1. a authorised warehousekeeper, or
2. (supplemented, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) a depositor person registered under the Value Added Tax Act or a person under Article 45g;



3. (new, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014) central structures for management of the reserves of other European Union Member States in compliance with the Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Reserves Act;
4. (new, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014) private state property pursuant to the Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Reserves Act and the State Reserve and Wartime Stocks Act.
- (4) (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) No activities constituting manufacture of excisable goods within the meaning of Article 59 may be carried out in a tax warehouse for storage.
- (5) (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) The following customary operations may be carried out in a tax warehouse:
1. which do not lead to a change of the CN code or a change of the excise rate, such as maintenance of the commercial appearance, improving quality or bringing in conformity with the requirements for norms and standards, filtering, ventilation, labelling, re-labelling, re-numbering of packagings, affixing of excise labels, adding additives for commercial and technical purposes, improving quality etc.;
  2. (supplemented, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) such as denaturation of ethyl alcohol, marking of gas oil and kerosene, mixing of liquefied petroleum gases, mixing of bio fuels with fuels of oil origin, emptying/draining containers and removing deposits or waste from energy products containers and blending of energy products with the view of obtaining ship fuels;
  3. (new, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, repealed, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015).
- (6) (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended and supplemented, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, sentence two effective 1.04.2013, amended, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) The operations under Paragraph 5, items 2 shall be carried out after a prior written notification to the competent customs authority by location of the warehouse under the terms and procedure laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act. The notification may also be submitted electronically under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.
- (7) (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, repealed, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015).
- (8) (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, repealed, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015).
- (9) (New, SG No. 65/2020) The authorised warehousekeeper shall make available warehousing capacity for use by the persons under Article 47, paragraph 12 under the following conditions:
1. submission by the persons of a substantiated request, to which documents shall be attached in evidence of the need to preserve energy products;
  2. their relations shall be regulated under terms, equivalent to those regulating the relations with other persons - depositors into the tax warehouse;
  3. in case there would be no other depositors into the tax warehouse, their relations shall be regulated based on market principles and taking into account the market value.
- (10) (New, SG No. 65/2020) The authorised warehousekeeper and the person under Article 47, paragraph 12 shall regulate their relations in compliance with the requirements of the law. In case of refusal by the authorised warehousekeeper to make warehousing capacity available for use the person shall notify in writing the director of the territorial directorate by location of the tax warehouse and provide evidence of the refusal. The customs authorities shall perform a check whether warehousing capacity exists for use by the persons under Article 47, paragraph 12.
- (11) (New, SG No. 65/2020, amended, SG No. 52/2022, effective 1.01.2023) Authorised warehousekeepers, including those who do not have sufficient storage capacity to store their own energy products within the meaning of Article 47(13), shall send, not later than 7.00 p.m., by electronic means, a notification with current data as of the time of dispatch, to the Customs Agency, which notification shall be published by 9.00 a.m. on the following working day in the registry under Paragraph (12).
- (12) (New, SG No. 52/2022, effective 1.01.2023) The Customs Agency shall keep a public register of up-to-date data provided by the authorised warehousekeepers, indicating the presence or absence of available storage capacities in accordance with the requirements of Article 47(12).

(13) (New, SG No. 52/2022, effective 1.01.2023) The form and content of the register under Paragraph (12) shall be determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

Article 66. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005 (1) (Amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) The authorised warehousekeeper shall store the goods, separating them by type and depositor.

(2) (Repealed, SG No. 106/2008, effective 1.01.2009, new, SG No. 44/2009, effective 1.01.2010) In the cases under Paragraph 1, when no physical separation of goods is possible due to their specific nature, separation of goods is done only in the material reporting.

(3) (New, SG No. 63/2006, amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, supplemented, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, amended, SG No. 65/2020, supplemented, SG No. 54/2023) Authorised warehousekeepers shall be obligated to use measuring and controlling instruments complying with the requirements of this Act, the Measurements Act and the statutory instruments on the application thereof. An authorised warehousekeeper under the procedure of Article 55c shall be obligated to use measuring and controlling instruments complying with the requirements of the Measurements Act, the Measurements Act the Technical Requirements for Products Act and the implementing regulations thereof.

(4) (New, SG No. 63/2006, repealed, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009).

(5) (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, supplemented, SG No. 54/2012, effective 1.04.2013, amended, SG No. 94/2012, effective 30.11.2012) The authorised warehousekeeper may store excisable goods with paid excise duty in extraordinary circumstances subject to a permit from the competent customs authority under the terms and procedure laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act. In order to obtain such authorisation the authorised warehousekeeper must submit a written request to the competent customs authority. The request may also be submitted electronically under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(6) (New, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) Within three months before the introduction of the new standard form of excise label the authorised warehousekeeper may also store in the tax warehouse excisable goods affixed with the new standard form of excise label, differentiating them both in his inventory reporting and physically from the excisable goods affixed with the effective standard form of excise label.

(7) (New, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) Within three months from the introduction of the new standard form of excise label the authorised warehousekeeper may also store in the tax warehouse excisable goods affixed with the repealed standard form of excise label, differentiating them both in his inventory reporting and physically from the excisable goods affixed with the effective standard form of excise label.

(8) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) Any excise goods with excise labels affixed, received from another warehouse of the same authorised warehousekeeper, shall be kept separate both in the stock records, as well as physically, from any other excisable goods, kept at the tax warehouse.

(9) (New, SG No. 77/2021, effective 16.09.2021) Energy products with CN code 2713 20 00 and 2715 00 00 that are kept separately in the tax warehouse's accounts under Article 47, Paragraph 1, Item 8 may be stored in a tax warehouse. Storage may take place after it has been entered in the activities carried out in the tax warehouse.

(10) (New, SG No. 105/2023, effective 23.12.2023) The provisions of this article shall not apply to the storage of up to 1 hectolitre of beer produced under the conditions of Article 31 (3).

## **Section VI**

### **(Repealed, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011)**

### **Movement of Excisable Goods**

Article 67. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005, amended, SG No. 63/2006, SG No. 105/2006, supplemented, SG No. 44/2009, effective 1.01.2010, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010, SG No. 94/2010, repealed, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011).

Article 68. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005, amended and supplemented, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 109/2007, supplemented, SG No. 55/2010, repealed, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011).

Article 69. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005, amended and supplemented, SG No. 105/2006, repealed, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011).

Article 70. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005, amended, SG No. 105/2006, repealed, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011).

Article 71. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005, amended, SG No. 105/2006, supplemented, SG No. 55/2010, repealed, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011).

Article 71a. (New, SG No. 105/2006, repealed, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011).

Article 72. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005, repealed, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011).

Article 73. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005, repealed, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011).

## **Section VIa**

### **(New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010)**

## **Movement of Excisable Goods with Electronic Administrative Document**

Article 73a. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010) (1) Movement of excisable goods under excise duty suspension arrangement involves transportation of excisable goods:

1. (amended, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, SG No. 12/2022, effective 1.07.2022, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) from a tax warehouse on the territory of the country to another tax warehouse or a place of direct delivery specified by the authorised warehousekeeper on the territory of the country or to the persons under Items 1, 3, 3a and 3b of Article 21 (1) on the territory of the country;
2. (amended, SG No. 12/2022, effective 1.07.2022, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) from a tax warehouse on the territory of the country to another tax warehouse on the territory of another Member State, to a registered consignee or a temporarily registered consignee or to the persons under Items 1, 3, 3a and 3b of Article 21 (1) in another Member State;
3. from a tax warehouse on the territory of the country to a customs office of exit or to third territories - in the cases of export;
- 3a. (new, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) from a tax warehouse in the territory of the country to a customs office of departure within the meaning of Article 329 (5) of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447 of 24 November 2015 laying down detailed rules for implementing certain provisions of Regulation (EU) No. 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the Union Customs Code (OJ, L 343/558 of 29 December 2015) (hereinafter referred to as "Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447" which is the office of departure for the external transit procedure in accordance with Article 189 (4) of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/1063 of 16 May 2018 amending and correcting Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446 supplementing Regulation (EU) No. 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards detailed rules concerning certain provisions of the Union Customs Code (OJ L 192/1, 30.7.2018);

4. (supplemented, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010) admitted for free circulation with simultaneous placement under excise duty suspension arrangement to a tax warehouse or to a place of direct supply indicated by the authorised warehousekeeper on the territory of the country;
5. (supplemented, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, amended, SG No. 12/2022, effective 1.07.2022, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) from a tax warehouse or from a registered consignor on the territory of another Member State to a tax warehouse or to a place of direct supply indicated by the authorised warehousekeeper on the territory of the country, to a registered consignee or to a place of direct supply indicated by the registered consignee or to a temporarily registered consignee on the territory of this country or to the persons under Items 1, 3, 3a and 3b of Article 21 (1);
6. (amended, SG No. 12/2022, effective 1.07.2022, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) released for free circulation with simultaneous placement under an excise duty suspension arrangement, by a registered consignor to a tax warehouse on the territory of another Member State, to a registered consignee or a temporarily registered consignee or to the persons under Items 1, 3, 3a and 3b of Article 21 (1) in another Member State;
7. (new, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) the place of import to any of the places of destination, in the cases under items 1, 2, 3, 3a and 5, when the goods are sent by a registered consignor.
  - (2) (Amended, SG No. 12/2022, effective 1.07.2022, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) Movement of excise goods under an excise duty suspension arrangement shall start in the cases of Items 1, 2, 3, 3a, 3b and 5 of Paragraph (1) – from the moment of bringing out the excise goods from the tax warehouse, and in the cases of Items 4 and 6 of Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (4) – from the moment of their release for free circulation and their simultaneous placement under excise duty suspension arrangement.
  - (3) (Amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) The movement of excise goods under excise duty suspension arrangement shall end:
    1. in the cases of Items 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 of Paragraph (1) - when the consignee has taken delivery of the excise goods;
    2. in the cases of Item 3 of Paragraph (1) - when the excise goods have left the Union's territory;
    3. in the cases of Item 3a of Paragraph (1) - when the excise goods have been placed under the external transit procedure;
    4. (new, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) in the cases referred to in Paragraph 1, Item 7 - where the excise goods are released for free circulation pursuant to Article 201 of Regulation (EU) No. 952/2013.
  - (4) (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) Except where importation takes place in a tax warehouse, excise goods may move from the place of importation under suspension of excise duty only if the declarant or any person directly or indirectly involved in the customs formalities pursuant to Article 15 of Regulation (EU) № 952/2013, submit the following to the customs authorities of the Member State of importation:
    1. the unique excise number under point (a) of Article 19(2) of Council Regulation (EU) No. 389/2012 of 2 May 2012 on administrative cooperation in the field of excise duties and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 2073/2004 (OJ, L 121/1 of 8 May 2012), hereinafter referred to as "Council Regulation (EU) No. 389/2012", identifying the registered consignor for the movement;
    2. the unique excise number under point (a) of Article 19(2) of Council Regulation (EU) No. 389/2012, identifying the registered consignee to whom the goods are dispatched;
    3. proofs that the imported goods are intended for dispatch from the territory of the Member State of importation to the territory of another Member State.

Article 73b. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010) (1) Movement of excisable goods under excise duty suspension arrangement shall take place with a registered electronic administrative document.



(2) In the cases under Paragraph 1 the sender shall provide an electronic administrative document to the customs authorities via the computerised system under Article 4, item 40.

(3) An electronic administrative document shall be submitted by:

1. the authorised warehousekeeper-sender no earlier than 7 days before bringing the goods out of the tax warehouse on the territory of the country to:

a) (supplemented, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) another tax warehouse or a place of direct delivery on the territory of the country, or

b) another tax warehouse on the territory of another Member State, or

c) a registered consignee in another Member State, or

d) a temporarily registered consignee in another Member State, or

e) (amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) the persons under Items 1 - 3b of Article 21 (1);

2. the authorised warehousekeeper-sender no earlier than 7 days before bringing the goods out of the tax warehouse on the territory of the country for the purpose of export to a customs office of exit or to third territories;

3. (supplemented, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010) the authorised warehousekeeper in whose tax warehouse or place of direct supply the goods will be received, which are owned by the holder of the excise duty suspension arrangement, or by the registered consignor upon placement of the goods under admission for free circulation arrangement with their simultaneous placement under excise duty suspension arrangement. The customs authorities shall allow taking of the goods after their placement under excise duty suspension arrangement;

4. (new, SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022) the registered consignor in the cases of Item 6 of Article 73a (1).

(4) (Amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) The mandatory requisites of the document under Paragraph 3 shall be determined by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1636 of 5 July 2022 supplementing Council Directive (EU) 2020/262 by establishing the structure and content of the documents exchanged in the context of movement of excise goods, and establishing a threshold for the losses due to the nature of the goods (OJ L 247/2 of 23 September 2022), hereinafter referred to as "Delegated Regulation (EU) No.2022/1636".

(5) Customs authorities shall carry out verification of the data in the electronic administrative document for conformity with the requirements of the Regulation under Paragraph 4 as well as for validity of the duly provided and accepted security. Upon conformity the customs authorities shall assign a unique administrative reference code to the document and shall notify the sender thereof without delay.

(6) (Supplemented, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) In case of non-conformity of the data with the requirements under Paragraph (5) the customs authorities shall immediately notify the consignor thereof by a report via the computerised system.

(7) (Amended, SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022) The consignor shall provide the person transporting the excise goods with a paper copy of the registered electronic administrative document or any other commercial document in which the unique administrative reference code is clearly indicated.

(8) The document under Paragraph 7 shall accompany the excisable goods under movement of excise duty suspension arrangement and shall be presented to the competent authorities at their request during the movement under such arrangement.

(9) (Amended, SG No. 12/2022, effective 1.07.2022, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) Upon movement of excise goods under excise duty suspension arrangement to the persons under Items 1, 3, 3a and 3b of Article 21 (1) the goods shall be accompanied also by a certificate of exemption from excise duty.

(10) (New, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.04.2014 - amended, SG No. 1/2014, effective 1.01.2014, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019) In cases of imports of excisable goods with simultaneous placement under excise duty suspension arrangement, where the



customs office competent for placing them under the respective regime is part of the structure of the customs territorial directorate by domicile of the tax warehouse in the territory of this country, in which the excisable goods are to be received, the requirement of Paragraph 1 shall not apply, provided that:

1. the excisable goods, introduced into the customs territory of this country, would be transported forthwith under the procedure of the customs legislation of the person introducing them, to the tax warehouse in the territory of this country, at which they are to be received;
2. the excisable goods, transported in accordance with item 1, shall be presented before the customs authorities upon arrival at the territory of the tax warehouse by accounting for them via the measuring and controlling instruments;
3. for the purposes of admission of excisable goods into free circulation with simultaneous placement under excise duty suspension arrangement the authorised warehousekeeper, into whose tax warehouse in the territory of this country the goods are to be received, shall submit a report of receipt via the computer system of the competent customs authority of the admission into free circulation with simultaneous placement under excise duty suspension arrangement;
4. excisable goods, admitted into free circulation with simultaneous placement under excise duty suspension arrangement, shall be entered into the warehouse stocks log immediately after their release for the purposes of the procedure.

(11) (New, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.04.2014 - amended, SG No. 1/2014, effective 1.01.2014, SG No. 58/2016) The authorised warehousekeeper into whose tax warehouse the excisable goods, admitted to free circulation with simultaneous placement under excise duty suspension arrangement are received, shall be liable for the excise duty on the imported goods, indicated in the single administrative document, with the exception of the cases where prior to the notification to the liable person of the duties payable to the competent customs authority for admission into free circulation with simultaneous placement under excise duty suspension arrangement, a report has been submitted under Item 3 of Paragraph 10.

(12) (New, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014) The requirement under paragraph 1 shall not apply in instances of transportation of energy products, intended for export, along petroleum pipelines and petroleum product pipelines, part of the respective tax warehouse, provided that:

1. (amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019) the customs office competent for placing under export procedure and the customs office of exit coincide and are part of the structure of the customs territorial directorate by domicile of the tax warehouse in the territory of this country, from which the excisable goods are to be removed;
2. the excisable goods intended for export shall be removed from the territory of the tax warehouse by reporting them via the measuring and controlling instruments, approved by the customs authorities for the points of removal;
3. the excisable goods intended for export shall be deemed placed under export procedure as of the moment of their removal from the tax warehouse;
4. the data concerning the removal of the excisable goods, placed under export procedure, shall be entered into the warehouse stocks log immediately after their removal.

(13) (New, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, amended, SG No. 58/2016, SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022) The authorised warehousekeeper, from whose tax warehouse the excise goods placed under the export procedure are removed, shall be liable for the excise duty due on the exported goods specified in the single administrative document, except when in accordance with the provisions of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447 the customs office of departure has informed the customs office of export or the provided evidence under Article 335 (4) of the same Regulation is sufficient.

(14) (New, SG No. 102/2022, effective 1.04.2023) In the cases of Article 26(4) an authorised warehousekeeper who has been granted permission to enter exports in the declarant's records Article 182 of Regulation 952/2013 shall issue an electronic administrative document in total for all sales made for the tax period within 7 working days from the date of the last day of the tax period.

(15) (New, SG No. 102/2022, effective 1.04.2023) Upon movement under excise duty suspension arrangement in cases of export of tobacco products and alcoholic beverages for the supply of aircraft and vessels, with the exception of those intended for private recreational flights and sailing, for the purposes of applying a permit for entry in the declarant's records under Article 182 of Regulation 952/2013, the persons shall issue an electronic administrative document within the time limit for filing a supplementary declaration under the customs legislation, but not later than 7 working days from the date of the last day of the tax period for the supplies made in the tax period.

(16) (New, SG No. 102/2022, effective 1.04.2023) In the cases referred to in Paragraph (15) movement of goods under excise duty suspension arrangement shall take place with a commercial document certifying the loading or delivery, issued by the person who received permit for entry of export in the declarant's records under Article 182 of Regulation 952/2013.

(17) (New, SG No. 102/2022, effective 1.04.2023) The requisites and content of the document under Paragraph (16) shall be laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act.

Article 73c. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010) (1) (Amended, SG No. 12/2022, effective 1.07.2022, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) Where the excise goods are intended for a tax warehouse on the territory of another Member State, for a registered consignee or a temporarily registered consignee in another Member State, or for the persons under Items 1, 3, 3a and 3b of Article 21 (1) on the territory of another Member State, the customs authorities shall send the electronic administrative document without delay to the competent authorities of the Member State of destination.

(2) (Supplemented, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) Where excisable goods are intended for a tax warehouse or a place of direct delivery on the territory of the country, the customs authorities shall send the electronic administrative document without delay to the authorised warehousekeeper-recipient.

(3) Where excisable goods are sent from a tax warehouse on the territory of another Member State, the customs authorities shall send the electronic administrative document received from the competent authorities of another Member State to the authorised warehousekeeper-recipient, the registered consignee or the temporarily registered consignee on the territory of the country.

(4) (Amended, SG No. 12/2022, effective 1.07.2022, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) The procedure for notification of the persons under Items 1, 3, 3a and 3b of Article 21 (1) shall be determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(5) (Amended, SG No. 58/2016, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) In case of movement of the excise goods in the cases under Items 3 and 3a of Article 73a (1), the competent customs office shall send the electronic administrative document to the competent authorities of the Member State in which the export declaration is lodged in accordance with Article 221 (2) of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447.

(6) (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) Where the Republic of Bulgaria is a Member State of export, the declarant shall provide the competent customs office with the unique administrative reference code indicating the excise goods specified in the export declaration.

(7) (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) In the cases referred to in Paragraph (6), before the goods are released for export, the competent customs office shall check whether the data contained in the electronic administrative document corresponds to the data contained in the export declaration. In the event of any discrepancy between the electronic administrative document and the export declaration, the customs office shall notify the competent authorities of the Member State of dispatch via the computer system.

(8) (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) Where the goods are no longer destined for removal from the customs territory of the Union, the customs office shall inform the competent authorities of the Member State of dispatch via the computer system as soon as they become aware that the goods will no longer be removed from the customs territory of the Union.

(9) (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023, amended, SG No. 102/2022, effective 13.02.2023) In the event of receipt of a notification from a Member State of export, the competent customs

office shall forward the notification to the consignor without delay. Upon receipt of the notification, the consignor shall cancel the electronic administrative document in accordance with Article 73d (1) or shall change the place of receipt in accordance with Article 73d(2).

Article 73d. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010) (1) The sender may cancel the electronic administrative document before commencement of movement pursuant to Article 73a, Paragraph 2.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) During movement under excise duty suspension arrangement the consignor may, by means of the computerised system, alter the place of receipt or the consignee of the excise goods at one of the places of destination referred to in Article 73a, with the exception of persons referred to in paragraphs 1, 3, 3a and 3b of Article 21 (1). To this end, the consignor shall submit to the customs authorities of the Member State of dispatch, by means of the computerised system, a draft electronic document amending the place of destination.

(3) (New, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.04.2014 - amended, SG No. 1/2014, effective 1.01.2014; amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) The movement of energy products under excise duty suspension arrangement may be split by the consignor into two or more movements by submission of splitting operation message under the procedure of Article 7 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1636, provided that:

1. the total quantity of excisable goods would not be changed;
2. the splitting would be performed in the territory of a Member State which allows such a procedure;
3. the splitting would be applied in the Member State/s, indicated in the draft splitting operation messages based on destination of the excisable goods;
4. the competent bodies of the Member State, in the territory of which the splitting would take place, would have been notified of the location, where the splitting would take place;
5. (amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) the draft report/reports for splitting is submitted before the submission of the report of receipt under Article 73e.

Article 73e. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010) (1) Receipt of excisable goods on the territory of the country shall be confirmed by the recipient by sending a message of receipt via the computerised system.

(2) The message of receipt shall be sent without delay and no later than 5 working days after completion of the movement. In emergency situations and at request of the recipient the competent customs authority may extend the time limit for sending the message of receipt.

(3) (Amended, SG No. 12/2022, effective 1.07.2022, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) The terms and procedure for sending the report for receipt by the persons under Items 1, 3, 3a and 3b of Article 21 (1) shall be laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act.

Article 73f. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010, amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) The customs authorities shall verify the data in the report of receipt for compliance with the requirements of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1636.

Article 73g. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010) (1) (Amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) Where the data is in compliance with Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1636, in the cases under Items 1 and 4 of Article 73a (1) the customs authorities shall forward the report of receipt to the consignor, and in the cases under Item 5 of Article 73a (1), to the competent authorities of the Member State of dispatch.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) Where the data is not in compliance with delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1636, the customs authorities shall notify the recipient with a report via the computerised system.

(3) Where the customs authorities receive a message of receipt or a message of export from another Member State, they shall forward the message to the sender.

Article 73h. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010) (1) (Amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 58/2016, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) In the cases under Items 3 and 7 of Article 73a (1) the competent customs office shall complete an export notice on the basis of the information from the customs office of departure specified in Article 329 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447, or from the office certifying that the excise goods have left the customs territory of the Union.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) The customs authorities shall verify the data contained in the information under Paragraph (1) and shall send the export notice to the consignor or to the competent authorities of the Member State of dispatch.

(3) (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) In the cases under Item 3a of Article 73a (1) the competent customs office shall send an export notice by means of the computerised system on the basis of the information received from the customs office of departure referred to in Article 329 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447.

(4) (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) The customs authorities shall verify the data contained in the information under Paragraph (3) and shall send the export notice to the consignor or to the competent authorities of the Member State of dispatch.

Article 73i. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010) The electronic administrative document shall be recorded in the "Warehouse Stocks Log" register in the tax period for which it is issued or received respectively.

## **Section VIb**

### **(New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010)**

## **Procedure for Movement of Excisable Goods Where the Computerised System is Unavailable**

Article 73j. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010) (1) (Amended, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) In case of extraordinary circumstances where the computerised system is unavailable, movement of excise goods under excise duty suspension arrangement may begin upon authorisation by the competent customs authority by means of an endorsement of a fallback document containing the data of the electronic administrative document.

(2) (Supplemented, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) When the availability of the computerised system is restored the sender shall submit within 7 days an electronic administrative document pursuant to Article 73b, Paragraph 2.

(3) After validation of the data the electronic administrative document shall replace the document under Paragraph 1.

(4) (Amended, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) Until the data in the electronic administrative document is not validated, movement shall be deemed movement under excise duty suspension arrangement, accompanied by the document under Paragraph (1).

Article 73k. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010) (1) The document under Article 73j, Paragraph 1 shall be issued in three copies by the sender and shall be certified by the competent customs authority.

(2) The first copy shall be kept by the sender, the second copy shall be kept by the competent customs authority and the third copy shall accompany the goods.

Article 73l. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010) (1) (Amended, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023, supplemented, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) During the movement under excise duty suspension arrangement the consignor may change the place of receipt and indicate a new place of receipt or split the movement of the energy products in accordance with Article 73d (3) upon authorisation by the competent customs authority granted by means of an endorsement of a fallback document containing the data of the change of destination report. The



consignor shall notify the competent customs office before the moment of change of the place of destination.

(2) (Supplemented, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) When the availability of the computerised system is restored the sender shall send to the competent customs authority within 7 days an electronic administrative document and a message of a change of the place of delivery.

(3) After validation of the data the electronic administrative document shall replace the documents under Article 73j, Paragraph 1 and Article 73l, Paragraph 1.

(4) (Amended, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) Until the data in the electronic administrative document is not validated, movement shall be deemed movement under excise duty suspension arrangement, accompanied by the document under Paragraph (1).

(5) (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023, amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) When the computerised system is unavailable, in the cases under Items 3, 3a and 3b of Article 73a (1) the consignor shall provide the declarant with a copy of the document under Paragraph (1).

(6) (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) The declarant referred to in Paragraph (5) shall provide the competent customs authorities of the Member State of export with a copy of the fallback document, the content of which corresponds to the excise goods declared in the export declaration, or the unique identification number of the fallback document.

Article 73m. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010) (1) (Amended, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) In the cases of Items 1, 4 and 5 of Article 73a (1) where the report of receipt cannot be sent within the time limit under Article 73e (2), the recipient shall file to the competent customs authority a fallback document containing the same data as the report of receipt, certifying thereby that movement has been completed.

(2) When the availability of the computerised system is restored or after completion of the procedures under Articles 73j, 73k and 73l the recipient shall send a message of receipt under the terms of Article 73e.

Article 73n. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010) (1) (Previous text of Article 73n, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) The report of receipt under Article 73e or the report of export under Article 73h shall certify that movement of excise goods has completed pursuant to Article 73a (3).

(2) (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) Except in the cases of Paragraph (1), where for reasons other than those referred to in Article 73m, there is no report of receipt or a report of export, an alternative proof that the movement of excise goods under excise duty suspension arrangement has ended may be submitted in accordance with Paragraphs (3) and (5).

(3) (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023, amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) In the cases specified in Items 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Article 73a (1) alternative proof of the end of the movement may be provided by means of an endorsement by the competent authorities of the Member State of destination, based on appropriate proof that the excise goods have reached their destination.

(4) (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) The fallback document referred to in Article 73j (1) is appropriate proof for the purposes of applying Paragraph (3).

(5) (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) In the cases under Items 1, 3 and 3a of Article 73a in order to determine whether, in the circumstances of Paragraph (2), excise goods have been removed from the territory of the Union, the competent authorities of the Member State of dispatch shall:

1. accept the endorsement by the competent authorities of the Member State in which the customs office of departure is situated, certifying that the excise goods have left the territory of the Union or certifying that the excise goods have been placed under the external transit procedure in accordance with Item 3a of Article 73a (1) as proof that the goods have been removed from the territory of the Union;

2. may accept any combination of the following evidence certifying that the excise goods have been removed from the territory of the Union:



- a) a delivery note;
  - b) a document signed or authenticated by the economic operator who has taken the excise goods out of the customs territory of the Union certifying the exit of the goods;
  - c) a document in which the customs authority of a Member State or a third country certify the delivery in accordance with the rules and procedures applicable to that certification in that State or country;
  - d) records of goods supplied to ships, aircraft or offshore installations kept by economic operators;
  - e) other evidence certifying that the excise goods have been removed from the territory of the Union.
- (6) (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) Where appropriate evidence has been accepted by the competent authorities of the Member State of dispatch, it shall end the movement in the computerised system.

Article 73o. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010) (1) (Amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1636 shall define the following:

1. the structure and content of the reports exchanged for the purposes of Articles 73b – 73h between relevant persons and competent authorities in relation to movement of excise goods under excise duty suspension arrangement;
2. the rules and procedures for exchange of reports under Item 1;
3. (amended, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) the structure of the documents specified in Articles 73j, 73l and 73m.

(2) The cases in which the computerised system is deemed as unavailable shall be determined by the implementing regulation to this Act.

Article 73p. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010) (1) Where the message of receipt cannot be sent via the computerised system the customs authorities shall send a copy of the document under Article 73m, Paragraph 1 to the competent authorities of the Member State of dispatch under the terms and procedure laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) In the cases referred to in Items 3 and 3a of Article 73a (1), where the report of export cannot be sent via the computerised system, the customs authorities shall send a fallback document containing the requisites of the report of export to the competent authorities of the Member State of dispatch under the terms and procedure laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act.

Article 73q. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010, amended, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) In the cases where the computerised system is unavailable the fallback documents shall be recorded in the "Warehouse Stocks Log" register for the tax period for which they are issued or received, respectively.

## **Section VIc**

### **(New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010)**

## **Other Provisions for Movement of Excisable Goods under Excise Duty Suspension Arrangement**

Article 74. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005, amended, SG No. 105/2006, SG No. 109/2007, repealed, new, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010, supplemented, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010, amended, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011) The authorised warehousekeeper - sender or the authorised warehousekeeper in whose warehouse or place of direct supply the goods owned by the holder of the free circulation admission arrangement will be received or the registered consignor shall owe excise duty on the goods sent or imported as specified in the electronic administrative document, except in the following cases:

1. (repealed, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011);

2. (repealed, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011);
3. (repealed, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011);
4. upon movement of the goods under Article 73a, Paragraph 1, items 1, 2 and 4 - where up to 45 days following the bringing out of the goods from the warehouse the authorised warehousekeeper has received the message of receipt;
5. (supplemented, SG No. 102/2022, effective 13.02.2023) upon movement of the goods under Items 3 and 3a of Article 73a(1) - where up to 45 days following the date of removing the goods from the tax warehouse the authorised warehousekeeper has received the export notice under Article 73h(1) and (3);
6. upon movement of the goods under Article 73a, Paragraph 1, item 6 - where up to 45 days following the dispatch of the goods to another Member State the registered consignor has received the message of receipt.

Article 74a. (New, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) (1) In case an irregularity occurs upon movement of excisable goods under excise duty suspension arrangement resulting in their being released for consumption, within the meaning of Article 20, Paragraph 2, items 2, 8, 11, 12 and 12a the obligation for payment of excise duty arises in the Member State where the irregularity has occurred.

(2) In the cases where the place of occurrence of the irregularity cannot be determined, it shall be deemed that the irregularity has occurred in the Member State of establishment and at the time of establishment thereof.

(3) In the cases under Paragraphs 1 and 2 the customs authorities shall notify the competent authorities of the Member State - sender of the excisable goods released for consumption.

(4) In the cases where the excisable goods do not arrive at the place of receipt and no irregularity has been established during their movement resulting in their release for consumption, it shall be deemed that the irregularity has occurred in the Member State - sender from the moment of the start of the movement, unless evidence is submitted within 4 months to the competent authorities of the Member State - sender, proving the receipt of the excisable goods or the place of occurrence of the irregularity.

(5) In the cases under Paragraphs 2 and 4, if within three years from the date of the start of the movement of the excisable goods no evidence is submitted to the customs authorities that the place of occurrence of the irregularity is in another Member State, the provision of Paragraph 1 shall apply.

(6) In the cases under Paragraph 5 the customs authorities, after notification of the competent authorities of the Member State where the irregularity has occurred, shall exempt from excise duty the persons under Article 3, Paragraph 1, item 1 or shall refund the unduly paid excise duty under the terms of Article 27.

Article 75. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005, amended, SG No. 105/2006, repealed, new, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010, amended, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011) The recipients under Article 73a, Paragraph 1, item 5, except for the persons under Article 21, Paragraph 1, items 1 and 3, shall owe excise duty due on the received goods as specified in the message of receipt.

Article 75a. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010) (1) (Amended, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) In case of extraordinary circumstances where the message of receipt or the message of export would be missing, evidence that movement of excisable goods under excise duty suspension arrangement has been completed may be presented in the form of certification by the competent authorities of the Member State of receipt or the Member State in which the declaration of export was filed, certifying that the goods had left the territory of the Union.

(2) The manner and form of admitting the evidence under Paragraph 1 shall be laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act.

Article 75b. (New, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) (1) In cases where on the territory of the country shortages are established upon completion of the movement of excise goods under excise duty deferred payment arrangement, excise duty shall be due on the grounds of Article 20, paragraph 2, item 8.

(2) When the recipient establishes the precise quantity of excise goods for unloading, the quantity of excise goods shall be entered in the "Warehouse Stocks Log" register. Notice of receipt shall be filed in accordance with Article 73 (e).

(3) (Amended, SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022) In case of stated shortages in the report of receipt of excise goods when the consignor is established in another Member State, the customs authorities shall carry out verification of the quantities actually received. Verification of the actual quantity sent shall be carried out in accordance with Regulation (EU) No. 389/2012.

(4) (Amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020, amended and supplemented, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2021) After carrying out the verifications referred to in Paragraph 3, if shortages under Paragraph 1 are established thereby, the director of the competent customs territorial directorate, in the territory on which the tax warehouse, the facility of the registered consignee or the temporary registered consignee is located, shall issue a decision on establishing an excise duty liability for the consignor, where a single decision may serve to establish excise duty liabilities for 6 consecutive tax periods. If shortages are established, for which excise duty is due and it would be paid in this country, no decision shall be issued for establishment of obligation of payment of excise duty by the consignor.

(5) The liability determined with the decision under paragraph 4 shall be subject to voluntary payment within 14 days from service thereof. Upon expiry of the time limit for voluntary payment the decision shall be subject to preliminary execution, unless the execution is stayed under the Procedure of the Tax Insurance Procedure Code.

(6) The decision under paragraph 4 may be appealed against under the procedure of the Tax Insurance Procedure Code.

(7) For the purposes of service and collection of the liability established with the decision under paragraph 4, the provisions of Chapter Twenty-seven "a" of the Tax Insurance Procedure Code may apply.

(8) In the cases under Article 73a, paragraph 1, item 2, when the notice of receipt finds shortages, an inspection shall be performed in accordance with Regulation (EU) No. 389/2012 concerning verification of the payment of excise duty. In the event the excise duty is not paid in the other Member State, the excise duty shall be due from the authorized warehousekeeper – consignor, subject to the provisions of Article 74a, paragraph 4.

Article 76. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005, amended, SG No. 105/2006, repealed, new, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010, supplemented, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010, amended, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011) Where the message of receipt would be received after the deadlines under Article 74, the authorised warehousekeeper - consignor or the authorised warehousekeeper in whose tax warehouse or place of direct supply the goods, owned by the holder of the free circulation admission arrangement would be received or the registered consignor shall adjust the amount of the excise duty due, which has arisen as a result of the application of Article 74 during the tax period in which he received the message of receipt, under the procedure and manner as laid down in the Rules on implementation of this Act.

## **Chapter Four "a"**

**(New, SG No. 105/2006)**

# **MOVEMENT OF EXCISABLE GOODS RELEASED FOR CONSUMPTION ON THE UNION TERRITORY**

**(Title amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012)**

**Section I**  
**(New, SG No. 105/2006, repealed, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024)**

**Movement of Excisable Goods Released for Consumption on the Territory of the Country**

Article 76a. (New, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 109/2007, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022, repealed, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024).

Article 76b. (New, SG No. 105/2006, supplemented, SG No. 54/2012, effective 1.04.2013, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2021, repealed, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024).

**Section II**  
**(New, SG No. 105/2006, repealed, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024)**

**Movement of Excisable Goods Released for Consumption on the Territory of Another Member State**

Article 76c. (New, SG No. 105/2006, supplemented, SG No. 109/2007, amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, SG No. 99/2011, effective 1.01.2012, amended and supplemented, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019, supplemented, SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022, repealed, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024).

Article 76d. (New, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 109/2007, repealed, SG No. 44/2009, effective 1.01.2010).

Article 76e. (New, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, repealed, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024).

**Section III**  
**(New, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020)**  
**Supply of Excisable Goods in Cases under Article 131d of the Value Added Tax Act**

Article 76f. (New, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020, supplemented, SG No. 102/2022, effective 13.02.2023) In cases under Article 131d of the Value Added Tax Act and provided that the goods delivered would be excisable, the procedure under Articles 76c, 76h and 76k shall be applicable, taking into account the respective specifics.

**Section IV**  
**(New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023)**  
**Movement of excise goods released for consumption on the**

## **territory of the country, which are transported for commercial purposes to the territory of another Member State with an electronic simplified administrative document**

Article 76g. (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) (1) (Supplemented, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) The movement of excise goods referred to in Items 1 and 2 of Article 2 and Article 14 (1) from the territory of the country to the territory of another Member State, which are released for consumption in the territory of the country, shall include the transport of excise goods from the premises of a person entitled to dispatch excise goods as a certified consignor/temporarily certified consignor or from any other place specified by him, from which the movement of the excise goods will commence in the territory of the country:

1. to the premises of the certified consignee or to any place in the Member State of destination indicated by him and entered in the registered electronic simplified administrative document;
2. to the premises of a temporarily certified consignee in the territory of another Member State or to any place in the Member State of destination indicated by him and entered in the registered electronic simplified administrative document;
3. to a tax warehouse of a licensed warehousekeeper in the territory of another Member State entitled to receive excise goods as a certified consignee, or to any place in the Member State of destination indicated by him and entered in the registered electronic simplified administrative document;

4. to the premises of a registered consignee in the territory of another Member State entitled to receive excise goods as a certified consignee, or to any place in the Member State of destination indicated by him and entered in the registered electronic simplified administrative document.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 102/2022, effective 13.02.2023) Movement of excise goods under Paragraph (1) shall be carried out only with a registered electronic simplified administrative document.

(3) Upon movement of fully denatured ethyl alcohol in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No. 3199/93 from the territory of the country to the territory of another Member State the goods shall be accompanied by a registered electronic simplified administrative document.

(4) (Amended and supplemented, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) In the cases under Paragraph (1) the certified consignor/temporarily certified consignor shall submit an electronic simplified administrative document to the customs authorities via the computerised system before the start of the movement in accordance with Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1636.

(5) (Supplemented, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) The customs authorities shall carry out verification of the data in the electronic simplified administrative document for conformity with the requirements of the Regulation under Paragraph (4). Upon conformity of the data the customs authorities shall assign a unique simplified administrative reference code to the document and communicate it immediately to the certified consignor/temporarily certified consignor and to the competent authorities of the Member State of destination, which shall forward it to the consignee.

(6) Upon non-conformity of the data with the requirements of the Regulation under Paragraph (4) the customs authorities shall notify immediately the consignor thereof by a report via the computerised system.

(7) The certified consignor shall provide the person accompanying the excise goods, or where there is no person accompanying the goods, the transporter or carrier, with the unique simplified administrative reference code. The person accompanying the excise goods, the transporter or the carrier shall provide that code to the competent authorities upon request throughout the movement of the excise goods.

(8) During a movement of excise goods, the certified consignor may, using the computerised system, change the destination to another place of delivery, specifying:

1. another place in the Member State of destination for the same certified consignee, or
2. the place of dispatch in the territory of the country.



- (9) In the cases under Paragraph (8), the certified consignee shall submit an electronic document for a change of the place of destination to the customs authorities through the computerised system.
- (10) When introducing into the territory of this country excise goods returned pursuant to Item 2 of Paragraph (8), the customs officials must establish conclusively that the said goods were released for consumption in territory of this country and forwarded to another Member State with a registered electronic simplified administrative document.
- (11) (Supplemented, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) The certified consignor/the temporarily certified consignor shall have the right to refund the excise duty paid for the goods under Article 23 on the basis of a report of receipt sent by the certified consignee.

## **Section IVa**

**(New, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.04.2024)**

### **Distance sales of excise goods released for consumption on the territory of the country, which are dispatched to persons who do not carry out an independent economic activity in the Member State of destination**

Article 76g<sup>1</sup>. (New, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.04.2024) (1) Excise goods released for consumption in the territory of the country, when purchased under conditions of distance sales by a person from another Member State who is not an authorised warehousekeeper, registered consignee or certified consignee and who is not engaged in an independent economic activity, and where the goods are dispatched or transported to the territory of another Member State by a person referred to in Item 4a of Article 57a (1) who is engaged in an independent economic activity, shall be subject to excise duty in the Member State of destination.

(2) In the cases under Paragraph (1) the person referred to in Item 4a of Article 57a (1) shall:

1. notify in writing, before dispatch of the excise goods from the other Member State, the competent customs office by seat and registered office that he intends to dispatch excise goods in the conditions of distance sales;
2. provide evidence that the excise duty has been secured or paid in the Member State of destination of the goods referred to in Paragraph 1, including that the person has completed all the procedures required for carrying out distance sales in the Member State of destination;
3. inform the customs authorities about the type and quantity of excisable goods and the date of their dispatch;
4. keep records of excisable goods dispatched by consignee, CN code of the goods and quantities.

(3) The written notification under Item 1 of Paragraph 2 shall contain:

1. the name/company name, address, personal identification code of the person under Item 4a of Article 57a (1);
2. the date of dispatch of excisable goods to the other Member State;
3. description of the route from the Republic of Bulgaria to the Member State of destination of excisable goods;
4. description of the types of excisable goods and their quantity;
5. the name/company name and address of the consignee of the excisable goods and the carrier;
6. the mode of dispatch of the excisable goods;
7. the date of dispatch of excisable goods and the expected date of receipt in the territory of the other Member State.

(4) The written notification under under Item 1 of Paragraph (2) may also be submitted electronically under a procedure, in the manner and format set out in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(5) The provisions of Paragraph (1) shall not apply to cross-border distance sales and to the offering and sale to consumers of tobacco products under Articles 12c and 12d, and to tobacco products and related products through the information society services for which there is a prohibition under Article 31a of the Tobacco, Tobacco Products and Related Products Act.

## **Section V**

**(New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023)**

### **Movement of excise goods released for consumption on the territory of another Member State with an electronic simplified administrative document**

Article 76h. (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) (1) Movement of excise goods under Items 1 and 2 of Article 2 and Article 14 (1) from the territory of another Member State to the territory of the country, which were released for consumption in the territory of the other Member State, shall be carried out with a registered electronic simplified administrative document issued by the certified consignor in the other Member State.

(2) Movement of fully denatured ethyl alcohol in accordance with European Commission Regulation No. 3199/93 from the territory of another Member State to the territory of the country, which was released for consumption on the territory of the other Member State, shall be carried out with a registered electronic simplified administrative document issued by the certified consignor in the other Member State.

(3) The certified consignee, when receiving excise goods under Paragraphs (1) and (2), shall:

1. (amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) provide a security to the competent customs office before the excisable goods are dispatched from the other Member State;
2. upon receipt of the excise goods, submit to the computerised system immediately, but not later than 5 working days, a notice of receipt;
3. provide unimpeded access to the customs authorities for possible verification that the excise goods were actually received.

(4) The receipt of excise goods in the territory of the country, which are exempt for consumption in the territory of the other Member State, shall be confirmed by the certified consignee by submitting a report of receipt through the computerised system.

(5) (Amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) The customs authorities shall verify the data in the report of receipt for compliance with the requirements of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1636. Where the data is in compliance with the Regulation, the customs authorities confirm to the consignee that the report of receipt has been registered and shall forward the report of receipt to the competent authorities of the Member State of dispatch to notify the certified consignor.

(6) (Amended and supplemented, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) Where the data is not in compliance with Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1636, the customs authorities shall immediately notify the consignee with a report via the computerised system.

(7) The movement of excise goods shall end when the goods are delivered to the certified consignee at his premises or at any place specified in the registered simplified administrative document.

(8) The provisions of this article shall not apply to the cases under Items 3 and 4 of Article 24 (1).

Article 76i. (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) The receipt of the goods under Article 76h (1) and (2) may be carried out to an authorised warehousekeeper or a registered consignee who have a certificate of registration under Article 76t (9).

## **Section VI**

**(New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023)**

### **Dispatch and receipt of excise goods from and to the territory**

**of the country, which are not covered by the computerised  
system referred to in Item 40 of Article 4  
(Title amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024)**

Article 76k. (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) (1) (Amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) When dispatching excisable goods which are not covered by the computerised system referred to in Item 40 of Article 4 to the territory of another Member State, the consignor must issue a commercial document (invoice, delivery document, transport document, etc.), containing the details of an electronic simplified administrative document. The document shall be provided to the person transporting the goods, accompanying them during their transportation.

(2) The person who sent the goods under Paragraph (1) shall be entitled to refund of the excise duty paid for the goods, when the person has notified in writing the competent customs office by seat that he intends to send the excise goods to another Member State before sending the excise goods from the territory of the country and has provided unimpeded access to the customs authorities for possible verification.

(3) The written notification under Paragraph (2) shall contain:

1. name/company name, address, personal identification code of the person under Paragraph (2);
2. date of sending the excisable goods from the territory of the country;
3. description of the route from the territory of the country to the territory of the recipient Member State;
4. description of the types of excisable goods and their quantity;
5. name/company name and address of the recipient and the carrier;
6. place of receipt of excisable goods on the territory of another Member State;
7. the time limit in which the excisable goods are to be received on the territory of the other Member State.

(4) The notification under Paragraph (2) may also be submitted electronically under a procedure, in the manner and format set out in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(5) Should the excise goods dispatched be refused by the consignee and returned to the territory of the country, the person shall immediately inform the competent customs office by submitting the relevant document under Paragraph (1).

(6) (Amended, SG No. 102/2022, effective 13.02.2023) When introducing into the territory of the country excise goods returned pursuant to Paragraph (5), the customs officials shall establish conclusively that the said goods were released for consumption in territory of the country and forwarded to another Member State with the document referred to in Paragraph (1).

Article 76l. (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) (1) (Amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) The person receiving on its territory excisable goods which are not covered by the computerised system referred to in Item 40 of Article 4 and which are dispatched from the territory of another Member State shall:

1. notify in writing, before dispatch of the excise goods from the other Member State, the competent customs office by seat that it intends to receive the excise goods;
2. lodge a guarantee or pay the amount of the excise duty due to the competent customs office before the excise goods are dispatched from the other Member State;
3. receive the excise goods within the time limits specified in the notification under Item 1;
4. notify forthwith the competent customs office if he does not receive the goods within the time limits specified in the notification, as well as the reasons for the delay or non-receipt.

(2) The written notification under Item 1 of Paragraph (1) shall contain:

1. name/company name, address, personal identification code of the person under Paragraph (1);
2. date of sending the excisable goods from the other Member State;
3. description of the route from the sending Member State to the Republic of Bulgaria;

4. description of the types of excisable goods and their quantity;
5. name/company name and address of the consignor and the carrier;
6. place of receipt and unloading of the excisable goods on the territory of the country;
7. the time limit by which the excisable goods shall be received on the territory of the country.

(3) During the movement under Paragraph (1) the excise goods shall be accompanied by the notification under Item 1 of Paragraph (1) and by a document issued by the director of the competent territorial directorate, certifying that:

1. the amount of the excise duty in respect of the goods to be received is paid, guaranteed, or
2. for the excise goods referred to in the notification under Item 1 of Paragraph (1), excise duty at the 0 rate shall apply.

(4) Where lubricating oils falling within CN codes 2710 19 71 to 2710 19 93 and other lubricating oils falling within CN code 2710 19 99 are obtained as prepackages of more than 5 liters to 210 liters, persons may submit one notification of the total quantity of excise goods to be dispatched from another Member State within a calendar month by one consignor.

(5) A consignee under Paragraph (1) may be a person who is a merchant within the meaning of the Commerce Act or by the law of a Member State of the European Union or of another State that is party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area.

(6) (Supplemented, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) Merchants within the meaning of the legislation of another EU Member State or of another State party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area shall submit the notification referred to in Item 1 of Paragraph (1) through their branch in the Republic of Bulgaria or through a local legal entity which is an accredited representative in accordance with Articles 133 - 135 of the Value Added Tax Act, and the notification shall be submitted by the local legal entity which is an accredited representative.

(7) (Amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) The provisions of this article shall not apply to the following cases:

1. under Item 3 of Article 24 (1), except for the cases of receiving of:
  - a) lubricating oils falling within CN codes from 2710 19 71 to 2710 19 93;
  - b) other lubricating oils falling within CN code 2710 19 99;
  - c) lubricating preparations and preparations used for oil and grease treatment falling within CN code 3403;
2. under Item 4 of Article 24 (1).

(8) (New, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) In the cases of receipt of lubricating oils falling within CN codes from 2710 19 71 to 2710 19 93 and greases falling within CN codes 2710 19 99 and 3403 in the territory of this country, and dispatched from the territory of another Member State, the provisions of Article 83g and Article 83h and of Paragraph (3) shall not apply.

(9) (New, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) Upon movement of excisable goods under Paragraph (8) they shall be accompanied by the notification referred to in Paragraph (2).

(10) (New, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) In the cases of Paragraph (8), the director of the customs territorial directorate or a person authorised thereby, within 7 days of submission of the notification, shall notify in writing or electronically to an e-mail specified by the person about the unique identification number generated.

## **Section VII**

**(New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023)**

### **Irregularities during movement of excise goods released for consumption**

Article 76m. (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) (1) Where an irregularity has occurred in the territory of the country in the transport of excise goods released for consumption in the territory of a Member State which are dispatched from a certified consignor to a certified

consignee in another Member State or in the context of distance selling, excise duty shall be due on the basis of Item 2a of Article 20 (2).

(2) Should it be impossible to determine where the irregularity was committed and upon detection by the customs authorities on the territory of the country, Paragraph (1) shall apply.

(3) In the cases under Paragraph (2), if within three years from the date of acquisition of the excise goods, proof is provided to the customs authorities that the place where the irregularity was committed is in another Member State, the excise duty shall be due in the other Member State.

(4) In the event of an irregularity in the cases of Paragraphs (1) and (2), the director of the competent territorial directorate shall issue a decision on established chargeability on the certified consignee or registered person in another Member State dispatching excise goods released for consumption in the context of distance selling or on his tax representative as well as on any person who has taken part in the irregularity.

(5) In the cases of excise goods released for consumption on the territory of the country and dispatched by a certified consignor or the person under Item 4a of Article 57a (1), the excise duty paid shall be reimbursed in full or in part, provided that an irregularity has been committed in another Member State and proof is presented that the excise duty was paid in the Member State where the irregularity occurred or was detected.

(6) In the cases of excise goods released for consumption on the territory of another Member State and dispatched to a certified consignee in the territory of the country or to the person referred to in Item 4 of Article 57a (1), the guarantee lodged shall be released in whole or in part, provided that the excise duty was paid in the Member State where the irregularity occurred or was detected.

(7) In the absence of registration under Items 4 and 4a of Article 57a (1) or a certified consignor and certified consignee of one or all persons involved in the movement, or movement without a registered electronic simplified administrative document, the provisions of Paragraphs (1) to (6) shall apply, except where the consignee on the territory of the country under a distance selling pays the excise duty due.

## **Section VIII**

**(New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023)**

### **Procedure for movement of excise goods where the computerised system is unavailable**

Article 76n. (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) (1) In case of extraordinary circumstances where the computerised system is unavailable, movement of excise goods under excise duty suspension arrangement may begin upon authorisation by the competent customs authority by means of an endorsement of a paper document containing the data of the electronic simplified administrative document.

(2) During movement the excise goods shall be accompanied by the endorsed document under Paragraph (1).

(3) When the availability of the computerised system is restored the certified consignor shall submit the electronic simplified administrative document pursuant to Article 76g (4). After validation of the data the electronic simplified administrative document shall replace the document under Paragraph (1).

(4) Until the data in the electronic simplified administrative document is not validated, movement of excise goods shall be carried out with the paper document under Paragraph (1).

(5) The document under Paragraph (1) shall be issued in three copies by the certified consignor and shall be endorsed by the competent customs office.

(6) The first copy shall be kept by the certified consignor, the second copy shall be kept by the competent customs office and the third copy shall accompany the goods.



Article 76o. (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) (1) During the movement of the excise goods and the computerised system is unavailable, the certified consignor may change the place of destination of the goods and indicate a new destination corresponding to the places of Article 76g (8), subject to prior notification to the competent customs office. The notification shall be accompanied by a paper document in duplicate, containing the details of the change of destination report.

(2) The competent customs office shall verify the notification referred to in Paragraph (1) and should it be established that the notification is valid and admissible, it shall endorse the documents attached to the notification.

## **Section IX**

**(New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023)**

### **Fallback documents for movement of excise goods released for consumption where the computerised system is unavailable**

Article 76p. (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) (1) The certified consignee shall submit to the competent customs office a fallback paper document containing the data of the report of receipt referred to in Article 76h (4) at the end of the movement:

1. in case of extraordinary circumstances where the computerised system is unavailable; or
2. where the competent authorities of the country of dispatch have not assigned a unique simplified administrative code of the electronic simplified administrative document submitted by the certified consignee after the completion of the emergency procedure in the country of dispatch.

(2) (Amended and supplemented, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) The customs authorities shall verify the data in the document referred to in Paragraph (1) for compliance with the requirements of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1636. Where the data is in compliance with the Regulation, the customs authorities shall send immediately the document under Paragraph (1) to the competent authorities of the Member State of dispatch. The competent authorities of the Member State of dispatch shall forward the copy to the certified consignor or shall keep it at the disposal of the certified consignor.

(3) (Amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) Where the data in the document under Paragraph (1) is not in compliance with Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1636, the customs authorities shall notify the certified consignee and shall set a deadline for elimination of the non-conformities which shall not exceed three days from the date of receipt of the notification.

(4) The elimination of the discrepancies shall be carried out by submitting a new document under Paragraph (1) within the time-limit under Paragraph (3).

(5) The certified consignee shall submit a report of receipt within 5 working days from:

1. recovery of the availability of the computerised system, or
2. determination of a unique simplified administrative code under Item 2 of Paragraph (1).

## **Section X**

**(New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023)**

### **Alternative proofs of receipt**

Article 76q. (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) (1) The report of receipt submitted by means of the computerised system or a fallback document certifying that the goods were received shall constitute proof that the excise goods have been delivered to the certified consignee.

(2) In the absence of the report of receipt for reasons other than those mentioned in Article 76p (1), alternative proof of delivery of excise goods may be provided by means of an endorsement by the

competent authorities of the Member State of destination, based on appropriate evidence, that the excise goods dispatched have reached their destination.

(3) Where the endorsement by the competent authorities of the Member State of destination has been accepted by the Bulgarian customs authorities, it shall be deemed to be sufficient proof that the certified consignee in the Member State of destination has fulfilled all of the necessary formalities and has made any payments of excise duty due to the Member State of destination.

## **Section XI**

### **(New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023)**

### **Registration of Certified Consignor**

Article 76r. (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) (1) (Amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) A certified consignor may be a person who:

1. is registered under the Commerce Act or under the legislation of a Member State of the European Union or of another State that is party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area;
2. has a license for management of a tax warehouse, for which no decision has been issued on revoking and terminating the validity of the license, which is in the appeal stage;
3. has a certificate of registered consignor for which no decision has been issued on termination of the validity of the certificate, which is in the appeal stage.

(2) The person under Item 1 of Paragraph (1) shall meet the following requirements:

1. has no public obligations, collected by the customs authorities, tax obligations and obligations for compulsory social security contributions, except for obligations under acts that have not entered into force, as well as rescheduled, deferred or secured obligations;
2. is not undergoing bankruptcy or liquidation proceedings;
3. has not committed a grave or repeated violation of this Act, except for the cases where the administrative penal proceeding has ended with the conclusion of an agreement.

(3) Merchants within the meaning of the legislation of another Member State or a State that is party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area shall carry out activity as a registered consignor through a branch in the Republic of Bulgaria.

(4) The persons under Paragraph (1) shall file a request for registration to the director of the customs territorial directorate by location and registered office before commencing activity. The precise location of the premises from which the excise goods will be dispatched, if any. The request may also be submitted electronically under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(5) Upon a request filed by the persons under Item 1 of Paragraph (1) the circumstances under Paragraph (2) shall be established ex officio by the Customs Agency.

(6) Upon a request filed by the persons under Items 2 and 3 of Paragraph (1), the presence of a valid authorisation for management of a tax warehouse or a valid certificate for registered consignor respectively shall be established ex officio by the Customs Agency.

(7) Where irregularities are found, the director of the customs territorial directorate shall notify the person in writing within 7 days of submission of the request, who then shall rectify any irregularities or provide additional information within 7 days of receipt of such notice. In case of failure to eliminate the irregularities the head of the customs territorial directorate shall issue a decision for termination of the proceedings. The decision for termination of the proceedings shall be subject to appeal under the procedure of Chapter Ten, Section IV of the Administrative Procedure Code.

(8) Based on the request, the director of the customs territorial directorate, within 14 days from submission thereof or removal of irregularities therein respectively, shall issue a certificate of registration or shall refuse to issue said certificate with a motivated decision. The absence of a decision within the time limit set shall be deemed to be a silent refusal for issuing a act. The

certificate of registration or the refusal to issue a certificate of registration may be appealed under the Administrative Procedure Code.

(9) The registered person shall notify in writing the director of the customs territorial directorate of any change in the data contained in the request within 14 days from occurrence thereof.

(10) In the cases referred to in Paragraph (9) a notification of a change in the circumstances under which the certificate was issued shall be submitted. Such notice may also be submitted electronically under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(11) In the event of a change of the circumstances subject to registration in the certificate issued, the director of the customs territorial directorate authority shall issue a decision within the time-limits under Paragraph (8), which shall be an integral part of the certificate issued.

(12) In the event of a change of the seat and registered office, the director of the competent customs territorial directorate by the new seat and registered office shall issue a decision, reflecting the change.

(13) The entitlement to engage in the activity, for which the certificate of registration was issued, shall arise from the date of its handing over.

Article 76s. (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) (1) The director of the customs territorial directorate shall terminate the validity of the certificate of registration:

1. at the request of the persons under Article 76r (1);
2. upon transfer of the company of the sole trader or deregistration thereof or on dissolution of the legal entity, except for transformation through a change of the legal status;
3. when the certified consignor no longer meets the requirements of Article 76r (1) to (3).

(2) The validity of the certificate of registration shall be terminated by a decision of the director of the competent territorial directorate, which shall be subject to preliminary execution from the date of its issuance, unless the court orders otherwise.

(3) The decision under Paragraph (2) may be appealed against under the Administrative Procedure Code.

## **Section XII**

### **(New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023)**

### **Registration of Certified Consignee**

Article 76t. (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) (1) (Amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) A certified consignee may be a person who:

1. is registered under the Commerce Act or under the legislation of a Member State of the European Union or of another State that is party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area;
2. has a license for management of a tax warehouse, for which no decision has been issued on revoking and terminating the validity of the license, which is in the appeal stage;
3. has a certificate of registered consignee for which no decision has been issued on termination of the validity of the certificate, which is in the appeal stage.

(2) The person under Item 1 of Paragraph (1) shall meet the following requirements:

1. has no public obligations, collected by the customs authorities, tax obligations and obligations for compulsory social security contributions, except for obligations under acts that have not entered into force, as well as rescheduled, deferred or secured obligations;
2. is not undergoing bankruptcy or liquidation proceedings;
3. has not committed a grave or repeated violation under this Act, except for the cases where the administrative penal proceedings have ended with the conclusion of an agreement.

(3) Merchants within the meaning of the legislation of another Member State or a State that is party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area shall carry out activity as a registered consignee through a branch in the Republic of Bulgaria.

(4) The persons under Paragraph (1) shall file a request for registration to the director of the customs territorial directorate by location and registered office before commencing activity. The following information shall be specified in the request:

1. name/company name of the person, address, unified identification code;
2. the precise location of the premises where the excise goods will be received;
3. estimated volume of excise goods received.

(5) The request under Paragraph (4) may also be submitted electronically under a procedure, in a manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(6) Upon a request filed by the persons under Item 1 of Paragraph (1) the circumstances under Paragraph (2) shall be established ex officio by the Customs Agency.

(7) Upon a request filed by the persons under Items 2 and 3 of Paragraph (1), the presence of valid authorisation for management of a tax warehouse or a valid certificate for registered consignee respectively shall be established ex officio by the Customs Agency.

(8) If irregularities are found, the director of the customs territorial directorate shall notify the person in writing within 7 days of submission of the request, who then shall rectify any irregularities or provide additional information within 7 days of receipt of such notice. In case of failure to eliminate the irregularities the head of the customs territorial directorate shall issue a decision for termination of the proceedings. The decision for termination of the proceedings shall be subject to appeal under the procedure of Chapter Ten, Section IV of the Administrative Procedure Code.

(9) Based on the request, the director of the customs territorial directorate, within 14 days from submission thereof or removal of irregularities therein respectively, shall issue a certificate of registration or shall refuse to issue said certificate with a motivated decision. The absence of a decision within the time limit set shall be deemed to be a silent refusal for issuing a act. The certificate of registration or the refusal to issue a certificate of registration may be appealed under the Administrative Procedure Code.

(10) The registered person shall:

1. keep documentary records for the excise goods received;
2. notify in writing the director of the customs territorial directorate of any change in the data contained in the request for registration within 14 days from occurrence thereof;
3. ensure free access of customs authorities to all premises and the entire territory of facility or to the places of receipt;
4. not allow the full amount of the excise duty which has arisen or could arise upon exercise of the right of use of the certificate of registration under Paragraph (9) to exceed the amount of the guarantee provided.

(11) In the cases referred to in Item 2 of Paragraph (10) a notification of a change of the circumstances under which the certificate was issued shall be submitted. Such notice may also be submitted electronically under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(12) In the event of a change of the circumstances subject to entry in the certificate of registration issued, the director of the customs territorial directorate shall issue a decision within the time-limits under Paragraph (9), which shall be an integral part of the certificate issued.

(13) In instances of change of seat and registered office, the director of the competent customs territorial directorate by the new seat and registered office shall issue a decision, reflecting the change.

(14) The certificate of registration shall be delivered to the person upon provision of the guarantee.

(15) The entitlement to engage in the activity, for which the certificate of registration was issued, shall arise as of the date of its handing over.

Article 76u. (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) (1) The director of the customs territorial directorate shall terminate the validity of the certificate of registration:

1. at the request of the persons under Article 76t (1);

2. on transfer of the company of the sole trader or deregistration thereof or on dissolution of the legal entity, except for transformation through a change of the legal status;
  3. when the certified consignee no longer meets the requirements of Article 76t (1) to (3).
  4. when the guarantee provided ceases to be valid;
  5. when the person had provided false data, which served as a basis for issuance of the certificate of registration.
- (2) The validity of the certificate of registration shall be terminated by a decision of the director of the competent territorial directorate, which shall be subject to preliminary execution from the date of its issuance, unless the court orders otherwise.
- (3) The decision under Paragraph (2) may be appealed against under the Administrative Procedure Code.

## **Section XIII**

**(New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023)**

### **Temporarily registered consignor and temporarily registered consignee**

Article 76v. (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) (1) The right to send one-off, for a period of two months, a certain quantity of excise goods released for consumption on the territory of the country to the territory of another Member State shall have a person who meets the conditions under Item 1 of Article 76r (1) and has received a certificate of registration for a temporarily certified consignor.

(2) To obtain a certificate under Paragraph (1) the procedure for issuing a certificate for a certified consignor under Article 76r (4) - (13) shall apply.

(3) Termination of the certificate under Paragraph (1) shall be carried out under the procedure of Article 76s.

Article 76w. (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) (1) The right to receive one-off, for a period of two months, a certain quantity of excise goods released for consumption on the territory of another Member State to the territory of the country shall have a person who meets the conditions under Item 1 of Article 76t (1) and has received a certificate of registration for a temporarily certified consignee.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 102/2022, effective 13.02.2023) To obtain a certificate under Paragraph (1) the procedure for issuing a certificate for a certified consignee under Article 76t (4) - (15) shall apply.

(3) Termination of the certificate under Paragraph (1) shall be carried out under the procedure of Article 76u.

## **Chapter Five SECURITY**

### **Section I**

### **Security under Excise Duty Suspension Arrangement Payment Regime**

Article 77. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Supplemented, SG No. 109/2007, amended, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014) The authorised warehousekeeper shall provide security to the customs authorities to ensure payment of the excise duty.



(2) (Supplemented, SG No. 63/2006, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, supplemented, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2021, amended, SG No. 77/2021, effective 16.09.2021) The amount of the security shall be determined in such manner as to cover at any time the amount of the excise duty which has arisen, or may arise, or was established during implementation of the excise duty suspension arrangement, with the exception of the cases referred to in Article 78 (3) herein.

(3) (New, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, repealed, SG No. 77/2021, effective 16.09.2021).

(4) (New, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, repealed, SG No. 65/2020, new, SG No. 54/2023) The authorised warehousekeeper under Article 55b shall be exempted from the obligation to provide security.

(5) (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2022) No guarantee is required for the movements of energy products on fixed pipelines, except in the cases of issued authorisation for management of a tax warehouse under Article 47 (8) and (9).

Article 78. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) The amount of the security under Article 77 shall be calculated as a sum of:

1. (amended, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014) twenty per cent of the amount of excise duty on the monthly average quantity of stored goods - by type of goods;

2. (amended, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014) zero per cent of the of the amount of excise duty on the monthly average quantity of stored goods:

a) (amended, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 109/2007, SG No. 44/2009, effective 1.01.2010) for quantities of stored distillate, or

b) (amended, SG No. 15/2013, effective 15.02.2013) for mandatory quantities under the Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stocks Act stored in a licensed tax warehouse;

3. (amended, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014) one hundred per cent of the amount of excise duty due on the monthly average quantity of goods released for consumption;

4. twenty per cent of the amount of excise duty on the monthly average quantity of goods moving under excise duty suspension arrangement.

(2) The indicators "monthly average quantity of stored goods", "monthly average quantity of goods released for consumption", and "monthly average quantity of goods moving under excise duty suspension arrangement" shall be calculated according to a procedure laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(3) (New, SG No. 63/2006, amended, SG No. 44/2009, effective 1.01.2010) The amount of the security for a tax warehouse of excisable goods may not exceed BGN 30 million.

(4) (Renumbered from Paragraph 3, SG No. 63/2006) At the request of the authorised warehousekeeper the amount of the security may be fixed at a higher amount than the one under Paragraph 1.

Article 79. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Previous text of Article 79, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2021) Upon a change of the circumstances which are important for the determination of the amount of the security a new amount of the security may be determined.

(2) (New, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2021, amended, SG No. 77/2021, effective 16.09.2021) In the cases where the exemption for consumption of excise goods will exceed the security determined and provided it is permissible for the authorised warehouse keeper to exceed the security determined and provided after having notified the Director of the competent territorial directorate and submitted a document certifying that the amount was received on behalf of the Customs Agency at the date of submission of the notification. The provided amount shall be used for repayment of the obligation to charge excise duty for the current tax period.

(3) (New, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2021, repealed, SG No. 77/2021, effective 16.09.2021).

(4) (New, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2021, repealed, SG No. 77/2021, effective 16.09.2021).

(5) (New, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2021, repealed, SG No. 77/2021, effective 16.09.2021).

(6) (New, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2021, repealed, SG No. 77/2021, effective 16.09.2021).

(7) (New, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2021, repealed, SG No. 77/2021, effective 16.09.2021).

- (8) (New, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2021, repealed, SG No. 77/2021, effective 16.09.2021).  
(9) (New, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2021, repealed, SG No. 77/2021, effective 16.09.2021).  
(10) (New, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2021, repealed, SG No. 77/2021, effective 16.09.2021).  
(11) (New, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2021, repealed, SG No. 77/2021, effective 16.09.2021).  
(12) (New, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2021, repealed, SG No. 77/2021, effective 16.09.2021).

Article 80. (Effective 1.07.2006) (1) (Amended, SG No. 105/2006, supplemented, SG No. 109/2007, amended, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, SG No. 77/2021, effective 16.09.2021) The security under Article 77 may be created as cash deposit and/or bank guarantee(s). The form of the bank guarantee shall be determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 70/2024, effective from the date stipulated in the Council Decision of the European Union on the adoption by the Republic of Bulgaria of the euro, adopted in accordance with Article 140(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in the Council Regulation adopted in accordance with Article 140(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union) The security shall be accepted in Euro.

(3) No interest shall accrue on the security created by cash deposit.

(4) (New, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, supplemented, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019, SG No. 12/2022, effective 1.07.2022) For the bank guarantee to be accepted the bank shall be required to undertake to pay unconditionally and irrevocably, jointly with the debtor, indicated therein, at the first written request of the Customs Head Office the amounts due up to the maximum amount, specified in the guarantee for any liabilities having arisen, which could arise or be established during the term of the bank guarantee, for payment of excise duty and obligations for payment of excise duty in connection with Item 9 of Article 20 (2), together with the interest rate, as of the first day following the date or origination of the debt. The bank guarantee shall also secure liabilities arising in connection with the application of the excise duty suspension arrangement in the territory of another Member State.

(5) (New, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) In cases of take-over, merger or division, before the submission of the notice under Article 77 of the Tax Insurance Procedure Code, when security is established by means of:

1. bank guarantee - an annex to the bank guarantee shall be submitted, securing liabilities for amounts up to the maximum value specified in the guarantee for liabilities for payment of excise duty together with any interest that exist, could arise or be established during the validity term of the bank guarantee, as of the first day following the origination of the liability in the process of tax warehouse management;

2. monetary deposit, the same shall secure liabilities for payment of excise duty together with any interest that exist, could arise or be established, as of the first day following the origination of the liability in the process of tax warehouse management.

(6) (New, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) The authorised warehousekeeper shall provide the new security within 30 days from delivery of the decision, related to change in the circumstances under Paragraph 5, but not later than 14 days before the expiry of the validity of the previous security.

(7) (New, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) The bank guarantees must remain valid for at least one year from the date of their issuance.

(8) (New, SG No. 77/2021, effective 16.09.2021) In case of security provided with more than one bank guarantee and grounds for recovery of amount(s) a proportional repayment shall be done by the provided bank guarantees within the period of validity.

Article 81. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) A change of the type or amount of security shall be made by a decision of the Director of the Customs Agency, which shall form an integral part of the license for the warehouse management.

- (2) (Supplemented, SG No. 105/2006, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) The authorised warehousekeeper shall provide the new security within 30 days from delivery of the decision under Paragraph 1, but not later than 14 days before the expiry of the validity of the previous security.
- (3) (Amended, SG No. 105/2006, supplemented, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014) The previous security shall be released by a decision of the Director of the Customs Agency within 30 days, effective from the date of provision of the new security under Paragraph 2, provided no liabilities for payment of excise duty would exist.
- (4) (Amended, SG No. 105/2006) In cases of withdrawal of the license the security shall be released by a decision of the authority under Paragraph 1 after the liability for payment of excise duty has been discharged.
- (5) (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022) In case of non-provision of the new security, proceedings shall be instituted for issuing a decision for change of the type and / or amount of the security, corresponding to the provided one.

Article 81a. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) (1) (Previous text of Article 81a, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) The authorised warehousekeeper shall provide a new security not later than 14 days before expiry of the term of validity of the previous security.

(2) (New, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) In the cases where the licensed warehousekeeper provides a new security, the previous security shall be released by a decision of the Director of the Customs Agency within 30 days, provided no liabilities for payment of excise duty exist.

- Article 81b. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010) (1) The registered consignor shall provide a security to the customs authorities in order to secure payment of the excise duty that may arise for the goods sent under excise duty suspension arrangement.
- (2) The amount of the security shall be determined so as to ensure that it covers at any time the full amount of the excise duty that may arise or has arisen upon application of the excise duty suspension arrangement.
- (3) The amount of the security under Paragraph 1 shall be 100 per cent of the excise duty due on the average monthly quantity of sent excisable goods.
- (4) At the request of the person the security may be determined in higher amount than the amount under Paragraph 3.
- (5) Upon a change of the circumstances which are important for the determination of the amount of the security a new amount of the security may be determined.
- (6) (Amended, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) The security under Paragraph 1 may be created as cash deposit or bank guarantee.
- (7) (Amended, SG No. 70/2024, effective from the date stipulated in the Council Decision of the European Union on the adoption by the Republic of Bulgaria of the euro, adopted in accordance with Article 140(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in the Council Regulation adopted in accordance with Article 140(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union) The security shall be accepted in Euro.
- (8) No interest shall be due on the security established with a cash deposit.
- (9) (Amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) The amount of the security shall be determined by a decision of the director of the competent customs territorial directorate by registration of the person.
- (10) A change of the type or amount of the security may be made by a decision of the authority under Paragraph 9.
- (11) The decisions under Paragraphs 9 and 10 shall be issued within the time limits under Article 58e, Paragraph 4.
- (12) The decisions under Paragraphs 9 and 10 shall be an integral part of the issued certificate of registration.
- (13) Within 30 days from delivery of the decision under Paragraph 9 the person shall provide the new security, but not later than the expiry of the term of validity of the previous security.

(14) (Amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) The previous security shall be released by a decision of the director of the competent customs territorial directorate within 30 days from the date of provision of the new security under Paragraph 13.

(15) (Amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019) In the cases of termination of registration the security shall be released by a decision of the director of the competent customs territorial directorate after payment of the excise duty obligation.

Article 81c. (New, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) (1) (Supplemented, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) Upon utilisation in full or in part of the security provided for the management of a tax warehouse, as well as upon expiry of the validity period of a bank guarantee or an annex to it, the customs authorities may seal the unit or part thereof for a period of one month.

(2) A memorandum shall be drawn up for actions referred to in Paragraph 1 and a copy of the said memorandum shall be provided to the person.

(3) Before expiry of the time limit referred to in Paragraph 1, the customs authority may request from the district by location of the facility to extend the period of the sealing. The court, sitting in camera, shall pronounce on the day of receipt of the request by a ruling, specifying a period for the sealing. The said ruling shall not be subject to appeal.

(4) If before expiry of the time limit referred to in Paragraph 1 the district court has not authorised an extension of the period, the sealing shall be considered terminated. On expiry of the time limits referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 3, the sealing shall be considered terminated.

(5) The actions for sealing the facility or part thereof shall be terminated if the licensed warehousekeeper has complied with the requirements of Article 77 within the time limits referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 3.

Article 81d. (New, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) (1) (Amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) The actions for sealing a facility or part thereof may be appealed within 14 days from execution thereof, before the director of the customs territorial directorate by location of the facility, who shall issue a reasoned decision within three days of the receipt of the appeal. By the decision thereof, the head of the customs territorial directorate may reject the appeal or respect it and order cessation of the appealed actions.

(2) The decision whereby cessation of the actions is ordered shall be implemented by the customs authority that has undertaken the said actions within the time limit specified in the decision.

(3) If the authority referred to in Paragraph 1 fails to issue a decision within the time limit set or upon rejection of the appeal, the actions for sealing the facility may be appealed within 7 days of the expiry of the time limit under Paragraph 1 or of the receipt of the notification, before the administrative court by location of the tax warehouse, regarding their lawfulness. The court shall pronounce within seven days by a ruling which shall not be subject to appeal.

(4) The appeal shall not cause suspension of the actions for the sealing of the facility.

## **Section II**

### **Security Provided upon Customs Arrangements or upon Receipt of Excise Labels**

**(Title amended, SG No. 105/2006, SG No. 58/2016)**

Article 82. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005, amended, SG No. 105/2006, SG No. 58/2016) (1) (Amended, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020, SG No. 104/2020, effective 12.12.2020) Where provision of security is not required or is required in respect of customs duties according to customs legislation, security shall not be provided or shall be provided in respect of the excise duty in accordance with the amounts specified in customs legislation and according to the procedure established for provision of security in respect of customs duties.

(2) (Repealed, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2021).

(3) A person licensed to open and manage customs warehouse facilities (warehousekeeper) within the meaning of the customs legislation shall be liable jointly and severally with the depositor of the goods into the warehouse for the excise duty due in the event of deviation of the goods from the customs regime during their storage in the warehouse and during deviation of the goods from temporary storage.

Article 83. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) The persons that have ordered excise labels for foreign goods shall provide a security to the customs authorities to the full amount of the excise duty before receipt of excise labels.

(2) The provision of Paragraph 1 shall not apply to authorised warehousekeepers.

(3) (Amended, SG No. 70/2024, effective from the date stipulated in the Council Decision of the European Union on the adoption by the Republic of Bulgaria of the euro, adopted in accordance with Article 140(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in the Council Regulation adopted in accordance with Article 140(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union) The security under Paragraph (1) may be created as cash deposit or bank guarantee. The security shall be accepted in Euro.

(4) Where the security under Paragraph 1 is created by bank guarantee, the latter shall have validity of not less than 90 days effective from the date of receipt of excise labels.

(5) No interest shall accrue on the security provided in the form of cash deposit.

(6) (Amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010) After expiry of 90 days from the date of receipt of the excise labels under Paragraph 1 the customs authorities shall take actions for utilization of the security provided in the amount of the due excise duty.

(7) (Supplemented, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) Within 30 days the security under Paragraph 1 shall be released upon payment of the full amount of the excise duty for the excise labels received and upon submission of the report on the excise labels received.

(8) (New, SG No. 105/2006, repealed, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010).

### **Section III**

#### **(New, SG No. 105/2006)**

## **Security Provided by Registered Traders or Tax Representatives**

Article 83a. (New, SG No. 105/2006) (1) (Amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) Tax representatives under Article 57b, Paragraph 3 and registered traders under Article 57c shall provide security to the customs authorities to secure the payment of the excise duty which may arise for the goods sent by the non-resident person under Article 57a, Paragraph 4, item 4, the goods received under excise duty suspension arrangement respectively, from a tax warehouse on the territory of another Member State.

(2) The amount of the security shall be determined in a way so as to cover at any time the full amount of the excise duty on the goods received, which has arisen or might arise.

Article 83b. (New, SG No. 105/2006) (1) The amount of the security under Article 83a shall be 150 per cent of the amount of the excise duty due for the average monthly quantity of received goods.

(2) The indicator "average monthly quantity" shall be calculated under a procedure laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(3) At the person's request a higher amount of the security than the one referred to in Paragraph 1 may be determined.



Article 83c. (New, SG No. 105/2006) In the event of a change in the circumstances instrumental to determining the amount of the security a new amount of the security may be determined.

Article 83d. (New, SG No. 105/2006) (1) (Amended, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) The security under Article 83a may be created as cash deposit and/or as bank guarantee.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 70/2024, effective from the date stipulated in the Council Decision of the European Union on the adoption by the Republic of Bulgaria of the euro, adopted in accordance with Article 140(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in the Council Regulation adopted in accordance with Article 140(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union) The security shall be accepted in Euro.

(3) No interest shall accrue on the security created by cash deposit.

Article 83e. (New, SG No. 105/2006) (1) (Amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019) The amount of the security shall be determined by a decision of the director of the competent customs territorial directorate by registration of the person.

(2) A change of the type or amount of the security shall be made by a decision of the authority under Paragraph 1.

(3) (Amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) The decisions under Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be issued within the time limits under Article 57b, Paragraph 7, Article 57c, Paragraphs 3 and 4 respectively, and shall be delivered to the persons.

(4) The decisions under Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be an integral part of the issued certificate of registration.

(5) Within 30 days from delivery of the decision under Paragraph 2 the person shall provide the new security but not later than expiry of the validity of the previous security.

(6) (Supplemented, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019) The previous security shall be released by a decision of the director of the competent customs territorial directorate within 30 days from the date of provision of the new security under Paragraph 5, provided that no liabilities for payment of excise duty would exist.

(7) (Amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019) In the cases of termination of registration the security shall be released by a decision of the director of the competent customs territorial directorate after payment of the excise duty obligation.

## **Section IV**

**(New, SG No. 105/2006)**

### **Security provided by temporarily registered consignees, temporarily certified consignees, certified consignees or by persons receiving excise goods on the territory of the country, released for consumption on the territory of another Member State**

**(Title amended, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023)**

Article 83f. (New, SG No. 105/2006) (1) (Supplemented, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023, amended, SG No. 102/2022, effective 13.02.2023, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) Temporarily registered consignees under Article 58a, temporarily certified consignees under Article 76v and the persons under Articles 76k shall provide security to the customs authorities or shall pay the full amount of the excise duty due for the goods which are released for

consumption on the territory of another Member State and which will be received on the territory of the country.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) The security under Paragraph 1 shall be established by a monetary deposit.

(3) (Amended, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011, SG No. 70/2024, effective from the date stipulated in the Council Decision of the European Union on the adoption by the Republic of Bulgaria of the euro, adopted in accordance with Article 140(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in the Council Regulation adopted in accordance with Article 140(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union) The security, created by cash deposit, shall be accepted in Euro and no interest shall be due on it.

(4) (New, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011, repealed, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024).

(5) (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 1.07.2022, supplemented, SG No. 102/2022, effective 13.02.2023, amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) In the cases under Articles 76i and 76k no separate security may be provided when the person is:

1. (amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) an authorised warehousekeeper and provided that the security provided in accordance with Article 77 (2) also covers the amount of excise duty on receipt of goods under Article 76i and/or 76k;

2. (amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) a registered consignee and provided that the security provided in accordance with Article 83a (2) also covers the amount of excise duty on receipt of goods under Article 76i and/or 76l.

(6) (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 1.07.2022) Item 1 of Paragraph (5) shall furthermore apply in the cases where the security in the amount of BGN 30 million has been provided for the tax warehouse.

(7) (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 1.07.2022, supplemented, SG No. 102/2022, effective 13.02.2023, amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) For the purposes of application of Item 1 of Paragraph 5 and Paragraph 6, where security is provided in the form of:

1. bank guarantee - the bank shall be obliged to pay unconditionally and irrevocably, jointly and severally with the debtor specified therein, at the first written request of the Customs Head Office, the amounts due up to the maximum amount set out in the guarantee and for obligations relating to the application of Article 76i and Article 76l;

2. deposit - the authorised warehousekeeper must have declared to the Director of the Customs Agency his consent on the deposit provided to also secure obligations relating to the application of Articles 76i and 76l;

3. deposit and bank guarantee, in which case they must simultaneously meet the conditions under Items 1 and 2.

(8) (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 1.07.2022, supplemented, SG No. 102/2022, effective 13.02.2023, amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) For the purposes of application of Item 2 of Paragraph 5, where security is provided in the form of:

1. bank guarantee - the bank shall be obliged to pay unconditionally and irrevocably, jointly and severally with the debtor specified therein, at the first written request of the territorial department, the amounts due up to the maximum amount set out in the guarantee and for obligations relating to the application of Article 76i and Article 76l;

2. deposit - the authorised consignee must have declared to the Director of the competent territorial directorate his consent on the deposit provided to also secure obligations relating to the application of Articles 76i and 76l;

3. deposit and bank guarantee, in which case they must simultaneously meet the conditions under Items 1 and 2.

(9) (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) The amount of the security for the certified consignees under Article 76t shall be determined so as to cover at any time the full amount of the excise duty on the goods received, which arose or could arise in the movement of the goods, including through the territories of the Member States in transit.

(10) (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023, amended, SG No. 66/2023, effective 1.08.2023) The amount of the security under paragraph 9 shall be 100 per cent of the amount of the excise duty due for the average monthly quantity of received goods using the rate defined in Section IV of Chapter Three.

(11) (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) Certified consignees under Article 76t shall provide security to the customs authorities in the form of a cash deposit or a bank guarantee.

(12) (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) For the bank guarantee to be accepted, the bank shall undertake to pay unconditionally and irrevocably, jointly and severally with the debtor indicated therein, at the first written request of the director of the competent territorial directorate, the amounts due up to the maximum amount specified in the guarantee for any obligations that have arisen, that could arise or be established during the term of the bank guarantee for payment of excise duty, as well as obligations for payment of excise duty in connection with Item 10 of Article 20 (2), together with the interest rate, as of the first day following the date of chargeability.

(13) (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) The bank guarantees must remain valid for at least one year from the date of their issuance.

(14) (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) A change of the amount of the security of a certified consignee shall be made by a decision of the director of the competent territorial directorate, which shall be an integral part of the issued certificate.

(15) (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) In case of a change notification submitted by a certified consignee related to a change in the amount of the security, such notification shall be submitted together with:

1. a document certifying that the amount has been received in the account of the Customs Agency as of the date of submission of the notification, in the cases of a request for determination of a higher amount of the security;
2. a bank guarantee, or
3. an annex amending the bank guarantee.

(16) (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) The right to use the newly determined guarantee of a certified consignee shall arise as of the date of delivery of the decision under Paragraph (14).

(17) (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023) The security provided by a certified consignee under Article 76t shall be released in full or in part by a decision of the director of the competent territorial directorate within 30 days from the date on which:

1. a decision to change the security has come into force on reduction of the security and provided that the certified consignee has no excise duty due;
2. a decision to terminate the certificate of registration has come into force and provided that the certified consignee has no excise duty due.

Article 83g. (New, SG No. 105/2006) (1) (Amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) The amount of the security and the amount of the payable excise duty shall be determined by a decision of the director of the competent customs territorial directorate within the time limits of Article 58a (3), Article 76k, respectively.

(2) The decisions under Paragraph 1 may be appealed under the Administrative Procedure Code.

Article 83h. (New, SG No. 105/2006) (1) (Amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019) After the provision of the security or payment of the excise duty the head of the competent customs territorial directorate shall issue a document to the person, certifying that the excise duty on the goods to be received has been paid, secured or that the goods are exempt from payment of excise duty.

(2) The mandatory requisites of the document under Paragraph 1 shall be laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(3) (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 1.07.2022, amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) In the cases referred to in Article 83f (5), the director of the competent territorial directorate shall issue to the person who has submitted the notification under Article 76k, a document certifying that the amount of excise duty on the goods to be received is secured or that the goods are exempt from

payment of excise duty in accordance with the terms and procedure laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act.

Article 83i. (New, SG No. 105/2006) (1) (Supplemented, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019) The security shall be released by a decision of the director of the competent customs territorial directorate within 30 days from the date on which the liability for payment of excise duty has been discharged and upon submission of the report on the excise labels received.

(2) Where the amount of the excise duty for the goods received is lower than the amount of the excise duty paid under Article 83h, the unduly paid excise duty shall be refunded under the terms of Article 27.

## **Section V**

**(New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016)**

### **Security Provided in Regard to Outstanding Public Liabilities upon Issuance of Licenses, Permits and Certificates**

Article 83k. (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, amended, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, SG No. 70/2024, effective from the date stipulated in the Council Decision of the European Union on the adoption by the Republic of Bulgaria of the euro, adopted in accordance with Article 140(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in the Council Regulation adopted in accordance with Article 140(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union) Persons under Article 24a (7), Article 47 (3), Article 57a (8), Article 57c (12) and Article 58c (3) shall provide security in a value not less than the amount of the outstanding public liability. The security may be provided in the form of a monetary deposit or of a bank guarantee for a term of one year. The security, created by cash deposit, shall be accepted in Euro and no interest shall be due on it.

Article 83l. (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) (1) The security may be released, if within one year after it was provided the reasons for its establishment would no longer be applicable.

(2) The security shall be released by decision of the competent customs authority within 7 days of the date of notification of settlement of the liability.

(3) Outside the cases under Paragraph 1 the security shall be absorbed up to the amount of the outstanding public liability up to 7 days prior to expiry of the one year term.

## **Chapter Six**

### **DOCUMENTATION AND REPORTING**

#### **Section I**

#### **Tax Documents**

Article 84. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005, supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 109/2007, 44/2009, effective 1.01.2010, SG No. 54/2012, effective 1.04.2013) (1) Tax documents within the meaning of this Act shall be:

1. an excise tax document or a registered electronic excise tax document;
2. a note of an excise tax document or a registered electronic debit or credit statement.

(2) Tax documents shall be private documents, issued by authorised warehousekeepers or by any person, registered under this Act, for certifying the arising of an obligation for charging and payment of excise duty.

(3) (Amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024)

Authorised warehousekeepers registered under this Act (with the exception of persons under Item 1 of Article 76c (1) and Article 76v), as well as persons under Items 4, 6 and 11 of Article 3 (1) shall issue a registered electronic excise tax document.

(4) (Amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) Persons under Article 24, Paragraph 1, items 3 and 4, Articles 57, 58c and 60a may be permitted to issue the respective document in hard copy in duplicate – one copy for the issuer and one for the recipient, without a requirement for registration in the information system of the Customs Agency.

(5) Any document, registered in the information system of the Customs Agency under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act, shall be treated as registered electronic excise tax document issued.

(6) (Amended, SG No. 95/2015, effective 1.01.2016) In addition to the requisites under Article 6 of the Accountancy Act the tax documents shall also mandatorily contain:

1. ten-digit number of the document, containing Arabic numerals only;
2. unique control number, assigned by the customs authorities;
3. place and date of issuance;
4. grounds for arising of the obligation to charge excise duty;
5. issuer - identification data regarding the person, including UIC and identification number under this Act;
6. depositor - identification data including UIC;
7. consignee - identification data including UIC;
8. carrier - identification data including UIC and vehicle registration number;
9. (supplemented, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.07.2015, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) data on the excisable goods – type of goods, quantity, transaction value, CN Code, unit of measurement, base for charging excise duty, volume of consumer package, number of consumer packages, selling price (for cigarettes), unit of measurement other than that indicated in Article 28, Paragraph 1, coefficient for re-calculation in regard to the tax base, excise duty rate, excise duty amount;
10. precise address of the delivery and unloading location;
11. identification number of the facility (petrol station, tank);
12. name, surname and PIN of the consignee;
13. type of payment;
14. name and surname of the person drafting the excise tax document;
15. the quantity, number/s and date/s of the document/s issued under Article 33, Paragraph 3 and Article 33a, Paragraph 5;
16. number of the analysis certificate/protocol for the respective shipment;
17. (new, SG No. 94/2012, effective 1.04.2013) grounds for exemption from excise duty;
18. (new, SG No. 94/2012, effective 1.04.2013) unique identifier of the control point;
19. (new, SG No. 94/2012, effective 1.04.2013) transaction number;
20. (new, SG No. 94/2012, effective 1.04.2013) administrative reference code of e-AD or number of any other document, under which the excisable goods were received;
21. (new, SG No. 94/2012, effective 1.04.2013) value of the increase/reduction of the excise duty.

(7) (Supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) An excise tax document shall be issued on the date, on which:

1. the excisable goods are released for consumption within the meaning of Article 20, Paragraph 2 for each consignee and for each vehicle, except for the cases under Article 20, Paragraph 2, item 5, items 15 – 18;
2. missing excise labels are found, in the cases under Article 64, Paragraph 18;
3. liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is released for consumption in bottles for heating, sold to natural persons who are sole traders, issuing summary excise tax documents for the sales effected in the respective day, indicating the quantities sold on a separate line.



- (8) (Supplemented, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) In case of release for consumption under Article 20, Paragraph 2, items 15 – 18, an excise tax document shall be issued within 10 days of the expiry of the tax period in which the sales or consumption took place. The excise tax document shall be issued in regard to:
1. (supplemented, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) each consignee - sole proprietor or legal entity, as a total of all sales performed, respectively for the entire quantity of coke, coal, electricity or natural gas consumed; in the cases of delivery of natural gas, coal or coke to an excise-exempt end user a separate excise tax document shall be issued in regard to each facility;
  2. any quantities sold to natural persons, who are not sole proprietors, as a total of all sales performed, while in regard to natural gas the total quantities sold for household and for industrial purposes and for motor fuel shall be shown in separate lines.
- (9) Any persons, having released excisable goods for consumption, shall submit a hard copy of the registered electronic excise tax document of the consignee and the person, transporting the excisable goods.
- (10) Any tax documents issued shall certainly be reflected in the bookkeeping department and the registry of the issuer for the tax period, during which they were issued.
- (11) (Supplemented, SG No. 94/2012, effective 1.04.2013) Corrections and additions to tax documents may not be allowed. Any tax documents drawn up in error or with corrections shall be cancelled before any goods would leave the tax warehouse or the facility of the registered person under terms and procedure, determined by the implementing regulation to this Act. Cancelled copies shall not be destroyed and all records and copies thereof shall be stored with the person having issued the document.
- (12) In the cases under Paragraph 11 new tax documents shall be issued.
- (13) (Amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) Any tax documents, issued under the procedure of this Act, shall be stored for a period of 5 years as of 1 January of the year following the year of expiry of the taxation period, to which they relate.
- (14) In instances of theft, loss, damage to or destruction of tax documents in hard copy the person shall forthwith notify the competent customs authority of such circumstances.
- (15) (Repealed, SG No. 94/2012, effective 1.04.2013).
- (16) In cases where excisable goods, which are being removed from a tax warehouse, are the property of a person-depositor, in addition to the data of the authorised warehousekeeper also data on the person-depositor shall be recorded in the excise tax document.
- (17) (New, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014) The requisites of the tax documents shall be completed while taking into account the respective specifics of the excise goods.
- (18) (New, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, supplemented, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015, amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) If a court would stay the preliminary execution of the decision or an enforced court decision repeals the decision of the Director of the Customs Agency to terminate the validity of the license for management of a tax warehouse or the decision of the director of the competent customs territorial directorate to terminate the validity of the certificate of excise-exempt end user, the person shall cancel the excise tax document issued under Article 20, Paragraph 2, items 9 and 10 under the terms and procedure set out in the implementing regulation to this Act.
- (19) (New, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) In the cases under Paragraph 18 in regard to goods, released for consumption from the date of issuance of the excise tax document under Article 20, Paragraph 2, items 9 and 10 until the date of its cancellation new excise duty documents shall be issued, wherein the number of the excise tax document cancelled shall be recorded.
- (20) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, amended, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017, SG No. 102/2022, effective 1.01.2023) In the cases of release for consumption under Items 17 and 18 of Article 20 (2) the excise tax document shall be issued by persons under Items 6 and 7 of

Article 57a (1) on the date of release of excisable goods for consumption. The excise tax document shall be issued for each recipient and for each transportation vehicle.

(21) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, amended, SG No. 42/2022, effective 1.01.2023)

An excise tax document shall be issued by persons under Items 3b and 5 of Article 57a (1) as an aggregate for all quantities of excisable goods released for consumption within the meaning of Items 17 and 18 of Article 20 (2). The excise tax document shall be issued on the date of submission of the excise duty declaration, respectively on the date of communicating the decision to cancel the registration. An excise tax document may be issued in hard copy without a requirement for registration in the Customs Agency information system.

(22) (New, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) In the cases under Article 20, Paragraph 2, item 19 an excise-exempt end user, who has been using energy products for the co-generation of heating and electric power, shall issue a single registered excise tax document by the 10th day of the month following the tax period, in regard to the quantities of energy products used for the production of thermal energy.

(23) (New, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) Paragraph 22 shall also apply in cases where any excise-exempt end user has been using natural gas for purposes other than those specified in the certificate, except in cases of usage of natural gas as motor fuel.

Article 85. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005, amended and supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2012, repealed, SG No. 54/2012, effective 1.04.2013).

Article 85a. (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 1.04.2013) (1) In cases of emergency circumstances, where the information system of the Customs Agency would not be operational, it shall be allowed to issue tax documents in hard copy.

(2) As soon as the operation of the information system of the Customs Agency would be restored any persons, having released excisable goods using tax documents in hard copy, shall be obliged to register them in the information system of the Customs Agency within 7 days.

(3) The cases in which it would be deemed that the information system of the Customs Agency would not be operational, shall be defined by the implementing regulation to this Act.

Article 86. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) Modification of the amount of excise duty charged in an excise tax document issued shall be documented by a note to the document, specifying the grounds for modification. A note shall be given only to an excise tax document issued.

(2) The note shall be:

1. excise debit note - a tax document reflecting the increase of the excise duty charged in an excise tax document issued;
2. excise credit note - a tax document reflecting the decrease of the excise duty charged in an excise tax document issued.

(3) The requisites of the tax note shall be:

1. all mandatory requisites for the excise tax document;
2. additional indication "excise debit note" or "excise credit note";
3. grounds for modification as well as the number and date of the excise tax document for which the note is issued.

(4) (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 1.04.2013) The registered excise duty debit or credit statement, relevant to a registered electronic excise tax document, shall be submitted electronically under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(5) (New, SG No. 94/2012, effective 1.04.2013, supplemented, SG No. 66/2023, effective 1.08.2023) In the cases under Items 13 and 17 of Article 21 (1) where the documents, proving the intra-Community delivery of the excisable goods would be received prior to the submission of the excise declaration, a credit statement shall be issued with the registered electronic excise tax document, wherein the grounds for exemption from excise duty shall be stated and it shall be included in the tax period of the issued registered electronic excise tax document.

(6) (New, SG No. 94/2012, effective 1.04.2013, supplemented, SG No. 66/2023, effective 1.08.2023) In the cases under Items 13 and 17 of Article 21 (1) where the documents, proving the intra-Community delivery of the excisable goods would be received after the deadline under Paragraph 5, but at a time prior to submission of the excise declaration for the following tax period, a credit statement shall be issued with the registered electronic excise tax document, wherein the grounds for exemption from excise duty shall be stated and it shall be included in the period following the tax period of the issued registered electronic excise tax document.

(7) (New, SG No. 94/2012, effective 30.11.2012) The indication of quantities in the excise debit or credit statement shall serve only for the purposes of determining the increase or decrease of the excise duty charged under an excise tax document issued.

(8) (New, SG No. 66/2023, effective 1.08.2023) Where a certified consignor is an authorised warehousekeeper and the goods intended for another Member State are released for consumption upon their removal from the tax warehouse, and provided that the notification of receipt of the excise goods released for consumption is registered in the computer system before the submission of the excise declaration, a credit statement is issued to the registered electronic excise tax document, which indicates the reason for excise tax not being payable and is included in the tax period of the issued registered electronic excise tax document.

(9) (New, SG No. 66/2023, effective 1.08.2023) Where a certified consignor is an authorised warehousekeeper and the goods intended for another Member State are released for consumption upon their removal from the tax warehouse, and provided that the notification of receipt of the excise goods released for consumption is registered in the computer system after the time limit specified in paragraph 8 but before the submission of the excise declaration concerning the next tax period, a credit statement is issued to the registered electronic excise tax document, which indicates the reason for excise tax not being payable and is included in the period following the tax period of the issued registered electronic excise tax document.

## **Section II**

### **Other Documents**

Article 87. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) The excise declaration is a document in which the authorised warehousekeeper or the registered person declares for every tax period specific information relating to his business, which is a ground for incurrence of rights and obligations. An excise declaration shall not be lodged by registered persons who have obtained a certificate for:

1. certified consignor;
2. temporarily certified consignor;
3. excise exempt end user, except in cases where there is a reason for charging excise duty:
  - a) under Items 8 and 19 of Article 20 (2);
  - b) under Item 10 of Article 20 (2) where a decision is issued on termination of the certificate, with the exception of termination under Item 3 of Article 24f (1) and a delivered new certificate for excise-exempt end user — for the available excisable goods included in the scope of the new certificate.

(2) (Supplemented, SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022) The declaration under Paragraph (1) shall be submitted for every tax warehouse, a specialized small distillery or a wine production site of an independent small wine producer to the competent customs authority by location of the warehouse or the site within 14 days from expiry of the tax period for which it refers.

(3) (New, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, SG No. 102/2022, effective 13.02.2023) The declaration under Paragraph (1) for the registered persons under Articles 57a, Article 57c, 58c and 76s shall be filed to the competent customs authority which has issued the certificate of registration within 14 days from expiry of the tax period for which it refers.

(4) (Renumbered from Paragraph 3, SG No. 105/2006) Authorised warehouse keepers and registered persons shall file furthermore an excise declaration in the cases where no excise duty has been charged for the tax period.

(5) (Renumbered from Paragraph 4, SG No. 105/2006, supplemented, SG No. 54/2012, effective 1.04.2013, amended and supplemented, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) In the presence of force majeure or at the request of the authorised warehousekeeper or registered person the competent customs authority may extend the term for filing the excise declaration until expiry of the next tax period. The request may also be submitted electronically under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act. In case of extension of the term for filing the excise declaration the payment term for the excise duty due shall not be extended.

(6) (New, SG No. 109/2007, supplemented, SG No. 102/2022, effective 13.02.2023, amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) An excise declaration shall be lodged within 14 days by:

1. the excise-exempt end user, where there is a reason for charging excise duty in the cases under:

a) Items 8 and 10 of Article 20 (2);

b) Item 19 of Article 20 (2), with the exception of the cases referred to in Article 84 (22) and (23) where it shall be lodged within 14 days of the end of the tax period;

2. the temporarily registered consignee, where grounds arise for charging excise duty arises in the cases referred to in Item 12 of Article 20 (2);

3. the temporarily registered consignee, where grounds arise for charging excise duty arises in the cases referred to in Item 13 of Article 20 (2);

4. the person receiving excisable goods under Article 76l, where grounds arise for charging excise duty arises in the cases referred to in Item 13a of Article 20 (2).

(7) (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) In the cases of Article 60a, Paragraph 4 where due excise duty is paid, an excise declaration shall be filed within 14 days from issue of the excise tax document.

(8) (New, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, amended, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011) An excise declaration may also be filed electronically under the terms and procedure, laid down in the Tax and Social Insurance Procedure Code.

Article 87a. (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) (1) The excise-exempt end users shall submit a recapitulation declaration concerning the excisable goods received and used within 14 days of expiry of the calendar month under the procedure and in the manner set out in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(2) The recapitulation declaration may also be submitted electronically under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

Article 88. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Amended, SG No. 105/2006) The authorised warehousekeeper shall keep a "Warehouse Stocks Log" register.

(2) (Supplemented, SG No. 54/2012, effective 1.04.2013) In the register under Paragraph 1 shall be recorded excisable goods produced and/or stored, goods moving under excise duty suspension arrangement and goods released for consumption. Any excisable goods - property of depositors, shall be indicated separately from other goods and be differentiated by types and depositors.

(3) (Amended, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014) Together with the excise declaration for the tax period the authorised warehousekeeper shall submit the information from the register under Paragraph 2 on an electronic carrier according to parameters set out in the implementing regulation to this Act as well as a copy of the register under Paragraph 1, except in the cases provided for in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(4) (Amended, SG No. 63/2006, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, supplemented, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011) In the cases under Article 87, Paragraph 8 the authorised warehousekeeper may also submit electronically the information from the register under Paragraph 2 for the relevant tax period under the terms and procedure, laid down in the Tax and Social Insurance Procedure Code.



(5) Data from the Warehouse Stocks Log shall be accounted for in accordance with the established procedure in the accounting system of the persons under Paragraph 1.

(6) (New, SG No. 105/2006, supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) The persons registered under this Act and excise-exempt end users shall keep reporting for the excisable goods, as laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act.

Article 88a. (New, SG No. 106/2008, effective 1.01.2009, supplemented, SG No. 54/2012, effective 1.04.2013) By 31 January each year independent small breweries shall submit to the competent customs authority by location of the tax warehouse information about the beer produced during the preceding year. The information shall be provided by Plato degrees and types of beer, following a template specified in the implementing regulation to this Act. The information may also be submitted electronically under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

Article 88b. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010) (1) (Previous text of Article 88b, SG No. 105/2014) Natural persons who provide fermented material from grapes and fruits - own production for production of ethyl alcohol (rakiya), shall complete a statement-declaration according to standard form laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act, which shall be provided to them by the persons under Article 57, Paragraph 1.

(2) (New, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) A statement-declaration under paragraph 1 shall be completed before the beginning of the production process.

Article 89. (1) (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005, renumbered from Article 89, SG No. 105/2006) The certificate of excise exemption is a document issued by the competent customs authority, certifying that a particular person is an excise-exempt end user.

(2) (New, SG No. 105/2006) The certificate of registration is a document issued by the competent customs authority, certifying that a specific person is registered under this Act.

(3) (New, SG No. 105/2006) The permit for incidental receipt of excisable goods under excise duty suspension arrangement shall be a document issued by the competent customs authority, certifying that a temporarily registered consignee has the right to receive incidentally a specific type and quantity of excisable goods under excise duty suspension arrangement from a authorised warehousekeeper in another Member State.

Article 89a. (New, SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022) (1) Where excise goods are dispatched to the territory of another Member State in the event that the person wishes to benefit from a reduced rate of excise duty in the Member State of destination, a request for issuance of an annual certificate of the total annual production shall be submitted, and the request must be submitted by:

1. the person who has obtained a certificate of registration for an independent small brewery);
2. the person who has obtained a certificate of registration for an independent small wine producer.

(2) The request for issuance of an annual certificate under Paragraph (1) shall be filed to the director of the customs territorial directorate by location of the site. The request may also be submitted electronically under the procedure and in the manner laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(3) Based on the request and documents attached thereto, the director of the customs territorial directorate, within 7 days from receipt of the documents or removal of irregularities therein respectively, shall issue an annual certificate under Paragraph (1) or shall refuse to issue said certificate with a motivated decision.

(4) The act under Paragraph (3) may be appealed under the Administrative Procedure Code.

(5) (New, SG No. 102/2022, effective 1.01.2023) The Customs Agency shall keep an electronic register of the annual certificates issued under Paragraph (1).

Article 90. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) The sample, format and requisites under this Chapter shall be set out in the implementing regulation to this Act.



## **Chapter Six "a"**

### **(New, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011)**

# **ISSUANCE OF LICENSES FOR TRADE IN TOBACCO PRODUCTS**

Article 90a. (New, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) (1) (Amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019) The sale, storage and offering of tobacco products may be performed only by persons that have been granted a permit for trade in tobacco products by the director of the customs territorial directorate by location of the commercial warehouse or retail unit.

(2) The right to trade in tobacco products shall have a person who:

1. is a trader within the meaning of the Commerce Act;
  2. (repealed, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011);
  3. is not undergoing bankruptcy or liquidation proceedings;
  4. is represented by persons who:
    - a) have not been convicted of a crime of general nature;
    - b) have not been members of a managing or supervisory body or unlimited liability partners in a company dissolved by insolvency, if unsatisfied creditors have remained;
  5. (amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, supplemented, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) has no public obligations, collected by the customs bodies, tax obligations and obligations for compulsory social security contributions, except for obligations under acts that have not entered into force, as well as rescheduled, deferred or secured obligations;
  6. has not committed a grave or repeated violation of this Act save for the cases where the administrative penalty proceeding has ended with the conclusion of an agreement;
  7. (amended, SG No. 102/2022, effective 1.01.2023) has own or rented premises or premises used on other ground granting the right to carry out the relevant activity;
  8. (supplemented, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015, amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) has not traded in and/or warehoused tobacco products without a license for the last 24 months, unless the administrative penalty proceeding has ended with the conclusion of an agreement;
  9. (repealed, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015).
- (3) (New, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) The provision under Paragraph 1 shall not apply to the persons holding license for operation of tax warehouse.
- (4) (New, SG No. 103/2017, effective 1.01.2018) The circumstances under Paragraph 2, item 4, littera "a" for the persons, when they are residents, shall be established ex officio by the Customs Agency.

Article 90b. (New, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) (1) (Amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) The sale, storage and offering of tobacco products may be performed in commercial warehouses and retail units – specialised stores for trade in tobacco products, stores for sale of food and non-food goods, stores for sale of wine and spirits, petrol stations, pavilions, restaurants, alcohol-serving establishments and bars.

(2) The commercial warehouses and retail units under Paragraph 1 shall meet the following conditions:

1. shall have the inscription in Bulgarian "Cigarettes" or "Tobacco products" put at a visible place for the consumers;
2. shall have separate premises or parts thereof allowing storage and sale of tobacco products independently or with admissible goods for joint storage and sale;
3. shall not be located on the territory of day nurseries, kindergartens, schools, boarding schools, medical and healthcare establishments and their adjacents areas;

4. shall not have separate self-service stands where tobacco and tobacco products are offered.
- (3) (New, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) In cases of doorstep sales or sale of tobacco products without prior order the persons authorized to trade in tobacco products, shall submit within 7 days to the competent customs authority the identification data of the transport vehicles used for that activity.
- (4) (New, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) The persons under Paragraph 3 shall notify the competent customs authority of the identification data of each additional transportation vehicle or, if necessary to substitute one vehicle by another – prior to their use for the activity.
- (5) (New, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) Sale of tobacco products using transport vehicles shall be permissible only for carrying out their delivery from and to persons authorized to trade in tobacco products.

Article 90c. (New, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) (1) (Amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019) For issuance of a permit for trade in tobacco products a written request shall be filed to the director of the customs territorial directorate by location of the commercial warehouse or retail unit or to the nearest customs office.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) Enclosed to the request under Paragraph 1 shall be documents laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(3) (Amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, supplemented, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019) Issuance of permits for more than one commercial warehouse or retail unit on the territory of one customs office may be requested with one request.

(4) (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 1.04.2013) The request under Paragraph 1 may also be submitted electronically under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

Article 90d. (New, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) (1) (Amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019) After conducting on-site inspection and where the conditions for issuance of a permit for sale of tobacco products are met and the submitted documents meet the requirements, the head of the customs territorial directorate by location of the commercial warehouse or retail unit shall issue a decision on the request within 14 days from the date of receipt thereof.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) Where the submitted documents do not meet the requirements or the provided information is insufficient, the head of the customs territorial directorate by location of the commercial warehouse or retail unit, within 7 days from receipt of the request, shall notify the party having lodged the same and shall set a term of 14 days for removal of the irregularities or for provision of additional information effective from receipt of the notification.

(3) (Amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, amended and supplemented, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019) Within the term set under Paragraph 2 the person having lodged the request shall remove the irregularities or submit the required additional information and on failure to meet this obligation the head of the customs territorial directorate shall issue a decision for termination of the proceedings. The decision for termination of the proceedings shall be subject to appeal under the procedure of Chapter Ten, Section IV of the Administrative Procedure Code.

(4) (Amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019) Within 14 days of rectification of the irregularities or the provision of the requested additional information the head of the customs territorial directorate shall examine the request and the documents enclosed thereto and shall issue a decision thereon.

Article 90e. (New, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) (1) (Amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019) Within the terms under Article 90d the head of the customs territorial directorate shall issue a permit for trade in tobacco products or shall

issue a motivated refusal thereof. Failing to issue a decision within that term shall be considered a refusal to issue a permit.

(2) The refusal to issue a permit for trade in tobacco products is subject to appeal under the Administrative Procedure Code.

(3) A separate permit shall be issued for every commercial warehouse or retail unit.

(4) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) The entitlement to trade in tobacco products shall originate as of the date of handing over the permit.

(5) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) The Customs Agency shall keep a register of the authorisations issued for trading in manufactured tobacco.

(6) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) The form and content of the register under Paragraph 5 shall be determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

Article 90f. (New, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) (1) (Previous text of Article 90f, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) The person who has been issued a permit for trade in tobacco products shall:

1. (amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019) notify in writing the director of the customs territorial directorate of any change in the circumstances under which the permit for trade in tobacco products had been issued within 14 days from occurrence thereof;

2. provide unobstructed access of the customs authorities for exercising control.

(2) (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) In the cases under Paragraph 1, item 1 the person shall submit notice of change in the circumstances, under which the permit had been issued. The notice may also be submitted electronically under procedure, in manner and format, determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.

Article 90g. (New, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) (1) The authority under Article 90d, Paragraph 1 shall terminate the granted permit:

1. (amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) by request of the person;

2. (amended, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014) on transfer of the company of the sole trader or deregistration thereof or on dissolution of the legal entity except for transformation through a change of the legal status;

3. (amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) on own initiative, where the person does not meet the requirements of Article 90a, Paragraph 2, items 1, 3 - 6 and 8;

3a. (new, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) on own initiative, where the person does not meet the requirements of Article 90a, Paragraph 2, item 7;

4. where the person has submitted untrue data which have served as a ground for issuing the permit, as well as for amending the issued permit;

5. where the person performs sale of tobacco products in a unit for which no permit is issued;

6. where the unit does not meet the requirements of this Act;

7. where the person keeps in commercial premises tobacco products without excise labels or fixed with untrue or forged excise labels or with excise labels with expired validity, offers and sells them in the unit.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) In the cases under Paragraph 1, items 3a, 4, 6 and 7 the issued permit for the respective unit shall be terminated.

(3) (Amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) In the cases under Paragraph 1, items 2, 3 and 5 all permits issued to the person shall be terminated by a decision of the competent authorities.

(4) (Amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019, supplemented, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) The permit shall be terminated by a decision of the director of the customs territorial directorate by location of the unit, which shall be subject to preliminary execution from the date of its issuance, unless the court orders otherwise.

(5) In the event of changes in the circumstances which are subject to registration in the issued permit, the authority under Paragraph 1 shall issue a decision, which shall be an integral part of the issued permit.

(6) The decisions under Paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 may be appealed under the Administrative Procedure Code.

## **Chapter Seven**

# **RESTRICTIONS AND PROHIBITIONS**

Article 91. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) Production of excisable goods under Article 2, items 1, 2 and 3 outside a tax warehouse shall be prohibited, unless otherwise provided for by this Act.

Article 91a. (New, SG No. 109/2007, amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) (1) Production and storage in a tax warehouse of excisable goods under excise duty suspension arrangement not included within the scope of the tax warehouse operation license, shall be prohibited.

(2) Operations in a tax warehouse which are not included within the scope of the tax warehouse operation licence, except for customary operations related to maintenance of the commercial appearance of excisable goods, shall be prohibited.

Article 91b. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) (1) (Previous text of Article 91b, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, amended, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) Unloading of excisable goods dispatched to the territory of the country:

1. under excise duty suspension arrangement shall be done at the place of destination indicated in the electronic administrative document or at the authorised direct delivery location and when such goods are received by a registered consignee or a temporary registered consignee the unloading shall be done only at the facilities indicated in the relevant certificate or permit;

2. released for consumption in the territory of another Member State shall take place at the premises of the facility referred to in Article 76t (4) or at the place indicated in the registered simplified administrative document;

3. which are not subject to excise duty in the Member State of dispatch, shall take place only at the place of destination indicated in the notification referred to in Article 76l (1).

(2) (New, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) It shall be prohibited to register an electronic administrative document or to issue a document in hard copy, when the computer system is not functioning, in regard to excisable goods that are not yet produced or were not physically delivered to the tax warehouse.

(3) (New, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, amended and supplemented, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) Submission of messages under Article 73e and Article 76h on excisable goods that have not physically entered the tax warehouse or the facility/place of destination shall be prohibited.

(4) (New, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) It shall be prohibited to issue tax documents under this Act for excisable goods, which are not yet produced or were not physically delivered to the tax warehouse or the facility. This prohibition shall not apply in cases of finding shortages or of consumption of excisable goods in the tax warehouse/facility.

(5) (New, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) Unloading of goods, forwarded to an excise-exempt end user, shall be performed only at the sites, indicated in the respective certificate.

(6) (New, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020, amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024)

In case of movement within the territory of the country of excisable goods under excise duty suspension arrangement, of excisable goods with a registered simplified administrative document or of excisable goods intended for an excise-exempt end user, a change of the means of transport may

be made only after prior notification to the competent customs territorial directorate. The notification shall be submitted in writing or by electronic means by the persons determined by the implementing regulation to this Act.

Article 91c. (New, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) (1) The dispatch of excisable goods released for consumption on the territory of the country to another Member State by persons who are not registered as a certified consignor/temporarily certified consignor and for whom an electronic simplified administrative document has not been registered shall be prohibited.

(2) The receipt in the country of excisable goods released for consumption in the territory of another Member State by persons who are not registered as certified consignees/temporarily certified consignees and for whom an electronic simplified administrative document has not been registered shall be prohibited.

(3) The dispatch of excisable goods which are outside the scope of the computerised system under Item 40 of Article 4 to another Member State without an issued document under Article 76k (1) shall be prohibited. The document shall accompany the goods during their transportation.

(4) The holding and transportation in the territory of the country of excisable goods dispatched from the territory of another Member State and which are outside the scope of the computerised system under Item 40 of Article 4 shall be prohibited without being accompanied by the documents under Article 76l (3) or the documents under Article 76l (9) respectively.

(5) Holding and transportation of excisable goods under Paragraph (1) shall be allowed only if the certified consignor/temporarily certified consignor has provided the persons under Article 76g (7) with the document's unique simplified administrative reference code. At the request of the persons, the certified consignor/temporarily certified consignor shall provide them with the information from the registered electronic simplified administrative document on paper.

(6) The dispatch and/or transportation of excisable goods which under Article 76g1 (1) by a person without registration under Item 4a of Article 57a (1) and without notification lodged and evidence provided under Article 76g1 (2) shall be prohibited. A copy of the written notification shall accompany the goods during their dispatch and transportation within the territory of the country.

(7) Natural persons may dispatch, transfer or transport to another Member State tobacco products and alcoholic beverages purchased in the country and intended for personal or family use or for gifts, when the goods do not exceed the quantitative limits set out in the implementing regulation to this Act and the actions are not performed on a regular basis.

Article 92. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) Retail sale of excisable goods from a tax warehouse shall be prohibited.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 105/2006, SG No. 102/2022, effective 1.01.2023) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to:

1. authorised warehousekeepers feeding in liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) in bottles other than liquefied petroleum gas bottles for gas equipment of automobiles;

2. authorised warehousekeepers feeding in liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) in gas equipment and facilities for heating of public, administrative, residential and office buildings fed in by containers for liquefied hydrocarbon gases which meet the requirements of the Technical Requirements Towards Products Act and regulations regarding the design and safe operation of pressure vessels.

(3) (New, SG No. 105/2006, repealed, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009).

Article 92a. (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) Persons-depositors having outstanding public liabilities, collected by the customs authorities and/or executable public liabilities, collected by the National Revenue Agency, shall be prohibited from depositing excisable goods at tax warehouses.

Article 93. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Amended, SG No. 106/2008, effective 1.01.2009, supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010, amended, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) Authorised warehousekeepers of energy products shall mark all types of gas oil falling within CN



codes from 2710 19 41 to 2710 19 49 and kerosene falling within CN code 2710 19 25 0, which shall be exempt from excise duty.

(2) (New, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) The provision of Paragraph 1 shall furthermore apply to all types of gas oil falling within CN codes from 2710 19 41 to 2710 19 49, where the latter are earmarked for production of lubricating oils.

(3) (New, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) The provision of Article 24, Paragraph 1, item 1, and Article 26, Paragraph 2 shall apply to gas oil and energy products containing gas oil for filling vessels, except for vessels for private pleasure sailings, provided that the gas oil is marked.

(4) (Renumbered from Paragraph 2 and amended, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, supplemented, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011) Marking under Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 on the territory of this country shall be carried out only in a tax warehouse and in cases of manual marking - also in the presence of a customs authority under the terms and procedure laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(5) (New, SG No. 55/2010, effective 22.07.2010, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) In the cases of Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 in all commercial and primary accounting documents recorded shall be the inscription "marked fuel for vessels", "lubricating oils, containing marked gas oil" or "marked fuels for excise-exempt end user" and the number of the analysis certificate and/or protocol of the marking for the respective batch.

(6) (New, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) Marked energy products and energy products under Article 33, Paragraph 1, item 2 shall be transported on the territory of the country only using:

1. transport vehicles on which the persons have installed a global positioning system (GPS) at their own expense;

2. vessels of transportation equipped with measuring and controlling devices meeting the requirements of this Act, the Measurements Act and the by-laws for their implementation.

(7) (New, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) Installation and use of the technical devices under Paragraph 6 shall be made in accordance with the terms and procedures laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(8) (New, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015, amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) To meet the conditions laid down in Paragraph 6 a certificate of approved transportation vessel shall be issued by the director of the competent customs territorial directorate in accordance with a procedure laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act. The certificate shall be valid for the territory of the entire country.

(9) (New, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, renumbered from Paragraph 8, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015, supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) The provisions of Paragraph 6 shall not apply in cases of transportation by military vehicles of marked energy products and energy products under Article 33, Paragraph 1, item 2 from the specialised depots for petroleum, oil and lubricants of the Ministry of Defence to the units or installations of the Bulgarian Army. The terms and procedure for transportation of marked energy products shall be set out in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(10) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, amended, SG No. 58/2016) Paragraph 6 shall not apply to excisable goods under Article 33, Paragraph 1, item 2, transported within the territory of this country under a suspension of excise duty procedure or a customs procedure.

(11) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) In instances under Paragraph 6 of transportation of energy products under Article 33, Paragraph 1, item 2 it shall be permitted for the transportation vehicles to be outfitted only with a global positioning system (GPS) and for measurement to take place only at the time of their loading.

(12) (New, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) Persons, owners or users of transport vehicles and transport vessels under Paragraph 6, shall be required to use the global positioning system and the measurement and control means for their intended purpose within their operational range, while

ensuring and monitoring their roadworthiness, proper use and continuous supply of data to the GPS services provider. In case of non-compliance with the requirements the certificate of approved vessel for transportation shall be deemed terminated from the day after the date on which the customs authorities have ascertained the relevant facts and circumstances.

(13) (New, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019) A certificate of approved vessel for transportation of energy products shall be terminated by a decision of the director of the competent customs territorial directorate under terms and procedure, specified by the implementing regulation to this Act. This decision may be appealed against in accordance with the procedure provided for in the Code of Administrative Procedure.

(14) (New, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, supplemented, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) In the cases under Paragraph 13 the decision to terminate the certificate of approved vessel for transportation of energy products shall be subject to provisional execution from the date of its issuance, unless the court orders otherwise.

Article 94. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Amended, SG No. 106/2008, effective 1.01.2009, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, supplemented, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010) Fuel oils and marked gas oil and kerosene, regardless of the concentration or combination of marking substances, shall not be fed in:

1. the fuel tank of motor vehicles, private vessels and private aircrafts;
2. tanks of fuel filling stations, pumps for filling motor vehicles or private vessels and private aircrafts;
3. (new, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) the fuel tank of automotive machines and in the tanks of filling stations for automotive machines.

(2) (Repealed, SG No. 63/2006).

(3) (New, SG No. 55/2010, effective 22.07.2010, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) Added to energy products shall not be any marker or colour other than those set out in European Union law or in the national legislation.

(4) (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) It shall be prohibited to blend marked gas oil with other energy products except in the cases, envisaged by the law.

Article 94a. (New, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) (1) (Amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) Persons who have no containers for storage or heating installations for use of energy products shall be prohibited to receive energy products under Article 33, Paragraph 1, items 2 and 4, and the supply of such products to places other than the exact address indicated in the document under Article 33, Paragraph 3 shall also be prohibited.

(2) It shall be prohibited to effect any transactions with the energy products under Paragraph 1 after their delivery at the address indicated in the document under Article 33, Paragraph 3, and confirmation of their receipt by the user.

(3) Storage or use for the intended purpose of the energy products under Paragraph 1 at a place other than the place indicated in the document under Article 33, Paragraph 3 shall be allowed in the cases of force majeure and provided that the person has notified in writing and in advance the customs authorities of the change and of the reasons therefor.

(4) The notification under Paragraph 3 shall be submitted immediately to the nearest customs office in case of change of the place indicated in the document under Article 33, Paragraph 3, and shall contain information about the reasons for the change. Not later than 7 days after the submission of the notification the person under Paragraph 3 shall also submit to the customs authorities an act of a competent authority which has ascertained the existence of the force majeure, where applicable.

(5) Certified copies of the documents under Paragraph 4 shall be stored at the place under Paragraph 3 and shall be provided to the customs authorities upon a check.

Article 95. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) Feeding liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) in bottles other than liquefied petroleum gas bottles in motor vehicle petrol stations shall be prohibited.

(2) Sale and storage of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) in bottles other than the liquefied petroleum gas bottles in motor vehicle petrol stations shall be allowed only where the bottles have been fed in the relevant bottle filling plants and/or in independent authorised outlets for feeding liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) bottles outside the territory of motor vehicle petrol stations. The bottles shall be secured by thermo-shrinkable caps which shall be destroyed before use and shall have the brand name of the producer.

Article 96. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) Any actions resulting in reduction or destruction of the effect of the marker shall be prohibited.

Article 97. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Amended, SG No. 63/2006, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015, supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) Complete denaturing of ethyl alcohol and denaturing of ethyl alcohol by a special method, which is input into production the manufacture of end products, which are not for human use in the territory of this country, shall be performed at tax warehouses only.

(2) Denaturing under Paragraph 1 shall be carried out in the presence of customs authorities under the terms and procedure set out in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(3) The type and quantity of the substances for denaturing shall be laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act.

Article 98. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) Extraction in whole or in part of denaturing substances as well as any other actions resulting in reduction or destruction of the effect of denaturing substances shall be prohibited.

Article 99. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Supplemented, SG No. 109/2007, amended, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) The following shall be prohibited:

1. (amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) affixing labels on, holding, carriage, transportation, marketing and sale of bottled alcoholic beverages falling within CN Code 2208 with excise labels indicating lower quantity of hectolitres of pure alcohol measured at a temperature of 20 °C than the actual volume of hectolitres of pure alcohol measured at a temperature of 20 °C in the respective bottle;

2. (amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) affixing labels on, holding, carriage, transportation, marketing and sale of bottled alcoholic beverages falling within CN Code 2208 with excise labels indicating a lower or higher nominal quantity in litres than the capacity of the respective bottle;

3. (amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, supplemented, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) the holding, carriage, transportation, marketing and sale of bottled alcoholic beverages falling within CN Code 2208 without excise labels where such labels are compulsory, affixed with untrue or forged excise labels or excise labels with expired validity; the prohibition shall not apply to alcoholic beverages under Article 45g with excise labels with expired validity;

4. (new, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) holding, carriage, transportation, marketing and sale of bottled alcoholic beverages falling within CN Code 2208 with DUTY FREE excise label.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) It shall be prohibited to:

1. (amended, SG No. 103/2018, effective 20.05.2019, supplemented, SG No. 33/2019, effective 20.05.2019, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2021) the offer and sale of tobacco products at a price differing from the selling price shown on the consumer package or on the excise label - for cigars and cigarillos; this prohibition shall not apply to the offer and sale of cigarettes in the cases under Article 39b (2) and (3);

2. (amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) the holding, carriage, transportation, marketing and sale of tobacco products without excise labels where such labels are compulsory, affixed with untrue or forged excise labels or excise labels with expired validity; the prohibition shall not apply to tobacco products under Article 45g with excise labels with expired validity;

3. offer and sell tobacco products in bulk or in separate pieces and units and from open packages, except for the cases of manually rolled cigars;
  4. hold, carry, transport, market and sell tobacco products with text, which certainly contains the phrase DUTY FREE;
  5. (new, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) hold, carry and transport manually rolled cigars or cigarettes made of rough materials with filter in quantities in excess of 40 pcs.;
  6. (new, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) hold, carry, transport, market and sell tobacco refuse other than smoking tobacco (for pipe and cigarettes), except in the cases and by the persons under Article 12, Paragraphs 4 and 5.
- (3) Labelling of beer with labels indicating lower initial extract content measured in Plato degrees than the actual one shall be prohibited.
- (4) (New, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, amended, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) The affixing, storage, portage or hauling, including upon excisable goods, of any used excise labels, as well as the release for consumption of excise goods, bearing labels of models that have been cancelled after the date of introduction of any new model of the labels shall be prohibited.
- (5) (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) Paragraph 1, item 4 and Paragraph 2, item 4 shall not apply to excisable goods:
1. which are under excise duty suspension arrangement;
  2. (amended, SG No. 58/2016) which are under customs supervision within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No. 952/2013 in connection with the completion of customs formalities;
  3. for which the person has proven that the excise duty due had been paid or which at the moment of entry or importation into this country's territory would remain below the statutory quantitative thresholds.
- (6) New, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) Publication of notices and communications, including in electronic form, offering for sale excisable goods and tobacco refuse under Paragraph 2, item 6 shall be prohibited. The prohibition shall not apply to merchants offering alcoholic beverages via online store within the meaning of § 1, item 87 of the supplementary provisions of the Value Added Tax Act where the goods have excise labels affixed thereon, should such labels be compulsory, or the excise duty due has been paid.
- (7) (New, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) The persons that have provided the service of publication of notices/ communications under Paragraph 6 in electronic form shall be obliged to remove the information within three days and to control the publication of such notices/communications, including by blocking or restricting access to telephone number, IP address and e-mail address, used for such purpose.
- (8) (New, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) In the cases of Paragraph 7, where the information is not removed within three days of its publication, the Director of the Customs Agency or a person authorised thereby shall issue a decision for termination of the violation by temporarily suspending (blocking) the access to the relevant websites on which the notices/communications are published.
- (9) (New, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) The decision under Paragraph 8 shall be published on the website of the Customs Agency on the date of issue thereof. The persons under Paragraph 7 and the persons providing public electronic communication networks and/or services shall be deemed notified on the day of publication.
- (10) (New, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) The time limit for suspension (blocking) the access to the websites shall range from 7 days to one month.
- (11) (New, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) If within 7 days from publication of the decision under Paragraph 8 the information on the sale of the prohibited excisable goods and tobacco refuse is not removed, the Director of the Customs Agency or a person authorised thereby shall file a request to the President of Sofia District Court to order all persons providing public electronic networks and/or services to temporarily suspend (block) the access to the relevant websites.
- (12) (New, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) The President of Sofia District Court or a deputy president authorised thereby shall decide on the request within 72 hours of receipt thereof, and shall



set the time limit under Paragraph 10. The order issued by the court shall be published on the website of the Customs Agency on the day of its receipt.

(13) (New, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) The persons providing electronic communications networks and/or services shall suspend (block) the access to the websites concerned within 24 hours from the publication of the court's order.

(14) (New, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) The persons under Paragraph 13 shall store the information on the date and time of suspension (blocking) of the access to the websites, on the domain details and IP addresses of the blocked websites, and information on the access of the blocked websites by users of public electronic networks and/or services. To verify compliance with the court's order, upon suspension (blocking) of the access to the websites, the persons shall make a digital photo (screenshot) of the screen form saved in PDF format or another similar file format that precludes any manipulation.

(15) (New, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) The information and the screenshots under Paragraph 14 shall be stored for one year from the date of publication of the order under Paragraph 12.

(16) (New, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) Paragraph 8 shall also apply when the person under Paragraph 7 cannot be identified or the service for publication of notices/communications is provided from a place abroad.

(17) (New, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, renumbered from Paragraph 8, amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) When required as evidence, the information on the persons offering excisable goods and tobacco refuse via notices/communications under Paragraph 6, and the information and the screenshots under Paragraph 14 shall be made available to the customs authorities upon request.

Article 99a. (New, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) (1) (Amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) The use of postal services for forwarding or receipt of excisable goods and tobacco refuse shall be prohibited. The prohibition shall not apply to excisable goods with paid, charged or secured excise duty, excisable goods with excise labels, where such labels are compulsory, and to tobacco refuse sent between merchants in their ordinary course of business.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) When forwarding excisable goods and tobacco refuse, the consignors shall provide the parcels to the postal operator for examination and inspection. Acceptance, carriage and supply via the postal network of excisable goods and tobacco refuse under Paragraph 1 shall be prohibited.

(3) (Amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019, supplemented, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) Consignors and consignees shall be obliged to submit an identity document and upon request by the postal operator they must personally open or provide the parcels for examination and inspection. With the view to prevent the receipt, carriage and delivery via the postal network of prohibited excisable goods and tobacco refuse the postal operator may require the consignors to submit documents, related to the origin of the goods forwarded, as well as information, recommended by the customs authorities.

(4) (Amended, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) In order to prevent and detect violations under this Act and to ensure the security of postal parcels the customs authorities shall cooperate with the respective security structures of the postal operators, by mutually providing in writing or in electronic form:

1. information concerning risk consignors and/or consignees;
2. information concerning risk parcels, including data from the transportation documents;
3. information concerning payments performed, from which an inference may be drawn whether the value of the goods forwarded or received includes excise duty.
4. information from the technical devices and software, used by the postal operators.

(5) (Amended, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) In case of doubt or if found that a parcel received contains prohibited excisable goods or tobacco refuse under Paragraph 1, the postal



operators shall notify forthwith the customs authorities and provide details regarding its location and an official contact person. The consignment accepted shall be kept back by the mail operator for a period, coordinated with the customs authorities, but not longer than three days of the notification.

(6) The customs authorities shall conduct a check within the time limit under Paragraph 5, while the mail operator shall be obliged to render to them the assistance required, including for identifying the consignor and the consignee of the shipment, containing the banned excisable goods or tobacco refuse. The customs authorities may require from the mail operators that any specific actions, related to the receipt, carriage and delivery of consignments, containing excisable goods or tobacco refuse, would be performed under their supervision and/or under the operator's supervision.

(7) (Amended, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) By instruction from the customs authorities the postal operator may open a risk parcel also without the consignor's consent. The parcel shall be opened in a room with continuous video surveillance and record thereof shall be prepared in the presence of witnesses. In case of finding prohibited goods under Paragraph 1 the parcel shall be kept back for conducting a check under the procedure of Paragraph 6.

(8) When required as evidence, the information regarding the receipt, carriage and delivery of excisable goods and tobacco refuse under Paragraph 1, shall be made available to the customs authorities upon request.

(9) (New, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) When making controlling purchases and the goods will be supplied via the postal network, the customs authorities may require from postal operators specific actions under the terms of Paragraph 6.

(10) (New, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) When drawing up the transportation document the consignee shall note whether the parcel contains excisable goods or tobacco refuse. The postal operator may require a clarification or their more detailed description.

Article 100. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Supplemented, SG No. 44/2009, effective 1.01.2010, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.02.2012) Bottled alcoholic beverages falling under CN code 2208 and with alcoholic strength by volume equal and exceeding 15% vole and tobacco products intended for the domestic market shall be marketed and sold only with excise label affixed.

(2) The procedure and manner of introducing excise labels shall be established by the Council of Ministers.

Article 100a. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) (1) (Amended, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011, supplemented, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) The sale, storage and offering of tobacco products by traders who do not hold permit for sale of tobacco products shall be prohibited, as well as outside the locations under Article 90b.

(2) (Repealed, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, new, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) Marketing and sale of tobacco products by individuals, who are not sole proprietors, shall be prohibited.

Article 100b. (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) (1) Removal of excisable goods with excise labels affixed from a tax warehouse and transportation thereof to another tax warehouse of the same authorised warehousekeeper shall take place only upon receipt of authorisation from the director of the Customs Agency.

(2) The loading and removal of excisable goods under Paragraph 1 shall take place in the presence of customs authorities, who must install technical devices for exercising control over the movement of the excisable goods.

(3) The customs authorities may provide escort of the transportation vehicles to any other tax warehouse of the same authorised warehousekeeper.

(4) In instances of transportation of excisable goods a copy of the authorisation under paragraph 1 and an inventory list of the excise labels, affixed on such excisable goods, shall be attached to the electronic administrative document.

- (5) Receipt and unloading of the excisable goods shall take place in the presence of customs authorities, who will remove the technical devices under Paragraph 2.
- (6) The customs authorities may perform checks of conformity of the information from the inventory list under Paragraph 4 when loading and unloading excisable goods. The Customs Agency shall not owe any compensation for damaged commercial appearance of the excise goods of the packages thereof.
- (7) In case of finding non-conformity in the course of the check under Paragraph 6 when loading, the director of the Customs Agency may cancel the fulfilment of the authorisation issued.

Article 101. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Supplemented, SG No. 44/2009, effective 1.01.2010) Sale of draft (unbottled) alcoholic beverages falling within CN code 2208 and with alcoholic strength by volume equal and exceeding 15% vol shall be prohibited.

(2) The provision of Paragraph 1 shall not apply to sale of alcoholic beverages among authorised warehousekeepers.

(3) (Supplemented, SG No. 44/2009, effective 1.01.2010) Sale of alcoholic beverages falling within CN code 2208 and with alcoholic strength by volume equal and exceeding 15% vol in plastic packages (bottles) shall be prohibited.

(4) (Supplemented, SG No. 109/2007) The provision of Paragraph 3 shall not apply to sale of alcoholic beverages in packages (bottles) of up to 0.5 litres inclusive.

Article 101a. (New, SG No. 6/2009, effective 24.02.2009) Authorised warehousekeepers shall be forbidden to release for consumption fuel oil and heavy fuel containing over 1 percent of sulphur, without a primary accounting document presented to attest to the fee payment, as per the procedure of Article 31 of the Clean Ambient Air Act, transferred to the account of the Enterprise for Management of the Environmental Protection Activities.

Article 101b. (New, SG No. 98/2018, effective 27.11.2018) (1) Excisable goods may not be removed from a tax warehouse upon issued decision for termination of the license whose preliminary execution has not been suspended, without payment of the excise duty due.

(2) Paragraph 1 shall not apply in the cases of Article 53, Paragraphs 5 and 7.

Article 101c. (New, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2021) (1) Movement of excisable goods, released for consumption, if not accompanied by a hard copy of the registered electronic excise tax document or by an original of the excise tax document, shall be prohibited from the moment of their removal from the tax warehouse or from the facilities under Article 56 (1) to their delivery location.

(2) In cases of movement, reloading and delivery/receipt of liquid fuels released for consumption the charging of the excise duty shall be evidenced by presentation of the registered electronic excise tax document, the data for which was submitted within the time limit and under the procedure of Article 118 (10) of the Value Added Tax Act. Suppliers/consignees of deliveries of liquid fuels released for consumption, which have not submitted data to the National Revenue Agency, must conform to the conditions of Article 118(11) of the Value Added Tax Act.

(3) The consignees, according to a registered electronic excise tax document or to an excise tax document, shall be obliged to store at the locations, where they keep the excisable goods, released for consumption:

1. a hard copy of the registered electronic excise tax document, signed by the drafter and certified by the stamp of the issuer;
2. an original of the excise tax document with all the necessary requisites in place.

(4) Paragraph 3, item 1 shall not apply to the consignee according to the registered electronic excise tax document, when it is also the issuer of the document and an automated accounting system is used at the location, where it keeps the excisable goods.

(5) Persons, who are not indicated as consignees in the electronic excise tax document, shall be obliged to store at the locations, where they keep the liquid fuels, released for consumption:

1. a copy of the registered electronic excise tax document, pursuant to which the fuels were received and in regard to which the requirements of Article 118 (10) or the conditions of Article 118 (11) of the Value Added Tax Act have been fulfilled;

2. an original or a copy of bill of lading, commercial or other document, containing information identifying the consignor, the consignee, the transportation means, the types, quantity, precise location and date of receipt of the liquid fuels.

(6) In the cases of Paragraph 2 and Paragraph 5, item 1 the data, submitted under the procedure of Article 118 (10) or reported under the procedure of Article 118 (11) of the Value Added Tax Act, may not be used for declaring another delivery or receipt of the same quantities of fuels or supplies/receipt, which would exceed the total quantity of liquid fuels, released for consumption pursuant to the document.

(7) The receipt of liquid fuels at the locations under Paragraph 5 shall be certified on the documents by affixing the dates, names, signatures and stamps of the materially responsible persons.

(8) The documents under Paragraphs 3 and 5 shall be stored at the locations, where the excisable goods are kept until the moment of their consumption or until their quantity is exhausted, but for at least a month after the preparation of the documents. Following expiry of the term the originals of the documents shall be stored with the person or at another location, specified by it and must be presented upon request.

## **Chapter Eight CONTROL**

Article 102. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) Control on excisable goods, including goods under excise duty suspension arrangement, shall be exercised by customs authorities.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, supplemented, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) Control shall include inspections and audits of tax liable persons as well as inspections of all other persons holding or dealing with excisable goods.

(3) (Amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) In the process of exercising control the customs authorities shall be entitled to:

1. (supplemented, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) install technical devices to control movement and use of excisable goods and tobacco refuse;
2. conduct field tests or take samples for laboratory analysis;
3. (new, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) position technical or other control devices over movable or immovable property – for indicating that access to or disposal of them is restricted.

(4) (Repealed, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016).

(5) (New, SG No. 109/2007, effective 24.12.2007, amended, SG No. 15/2013, effective 15.02.2013) Control over stocks of crude oil and petroleum products in tax warehouses shall be exercised also by persons under Article 55(4) of the Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stocks Act.

(6) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) In order to exercise control the customs authorities, designated by order of the director of the Customs Agency, shall be entitled, in compliance with the Road Traffic Act, to intercept road vehicles and to inspect the documents, related to their operation and the carriage performed.

(7) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) The activities under Paragraph 6 shall be performed only by customs officials, wearing clearly discernible and visible identification signs, including during the dark hours of the day, and clothing according to form, approved by order of the director of the Customs Agency.

(8) (New, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) In the process of exercising the control over excisable goods and upon request by the customs authorities the persons shall be obliged to submit to them an identity document. In case of refusal the identity of the person shall be established by the competent bodies of the Ministry of Interior.

Article 102a. (New, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) (1) The technical devices under Article 102, Paragraph 3, item 1 shall be used for:

1. tracking, establishing the position and intercepting of transport vehicles;
2. monitoring and/or photographing of transport vehicles and of locations, at which activities are being carried out or excise goods are kept;
3. receipt of data and/or the definition of indicators of relevance to the charging of excise duty;
4. prevention of violations.

(2) Monitoring of the movement of excise goods within the territory of this country through the use of technical devices shall be applied irrespective of the place of loading or unloading of the goods. In case a serious risk exists of avoidance of excise duties or of violation of the law the customs authorities may prescribe a suitable route for the movement of the transport vehicles within the territory of the country. This route shall be determined in such a way as not to create conditions for unjustified transportation costs or for delays in the transportation.

(3) When installing, using and dismantling of the technical devices the customs authorities may require declaration of specific facts and circumstances in regard to excise goods, as well as to the activities associated with them.

(4) When installing, using and dismantling of technical devices the persons subject to control and their employees shall be required to provide the necessary assistance (including by providing access to power supply) and to protect them from damage or destruction. The customs authorities may issue written instructions, which shall be mandatory for the persons.

(5) Persons that by their own acts or omissions have caused or allowed the causing of damage to or destruction of the devices under Paragraph 1 shall reimburse the costs of the Customs Agency within one month of receipt of the invitation to do so.

(6) New, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) The provisions of Paragraphs 1 - 5 shall also apply to control over tobacco refuse.

Article 102b. (New, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) (1) The persons subject to control, which have been notified by the customs bodies that the technical devices under Article 102a, Paragraph 1, item 1 will be installed and used and/or that technical control means will be installed for the purpose of restricting access to the cargo, are obliged to hold back the transportation means for taking the necessary action, but for not more than 3 hours following the notification.

(2) In case of installation and use of technical devices for control of the movement of excisable goods and/or of technical devices for control of access to the cargo, the person, operating the transportation vehicle, shall be obliged to:

1. produce to the customs authorities an identity document and any documents concerning the cargo, which are in its possession.
2. declare before the customs authorities details of the type and quantity of the excisable goods, the consignor and the consignee, the place and date of receipt of the goods as well as to state the expected time of receipt/ unloading, where no documents are available or the documents available do not contain such details;
3. notify the person, indicated as consignee and/or consignor of the goods, of the technical devices installed and/or of the technical control means placed and of the consignee's obligation to be present at the location where the goods are to be received/unloaded in the territory of this country;
4. to protect the integrity of and prevent any damage to, manipulation of or other kind of tampering with the technical devices and the technical control means, installed by the customs authorities;
5. refrain from deviating from the route, determined under the procedure of Article 102a, Paragraph 2, except in instances of force majeure, of which he must notify in advance the customs authorities at a contact telephone, indicated by them.
6. deliver the excisable goods transported to the location of receipt/unloading in this country or to the point, from which the transport vehicle will leave the territory of this country and be present during the dismantling of the technical devices and/or removal of the technical control means.

- (3) Upon installation and use of technical devices for control of the movement of excisable goods and/or technical means for control of access to the cargo the person - consignee of the excisable goods in the territory of this country - shall be obliged to:
1. notify without delay the customs authorities in case of change of the date, hour and place of receipt/unloading of the goods at the contact telephone numbers and e-mail addresses, published at the Customs Agency website;
  2. appear before the customs authorities at the place, date and time of receipt/unloading of the goods indicated or ensure the attendance of an authorised representative;
  3. be present in person or ensure the attendance of an authorised representative at the place of dismantling of the technical devices and/or removal of the technical control means, as well as at the check, performed upon receipt/unloading of the goods.
- (4) If excisable goods are to be unloaded from a transport vehicle, on which technical means for control of access to the cargo were mounted, in several different locations, the technical control means mounted must be removed at each location of unloading. After the unloading of the goods the customs authorities may mount new technical control means.
- (5) The technical devices shall be dismantled and/or the technical control means shall be removed by the customs authorities at the location of receipt/unloading of the goods not later than 4 hours after the hour, notified by the person in accordance with Paragraph 2, item 2. If a notice of change under Paragraph 3, item 1 would be submitted, the dismantling of the technical devices and/or the removal of the technical control means shall take place not later than 24 hours after submission of the notice.
- (6) In the cases under Paragraph 5, when the transportation means is used for carriage of other goods, in addition to the excisable ones, the presence of the consignee of the other goods at their unloading shall not be required.
- (7) The customs authorities shall prepare a record of the installed and dismantled technical devices under Article 102a, Paragraph 1, item 1, as well as of the installed and removed technical control means.
- (8) The form and content of the declaration under Paragraph 2, item 2 shall be determined in the implementing regulation to this Act.
- (9) The provisions of Paragraphs 1 - 8 shall also apply to the control over tobacco refuse.

Article 102c. (New, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) (1) In the cases under Article 102, Paragraph 6 the road vehicle drivers shall be under the obligations of Article 102b, Paragraph 2, items 1 and 2.

(2) The customs authorities shall be entitled, for the purpose of identification and interception of transportation means, to request assistance from bodies of the Ministry of Interior or from other state bodies within the framework of their competencies. Upon request from the customs authorities and when data exists that the transportation means intercepted was used for perpetrating a violation of the law, the transportation means shall be detained for performance of control.

(3) For the purpose of ascertaining the travel routes and the locations of the transportation means the customs authorities shall be entitled to use data from navigation systems, data from the systems of the competent administrations, as well as other appropriate information.

Article 103. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Previous text of Article 103, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 105/2014, effective after a positive decision is issued by the European Commission on a notification procedure, undertaken by the Ministry of Finance under Directive 98/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 June 1998 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations and rules for the information society services) Control shall be exercised through a physical check of the quantity and other important data and indicators for the excise taxation, of the accounting and commercial documentation of the inspected persons, and of the measuring and control devices data.



- (2) (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) The collection, provision, evaluation and return of the evidence under Paragraph 1 shall be done under the Tax and Social Insurance Procedure Code.
- (3) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) In cases of encountering obstructions of visual inspections, performed for checking evidence or certain facts and circumstances of importance to excise duty liabilities, the customs authorities shall demand from the bodies of the Ministry of Interior assistance for the lawful discharge of their official duties.
- (4) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) The customs authorities shall be entitled to require on-the-spot written information from employees of the person inspected, as well as from third persons, who took part in or attended at instances of collection of evidence.
- (5) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) When conducting a purchase by or under the supervision of a customs authority (control purchase) the goods purchased, which are not subject to collection as evidence, shall be returned to the person who received the payment and the amount paid shall be reimbursed forthwith. A protocol shall be drawn up in connection with the circumstances.
- (6) (New, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) In the cases under Articles 42 and 43 of the Tax and Social Insurance Procedure Code the searches and seizures may also be carried out and by customs officers designated by order of the Director of the Customs Agency.
- (7) (New, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) The funds required for the control purchases under Paragraph 5 shall be provided from the budget of the Customs Agency.
- (8) (New, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) In the cases under Article 69, Paragraph 5 of the Tax and Social Insurance Procedure Code the owner or the user of the locations, where the items of evidence are deposited, shall be obliged to act as their keeper. The physical evidence items shall be deposited for safekeeping against signature.
- (9) (New, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) The keeper under Paragraph 8 must guard the objects deposited with the care of good manager, refrain from disposing of them and take all measures, required for their storage.
- (10) (New, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) When securing evidence, constituting excisable goods, the customs authorities may impose preliminary precautionary measures in order to prevent execution of deals and actions involving property of the persons checked, as a result of which the collection of public receivables would become impossible or significantly complicated.
- (11) (New, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) The precautionary measures under Paragraph 10 shall be imposed by decree of customs officials, designated by order of the Director of the Customs Agency.
- (12) (New, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) The imposition and appeal against the preliminary precautionary measures shall be performed under the procedure of the Tax and Social Insurance Procedure Code. Any appeals shall be lodged before the Director of the territorial directorate of the Customs Agency, competent for the location of taking the actions for securing evidence.

Article 103a. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 82/2011, effective 21.10.2011, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, SG No. 105/2014, effective after a positive decision is issued by the European Commission on a notification procedure, undertaken by the Ministry of Finance under Directive 98/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 June 1998 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations and rules for the information society services) (1) For the purposes of the control exercised by the customs authorities the taxable persons hereunder shall use measuring and control devices conforming to the requirements of this Act and the normative acts on its implementation and where the measuring and control devices are measuring devices within the meaning of the Measurements Act and they shall conform to the requirements of the Measurements Act and the normative acts on its implementation.

(2) Data from measuring and control devices under Paragraph 1 shall be recorded in the persons' reporting.

(3) The minister of finance shall issue an ordinance establishing the specific requirements for the measuring and control devices and for registering and reporting of quantitative and physical and chemical indicators of the excisable goods and for the control exercised by customs authorities on the measuring and control devices used during entry, production, storage and removal of excisable goods.

(4) Data from the measuring and control devices under Paragraph 4 item 55, letters "a", "d", "i (for alcoholic beverages falling within CN Codes 2208)", "j - s" and "u" shall be sent electronically via the automated reporting systems of the persons.

(5) Data from the measuring and control devices under Paragraph 4, item 55, letters "a", "d", "i (for alcoholic beverages falling within CN Codes 2208)", "j - n", "p", "r", "u" (except for the persons removing natural gas for household purposes in a volume of less than 3 cub. m. per annum) and "v" shall be sent to the Customs Head Office in a manner, way and format determined by an order of the minister of finance. The order shall be published on the websites of the Ministry of Finance and the Customs Agency.

(6) Paragraphs 4 and 5 shall not apply to:

1. registered senders, excise-exempt end users and persons under Article 3, Paragraph 1, item 6;

2. the persons who:

a) only receive or send pre-packaged alcohol and alcoholic beverages of equal nominal quantities and with mass from 5 to 10 kg inclusive or with volume from 5 ml to 10 ml inclusive;

b) receive in advance a specific quantity of ready for use alcohol and alcoholic beverages, labelled, put in packages of any type, which they usually offer on the market, and the quantity contained in the package cannot be changed without breaking, opening or changing the package;

3. the persons who:

a) only receive or send pre-packaged energy products of equal nominal quantities and with mass from 5 to 10 kg inclusive or with volume from 5 ml to 10 litre inclusive;

b) receive in advance a specific quantity of ready for use energy product, labelled, put in packages of any type, which they usually offer on the market, and the quantity contained in the package cannot be changed without breaking, opening or changing the package;

c) receive pre-packaged lubricants falling within CN Codes from 2710 19 71 to 2710 19 93 and other lubricants included in CN Code 2710 19 99, conforming to the requirements of Article 33a;

4. in the cases of pre-packaged flavouring products with alcohol content whose mass is up to 10 kg inclusive and volume of up to 10 litres inclusive, and which are intended for input in the manufacture of tobacco products.

(7) Excisable goods not reported by the measuring and control devices may not be introduced, manufactured, stored and brought out from tax warehouses and units of registered persons.

Article 103b. (New, SG No. 105/2014, effective after a positive decision is issued by the European Commission on a notification procedure, undertaken by the Ministry of Finance under Directive 98/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 June 1998 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations and rules for the information society services) (1) Data from the measuring and control devices under Article 103a, Paragraph 1 shall be taken into account in determining the tax base for excise duty and public state receivables.

(2) In the proceedings under Article 104, Paragraph 1 the customs authorities may establish excise liabilities on a tax base determined thereby, if differences are found between:

1. the data from the reporting system of the person subject to taxation, and

2. the actual stock established during the physical check under Article 103, and

3. the data from the measuring and control devices, being measuring devices under the Measurements Act,

which result in a reduction of the tax base for excise duty and a reduction of the excise liability respectively.

(3) The differences under Paragraph 2, established by the customs authorities, shall be deemed shortage of goods for which excise duty is due.

(4) When establishing circumstances under Paragraph 2, the customs authorities may take preliminary security measures on the receivables in accordance with the procedure of the Tax and Social Insurance Procedure Code.

Article 103c. (New, SG No. 63/2017, effective 1.01.2018) (1) (Previous text of Article 103c, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) All persons, regardless of whether they are taxable under this Act, which accept, unload, store or bring out energy products from ports and customs warehouses, shall be obligated to use the measuring and control devices under Article 103a at the locations for introducing and bringing out energy products in the respective facility, and in the places for storage of energy products within the facility.

(2) (New, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) The provision of Article 103a, Paragraph 4 shall not apply to the persons under Article 57a, Paragraph 1, items 1 - 3 with the exception of the persons that sell natural gas from compressing facilities to end-users for household or business purposes.

(3) (New, SG No. 65/2018, effective 7.08.2018) For the purposes of applying Paragraph 1, the measurement of coke and coal at a port, including through a temporary storage or customs warehouse facility, shall be carried out only upon importation or entry into the territory of the country, as follows:

1. at the locations of entry into the relevant facility using the "draft survey" method by an independent inspection organisation holding accreditation, for which the relevant document shall be drawn up;

2. at the locations of removal from the relevant facility by means of a weight measurement and control device.

(4) (New, SG No. 65/2018, effective 7.08.2018) In the cases under Item 1 of Paragraph 3, at the request of the person, the use of a weight measurement and control device instead of measurement using "draft survey" shall be allowed.

Article 104. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005, amended, SG No. 105/2005) (1) (Supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010, amended, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2021) The conduct of inspections and the proceedings for establishing, securing and collecting excise duty liabilities shall be governed by the Tax and Social Insurance Procedure Code unless provided otherwise in this Act. Customs officers shall have the powers of revenue authorities and in the cases of Article 121 and Article 153, Paragraph 5 of the Tax and Social Insurance Procedure Code, also of public enforcement authority. Customs officers designated by an order of the Director of the Customs Agency shall have competence within the meaning of Article 7 of the Tax and Social Insurance Procedure Code on the territory of the country.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) For the purposes of Paragraph 1 the customs authorities stipulated § 1, Item 25, littera "c" of the Supplementary Provisions to the Customs Act shall have the competencies of territorial directorates of the National Revenue Agency, the Director of the Customs Agency shall have the powers of Executive Director of the National Revenue Agency and the heads of territorial directorates of the Customs Agency shall have the powers of directors of territorial directorates of the National Revenue Agency.

(3) (Amended and supplemented, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010, amended, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, supplemented, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019, supplemented, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) The powers under Article 112, Paragraph 2 of the Tax and Social Insurance Code shall be exercised by the director of the competent customs territorial directorate or by the Director of the Customs Agency or by persons authorised by them. In the cases under Article 114, Paragraph 4 of the Tax and Social Insurance Code, if the powers under Article 112, Paragraph 2 of the same Code are being exercised

by persons, authorised by the Director of the Customs Agency, the substantiated proposal shall be drawn up by the body, which ordered the audit.

(4) (Amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, supplemented, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014) The powers of a decision-making body within the meaning of Article 152, Paragraph 2 of the Tax and Social Insurance Code shall be exercised by the Director of the Customs Agency or by persons, authorised by him.

(5) (New, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) Information about tax assessment acts issued by the customs authorities, determining excise duty liabilities, shall be sent on a monthly basis to the National Revenue Agency.

(6) (New, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, renumbered from Paragraph 5, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015, amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019) In the cases under Article 77 of the Tax and Social Insurance Procedure Code the persons shall notify the director of the relevant customs territorial directorate by domicile of the trader. A certificate of the notification shall be issued by the director of the respective customs territorial directorate.

(7) (New, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, renumbered from Paragraph 6, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) In the cases under Article 77 of the Tax and Social Insurance Procedure Code the persons shall notify the Customs Agency.

Article 104a. (New, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) (1) The tax information within the meaning of Article 72 of the Tax and Social Insurance Procedure Code relating to the implementation of this Act shall be made available by the customs authorities in accordance with the same code.

(2) For the purpose of detection or prevention of perpetration of tax violations or crimes the customs authorities and the bodies of the National Revenue Agency shall exchange on their own initiative any tax information available in accordance with Article 72 of the Tax Insurance Procedure Code.

(3) Any tax information related to the implementation of this Act shall be processed, stored and destroyed under procedure, prescribed by the Director of the Customs Agency.

Article 105. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) Government and local authorities shall, at the request of a customs administration authority, provide timely assistance in the inspection and investigation of circumstances or establishing of facts directly related to the rights and obligations of the persons subject to tax duty under this Act.

Article 106. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Amended, SG No. 63/2006) The customs administration may use information from a revenue or customs administration of another country received in response to an official enquiry in determining the liabilities of persons dealing with excise goods as well as use this information as evidence in administrative and court proceedings.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 105/2005) The information collected under Paragraph 1 shall be considered a new circumstance in determining the rights and obligations of persons subject to excise duty under this Act and may be used in revising effective excise tax liabilities where the time limits for initiation of proceedings for issuance of a certificate of audit have not expired, provided for in the Tax and Social Insurance Code.

Article 106a. (New, SG No. 109/2007) (1) (Previous text of Article 106a, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, supplemented, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019, amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) Excisable goods which have not been claimed within 3 months of drawing up the protocol of their finding by the customs authorities in the course of control exercised thereby or of their handover to the customs authorities where no evidence of their ownership has been provided, shall be deemed abandoned in favour of the state.

(2) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, supplemented, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019, amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) Excisable goods which have not been claimed within 12 months of notification of the termination of the administrative penal procedure or



of the entry into effect of the penalty enactment or of the entry into effect of the court decision for cancellation of the penalty enactment, shall be deemed abandoned in favour of the state.

(3) (New, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) Within the time limit referred to in Paragraph 2, the owner or a person expressly authorised thereby shall submit a request for return of the excisable goods to the director of the competent customs territorial directorate in whose territory they are located.

(4) (New, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) Within 30 days of the written request, the excisable goods shall be subject to return, except where they shall be subject to collection as evidence in other pending proceedings or where an enforcement is brought against them.

(5) (New, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) The request referred to in Paragraph 1 shall be accompanied by a document certifying that the excise duty on the goods to be returned has been charged and paid. Where the person does not have a document certifying that the excise duty has been charged and paid, the excise duty on the goods shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 107g.

(6) (New, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) Excisable goods the possession whereof is prohibited shall not be returned. They shall be subject to the procedure laid down in Article 124 (5).

(7) (New, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) The refusal of the director of the competent customs territorial directorate to return the excisable goods may be appealed in accordance with Article 197 of the Tax and Social-Insurance Procedure Code.

Article 107. (1) (Effective 1.07.2006, SG No. 91/2005, previous text of Article 107, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) The Minister of Finance shall issue an ordinance on sampling and analysis methods for the purposes of control on excisable goods.

(2) (New, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) The analyses for the purposes of control over excise goods shall be carried out in the laboratories of the Customs Agency.

(3) (New, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) The indicators on the basis of which the amount of excise duty is calculated, as well as the other parameters and indicators of relevance to charging excise duty shall be determined by the laboratories under Paragraph 2.

(4) (New, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) Where necessary, the Customs Agency may assign the performance of tests to outside accredited laboratories.

(5) (New, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017, amended, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) Upon the completion of the relevant proceedings in respect of the samples of excise goods, stored by the customs authorities, the procedure of Article 124, Paragraph 5, 7 and 8 shall apply.

## **Chapter Nine**

### **ADMINISTRATIVE PENAL PROVISIONS**

#### **Section I**

#### **(New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009)**

#### **General Provisions**

Article 107a. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, supplemented, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) Customs authorities shall have the right to seize and detain based on inventory list drawn up goods which are subject of violation hereunder, as well as means of carriage, transport and other means and facilities having served and having been used for committing the violation, as well as goods and amounts for securing potential receivables in connection with the committed violation.

Article 107b. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) (1) Until completion of the administrative penal proceedings and the penal proceedings the seized and detained goods, means and facilities shall be kept by the customs authority.



(2) (Supplemented, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) Should it be impossible for the customs authority to store goods, means and facilities seized and detained, confiscated and abandoned to the Exchequer, they shall be left for safekeeping with a protocol to the violator or to other persons who are responsible for them.

(3) For the purposes of Paragraph 2 the customs authorities shall seal the unit or part thereof in which the goods, as well as the means or facilities having served or having been used for committing the violation are left for safekeeping.

Article 107c. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) (1) (Amended, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) Before completion of the administrative penal proceedings the customs authorities may dispose of the seized and detained excisable goods whose safekeeping incurs significant costs for the customs administration as well as where their safekeeping is impossible or poses threats to human life, health and the environment.

(2) Goods whose safekeeping incurs significant costs to the customs administration are goods whose long-term safekeeping is economically unjustified or incurs costs in excess of their value. Costs for safekeeping the goods are the costs incurred by the customs authorities in relation to the detention and safekeeping of the goods, including costs for loading and unloading, transportation, storage, guarding, etc.

(3) (Amended, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) Disposal and transportation of the goods under Paragraph 1 shall be carried out in accordance with a procedure laid down in the ordinance under Article 124, Paragraph 4.

Article 107d. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) (1) For securing receivables under a statement of established violation hereunder the customs authorities may impose the following security measures:

1. distraint of movables and receivables of the debtor, including bank accounts;
2. distraint on goods in circulation;
3. interdiction of real estate.

(2) Security measures shall be imposed where collection of receivables under Paragraph 1 would not be possible or would be difficult.

(3) Security measures shall be imposed in accordance with the amount of the receivables.

(4) (Amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019) Security measures shall be imposed by an enactment of the director of the customs territorial directorate in the area of which the violation has been established.

(5) For any matters not dealt with in this Article the provisions of Chapter Twenty Four of the Tax and Social Insurance Procedure Code shall apply.

Article 107e. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) (1) Where the violator is unknown the statement of violation shall be signed by the person who has executed the statement of violation and by one witness and shall not be delivered. In this case a penal enactment shall be issued, which shall take effect from the date of issue thereof.

(2) Where the violator is known but is not found at the address specified upon delivery of the statement of administrative violation, or has left the country, or has specified only address abroad, the penal enactment shall not be delivered. The enactment shall be deemed legally effective two months after it has been issued.

Article 107f. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) (1) The administrative enforcement authority shall issue a decision on confiscation in favour of the state of the goods which are the subject of violation hereunder as well as on confiscation of carriage, transport and other means and facilities having served or having been used for committing the violation where such a measure is provided for herein.

(2) Where the goods, means or facilities under Paragraph 1 are missing or are alienated, their value as determined at market price shall be adjudicated.

(3) The method and procedure for determination of the market price of the goods confiscated in favour of the state which are the subject of violation hereunder, as well as the carriage, transport and other means and facilities having served or having been used for committing the violation shall be laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act.

(4) The market price shall be determined at the time of committing the violation and should this be impossible, at the time of establishment thereof.

Article 107g. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) (1) (Amended, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) Where in regard to the goods involved in a violation under this Act the excise duty was paid partially or not paid at all, excise duty shall be payable under the standard procedure in the following cases:

1. under Article 107f, Paragraph 2 - when a market price was determined for the goods by an effective penalty enactment;

2. under Article 107h, Paragraph 3, item 3 - based on an effective agreement for termination of administrative sanction proceedings in regard to the goods, for which a market price was paid.

(2) (New, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) Excise duty shall be payable under the standard procedure in the cases under Article 108, paragraph 2, Article 109, paragraph 5 and Article 123b, paragraph 1 upon entry into force of a penalty enactment.

(3) (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, renumbered from Paragraph 2, supplemented, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, amended, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) The amount of the excise duty under Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be determined by a decision of the director of the competent customs territorial directorate, on the territory of which the violation was established.

(4) (New, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015, renumbered from Paragraph 3, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) The liability determined with the decision under Paragraph 2 shall be subject to voluntary payment within 14 days from service thereof. Upon expiry of the time limit for voluntary payment the decision shall be subject to preliminary execution, unless the execution is stayed under the Procedure of the Tax and Social Insurance Procedure Code.

(5) (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, repealed, renumbered from Paragraph 3, amended, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015, renumbered from Paragraph 4, amended, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) The decision under Paragraph 3 may be appealed against under the Tax and Social Insurance Procedure Code.

Article 107h. (New, SG 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, supplemented, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, amended, SG No. 82/2023) (1) The administrative penal proceedings may be closed by an agreement between the sanctioning authority and the violator, executed within one month of the proposal made. The sanctioning authority shall make a proposal to conclude an agreement within 14 days of receiving the case-file from the body that drew up the statement and the violator may make a proposal within 14 days of serving of the statement. An agreement on the termination of the administrative penal proceedings may be reached, unless the violation constitutes a crime.

(2) Established cases of administrative violations wherein the goods which are the subject of violation pose threats to human life or health or the environment or do not meet the requirements to the quality of the products may not be subject of an agreement.

(3) The agreement shall be drawn up in writing and shall reflect the agreement of the administrative penal authority and the violator on the following issues:

1. whether a violation has been committed, whether it is committed by the violator and through his fault, whether the violation is a violation of the excise legislation;

2. what will the type and size of the sanction be;

3. whether the goods subject of the violation are seized in favour of the state, as well as the carriage, transport and other means having served or having been used for committing the violation hereunder or whether they will be paid in an amount of not less than 40 per cent of their market value.

(4) The agreement shall set out:

1. the date on which the agreement was concluded;
2. name, father's name and family name and position of the sanctioning authority;
3. name, father's name and family name of the violator, their exact address and personal number, and if an alien - names, exact address, date of birth, and if any such information is available - also place of birth, as per the passport or a substitute travel document, indicating the number, date of issue and the authority that issued the document;
4. Date of issue of the statement of violation whereupon the proceedings were instituted, plus the name, position and location of the service unit of the official who drew up the statement;
5. Description of the violation, date and place where committed, the circumstances whereunder it was committed and the evidence;
6. Legal provisions that were violated culpably;
7. type and degree of the administrative sanction;
8. the effects seized in favour of the state, as well as the carriage, transport and other means having served or having been used for committing the violation hereunder or whether they will be paid in an amount of not less than 40 per cent of their market value;
9. disposal of the pieces of material evidence;
10. bank account, to which the due fine or pecuniary sanction must be paid.

(5) An agreement may not determine:

1. a penalty other than that provided for by law for the specific administrative violation;
2. the amount of the fine or pecuniary sanction:
  - a) in the event of first violation – lower than 80 per cent of the minimum amount prescribed for the specific administrative violation;
  - b) in the event of a repeated violation – lower than 60 per cent of the maximum amount prescribed for the specific administrative violation, when repeated, or no lower than the one prescribed for the specific administrative violation, if no maximum amount is prescribed;
  - c) in the event of every next violation – lower than the maximum amount prescribed for the specific administrative violation or no lower than the one prescribed for the specific administrative violation, if no maximum amount is prescribed;
3. a lower amount than 40 per cent of the market price of the subject of the violation as well as of the carriage, transport and other means having served or having been used for committing the violation hereunder, where not seized in favour of the state.

(6) The agreement shall be signed by the administrative penal authority and the violator or his representative explicitly authorised for reaching an agreement.

(7) Where a statement of establishment of an administrative violation has been drawn up for several violations, an agreement may be concluded also only for any of the violations.

(8) In the hypotheses under Paragraph (7), the confession of the person, with whom the agreement was concluded with respect to the issues indicated in Paragraph (3), may not be used as evidence of their guilt for the other violations, for which the statement of establishment of the administrative violation was drawn up.

(9) Under the agreement, the parties shall agree on a regime of forfeiture of effects in favour of the state in accordance with Paragraph (3), Item 3. Where the agreement envisages disposal of material evidence or forfeiture in favour of the state of effects, which do not belong to the violator, the written consent of the owner of the effects shall be required for its conclusion and it shall constitute an integral part of the agreement. In the event that the owner withholds his/her consent regarding the disposal of material evidence or forfeiture of effects in favour of the state or cannot be located, the sanctioning authority shall also pronounce on the matter of the material evidence and on forfeiture of the effects in favour of the state by a penal decree, which shall be subject to appeal pursuant to Article 63 of Administrative Violations and Sanctions Act.

(10) Where a fine is imposed as an administrative sanction under the agreement, the violator shall accept to pay the amount of the fine within 14 days of conclusion of the agreement.

- (11) The agreement shall enter into force as of the date of payment of the fine or pecuniary sanction. The agreement shall be final and shall have the consequences of an effective penal decree.
- (12) If the fine or pecuniary sanction cannot be paid within the time limit under Paragraph 10, the sanctioning authority shall declare that an agreement cannot be achieved by a reasoned ruling, which shall not be subject to appeal or protest and shall issue a penal decree.
- (13) Where it is impossible to reach an agreement, the sanctioning authority shall issue a penal decree, whereby it may not use the confession of the person, against whom a statement of establishment of an administrative violation was drawn up, with respect to the matters indicated in Paragraph (3), as evidence of his/her guilt.
- (14) The issuing of a penal decree, without making a proposal under Paragraph 1, sentence two, shall not constitute a significant breach of the procedural rules.
- (15) Paragraphs (1) - (14) shall apply mutatis mutandis to sole proprietors and to legal entities.

## **Section II**

### **(New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009)**

### **Administrative Penalties**

Article 108. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) Where a person subject to excise duty fails to register under this Act, he shall be subject to property sanction ranging from BGN 500 to BGN 3,000.

(2) In the cases under Paragraph 1 in addition to the penalty the person shall owe the amount of the uncharged excise duty on the excisable goods produced until the date of establishing the violation.

Article 108a. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) (1) Whoever stores, offers or sells in commercial warehouses or stores tobacco products in violation of Article 100a shall be subject to a fine ranging from BGN 1,000 to BGN 3,000, and to a property sanction ranging from BGN 2,000 to BGN 5,000 respectively.

(2) In the event of a repeated violation the fine shall be from BGN 2,000 to BGN 5,000 and the property sanction shall be from BGN 4,000 to BGN 8,000.

(3) (New, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to the persons under Article 90f, offering or selling tobacco products using transport vehicles, in regard to which information was provided under Article 90b, Paragraphs 3 and 4.

Article 109. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) A person who violates the provision of Article 60 shall be subject to a fine ranging from BGN 1,000 to BGN 3,000 - for natural persons, and a property sanction ranging from BGN 2,000 to BGN 6,000 - for legal entities and sole traders.

(2) In the event of a repeated violation the fine shall range from BGN 2,000 to BGN 6,000 and the property sanction, from BGN 4,000 to BGN 12,000.

(3) (New, SG No. 35/2011, effective 3.05.2011) A person who blends biofuels with liquid fuels of crude oil origin outside tax warehouse, for which no excise duty was paid in full or in part, shall be penalized by a fine in the amount of BGN 10,000 to BGN 25,000 - for natural persons, and with penalty payment in the amount of BGN 25,000 to BGN 50,000 - for legal persons and sole proprietors.

(4) (New, SG No. 35/2011, effective 3.05.2011) In case of repeated violation under Paragraph 3 the fine shall be in the amount of BGN 20,000 to BGN 50,000, and the penalty payment - from BGN 50,000 to BGN 100,000.

(5) (Renumbered from Paragraph 3, amended, SG No. 35/2011, effective 3.05.2011) In the cases of Paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 in addition to the penalty the person shall owe the amount of the uncharged excise duty on the excisable goods produced until the date of establishing the violation.

Article 109a. (New, SG No. 109/2007) (1) A person who violates the provision of Article 91a shall be subject to a fine ranging from BGN 500 to BGN 2,000 - for natural persons, and a property sanction ranging from BGN 1,000 to BGN 3,000 - for legal entities and sole traders. (2) In the event of a repeated violation under Paragraph 1 the fine shall range from BGN 1,000 to BGN 4,000 and the property sanction, from BGN 2,000 to BGN 6,000.

Article 110. (Amended, SG No. 109/2007, supplemented, SG No. 106/2008, effective 1.01.2009, amended, SG No. 44/2009, effective 1.01.2010, amended and supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, amended, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) (1) A person, who fails to pay the due excise duty within the time limit under Article 44, shall be subject to a property sanction ranging from BGN 200 to BGN 2,000 – for legal entities and sole proprietors, and a fine ranging from BGN 100 to BGN 1,000 – for natural persons. (2) A person who fails to file an excise declaration within the time limit under Article 87 shall be subject to a property sanction ranging from BGN 100 to BGN 2,000 – for legal entities and sole proprietors and a fine ranging from BGN 50 to BGN 1,000 – for natural persons. (3) Any person who does not provide in due course the information required under Article 88a, shall be punished by a property sanction in amount from BGN 200 to BGN 2,000. (4) In the event of a repeated violation under Paragraph 1, 2 and 3 the property sanction shall range from BGN 500 to BGN 3000, and the fine from BGN 300 to BGN 2000. (5) Any person holding certificate of excise-exempt end user that fails to submit a recapitulation declaration or the report under Article 28a within the term specified, shall be subject to a property sanction ranging from BGN 200 to BGN 2000. In the event of a repeated violation, the property sanction shall range from BGN 500 to BGN 3000.

Article 111. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Amended, SG No. 105/2006, supplemented, SG No. 109/2007) A person who fails to observe the time limit for notification in the event of changes in the circumstances, under which the tax warehouse operation license or the certificate of registration under this Act were issued, shall be subject to a property sanction ranging from BGN 500 to BGN 2,500. (2) (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) A person who fails to comply with the provision of Article 65, Paragraph 6 shall be subject to a property sanction ranging from BGN 500 to BGN 2,500. (3) (Renumbered from Paragraph 2, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, repealed, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012). (4) (Renumbered from Paragraph 3, amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) In the event of a repeated violation under Paragraphs 1 and 2 the property sanction shall range from BGN 1,000 to BGN 5,000.

Article 112. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) Where a person subject to excise duty fails to charge it, he shall be subject to a property sanction to the double amount of the uncharged excise duty but not less than BGN 500. (2) In the event of a repeated violation under Paragraph 1 the property sanction shall be to the double amount of the uncharged excise duty but not less than BGN 1,000. (3) (Amended, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) In the event of violation under Paragraph 1, where the person has charged the excise duty in the period following the period in which the excise duty should have been charged, the property sanction shall be 5 per cent of the excise duty but not less than BGN 200 and in case of a repeated violation - not less than BGN 400. (4) (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, amended, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) In the event of violation under Paragraph 1, where the person has charged the excise duty in the period following the period under Paragraph 3, the property sanction shall be 10 per cent of the excise duty but not less than BGN 400 and in case of a repeated violation - not less than BGN 600.



Article 112a. (New, SG No. 105/2006) (1) (Amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) A person who, being obliged, fails to register an electronic simplified administrative document in violation of Article 91c (1), shall be subject to a pecuniary sanction in the amount of BGN 100.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) Upon a repeated violation under Paragraph (1) the amount of the sanction shall be BGN 300.

(3) (New, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, supplemented, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020, amended, SG No. 12/2022, effective 13.02.2023, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) Any person who dispatches, receives, holds or transports excisable goods in breach of Article 91c (1) - (6) shall be subject to a pecuniary sanction ranging from BGN 2000 to BGN 6000. Upon a repeated violation, the pecuniary sanction shall be from BGN 4000 to BGN 8000.

(4) (New, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020, amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) Any individual who dispatches, carries or transports to another Member State tobacco products or alcoholic beverages in violation of the restrictions set out in Article 91c (7) shall be subject to a fine ranging from BGN 1000 to BGN 4000, and in case of a repeated violation the fine shall range from BGN 3000 to BGN 6000.

Article 112b. (New, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) (1) Any person, in regard to which the customs authorities would find that excisable goods are missing and that fact is not reflected in the stock records of the person, shall be subject to a property sanction in the amount of the excise duty, due for the missing excisable goods, but not less than BGN 5000.

(2) In the event of a repeated violation under Paragraph 1 the property sanction shall be in the double amount of the excise duty due for the missing excisable goods, but not less than BGN 1,000.

(3) Any person, in regard to which the customs authorities would find surplus excisable goods and that fact is not reflected in the stock records of the person, shall be subject to a property sanction ranging from BGN 3,000 to BGN 20,000.

(4) For a repeated violation as per Paragraph (3), the amount of the pecuniary sanction shall be between BGN 5000 and 30,000.

Article 113. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Supplemented, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011) A person who fails to account for or record a tax document or an accompanying administrative document/electronic administrative document in his books or in the Warehouse Stocks Log or in the excise declaration for the relevant tax period, or uses documents with incorrect content, forged or false documents in his accounting which result in determination of a lower excise duty due or higher refundable excise duty, shall be subject to a property sanction ranging from BGN 200 to BGN 10,000.

(2) In the event of a repeated violation under Paragraph 1 the property sanction shall range from BGN 500 to BGN 20,000.

Article 113a. (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, repealed, SG No. 94/2012, effective 1.04.2013).

Article 114. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005, amended, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010, SG No. 105/2014, effective after a positive decision is issued by the European Commission on a notification procedure, undertaken by the Ministry of Finance under Directive 98/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 June 1998 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations and rules for the information society services) (1) (Previous text of Article 114, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) A person who violates the provision of Article 103a, Paragraphs 1, 2, 4, 5 and 7, shall be subject to a property sanction ranging from BGN 5,000 to BGN 10,000, and in the event of a repeated violation - from BGN 10,000 to BGN 50,000.

(2) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) In cases where the customs authorities ascertain that the measurement and control device is not sealed, any marks are missing or the seals or marks of certification of the results of metrological control upon the measurement and control device are

damaged and/or the term of validity thereof has expired. the sanction under Paragraph 1 shall not be imposed, if the person would have notified the customs authorities under the procedure and in the manner, determined by the ordinance under Article 103a.

Article 114a. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) (1) (Amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, supplemented, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, amended, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) Any person who infringes Article 91b (1) and (5) or changes the means of transport without prior notification to the competent customs territorial directorate under Article 91b (6) shall be liable to a pecuniary sanction in the double amount of the excise duty, but not less than BGN 4000.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, supplemented, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) In the event of a repeated violation under Paragraph 1 the property sanction shall be in the double amount of the excise duty, but not less than BGN 8,000.

(3) (New, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) Any person, violating the provisions of Article 91b, Paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, shall be subject to a property sanction in the doubled amount of the excise duty, but not less than BGN 6,000 and in case of a repeated violation - in the doubled amount of the excise duty, but not less than BGN 10,000.

Article 115. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) A person who violates the provision of Article 92 shall be subject to a property sanction ranging from BGN 2,000 to BGN 5,000 and in the event of a repeated violation, from BGN 4,000 to BGN 10,000.

Article 115a. (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) (1) A person who violates the provision of Article 92a shall be subject to a fine ranging from BGN 1,000 to BGN 5,000 - for natural persons, and a property sanction ranging from BGN 3,000 to BGN 7,000 - for legal entities and sole traders.

(2) In the event of a repeated violation under Paragraph 1 the fine shall range from BGN 2,000 to BGN 10,000 and the property sanction, from BGN 6,000 to BGN 14,000.

Article 115b. (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) (1) A person-depositor, who fails to submit information under Article 47a, Paragraph 1, fails to submit it in due course, fails to indicate or indicates incorrectly the data under Article 47a, Paragraph 2, shall be subject to a fine ranging from BGN 1,000 to BGN 5,000 - for natural persons, and a property sanction ranging from BGN 3,000 to BGN 7,000 - for legal entities and sole traders.

(2) In the event of a repeated violation under Paragraph 1 the fine shall range from BGN 2,000 to BGN 10,000 and the property sanction, from BGN 6,000 to BGN 14,000.

Article 115c. (New, SG No. 65/2020, amended, SG No. 11/2024, effective 6.02.2024) An authorised warehousekeeper, which refuses to make available for use warehousing capacity under Article 65 (10), shall be subject to a property sanction from BGN 500 000 to BGN 1 000 000 and in the event of a repeated violation - from BGN 750 000 to BGN 1 500 000.

Article 116. (1) (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005, previous text of Article 116, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) A person who violates the provision of Article 93 shall be subject to a property sanction ranging from BGN 5,000 to BGN 10,000 and in the event of a repeated violation, from BGN 10,000 to BGN 50,000.

(2) (New, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) The property sanction under Paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on persons that violated the terms and procedures for the installation and use of the global positioning system and the means of measurement and control as well as for the data transmission to the Customs Agency.

Article 117. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, supplemented, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015) A person who violates the provision of Articles 94 and 94a shall be subject to a fine ranging from BGN 100 to BGN 500 -

for natural persons, and a property sanction ranging from BGN 5,000 to BGN 10,000 - for legal entities and sole traders.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) In the event of a repeated violation under Paragraph 1 the fine shall range from BGN 200 to BGN 1,000, and the property sanction, from BGN 10,000 to BGN 50,000.

Article 118. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) A person who violates the provision of Article 95 shall be subject to a fine ranging from BGN 1,000 to BGN 3,000 - for natural persons, and a property sanction ranging from BGN 3,000 to BGN 10,000 - for legal entities and sole traders.

(2) In the event of a repeated violation under Paragraph 1 the fine shall range from BGN 2,000 to BGN 6,000, and the property sanction, from BGN 6,000 to BGN 20,000.

Article 119. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) A person who violates the provisions of Articles 96, 97 and 98 shall be subject to a fine ranging from BGN 100 to BGN 300 - for natural persons, and a property sanction ranging from BGN 3,000 to BGN 10,000 - for legal entities and sole traders.

(2) In the event of a repeated violation under Paragraph 1 the fine shall range from BGN 200 to BGN 600, and the property sanction, from BGN 6,000 to BGN 20,000.

Article 120. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Supplemented, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011) A person who violates the provision of Article 99, Paragraph 1, Items 1 and 2 shall be subject to a property sanction ranging from BGN 5,000 to BGN 10,000, and in the event of a repeated violation - from BGN 10,000 to BGN 20,000.

(2) (Supplemented, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011, amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) Any person who violates the provision of Article 99, Paragraph 2, items 1, 3 and 5 shall be subject to a fine ranging from BGN 100 to BGN 500 - for natural persons, and a property sanction ranging from BGN 2,000 to BGN 10,000 - for legal entities and sole traders.

(3) (New, SG No. 105/2006) A person who violates the provision of Article 99, Paragraph 3 shall be subject to a property sanction ranging from BGN 2,000 to BGN 5,000, and in the event of a repeated violation - from BGN 5,000 to BGN 10,000.

(4) (Renumbered from Paragraph 3, SG No. 105/2006) In the event of a repeated violation under Paragraph 2 the fine shall range from BGN 200 to BGN 600, and the property sanction, from BGN 6,000 to BGN 20,000.

(5) (New, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) A person who violates the provision of Article 99, Paragraphs 6 and 7 shall be subject to a fine from BGN 500 to BGN 1,000 - for individuals or to a property sanction from BGN 2,000 to BGN 5,000 - for legal entities and sole traders. In the event of a repeated violation the fine shall range from BGN 1,000 to BGN 2,000 and the property sanction - from BGN 5,000 to BGN 10,000.

(6) (New, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) A person who violates the provisions of Article 99, Paragraphs 14 – 16 shall be subject to a property sanction ranging from BGN 3,000 to BGN 10,000, and in the event of a repeated violation, from BGN 5,000 to BGN 15,000.

Article 121. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Amended, SG No. 105/2006, SG No. 109/2007) A person who violates the provision of Article 64, Paragraphs 1 - 4, shall be subject to a fine ranging from BGN 1,000 to BGN 3,000 - for natural persons, and a property sanction ranging from BGN 2,000 to BGN 6,000 - for legal entities and sole traders.

(2) In the event of a repeated violation under Paragraph 1 the fine shall range from BGN 2,000 to BGN 6,000, and the property sanction, from BGN 4,000 to BGN 12,000.

(3) A person who produces or imports excisable goods and affixes on them false or forged excise labels or excise labels with expired validity shall be subject to a property sanction to the double amount of the excise duty due, but not less than BGN 5,000, and in the event of a repeated violation - not less than BGN 10,000.

- (4) A person who violates the procedure and manner of introducing excise labels shall be subject to a property sanction of BGN 2,000 and in the event of a repeated violation - BGN 4,000.
- (5) (New, SG No. 109/2007) A person which affixes, stores, carries or transports used excise labels in violation of the requirements of this Act and of the normative acts on its implementation, shall be subject to a fine ranging from BGN 1,000 to BGN 3,000 - for natural persons, and a property sanction ranging from BGN 2,000 to BGN 6,000 - for legal entities and sole traders.
- (6) (New, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) Paragraph 5 shall also apply to used stamps, affixed on packages of tobacco products or alcoholic beverages, for which they were not intended.

Article 122. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) A person who violates the provision of Article 101 shall be subject to a fine ranging from BGN 100 to BGN 300 - for natural persons, and a property sanction ranging from BGN 3,000 to BGN 10,000 - for legal entities and sole traders.

(2) In the event of a repeated violation under Paragraph 1 the fine shall range from BGN 200 to BGN 600, and the property sanction, from BGN 6,000 to BGN 20,000.

Article 122a. (New, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010, amended, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) (1) Any person who has manipulated, removed or tampered in any other irregular manner with the devices under Article 102, Paragraph 3, item 3 or the technical devices under Article 102a, shall be imposed a fine in the amount from BGN 1,000 to BGN 10,000 for individuals and a property sanction in the amount BGN 2,000 to 20 000 for legal entities and sole traders.

(2) Any person who has manipulated, removed or tampered in any other irregular manner with the means of measurement and control under Article 93, Paragraph 6, item 2 and Article 103a, as well as with the equipment, software and network, ensuring or related to data transmission, shall be imposed a fine in the amount of BGN 1,000 to BGN 10,000 for individuals and a property sanction in the amount of BGN 5,000 up to BGN 30,000. for legal entities and sole traders.

(3) In the event of a repeated violation under Paragraph 1 the fine shall be up to BGN 15,000, but not less than BGN 3,000 and the property sanction shall up to BGN 30,000, but not less than BGN 6,000.

(4) In the event of a repeated violation under Paragraph 2 the fine shall be up to BGN 15,000, but not less than BGN 3,000 and the property sanction shall up to BGN 50,000, but not less than BGN 10,000.

(5) The fines and the property sanctions under Paragraphs 1 and 2 and may also be imposed on persons under Article 102a, Paragraph 5.

Article 122b. (New, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) (1) Any person which violates Article 47b, Paragraphs 2 - 9 and Paragraph 12 shall be subject to a property sanction ranging from BGN 1,000 to BGN 5,000 and in the event of a repeated violation - from BGN 2,000 to BGN 8,000.

(2) Any person which violates Article 47b, Paragraphs 1, 10 and 11, shall be subject to a property sanction ranging from BGN 3,000 to BGN 8,000 and in the event of a repeated violation - from BGN 5,000 to BGN 10,000.

Article 123. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Amended, SG No. 109/2007, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) A natural person who keeps, offers, sells, transports or carries excisable goods without excise label where such excise label is mandatory, or excisable goods with affixed false or forged excise labels or excise labels with expired validity shall be subject to a fine to the double amount of the excise duty due but not less than BGN 500, and in the event of a repeated violation - not less than BGN 1000.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) A legal entity or a sole trader who keeps, offers, sells or transports excisable goods without excise label where such excise label is mandatory, or excisable goods with affixed false or forged excise labels or excise labels with expired validity shall be subject to a property sanction to the double amount of



the excise duty due but not less than BGN 1000, and in the event of a repeated violation - not less than BGN 2000.

(3) (Amended, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) Paragraph 2 shall not apply to excisable goods without affixed excise labels under excise duty suspension arrangement.

(4) (Supplemented, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) Where a legal entity or a sole trader keeping, offering, selling or transporting excisable goods establishes upon receipt of the delivery excisable goods without excise label where such excise label is mandatory, or excisable goods with affixed false or forged excise labels or excise labels with expired validity or excise labels not meeting the requirements of Article 64, Paragraph 4, he shall take immediate inventory of the goods according to a sample approved by the Minister of Finance and shall notify in writing within three days from the day of acceptance or receipt of the goods the competent customs authority by location of the unit. In this case no sanction under Paragraph 2 shall be imposed on the person who has notified the customs authority.

(5) The sanctions under Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be imposed on the person who keeps in a warehouse or transports excisable goods without excise labels where such are mandatory, or excisable goods with affixed false or forged excise labels or excise labels with expired validity in the cases where the owner cannot be found.

(6) (Amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) Any person who holds, carries, transports, markets or sells alcoholic beverages and tobacco products affixed with the excise label DUTY FREE, respectively with an inscription which obligatorily must contain the words DUTY FREE, shall be subject to a fine or a property sanction - to the double amount of the excise duty due but not less than BGN 700 for individuals and not less than BGN 1000 for legal entities and sole proprietors and in the event of a repeated violation - not less than BGN 2000.

(7) (New, SG No. 109/2007, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, SG No. 58/2016) Paragraph 6 shall not apply, if the excisable goods are under customs supervision within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No. 952/2013 in connection with completing the customs formalities or are under a suspension of excise duty arrangement, or remain below the statutory quantitative thresholds, or are held, marketed and sold at retail outlets licensed for duty free trade, or when the excise duty due on the excisable goods has been paid.

(8) (Renumbered from Paragraph 7, SG No. 109/2007) Upon establishing tobacco products without excise labels or with affixed false or forged excise labels or with excise labels with expired validity or with excise labels with the inscription under Paragraph 6 in vending machines for sale of tobacco products, the sanctions under Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be imposed on the person who has been licensed for trade in tobacco products from such vending machines in accordance with the Bulgarian legislation.

Article 123a. (New, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018)

(1) A person who evades full or partial payment of the excise duty due under this Act shall be subject to a fine in the double amount of the evaded excise duty but not less than BGN 1000, and a property sanction shall be imposed on legal persons and sole traders in the double amount of the evaded excise duty, but not less than BGN 2000.

(2) A person who evades full or partial securing of the excise duty due under this Act shall be subject to a fine in the double amount of the evaded excise duty but not less than BGN 1,000, and a property sanction shall be imposed on legal persons and sole traders in the double amount of the evaded excise duty, but not less than BGN 2,000.

(3) In the cases under Paragraph (2), when the excise duty due would be charged and paid, a property sanction shall be imposed on legal persons and sole traders in the amount of BGN 500.

(4) Upon a repeated violation under Paragraph 1 and 2 the fine shall be in the triple amount of the evaded excise duty but not less than BGN 2000 and the property sanction shall be in the triple amount of the evaded excise duty but not less than BGN 4000.



Article 123b. (New, SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014) (1) In regard to established quantities of shortages of tobacco refuse under Article 12, Paragraph 4 and of failure to fulfill the obligation under Article 12, Paragraph 4 excise duty shall be payable at the rate, specified in Article 38 and such persons shall be sanctioned by a fine or a property sanction in the double amount of the payable excise duty, but not less than BGN 1,000 for individuals and not less than BGN 2,000 for legal entities and sole traders, and in case of a repeated violation not less than BGN 2,000 for individuals and not less than BGN 4,000 for legal entities and sole traders.

(2) Any person who keeps, offers, sells, transports or carries refuse under Article 12, Paragraph 4 shall be sanctioned by a fine from BGN 200 to BGN 1,000 or by a property sanction from BGN 500 to BGN 2,000 and in case of a repeated violation - by a fine from BGN 400 to BGN 2,000 or by a property sanction from BGN 1,000 to BGN 4,000.

(3) (Amended, SG No. 58/2016) Paragraph 2 shall not apply where waste under Article 12, Paragraph 4 is under customs supervision within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No. 952/2013 in connection with the completion of the customs formalities or is under a suspension of excise duty arrangement, or is kept or transported by the persons under Article 12, Paragraph 4, item 1 and Paragraph 5.

Article 123c. (New, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) (1) (Amended, SG No. 14/2020) A person who violates the provisions of Article 99a, Paragraph 1 shall be subject to a fine - for individuals - in the doubled amount of the excise duty, but not less than BGN 1,000 or to a property sanction - for legal entities and sole traders - in the doubled amount of the excise duty, but not less than BGN 2,000.

(2) In the event of a repeated violation under Paragraph 1 the fine shall be in the doubled amount of the excise duty, but not less than BGN 2,000, and the property sanction shall be in the double amount of the excise duty but not less than BGN 4,000.

(3) The sanctions under Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not be imposed on persons - postal operators within the meaning of the Postal Services Act - which have notified the customs authorities of the existence of a consignment, containing the excisable goods or tobacco refuse under Article 99 and have assisted in the identification of its consignor and consignee.

Article 123d. (New, SG No. 98/2018, effective 27.11.2018) (1) A person who violates the provisions of Article 101b shall be subject to a fine – for individuals – in the double amount of the excise duty due, but not less than BGN 1,000, or to a property sanction – for legal entities and sole traders – in the double amount of the excise duty due, but not less than BGN 2,000.

(2) In the event of a repeated violation under Paragraph 1 the fine shall be in the doubled amount of the excise duty, but not less than BGN 2,000, and the property sanction shall be in the double amount of the excise duty but not less than BGN 4,000.

Article 124. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Amended, SG No. 105/2006, SG No. 109/2007, SG No. 106/2008, effective 1.01.2009, amended and supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, supplemented, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010, amended, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020, SG No. 14/2020, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2021) In the event of violations under Articles 108a, Article 112a, Paragraphs 3 and 4, Article 114a, Articles 115, 116, 117, 118, Article 120, Paragraphs 1 and 2, Article 121, Paragraphs 1 - 3 and 5, Article 122, Article 123, Paragraphs 1, 2, 4 and 6, Article 123b, Paragraph 2, Article 123c and Article 126, Paragraphs 1 and 2 as well as in the cases where the perpetrator is unknown, the goods subject of the breach shall be confiscated in favour of the State, regardless of their ownership.

(2) (New, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 109/2007, supplemented, SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019) The tools and/or facilities owned by the perpetrator, which have been used for violation of this Act, shall be confiscated in favour of the State unless their value does not correspond visibly to the gravity of the violation.

- (3) (New, SG No. 109/2007, amended, SG No. 35/2011, effective 3.05.2011) All facilities employed in committing a breach under Article 109 shall be confiscated in favour of the State, regardless of their ownership.
- (4) (Renumbered from Paragraph 2, SG No. 105/2006, renumbered from Paragraph 3, SG No. 109/2007, amended, SG No. 44/2009, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, amended and supplemented, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017, supplemented, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) The Minister of Finance shall issue an ordinance stipulating the terms and procedure for disposal and transportation of excisable goods seized and detained, confiscated and abandoned to the Exchequer under Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 and the excisable goods under Article 107c.
- (5) (New, SG No. 44/2009, amended, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, supplemented, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) Excisable goods seized and detained, confiscated and abandoned in favour of the state shall be under customs authorities control and subject to sale, processing or destruction. Goods confiscated and abandoned to the Exchequer which are subject to sale or reprocessing shall be deemed placed under excise duty suspension arrangement.
- (6) (New, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) The sale of excisable goods under Paragraph 5 shall be performed by customs officials, designated by order of the Director of the Customs Agency or of an official, authorized by him, under the procedure specified in the ordinance under Article 124, Paragraph 4.
- (7) (New, SG No. 44/2009, supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009, renumbered from Paragraph 6, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) In the cases of destruction of excisable goods detained, confiscated and abandoned in favour of the state the action is performed by the authority having detained them under customs authority control.
- (8) (New, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015, supplemented, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) Energy products confiscated and abandoned to the Exchequer, which are fit for use and do not threaten human life and health or the environment, may be provided gratuitously to medical establishments, kindergartens, schools and social institutions, state and municipal agencies, as well as to people with disabilities or people in dire straights. The terms and procedure for the provision of such products shall be laid down in the ordinance under Paragraph 4.
- (9) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) Tobacco refuse under Article 123b, Paragraph 2 shall be destroyed.

Article 124a. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) (1) (Amended, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011) In the cases of Articles 108, 108a, 109, 114, 114a, 115, 117, 120, 121, 122, Article 123, Paragraphs 1, 2, and 6, Articles. 123a, and 126 the person shall be furthermore deprived of the right to carry out a specific activity or activities in the premises where the violation has been established for a term of one month.

(2) In the cases of repeated violation under Paragraph 1 the person shall be deprived of the right to carry out a specific activity or activities for a term of 2 to 6 months.

(3) (New, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010) The sanction under Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not be imposed in the cases where an agreement is entered into on termination of an administrative penal proceedings under the terms of Article 107h.

(4) (Renumbered from Paragraph 3, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) Execution of the administrative penalty under Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be terminated by the authority that has imposed it, at the request of the violator, after the latter proves that the fine or property sanction is paid in full.

Article 124b. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) (1) (Amended, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) In the cases of imposing administrative penalty under Article 124a an enforcement administrative measure shall be furthermore imposed such as sealing of the unit or

units where the violation has been established for a period of one month and in case of repeated violation - for a period from 2 to 6 months.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 98/2018, effective 7.01.2019, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) The enforcement administrative measure under Paragraph 1 shall be applied by a motivated order of the director of the competent customs territorial directorate by location of the facility or an official authorised thereby.

(3) The order shall be subject to preliminary execution, unless the court orders otherwise.

(4) The order under Paragraph 2 may be appealed under the Administrative Procedure Code.

(5) (Amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) The enforcement administrative measure shall be terminated by the authority that has imposed it, at the request of the administratively penalised person and after the latter proves that the fine or the property sanction is paid in full. Printing shall be done under obligation for assistance by the person.

Article 124c. (New, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) (1) Upon imposing the enforcement administrative measure under Article 124b, Paragraph 1 the violator shall be denied access to the unit or units and the available goods, except those being the subject of violation, shall be removed by the person or by a person authorised thereby within a time limit set by the authority which has imposed the enforcement administrative measure.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 99/2011, effective 1.01.2012) Where the removal involves significant difficulties and/or significant costs the authority which has issued the measure under Article 124b, Paragraph 1 may order the goods to remain in the unit or units on the offender's responsibility. The order shall not apply to the goods which are the subject of the violation.

(3) In the cases of Paragraph 1 where removal of the goods is not carried out within the time limit set, the customs authority shall remove them by placing them in front of the unit without the obligation to protect them, at the expense of the liable person, and shall not be liable for any damage, spoil or loss thereof.

Article 125. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) (Supplemented, SG No. 105/2006) An excise-exempt end user who has received energy products and has used them for purposes other than those stipulated in the certificate of excise exemption and who has not paid the excise duty due under this Act shall be subject to a property sanction to the double amount of the excise duty due on motor fuels of the relevant type, but not less than BGN 5,000.

(2) In the event of a repeated violation, the certificate shall be revoked and the property sanction under Paragraph 1 shall not be less than BGN 10,000.

(3) In the cases under Paragraph 2 the person shall pay the amount of the excise duty due on motor fuel of the respective type for the quantities available at the time of revocation of the certificate.

(4) (New, SG No. 63/2006, repealed, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010).

Article 126. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005, supplemented, SG No. 109/2007, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.04.2010, amended, SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017) (1) (Previous text of Article 126, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, supplemented, SG No. 102/2022, effective 1.04.2023) Any person who keeps, offers, sells or transports excise goods without an excise document under this Act, or an invoice, or a customs declaration, or an accompanying administrative document/electronic administrative document or a document in hard copy where the computerised system is unavailable, or a commercial document under Article 73b(16), or another document, certifying the payment, charge or security of the excise duty, shall be subject to:

1. a fine double the excise duty payable, but not less than BGN 1,000 and in case of repeated violation – not less than BGN 2,000 – for natural persons;

2. a property sanction double the excise duty payable, but not less than BGN 2,000 and in case of repeated violation – not less than BGN 4,000 – for legal persons and sole traders.

(2) (New, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, amended, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2021)

The sanctions under Paragraph 1 shall also be imposed on any person who keeps, transports, reloads

or delivers/receives excisable goods in violation of the prohibitions and the requirements of the tax and other documents under Article 101c, Paragraphs 1, 2, 3 or 5.

(3) (New, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, amended, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2021) The sanctions under Paragraph 2 shall not be imposed in case of missing documents under Article 101c, Paragraph 5, item 2 or missing certification under Article 101c, Paragraph 7, provided the following conditions are fulfilled simultaneously:

1. (supplemented, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) until the completion of the check, the person or his lawful representative must have declared before the customs authorities information identifying the supplier, the means of transportation, the type, quantity, precise location and the date of receipt of the liquid fuels;

2. the customs authorities would have established that as at the date of the check, in regard to the registered electronic excise tax document, no other delivery or receipt of the same quantities of fuels or supplies/receipt has been declared under the procedure of Article 118 (10) or reported under the procedure of Article 118 (11) of the Value Added Tax Act, which would exceed the total quantity of liquid fuels, released for consumption pursuant to the document

(4) (New, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018, repealed, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2021).

Article 126a. (New, SG No. 105/2006) (1) (Previous text of Article 126a, SG No. 44/2009, supplemented, SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.12.2009) Any violation of the provisions of this Act and the implementing regulations thereof established by the customs authorities, unless provided otherwise, shall be subject to a fine ranging from BGN 200 to BGN 1,000 or to a property sanction ranging from BGN 500 to BGN 2,000.

(2) (New, SG No. 44/2009) Subject to same penalty shall be any person who fails to render assistance to or hinders the customs authorities in their exercising their powers, as also any person who is obligated under this Act to present to such authorities goods, documents and information, but refuses to do so.

Article 126b. (New, SG No. 105/2006, amended, SG No. 109/2007) (1) (Previous text of Article 126b, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, supplemented, SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017, amended, SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024) For minor violations of Articles 120, 122, 123, 126 and 126a, established upon their commitment, the customs authorities may impose a fine by issuing a ticket under the procedure and in the amounts set out in Article 39, Paragraph 2 of the Administrative Violations and Sanctions Act.

(2) (New, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, amended, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) Minor cases under Paragraph 1 shall be those, where the double amount of excise duty on any goods involved in the violation, would not exceed BGN 100.

Article 126c. (New, SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020) (1) Any person which violates the provision of Article 103, Paragraphs 8 and 9 shall be subject to a fine ranging from BGN 1,000 to BGN 5,000 - for natural persons, and a property sanction ranging from BGN 2,000 to BGN 10,000 - for legal entities and sole traders.

(2) In the event of a repeated violation under Paragraph 1 the fine shall range from BGN 2,000 to BGN 7,000 and the property sanction - from BGN 5,000 to BGN 15,000.

Article 127. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) A customs authority that fails to issue within 7 days a certificate of presence or absence of liabilities under this Act, shall be subject to a fine of up to BGN 250, and in the event of a repeated violation - up to BGN 500.

(2) Statements of violations shall be drawn up by officials in the inspectorate to the Minister of Finance and penalty enactments shall be issued by the Minister of Finance.

Article 128. (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) (1) Establishment of violations, issuance, appeal and enforcement of penalty enactments shall be subject to the terms and procedures of the Administrative Violations and Sanctions Act.



- (2) The statements of violations shall be drawn up by the customs authorities and the penalty enactments shall be issued by the Director of the Customs Agency or an official authorised by him.
- (3) (New, SG No. 82/2011, effective 1.01.2012, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) In cases where they would ascertain violations under Article 123, Paragraphs 1, 2 and 6 the police authorities within the Ministry of Interior shall draw up the acts of establishment of violations or the fiches under Article 126b, and the penalty enactments shall be issued by the Director of the Customs Agency or officials authorized by him.
- (4) (New, SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016) In cases of finding violations under Article 115a and 115b the statements of establishment of the violations shall be drawn up by bodies of the National Revenue Agency, while the penalty enactments shall be issued by the executive director of the National Revenue Agency or by officials authorised by him.
- (5) (New, SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2021) In case of violation under Article 120, Paragraph 5 the location of perpetration of the violation shall be the permanent address - for individuals or the seat and registered address - for legal entities.

## **TRANSITIONAL AND CONCLUDING PROVISIONS**

§ 1. (1) (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005) This Act shall repeal the Excise Tax Act (promulgated, State Gazette No. 19/1994; amended, SG Nos. 58/1995 and 70/1995, Nos. 21, 56 and 107/1996, No. 51/1997, Nos. 15, 89 and 153/1998, No. 103/1999, No. 102/2000, No. 110/2001, Nos. 45 and 118/2002; corrected, No. 9/2003; amended, Nos. 37, 103 and 112/2003, Nos. 53 and 113/2004), except for Article 11, Paragraphs 9 and 10, Article 12c, Article 17a, Paragraph 10, § 2, item 25 of the additional provisions, § 26 of the transitional and concluding provisions of the Act Amending and Supplementing the Excise Tax Act (SG No. 110/2001) and § 20 of the transitional and concluding provisions of the Act Amending and Supplementing the Excise Tax Act (SG No. 118/2002) which shall apply until adoption of a duty-free trade act.

(2) (Effective 15.11.2005 - SG No. 91/2005) The persons under § 20, Paragraph 2 of the transitional and concluding provisions of the Act Amending and Supplementing the Excise Tax Act (SG No. 118/2002) the validity of whose permits has expired after 31 July 2005 shall continue to operate as duty-free operators until adoption of a duty-free trade act.

(3) (Effective 1.07.2006 - SG No. 91/2005, repealed, SG No. 105/2006, effective as from the date of entry into force of the Treaty of Accession of the Republic of Bulgaria to the European Union - 1.01.2007).

§ 2. (1) (Amended, SG No. 63/2006) Any proceedings for the establishment and collection of excise duty liabilities, initiated on or before the 30th day of June 2006, as well any proceedings for reimbursement of excise duty initiated until the said date, shall be completed by the National Revenue Agency authorities.

(2) (Amended, SG No. 105/2005, SG No. 63/2006) The excise duty charged on or before the 30th day of June 2006 shall be declared and remitted according to the procedure and within the time limits established by the Excise Tax Act and the Regulations for Application thereof.

(3) (New, SG No. 63/2006) The provisions of the Excise Tax Act shall apply to any excise duty liabilities which have arisen on or before the 30th day of June 2006, and the said liabilities shall be established, secured and collected by the National Revenue Agency authorities according to the procedure established by the Tax and Social-Insurance Procedure Code.

(4) (New, SG No. 63/2006) The security furnished under the Excise Tax Act, furnished on or before the 30th day of June 2006, shall be released or utilized by the National Revenue Agency according to the procedure and under the terms established by the Excise Tax Act and the Regulations for Application thereof.

§ 2a. (New, SG No. 63/2006) (1) Authorised warehouse keepers shall have the right to reimbursement of the excise duty paid until the 30th day of June 2006 on:

1. ethyl alcohol (alcohol-containing raw materials) used in the production of alcoholic beverages;



2. gases intended for processing, falling within CN codes 2901 24 100, 2711 14 000, 2901 22 000 and 2901 21 000, which have undergone specific or chemical processing into excisable finished products;

3. heavy oils intended for processing, falling within CN codes 2710 19 710 and 2710 19 750, and for heavy fuel oils, falling within CN codes 2710 19 510 and 2710 19 550, which have undergone specific or chemical processing into excisable finished products;

4. naphtha used in the production of ethylene;

5. ethylene used in the production of ethylene dichloride.

(2) Reimbursement shall be effected after release for consumption of the excisable goods in which the goods covered under Paragraph (1) are used or, respectively, after the sale of the ethylene dichloride, but not later than the 1st day of July 2007.

(3) (New, SG No. 109/2007) The term under Paragraph 2 shall not apply to excisable goods under Paragraph 1, item 1.

§ 2b. (New, SG No. 63/2006) The annual fuel consumption rate, referred to in Article 32 (3) herein, for 2006, shall be 44 liters per hectare of registered arable agricultural land.

§ 3. The documents in respect of which a sample is required under this Act shall be laid down in the implementing regulation to this Act.

§ 4. (Effective 15.11.2005 - SG No. 91/2005) The Minister of Finance shall issue an implementing regulation to this Act within 6 months from its promulgation in the State Gazette.

§ 5. (Amended, SG No. 63/2006) The ordinances under Article 21, Paragraph 3, Article 25, Paragraph 2, Article 107 and Article 124, Paragraph 2 shall be issued within three months from entry into force of this Act.

§ 6. The Minister of Finance:

1. (amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) shall determine by an order the information in the registers under Article 24d, Paragraph 1, Article 54, Paragraph 1 and Article 56, Paragraph 2, which shall be public;

2. may determine jointly with the Governor of the Bulgarian National Bank a special procedure for the tax payment.

§ 6a. (New, SG No. 52/2022, effective 9.07.2022, repealed, SG No. 66/2023, effective 1.08.2023).

§ 6b. (New, SG No. 52/2022, effective 9.07.2022, repealed, SG No. 66/2023, effective 1.08.2023).

§ 6c. (New, SG No. 100/2022, effective 1.03.2023) (1) Persons producing nicotine-containing e-cigarette liquids, in the event that they submit an application for the issuance of a tax warehouse management licence by 31 March 2023 in accordance with this Act, may continue their activity until the decision of the director of Customs Agency, but no later than 30 September 2023, subject to the provisions on the obligations of authorised warehousekeepers.

(2) Persons who sell, store and offer nicotine-containing e-cigarette liquids may, if they apply for a marketing authorisation for tobacco products under this Act by 31 March 2023, continue to operate in the places referred to in Article 90b until the relevant act of the director of the territorial directorate enters into force, but not later than 31 May 2023.

(3) The persons under Paragraph (2) may sell nicotine-containing e-cigarette liquids available in the retail network as of 30 September 2023 without excise labels affixed thereon until 31 December 2023. After 31 December 2023, nicotine-containing e-cigarette liquids shall have excise labels.

(4) (New, SG No. 66/2023, effective 1.08.2023) Persons producing e-cigarette liquids that do not contain nicotine and/or nicotine substitutes containing nicotine may continue their operations provided that they submit, in accordance with the procedure laid down in this Act, an application in writing for the issuance of a tax warehouse management licence by 31 August 2023. In such a case

said persons shall continue their operations until the decision of the Director of the Customs Agency, but not later than 31 October 2023, subject to the provisions on the obligations of authorised warehousekeepers.

(5) (New, SG No. 66/2023, effective 1.08.2023) Until 31 January 2024 e-cigarette liquids that do not contain nicotine and/or tobacco substitutes that contain nicotine may be released for consumption within the meaning of Article 20(2) without an excise label affixed on the consumer packaging by:

1. the persons under paragraph 4;
2. the authorised warehousekeepers, the scope whose tax warehouse management license also includes e-cigarette liquids that do not contain nicotine and/or tobacco substitutes that contain nicotine;
3. the persons that import in the territory of the country e-cigarette liquids that do not contain nicotine and/or tobacco substitutes that contain nicotine;
4. the persons that introduce in the territory of the country e-cigarette liquids that do not contain nicotine and/or tobacco substitutes that contain nicotine.

(6) (New, SG No. 66/2023, effective 1.08.2023) Persons that sell, store and offer e-cigarette liquids that do not contain nicotine and/or tobacco substitutes that contain nicotine may continue their operations provided that they submit, in accordance with the procedure laid down in this Act, an application in writing for the issuance of a marketing authorisation for tobacco products by 31 August 2023. In such a case said persons shall continue to operate in the places referred to in Article 90b until the relevant act of the director of the territorial directorate enters into force, but not later than 31 October 2023.

(7) (New, SG No. 66/2023, effective 1.08.2023) The persons referred to in paragraph 6 shall also enclose with their application an inventory of the e-cigarette liquids that do not contain nicotine and/or tobacco substitutes that contain nicotine, that are available at the respective facility as of 1 August 2023.

(8) (New, SG No. 66/2023, effective 1.08.2023) Persons that hold a valid marketing authorisation for tobacco products and that sell, store and offer e-cigarette liquids that do not contain nicotine and/or tobacco substitutes that contain nicotine may continue their operations, provided that they submit an inventory of the e-cigarette liquids that do not contain nicotine and/or tobacco substitutes that contain nicotine, that are available at the respective facility as of 1 August 2023. The inventory shall be submitted to the Director of the territorial directorate by the location of the relevant facility by 31 August 2023.

(9) (New, SG No. 66/2023, effective 1.08.2023) The persons referred to in paragraphs 6 and 8 may sell in the retail network e-cigarette liquids that do not contain nicotine and/or tobacco substitutes that contain nicotine, without an excise label until 30 April 2024. After 30 April 2024 e-cigarette liquids that do not contain nicotine and/or tobacco substitutes that contain nicotine shall have excise labels affixed on the consumer packaging.

§ 6d. (New, SG No. 70/2024, effective from the date stipulated in the Council Decision of the European Union on the adoption by the Republic of Bulgaria of the euro, adopted in accordance with Article 140(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in the Council Regulation adopted in accordance with Article 140(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union) From the date of introduction of the euro in the Republic of Bulgaria, tobacco products shall be released for consumption within the meaning of Article 20(2) with a selling price in euro displayed on the consumer packaging or on the label (for cigars and cigarillos).

§ 7. The Corporate Income Tax Act (promulgated, SG No. 115/1997; amended, No. 19/1998; amended, Nos. 21 and 153/1998, Nos. 12, 50, 51, 64, 81, 103, 110 and 111/1999, Nos. 105 and 108/2000, Nos. 34 and 110/2001, Nos. 45, 61, 62 and 119/2002, Nos. 42 and 109/2003, Nos. 18, 53 and 107/2004, No. 39/2005) shall be supplemented as follows:

1. Article 2d shall be created:

"Article 2d. (1) Persons organizing games of chance with gambling slot machines, bookmaking facilities for betting on horse or dog-racing results, roulette and other gaming equipment in gaming casinos, instead of the corporate profit tax and/or final tax under Article 2a on games of chance with gaming slot machines, bookmaking facilities for betting on horse or dog-racing results, roulette and other gaming equipment in gaming casinos, shall be charged with a final tax on the respective facility.

(2) The persons under Paragraph 1 shall accrue and pay the tax in the respective territorial tax directorate by place of its tax registration in advance quarterly instalments and shall send a copy of the payment order to the territorial tax directorate by location of the gambling hall, bookmaking facilities or the casino and to the gambling supervision authority. The instalments shall be paid for every object of gambling with a separate payment order specifying the location and address of the object. The persons under Paragraph 1 shall file a declaration for the respective quarter according to a sample approved by the Minister of Finance within the time limits for payment of the tax.

(3) The tax under Paragraph 1 shall be paid by 3 January for the first quarter of the calendar year, by 1 April - for the second quarter, by 1 July - for the third quarter, and by 1 October - for the fourth quarter of the calendar year.

(4) For any other activities taxation of the persons under Paragraph 1 shall be in accordance with the general procedure."

2. Article 46d shall be created:

"Article 46d. The amount of the tax under Article 2d shall be as follows:

1. for gambling slot machines or bookmaking facilities for betting on horse or dog-racing results - BGN 300 per quarter per facility;

2. for roulette in a casino for gaming table - BGN 18,000 per quarter per facility;

3. for other gaming facility in a casino - BGN 3,000 per quarter per facility."

3. Paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 are created in Article 67a:

"(7) A person who runs games of chance or uses gaming slot machines and gaming facilities under Article 2d without having paid the tax due shall be subject to a fine - for natural persons other than traders or to a property sanction - for legal persons and sole traders, to the double amount of the tax due but not less than BGN 3,000.

(8) In the event of a repeated violation under Paragraph 7 the amount of the fine or the property sanction shall be to the amount of the double tax due but not less than BGN 5,000.

(9) The sanctions under Paragraphs 7 and 8 shall apply regardless of the sanctions provided for in other acts and the gambling supervision authorities under the Gambling Act shall be notified within three days of establishing the violation."

§ 8. The Customs Act (promulgated, SG No. 15/1998; amended, Nos. 89 and 153/1998, Nos. 30 and 83/1999, No. 63/2000, No. 110/2001, No. 76/2002, Nos. 37 and 95/2003, No. 38/2004, Nos. 45 and 86/2005) shall be amended and supplemented as follows:

1. In Article 7, Paragraph 8 a second sentence shall be inserted: "Officials from the inspectorate to the Minister of Finance shall be entitled to access to any data and documents in the customs administration in connection with the inspections conducted by them."

2. In Article 17, Paragraph 1, item 6, first sentence, after the wording "provided for by law" shall be added "at the request of the officials from the inspectorate to the Minister of Finance".

§ 9. Until entry into force of the statement of issuance of a license for management of a tax warehouse or refusal for its issuance existing producers of excisable goods at 1 January 2006 who file a request for license by 1 March 2006 shall continue their activity as authorised warehousekeepers under the procedure of this Act.

§ 9a. (New, SG No. 105/2014, effective after a positive decision is issued by the European Commission on a notification procedure, undertaken by the Ministry of Finance under Directive 98/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 June 1998 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations and

rules for the information society services) Persons subject to excise duty who are obliged to use measuring and control devices under Article 4, item 55, letters "d", "k", "l" and "p" shall bring themselves in compliance within 6 months from issuance of the positive decision on the notification procedure by the European Commission, undertaken by the Ministry of Finance.

§ 9b. (New, SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018) By 31 March 2018 the heads of the customs offices shall conduct an ex-officio revalidation of the certificates of registration issued under Article 57a, Paragraph 1, item 2 by registered addresses of the persons, with the exception of any persons selling natural gas from facilities for natural gas compression to end consumers for household or industrial purposes and for motor fuel.

§ 10. The Tobacco and Tobacco Products Act (promulgated, SG No. 101/1993; amended, No. 19/1994, No. 110/1996, No. 153/1998, No. 113/1999, Nos. 33 and 102/2000, No. 110/2001, No. 20/2003, Nos. 57 and 70/2004) shall be amended and supplemented as follows:

1. Article 29 shall be amended as follows:

"Article 29. (1) Domestically produced or imported cigarettes shall be sold on the domestic market at prices, under terms and according to a procedure as laid down by the Council of Ministers.

(2) The terms and procedure for registration of prices of tobacco products, except those under Paragraph 1, domestically produced and imported, the trade in tobacco products and control on them shall be stipulated in a regulation of the Council of Ministers."

2. (Effective 15.11.2005) § 3a shall be created in the transitional and concluding provisions:

"§ 3a. By 1 January 2006 the Council of Ministers shall adopt the necessary amendments and supplements to the implementing regulations to this Act."

§ 11. Enforcement of this Act is assigned to the Minister of Finance.

§ 12. The Act enters into force on 1 January 2006 except for:

1. (amended, SG No. 63/2006) the provisions of Articles 1 to 31, Article 32, Items 2, 4, 5 and 6 of Article 33 (1) and Article 33 (2), Articles 34 to 46, Articles 59 to 128, § 1 (1) regarding the repeal of the Excise Tax Act, as well as § 1 (3), which shall enter into force as from the 1st day of July 2006;

2. the provisions of § 1, Paragraph 2, § 4 and § 10, item 2, which shall enter into force on the date of promulgation of this Act in the State Gazette;

3. (\*\*) (new, SG No. 63/2006, amended, SG No. 108/2006, SG No. 109/2007) the provisions of Items 1 and 3 of Article 33 (1), which shall enter into force as from the 1st day of January 2009.

The Act was passed by the 40th National Assembly on 2 November 2005 and the Official Seal of the National Assembly has been affixed to it.

## TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

of the Administrative Procedure Code  
(SG No. 30/2006, effective 12.07.2006)

§ 21. Everywhere in the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act (promulgated, State Gazette No. 91/2005, amended, SG No. 105/2005) the words "the Administrative Procedure Act" and shall be replaced by "the Administrative Procedure Code".

(\*)ACT to Amend the Commercial Register Act  
(SG No. 80/2006, effective 3.10.2006)

§ 1. In § 56 of the Transitional and Final Provisions the words "1 October 2006" shall be replaced by "1 July 2007".

## TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

to the Act to Amend the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act  
(SG No. 105/2006, effective 1.01.2007, amended, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010)

§ 77. (1) The persons under Article 57a, Paragraph 1, items 1, 2 and 3 who carry out activity at the date of entry into force of this Act shall file request for registration within 14 days from its entry into force.

(2) Until delivery of the certificate of registration the persons under Paragraph 1 shall have all the rights and obligations of registered persons under this Act.

§ 78. For goods to which the circumstances under Appendix V, Chapter IV "Customs Union" of the Protocol to the Treaty of Accession of the Republic of Bulgaria to the European Union the provision of Article 19, Paragraph 1, item 3 shall apply at the date of completion of customs formalities.

§ 79. (Repealed, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010).

.....  
(\*\*)ACT to Amend the Commercial Register Act  
(SG No. 53/2007, effective 30.06.2007)

§ 1. In § 56 of the Transitional and Final Provisions the words "1 July 2007" shall be replaced by "1 January 2008".

### FINAL PROVISION

to the Act to Amend the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act  
(SG No. 109/2007, effective 1.01.2008)

§ 56. This Act shall enter into force as from 1 January 2008, except for the tax reliefs under § 12, Item 1, littera "e", constituting state aid, which shall enter into force upon issuance of positive decision by the European Commission.

ACT amending and supplementing the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act  
(SG No. 106/2008, effective 1.01.2009, amended, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010)

.....  
Additional Provision

§ 17. This Act introduces the provisions of Council Directive 2007/74/EC of 20 December 2007 on the exemption from value added tax and excise duty of goods imported by persons travelling from third countries (OJ, L 346/6 of 29 December 2007).

### Final Provisions

§ 18. (Repealed, SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010).

.....  
§ 20. This Act becomes effective on 1 January 2009.

### FINAL PROVISION

to the Act to Amend the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act  
(SG No. 24/2009)

§ 2. The Act shall take effect as of the day when it is promulgated in the State Gazette.

### FINAL PROVISIONS

to the Act to Amend the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act  
(SG No. 44/2009)



§ 24. By 31 October 2009 the Council of Ministers shall make or propose changes in the respective normative acts to set the terms and procedures for compensating the decrease of revenues from the revoked automobile excise duty.

§ 25. Paragraphs 1 - 5 and § 8 shall enter into force on 1 January 2010.

.....  
ACT to Amend and Supplement the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act  
(SG No. 95/2009, effective 1.01.2010, amended, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011)

.....  
Additional Provisions

§ 79. (Effective 1.04.2010 - SG No. 95/2009) This Act shall transpose the provisions of Council Directive 2008/118/EC of 16 December 2008 concerning the general arrangements for excise duty and repealing Directive 92/12/EEC (OJ, L 9/12 of 14 January 2009).

§ 80. (Effective 1.04.2010 - SG No. 95/2009) Everywhere in the Act the words "registered trader" and "the registered trader" shall be replaced accordingly by "registered consignee" and "the registered consignee", the words "non-registered trader" and "the non-registered trader" shall be replaced accordingly by "temporarily registered consignee" and "the temporarily registered consignee", and the words "registered or non-registered trader" and "the registered or non-registered trader" shall be replaced accordingly by "registered consignee or temporarily registered consignee" and "the registered consignee or the temporarily registered consignee".

Transitional and Final Provisions

§ 81. (Effective 1.12.2009 - SG No. 95/2009) (1) The Minister of Finance shall issue the ordinance under Article 103a, Paragraph 2 within 45 days from entry into force of this Act. (2) Within three months from entry into force of the ordinance under Paragraph 1 authorised warehousekeepers and persons registered under this Act shall bring their activity in conformity with the requirements of the law and shall inform the Director of the Customs Agency, the head of the competent customs authority respectively. (3) The persons under Paragraph 2 may continue their activity until entry into force of an act of the Director of the Customs Agency/the head of the competent customs authority of a change in the issued tax warehouse operation license/registration and/or of compliance with the legal requirements, but not later than 6 months from entry into force of the ordinance under Paragraph 1.

§ 82. (Effective 1.12.2009 - SG No. 95/2009) (1) The persons under Article 57c who have obtained a certificate of registration of a registered trader shall file a request for issue of a new certificate to the head of the customs authority by location of the unit where excisable goods are received or unloaded, within 14 days from entry into force of this Act. (2) Existing certificates of registration of a registered trader shall be valid 45 days after entry into force of this Act.

§ 83. (Effective 1.04.2010 - SG No. 95/2009, repealed, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011).

§ 84. (Effective 1.04.2010 - SG No. 95/2009, repealed, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011).

§ 85. (Effective 1.04.2010 - SG No. 95/2009) The provisions of Chapter Four, Sections VIa and VIb, shall apply to any movement under excise duty suspension arrangement with an electronic administrative document, which begins or ends on the territory of this country.

§ 86. (Effective 1.12.2009 - SG No. 95/2009) Producers of energy products which were not subject to licensing as of the date of entry into force of this Act may, provided they file a request

and the required documents for issue of a tax warehouse operation license by 28 February 2010, continue their activity under this Act until a decision is issued by the Director of the Customs Agency, but not later than 30 April 2010 in compliance with the provisions for the obligations of authorised warehousekeepers.

§ 87. (Effective 1.12.2009 - SG No. 95/2009) (1) The persons under Article 100a who at the date of entry into force of this Act have a permit for trade in tobacco products issued under the Tobacco and Tobacco Products Act, by 30 April 2010 shall file a request to the head of the customs authority by location of the commercial warehouse or store for issue of a new permit.

(2) Until receipt of the permit or the refusal for issue thereof the persons under Paragraph 1 shall continue to carry out their activity.

§ 88. (Effective 1.12.2009 - SG No. 95/2009) Within three months from entry into force of this Act the Minister of Finance shall issue an ordinance, stipulating the terms and procedure for electronic filing of documents.

§ 89. (Effective 1.04.2010 - SG No. 95/2009) Where the Member State of export is other than the Member State of dispatch, the provisions of Article 73c, Paragraph 5, Article 73g, Paragraph 3, and Article 73h, Paragraph 2 shall apply, provided the necessary conditions therefor are in place at community level.

.....

§ 96. This Act shall enter into force as from 1 January 2010, except for § 1, § 2, items 1, 3, 4 and 6, § 3 and 4, § 5, items 1 and 4, § 6, 7, 8, 10 and 11, § 13, item 1, "b" and "c", § 15 and 16, § 20, item 2, § 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 78, 81, 82, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94 and 95, which shall come into force on the day of promulgation of this Act in the State Gazette, and § 2, items 2 and 5, § 5, item 3, § 20, item 1, § 34, 43, 44, 48, 77, 79, 80, 83, 84, 85 and 89, which shall enter into force as from 1 April 2010.

.....

#### TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

to the Act to Amend the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act  
(SG No. 55/2010, effective 20.07.2010, supplemented,  
SG No. 29/10.04.2012, effective 10.04.2012)

§ 39. For the excise labels under Article 27, Paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 returned to the competent customs authority before entry into force of this Act the excise duty shall be offset or refunded under the terms and procedure of the repealed Paragraphs 9, 10, and 11 of the same Article.

§ 40. For a started procedure on the repealed Article 25a, the paid excise duty shall be offset or refunded under the terms and procedure set out before entry into force of this Act.

§ 41. (1) The persons under Article 26, Paragraph 3 shall bring their activity in line with the requirements of this Act within three months from entry thereof and shall notify in writing the Director of the Customs Agency thereof.

(2) Outside the cases of § 81, Paragraph 2 of the Transitional and Final Provisions to the Act to Amend the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act (SG No. 95/2009), the persons who have observed the time limit under § 2 of the Transitional and Final Provisions of Ordinance No. 3 of 2010 on the specific requirements and control exercised by customs authorities on devices for measuring excisable goods (SG No. 15/2010) shall bring their activity in line with the requirements of this Act and shall notify in writing the Director of the Customs Agency thereof within:

1. three months from the date of preparation of a protocol under Article 52, Paragraph 4 of the Ordinance;

2. 1 September 2010 - for the persons using devices for measuring and control, simultaneously reporting the indicators for volume, alcohol content and extract expressed in Plato degree.

3. The persons under Paragraph 2 may continue their activity until entry into force of the relevant act of the Director of the Customs Agency or the head of the competent customs office regarding a change of the issued license for tax warehouse management or registration and/or for conformity with the requirements of the law, but not later than three months after entry into force of this Act.

(4) (New, SG No. 29/2012, effective 10.04.2012) Persons under Article 47 holding a licence to operate a tax warehouse which, as at the time of this Act's entry into force, is located within a strategic site of importance to national security, shall fully align their activities to the requirements hereof on 1 June 2013 at the latest.

§ 41a. (New, SG No. 29/2012, effective 10.04.2012) In the cases referred to in § 41, Paragraph 4, the relevant persons shall continue to use the measuring and control devices in accordance with the procedure provided for by Article 52, Paragraph 5 of Ordinance No. 3 of 2010 on the specific requirements and control exercised by customs authorities on devices for measuring excisable goods (promulgated, SG No. 15/2010, amended, SG No. 68/2011 and SG No. 3/2012).

§ 42. (1) The provisions of Article 47, Paragraph 1, item 5, Article 57c, Paragraph 1, item 5, Article 58c, Paragraph 1, item 3 and Article 58c, Paragraph 1, item 5 shall not apply to committed violations until entry into force of this Act, unless the act constitutes a crime, provided that the violator enters into an agreement under Article 107h within two months from entry into force of this Act.

(2) The provisions of Article 47, Paragraph 1, item 5, Article 57c, Paragraph 1, item 5, Article 58c, Paragraph 1, item 3 and Article 58c, Paragraph 1, item 5 shall not apply to committed violations in respect whereof there is an enforced penalty enactment until entry into force of this Act, unless the act constitutes a crime, provided that the imposed property sanction has been paid or will be paid within two months from entry into force of this Act.

.....

ACT to Amend the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act  
(SG No. 94/2010, effective 1.01.2011, amended, SG No. 19/2011,  
effective 8.03.2011, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012,  
SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015)

.....

#### Additional Provisions

§ 43. This Act transposes the requirements of Council Directive 2010/12/EC of 16 February 2010 amending Directives 92/79/EEC, 92/80/EEC and 95/59/EC regarding the structure and rates of excise duty applied on manufactured tobacco, and Directive 2008/118/EC (OJ, L 50/1 of 27 February 2010).

§ 44. In the remaining texts of the Act the words "current certificate of registration in the Commercial Register" shall be replaced by "current status certificate".

§ 45. In the remaining texts of the Act after the words "measuring tools" the word "controlling" shall be added.

#### Transitional and Final Provisions

§ 46. (Amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, repealed, SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015).

§ 47. (1) Non-completed proceedings at the National Revenue Agency regarding excisable goods confiscated or abandoned in favour of the state for violations of this Act shall be completed by the Customs Agency under the procedure of the ordinance under Article 124, Paragraph 4.

(2) The ordinance under Article 124, Paragraph 4 shall furthermore be applied by the Customs Agency for non-minor cases of sale or keeping of excisable goods without excise labels, where such is required by law, and which are confiscated in favour of the state.

§ 48. (1) The ordinance under Article 124, Paragraph 4 shall furthermore apply to excisable goods seized or confiscated by the tax authorities as well as to excisable goods seized by the tax authorities whose owner is not known and has not claimed them within 9 months from seizure thereof.

(2) When the date of seizure of the excisable goods is not known, the date of seizure shall be the date of their initial recording by the tax administration.

(3) In the cases under Paragraph 1 the actions under the ordinance shall be performed by the executive director of the National Revenue Agency or by officials authorised thereby.

§ 49. (New, SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011) The provision of Article 93, Paragraph 6 shall not be applicable until 31 March 2011.

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#### TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

to the Act to Amend the Value Added Tax Act  
(SG No. 19/2011, effective 8.03.2011)

.....

§ 8. Any movement of excisable goods under excise duty suspension arrangement, initiated prior to entry into force of this Act under the procedure of Chapter Four, Section VI, shall be completed under the same procedure by 31 March 2011.

.....

ACT to Amend the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act  
(SG No. 99/2011, effective 1.01.2012, amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012)

.....

#### Additional Provisions

§ 18. This Act shall introduce the requirements of Commission Implementing Decision 2011/545/EU of 16 September 2011 concerning the application of the control and movement provisions of Council Directive 2008/118/EC to products falling within CN code 3811, in accordance with Article 20(2) of Council Directive 2003/96/EC (OJ, L 241/33 of 17 September 2011).

§ 19. The state aid, envisaged in Article 32(1) items 8 and 9 shall be provided upon issuance of positive decision by the European Commission concerning its compatibility with the internal market.

#### Final Provisions

.....

§ 21. (Amended, SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012) This Act shall enter into force as of 1 January 2012 with the exception of § 2 which shall enter into force as of 1 January 2013 and § 8, item 1, littera "c" and § 9, which shall enter into force as of 1 June 2012.

ACT to Amend the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act  
(SG No. 54/2012, effective 17.07.2012, amended, SG No. 94/2012, effective 30.11.2012)

.....

§ 75. In the other texts of the Act:

1. The phrase "customs obligations" shall be replaced by "public obligations, collected by the customs bodies".
2. The word "application" shall be replaced by "request".

## Transitional and Final Provisions

.....

§ 78. (Amended, SG No. 94/2012, effective 30.11.2012) The persons under Article 57a, Paragraph 1, items 2 and 3 and the persons, having obtained certificate of registration for engaging in operations with natural gas after the entry into force of this Act shall bring their activity into compliance with the requirements of Article 57a, Paragraph 2, item 7 and Paragraph 3 by 31 December 2012 at the latest.

.....

§ 81. Within three months of entry into force of this Act the Minister of Finance shall introduce the respective amendments to the ordinance under Article 118(4) of the Value Added Tax Act.

.....

§ 85. This Act shall enter into force as of the date of its publication in State Gazette with the exception of:

1. § 83, which shall enter into force on 1 July 2012;
2. § 80, items 1 and 4, littera "b", which shall enter into force on 1 January 2013;
3. § 1, item 9, with respect to items 49 and 50, § 6 with respect to Article 24a, § 7 with respect to Article 24c, Paragraph 4, § 11, § 13, item 3, § 14, item 1, § 15, item 1, littera "b", § 16, item 5, § 18, item 2, § 20 with respect to Article 55a, Paragraph 7, § 21, items 2 and 5, § 23, item 1, littera "b" and item 9, § 24, item 5, § 25, § 27, item 3, § 28, item 2, § 29, § 30, § 32, items 2 and 3, § 33, item 2, littera "b", § 34, § 40, § 41, item 3, § 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, § 54, item 4, § 56, item 2 and § 69, which shall enter into force on 1 April 2013.

ACT to Amend the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act  
(SG No. 101/2013, effective 1.01.2014, supplemented, SG No. 1/2014, effective 1.01.2014)

.....

## Additional Provision

§ 36. Throughout the text of this Act the words "liquid and due and payable" shall be deleted.

## Transitional and Final Provisions

§ 37. (1) In the cases where pending the entry into force of this Act a court would stay the preliminary execution of the decision of the Director of the Customs Agency to terminate the validity term of the license for management of a tax warehouse or the decision of the head of the competent customs authority to terminate the validity of the certificate of excise-exempt end user and credit notes would be issued based on the excise duty documents issued on the grounds of Article 20, Paragraph 2, items 9 and 19 in connection with the court ruling, it shall be deemed that the excisable goods are under an excise duty suspension arrangement, if they were not removed from the tax warehouse. Any excise duty documents issued on the grounds of Article 20, Paragraph 2, items 9 and 19 shall be deemed cancelled.

(2) In the cases where pending the entry into force of this Act a court would stay the preliminary execution of the decision of the Director of the Customs Agency to terminate the validity term of the license for management of a tax warehouse or the decision of the head of the competent customs authority to terminate the validity of the certificate of excise-exempt end user and the excise duty documents issued on the grounds of Article 20, Paragraph 2, items 9 and 19 were cancelled in connection with the court ruling, it shall be deemed that the excisable goods are under an excise duty suspension arrangement, if they were not removed from the tax warehouse. New excise duty document shall be issued for the quantities of excisable goods removed, if one had not yet been issued.



.....  
§ 39. (Supplemented, SG No. 1/2014, effective 1.01.2014) This Act shall enter into force from 1 January 2014 with the exception of § 9 and 38, which shall enter into force upon issuance of a decision of the European Commission for extending the term of application of an existing authorised scheme of state aid and § 21 in respect of paragraphs 10 and 11 and § 22, which shall enter into force as of 1 April 2014.

#### TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

to the Act to Amend the Value Added Tax Act  
(SG No. 105/2014, effective 1.01.2015)

.....  
§ 35. (Effective after a positive decision is issued by the European Commission on a notification procedure, undertaken by the Ministry of Finance under Directive 98/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 June 1998 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations and rules for the information society services - SG No. 105/2014) Persons subject to excise duty and using measuring and control devices under the Excise Duty and Tax Warehouses Act and meeting the requirements of the Act, following a positive decision by the European Commission on a notification procedure undertaken by the Ministry of Finance, shall be deemed brought in conformity.

§ 36. (1) Fuels of oil origin owned by the State Reserve and Wartime Stocks State Agency, with paid excise duty at the date of entry into force of this Act, may be mixed, in case of their release for use within the meaning of the State Reserve and Wartime Stocks Act and the Oil and Petroleum Products Stock or their replenishment, with biofuels in a tax warehouse in compliance with the Energy from Renewable Sources Act until they are fully exhausted.  
(2) The energy products under Paragraph 1 shall be charged at the motor fuel rate laid down in Article 32, Paragraph 1 of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act at the time of bringing them out from the tax warehouse. The excise duty due shall be determined as the margin between the excise duty under Article 32, Paragraph 1 of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act and the amount of excise duty, paid for any petroleum-based fuels.  
(3) The operations under Paragraph 1 shall be effected in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 65, Paragraph 6 of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act.

§ 37. Proceedings for refund of excise duty under Article 24g, Paragraph 1, item 3 of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act, which have been initiated before the entry into force of this Act, shall be terminated.

§ 38. Proceedings under Article 107g of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act, which have been initiated before the entry into force of this Act, shall be completed in accordance with the hitherto effective procedure.

.....  
§ 46. The Act enters into force on 1 January 2015, except for:  
1. paragraph 17 in respect of Article 154, Paragraph 2 and Article 156, Paragraph 2, which shall enter into force on the date of promulgation of this Act in the State Gazette;  
2. paragraph 39, item 7, littera "b", items 9 - 13 and item 19, litterae "a", "b", "c", "d", "e" and littera "f" in respect of items 71 - 74, and item 23, littera "a", and § 42, items 11 and 17, which shall enter into force on 1 January 2014;  
3. paragraph 34, item 7, which shall enter into force on 1 January 2016, item 21, littera "a" (in respect of Article 84, Paragraph 6, item 9), which shall enter into force on 1 July 2015, and item 2, littera "c", items 30, 31, 32, 35 and 39 and § 35, which shall enter into force after a positive decision is issued by the European Commission on a notification procedure, undertaken by the Ministry of Finance under Directive 98/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 June 1998

laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations and rules for the information society services.

ACT to Amend and Supplement the  
Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act  
(SG No. 30/2015)

.....  
Additional provision

§ 2. Customs authorities within the meaning of Article 52, paragraph 1, item 6 shall be the customs authorities under the Customs Act, established as at the date of entry into force of this Act.

Final provisions

§ 3. (1) In case prior to date of entry into force of this Act the National Customs Agency would have approved in regard to a tax warehouse, located in the territories of more than one customs authority the positions of the control points at the points of introduction and offloading energy products into and from the oil pipeline or oil product pipeline, forming part of the tax warehouse to and from the production and/or storage locations and there would be no change in the technological scheme, such control points shall be the locations under Article 52, paragraph 1, item 6.

(2) In case prior to date of entry into force of this Act the National Customs Agency would have approved the positions of the control points at the points of introduction and offloading energy products into and from the oil pipeline or oil product pipeline, forming part of the tax warehouse, to and from another tax warehouse after the combining of the tax warehouses, those control points shall be the locations under Article 52, paragraph 1, item 6.

§ 4. Within two months of entry into force of this Act the authorized warehousekeepers shall bring their activities in compliance with it.

§ 5. Within one month of the entry into force of this Act the Minister of Finance shall bring the Ordinance under Article 103a, paragraph 2 into conformity with it.

TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

to the Act amending and supplementing Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act  
(SG No. 92/2015, effective 1.01.2016)

§ 75. (1) The persons under Article 57a, Paragraph 1, items 3a, 3b, 5 and 6 shall submit applications for registration under Article 57b, Paragraph 1 within two months of the entry into force of this Act.

(2) Pending the entry into force of the act of issuance of certificate of registration under Article 57b, Paragraph 7 or of the refusal to issue such certificate the persons under Paragraph 1 shall continue to possess all right and obligations of persons registered under this Act.

§ 76. (1) The persons that would submit applications for issuance of certificate of excise-exempt end user on the grounds of Article 24a, Paragraph 4 in connection with Article 22, Paragraph 2, by 29 February 2016 at the latest, shall be entitled to reimbursement of the excise duty paid for ethyl alcohol, which was simultaneously specially denatured and input into production of end products, which are not for human consumption, in regard to ethyl alcohol quantities purchased from 1 January 2016 till 31 March 2016.

(2) Reimbursement under Paragraph 1 shall take place after the sale of the goods produced, into which specially denatured ethyl alcohol was input, based on requests submitted not later than 31 December 2016 under the terms and procedure, determined prior to the entry into force of this Act.

(3) Reimbursement of excise duty paid for ethyl alcohol which was simultaneously specially denatured and input into production of end products, which are not for human consumption, in

regard to ethyl alcohol quantities purchased by 31 December 2015, shall take place based on requests submitted not later than 31 December 2016 under the terms and procedure, determined prior to the entry into force of this Act.

§ 77. (1) The provision of Article 57a, Paragraph 2, item 5 shall not apply to persons that hold license under Article 39, Paragraph 1, item 7 of the Energy Act in regard to any violations, for which penalty enactments have been issued or have entered into effect prior to the entry into force of this Act.

(2) The persons under Paragraph 1 shall bring their activity into conformity with this Act within six months of its entry into force.

§ 78. (1) Persons within the scope of Article 4, item 8, who prior to the entry into force of this Act owned containers of a total capacity of up to 500 litres inclusive may continue their operations, subject to submission of a declaration to the competent customs authority to the effect that they are legally and economically independent from any other distillery and are not operating under license provided.

(2) The declaration under Paragraph 1 must be submitted not later than three months as of the entry into force of this Act.

(3) Outside the cases under Paragraph 1 any persons, engaging in operations as a specialised small distillery with total volume of the containers of up to 1,000 litres inclusive, shall bring their activity into conformity with this Act within six months of its entry into force.

§ 79. The provisions of Article 24a, Paragraph 7, Article 47, Paragraph 3, Article 57a, Paragraph 8, Article 57c, Paragraph 12, Article 58a, Paragraph 7 and Article 58c, Paragraph 3 shall not apply to persons that hold certificates, licenses or authorisations, issued prior to the entry into force of this Act.

.....  
§ 81. This Act shall enter into force on 1 January 2016 with the exception of § 26, item 1, littera "d", which shall enter into force on 1 February 2016.

#### TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

to the Act amending and supplementing the Agricultural Producers Support Act (SG No. 45/2016, effective as of the date of assignment of a permanent number to the scheme of state aid in the State aid register of the European Commission)

.....  
§ 22. (Effective 14.06.2016 - SG No. 45/2016) The farmers that have received fuel vouchers under the state aid scheme, valid until 31 December 2014, entitled Reduced excise duty rate on gas oil, consumed in primary agricultural production, applying a system of fuel vouchers, may utilise them for purchase of gas oil in accordance with Article 32, Paragraph 1, item 3 of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act until 30 September 2016.

§ 23. (Effective 14.06.2016 - SG No. 45/2016) (1) The persons obligated under the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act that have obtained fuel vouchers under the state aid scheme, valid until 31 December 2014, entitled Reduced excise duty rate on gas oil, consumed in primary agricultural production, applying a system of fuel vouchers, shall be entitled to subtract from the excise duty owed in accordance with the excise duty return under Article 87, paragraph 1 the nominal value of the vouchers. No fuel vouchers with compromised integrity or damaged security features will be accepted.

(2) The vouchers collected shall be handed over to the competent customs office by location of the taxable person not later than 5 days following submission of the excise duty return under Paragraph 1. Upon the transfer of the vouchers a handover protocol shall be drawn up according to template, specified by the Regulations for Application of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act (promulgated, SG No. 42/2006; amended, SG No. 61 and 70/2006, No. 8 and 33/2007, No. 4/2008,

No. 28 and 100/2009, No. 24 and 78/2010, No. 16 and 44/2011, No. 7/2012, No. 25 and 110/2013, No. 12 and 28/2014, No. 49/2015 and No. 2/2016). Such protocol shall not certify the authenticity of the fuel vouchers. The number of that protocol shall be entered into the excise duty return under Paragraph 1.

(3) The National Customs Agency shall perform a verification of the authenticity of the fuel vouchers received and store them under procedure and manner, prescribed by the Regulations for Application of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act.

(4) In case of detection of any vouchers that are false or were tampered with any excise duty reduced in compliance with the excise duty return under Paragraph 1 by the taxable persons shall become payable together with any lawful interest, as of the payment due date of the excise duty, in accordance with Article 44 of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act.

(5) Any farmer, who would use not according to their approved purpose:

1. fuel vouchers;

2. gas oil, purchased using fuel vouchers,

shall be sanctioned by a fine in the amount from BGN 2,000 to 5,000, respectively by a property sanction in the amount from BGN 5,000 to 10,000.

(6) In cases under Paragraph 5 such farmer shall be obliged to refund the face value of the vouchers obtained, together with any lawful interest accrued from the date of receipt thereof.

(7) The acts concerning violations under Paragraph 5 shall be drawn up by officials from the respective regional directorate of the Agriculture State Fund, who have been assigned to conduct the checks. The penal ordinances shall be issued by the director of the respective regional directorate of the Agriculture State Fund or by officials, authorised by him.

(8) For the purposes of this Paragraph "Fuel voucher" shall mean a state security, which may be used as a non-monetary means of payment for the amount of excise duty indicated therein only by an farmer, registered under this Act and by persons, performing supplies/sales of liquid fuels from retail outlets including persons, performing supplies/sales of liquid fuels within the meaning of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act.

§ 24. (Effective 14.06.2016 - SG No. 45/2016) Within two months of publication of this Act the Council of Ministers shall bring into conformity with it the Rules of Organisation of the Certification Audit of Resources from European Agricultural Funds Executive Agency.

§ 25. This Act shall enter into force as of the date of assignment of a permanent number to the scheme of state aid in the State aid register of the European Commission with the exception of § 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 18, § 20, items 1 and 2, § 21, item 1, § 22, 23 and 24, which shall enter into effect as of the day of its publication in the State Gazette.

#### TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

to the Act to Amend and Supplement the Customs Act  
(SG No. 58/2016)

.....  
§ 96. (1) Within two months of entry into force of this Act the persons consuming their own electricity produced by a power plant with a total installed capacity of over 5 MW and having no registration under Article 57a, Paragraph 1, item 3 of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act, shall submit an application for registration under Article 57b, Paragraph 1 of the said Act.

(2) Pending the entry into force of the act of issuance of the certificate of registration or of the refusal to issue such certificate the persons under Paragraph 1 shall continue their activity and shall enjoy all the right and obligations of persons registered under the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act.

(3) Within one month of entry into force of this Act the persons having received a certificate of registration under Article 57a, Paragraph 1, item 6 of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act for engaging in activities with compressed natural gas, shall re-register officially under Article 57a, Paragraph 1, item 2 of the said Act.

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**TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS**

to the Act amending and supplementing the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act  
(SG No. 97/2016, effective 1.01.2017)

§ 40. Within three months of the entry into force of this Act the persons authorized to trade in tobacco products shall make available to the competent customs authority, in the cases under Article 90b, Paragraph 3, the identification data of the transport vehicles.

.....

**TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS**

to the Act amending and supplementing the  
Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act  
(SG No. 9/2017, effective 26.01.2017)

§ 5. (1) The requirement under Article 48, Paragraph 2, item 21 shall not apply to persons under Article 47, Paragraph 1 who submit an application for issuance of a licence under Article 48, Paragraph 1 within three months of the entry into force of this Act.

(2) The requirement under Article 57, Paragraph 3, item 9 shall not apply to persons under Article 56, Paragraph 1, item 1 who submit an application for registration under Article 57, Paragraph 2 within three months of the entry into force of this Act.

§ 6. The requirements under Article 48, Paragraph 2, item 21 or Article 57, Paragraph 3, item 9 shall not apply to persons who as at the date of entry into force of this Act have obtained a license for tax warehouse management under Article 50, Paragraph 1 or a certificate of registration under Article 57, Paragraph 4.

.....

**TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS**

to the Act amending and supplementing the Code of Civil Procedure  
(SG No. 63/2017, effective 4.08.2017)

.....

§ 70. (1) The requirement under Article 48, Paragraph 2, item 21 of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act shall not apply to persons under Article 47, Paragraph 1 of that Act who submit an application for issuance of a licence for tax warehouse management until the entry into force of the Ordinance under Article 142a, Paragraph 3 of the Wine and Spirit Drinks Act.

(2) The requirement under Article 57, Paragraph 3, item 9 of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act shall not apply to persons under Article 56, Paragraph 1, item 1 of that Act who submit an application for registration of a specialised small distillery until the entry into force of the Ordinance under Article 142a, Paragraph 3 of the Wine and Spirit Drinks Act.

(3) Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall also apply to the proceedings under Articles 48 and 57 of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act initiated prior to the entry of this Act into force.

(4) The Customs Agency shall renew ex officio the proceedings under Articles 48 and 57 of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act, under which, until the entry of this Act into force, a refusal has been issued due to the failure to submit a document proving that the distilling equipment for production of ethyl alcohol, distillates, and spirit drinks is purchased by a person registered under the Wine and Spirit Drinks Act.

§ 71. (1) (Effective 26.04.2017 - SG No. 63/2017) Persons who/which, until the entry of this Act into force, perform the activities specified in Article 142a, Paragraph 1 of the the Wine and Spirit Drinks Act, shall effect registration within one month of the entry into force of the Ordinance under Article 142a, Paragraph 3 of the Wine and Spirit Drinks Act.

(2) The Minister of Economy shall issue the Ordinance under Article 142a, Paragraph 3 of the Wine and Spirit Drinks Act within one month of the completion of the notification procedure under



Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical regulations and of rules on Information Society services (OJ, L 241/1 of 17.9.2015).

.....  
§ 83. (1) This Act shall enter into force as of the date of its publication in State Gazette with the exception of:

- .....  
4. § 69, which shall enter into force on 1 January 2018;  
5. § 71, item 1, which shall enter into force on 26 April 2017;  
.....

#### TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

to the Act Amending and Supplementing the Value Added Tax Act  
(SG No. 97/2017, effective 1.01.2018)

.....  
§ 40. Until the creation of a public electronic register under Article 176c, Paragraph 15 the persons under Article 176c, Paragraph 14 shall be exempt from the obligation to provide security by submitting a declaration to the competent territorial directorate of the National Revenue Agency within 7 days prior to the date of occurrence of the chargeable event upon intra-Community acquisition of liquid fuels or the date of release of liquid fuels for consumption under Item 1 of Article 20, Paragraph 2 of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act, which are intended for own consumption.

.....  
§ 52. This Act shall enter into force on 1 January 2018 with the exception of § 8 and § 9 herein, which shall enter into force on 1 December 2017, and § 41 herein regarding Item 17(a), which shall enter into force on 20 May 2019.

#### TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

to the Act to Amend and Supplement the Customs Act  
(SG No. 24/2018)

§ 10. (Effective 1.01.2018 - SG No. 24/2018) In Item 1 of Article 53(1) of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act (promulgated, SG No. 91/2005; amended, SG No. 105/2005, No. 30, 34, 63, 80, 81, 105 and 108/2006, No. 31, 53, 108 and 109/2007, No. 36 and 106/2008, No. 6, 24, 44 and 95/2009, No. 55 and 94/2010, No. 19, 35, 82 and 99/2011, No. 29, 54 and 94/2012, No. 15, 101 and 109/2013, No. 1 and 105/2014, No. 30, 92 and 95/2015 and No. 45, 58, 95 and 97/2016, No. 9, 58, 63, 92, 97 and 103/2017), a comma is inserted after the text "legal form", and the in Article 9, 58, 63, 92, 97, Paragraph 103, Item 2017, the words "for" shall be deleted.

§ 11. (Effective 1.01.2018 - SG No. 24/2018) As of 1 January 2018 till the date of achieving compliance with the requirements of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act, but not later than 1 June 2018, the persons referred to in Article 103c(1) of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act shall submit data regarding the introduced/removed quantity of excisable goods following a procedure established by the Minister of Finance in accordance with Paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 103a of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act.

.....  
§ 19. Paragraphs 10 and 11 shall enter into force as of 1 January 2018, and Paragraphs 15 and 16 shall enter into force as of 16 February 2018.

#### TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

to the Act on Administrative Regulation of Economic  
Activities Associated with Oil and Petroleum Products

(SG No. 62/2018, effective 28.01.2019)

§ 2. (Effective from 28.07.2020 concerning the minimum storage capacity of tax warehouses for storage of liquified petroleum gas (LPG) - SG No. 62/2018) In the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act (promulgated, SG No. 91/2005; amended, SG No. 105/2005, SG Nos. 30, 34, 63, 80, 81, 105 and 108/2006, SG Nos. 31, 53, 108 and 109/2007, SG Nos. 36 and 106/2008, SG Nos. 6, 24, 44 and 95/2009, SG Nos. 55 and 94/2010, SG Nos. 19, 35, 82 and 99/2011, SG Nos. 29, 54 and 94/2012, SG Nos. 15, 101 and 109/2013, SG Nos. 1 and 105/2014, SG Nos. 30, 92 and 95/ 2015, SG Nos. 45, 58, 95 and 97/2016, SG Nos. 9, 58, 63, 92, 97 and 103/2017 and SG No. 24/2018) a new paragraph 4 shall be added to Article 47:

.....  
§ 9. This Act shall enter into force within six months of its promulgation in the State Gazette, except for the following:

.....  
2. Paragraph 2 on the minimum storage capacity of tax warehouses for the storage of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), which shall enter into force two years after its promulgation in the State Gazette.

#### FINAL PROVISIONS

to the Act amending and supplementing  
the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act  
(SG No. 65/2018, effective 7.08.2018)

.....  
§ 5. This act shall enter into force on the date of being promulgated in the State Gazette, with the exception of § 2, which shall enter into force from 1 October 2018.

#### TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

to the Act amending and supplementing the Corporate Income Tax Act  
(SG No. 98/2018, effective 1.01.2019)

.....  
§ 43. The Excise Duty and Tax Warehouses Act (promulgated, SG No. 91/2005; amended, SG No. 105/2005, Nos. 30 and 34/2006, SG Nos. 63, 80, 81, 105 and 108/2006, SG Nos. 31, 53, 108 and 109/2007, SG Nos. 36 and 106/2008, SG Nos. 6, 24, 44 and 95/2009, SG Nos. 55 and 94/2010, SG Nos. 19, 35, 82 of 99/2011, SG Nos. 29, 54 and 94/2012, SG Nos. 15, 101 and 109/2013, SG Nos. 1 and 105/2014, SG Nos. 30, 92 and 95/2015, SG Nos. 45, 58, 95 and 97/2016, SG Nos. 9, 58, 63, 92, 97 and 103/2017, and SG Nos. 24, 62 and 65/2018) shall be amended and supplemented as follows:

.....  
36. (Effective 7.01.2019 - SG No. 98/2018) Everywhere in the Act the words "the head of the competent customs authority", "the head of the customs office", "the head of the competent customs office", "the head of the relevant customs office", "a customs office", "the customs office" and "the competent customs office" shall be replaced by "the director of the competent customs office", "the director of the territorial directorate", "the director of the competent territorial directorate", "the director of the relevant territorial directorate", "a territorial directorate", "the territorial directorate" and "the competent territorial directorate".

.....  
§ 44. (1) Until entry into force of the certificate of issuance of a license for management of a tax warehouse or refusal for its issuance existing producers of excisable goods at 1 January 2019 under Article 12, Paragraph 1, item 4 of the Excise Duty and Tax Warehouses Act, who file a request for license by 1 April 2019, shall continue their activity as authorised warehousekeepers under the procedure of this Act.

(2) The persons performing activities for processing of tobacco leaves that do not contain glycerine, existing as of 1 January 2019, shall submit declarations under Article 12, Paragraph 9 of the Excise Duty and Tax Warehouses Act by 31 January 2019.

§ 45. By 1 July 2019 the Director of the Customs Agency shall change ex officio the information contained in the licenses issued for management of tax warehouses regarding the deletion of the persons authorised to sign electronic documents.

§ 46. By 1 July 2019 the heads of the customs offices shall change ex officio the information contained in the certificates issued for a registered consignee, a temporary consignee and a registered consignor regarding the deletion of the persons authorised to sign electronic documents.

§ 47. (1) Within one month of entry into force of this Act, the persons who had acquired excisable goods of collector's value before 1 January 2019 and which are subject to excise label affixing, shall submit a notification under Article 45g, Paragraph 1 under the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act to the competent customs office by location of the unit/premises where the goods will be stored.

(2) Within three months of the entry into force of this Act the excisable goods shall be introduced in a tax warehouse to affix excise labels thereon, where such excise labels are mandatory.

(3) Excisable collector's items may be stored in units where economic activity is carried out, provided that they have excise labels affixed thereon and a notification has been filed for them under Paragraph 1. A copy of the registered notification and documents attached thereto shall be kept in the unit.

§ 48. By 1 July 2019 the persons under Article 57 of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act shall bring their activities in line with the requirements of Article 57, Paragraph 1, item 2 of the said Act.

§ 49. By 1 July 2019 the Customs Agency shall change ex officio the information contained in the public registers in compliance with Article 45h, Paragraph 2 of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act.

.....  
§ 70. This Act shall enter into force on 1 January 2019, with the exception of:

1. paragraph 43, item 2 – regarding Article 4, item 65, item 4, littera "a", item 5, littera "b", sub-littera "bb", item 9, item 15, littera "b", item 31 and item 34 and § 64, which shall enter into force as from the day of promulgation of this Act in the State Gazette.

2. § 63, which shall enter into force as of 18 January 2018;

3. paragraph 41, item 1, § 43, item 36, § 50, item 1 – 3, item 4, littera "a", item 5 – 10, § 52, item 3, § 53, items 1 and 3 and § 65 – 69, which shall enter into force from 7 January 2019;

4. Paragraph 43, Item 11, regarding Article 47, Paragraph (4), Item 1 and Paragraph (5), which shall enter into force from 28 January 2019;

5. Paragraph 52, Items 1, 2, 4 and 5 and § 53, item 2, which shall enter into force from 20 May 2019;

6. Paragraph 43, Item 22, § 57, item 9, item 11, littera "c", item 31, item 32 and 37, which shall enter into force from 1 July 2019;

7. Paragraph 50, item 4, litterae "c" and "d", which shall enter into force on 1 October 2019;

8. Paragraph 39, Item 3, littera "b" regarding Article 14, Paragraph (2), which shall enter into force from 1 January 2020;

9. Item 11 of Paragraph 43 regarding Article 47, Paragraph 4, Item 2, which shall enter into force from 28 January 2020.

#### TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS to the Act to Amend and Supplement the Criminal Code

(SG No. 7/2019)

.....  
§ 16. The requirement under Article 48, Paragraph 2, item 23 of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act shall not apply to persons under Article 47, Paragraph 1 of that Act who submit an application for issuance of a licence for tax warehouse management until the entry into force of the Ordinance under Article 25, Paragraph 3 of the Act on Tobacco and on Tobacco and Related Products.  
.....

#### TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

to the Act Amending and Supplementing the Bank Bankruptcy Act  
(SG No. 33/2019, effective 19.04.2019)

.....  
§ 22. (Effective 20.05.2019 - SG No. 33/2019) Authorised warehousekeepers can release for consumption excisable goods - cigars and cigarillos - affixed with excise labels under the repealed standard form after the date of introduction of the new standard form of excise label not later than 31 December 2019.  
.....

§ 24. This Act shall take effect as of the day of its promulgation in State Gazette, except for § 21, items 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 and § 22, which shall take effect as of 20 March 2019.

#### TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

to the Act to Amend and Supplement the Corporate Income Tax Act  
(SG No. 96/2019, effective 1.01.2020, amended, SG No. 18/2020,  
SG No. 44/2020, effective 13.05.2020)

.....  
§ 37. The Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act (promulgated, SG No. 91/2005; amended, SG No. 105/2005, Nos. 30, 34, 63, 80, 81, 105 and 108/2006, SG Nos. 31, 53, 108 and 109/2007, SG Nos. 36 and 106/2008, SG Nos. 6, 24, 44 and 95/2009, SG Nos. 55 and 94/2010, SG Nos. 19, 35, 82 and 99/2011, SG Nos. 29, 54 and 94/2012, SG Nos. 15, 101 and 109/2013, SG Nos. 1 and 105/2014, SG Nos. 30, 92 and 95/2015, SG Nos. 45, 58, 95 and 97/2016, SG Nos. 9, 58, 63, 92, 97 and 103/2017, SG Nos. 24, 62, 65, 98 and 103/2018 and SG Nos. 7, 17 and 33/2019) shall be amended and supplemented as follows:  
.....

34. Throughout the text of the Act the words "director of the competent customs authority" and "the director of the competent customs authority" shall be replaced respectively by "director of the competent customs territorial directorate" and "the director of the competent customs territorial directorate".  
.....

§ 38. (1) (Amended, SG No. 44/2020, effective 13.05.2020) Within one month of the lifting of the state of emergency declared by a resolution of the National Assembly of 13 March 2020, the Minister of Finance shall bring into conformity with it the Regulations for Application of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act and the ordinances under Article 103a, paragraphs 2 and 4 of the same Act.

(2) Within three months of the entry into force of the amendments and supplements to the ordinances under Paragraph 1 the persons, holding certificates under Article 24b, Paragraph 6 of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act, shall bring their operations into conformity with the requirements of Article 24a, Paragraph 3, Items 8 - 11 of the same Act and shall submit for this purpose a notice to the director of the competent customs territorial directorate by location of the facility.

(3) Pending the entry into force of the respective act of the director of the competent customs territorial directorate concerning the bringing into conformity with the requirements of Article 24a, Paragraph 3, Items 8 - 11 of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act the persons, which had submitted notice under Paragraph 2, shall continue their activity as excise-exempt end users.

(4) (Amended, SG No. 44/2020, effective 13.05.2020) Within one month of the entry into force of the amendments and supplements under Paragraph 1 to the Regulations for Application of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act the authorised warehousekeepers shall submit requests for coordination of the deployment of their CCTV monitoring systems pursuant to Article 47b of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act.

(5) (Amended, SG No. 44/2020, effective 13.05.2020) Within two months of the date of issuance of the respective act for coordination of the request under Paragraph 4 the authorised warehousekeepers shall bring their operations into conformity with the requirements of Article 47b of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act.

(6) Pending the entry into force of the respective act of the Director of the Customs Agency regarding bringing into conformity according to Paragraph 5 with the requirements of Article 47b of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act the persons, which had submitted requests under Paragraph 4, shall continue their activity as authorised warehousekeepers.

.....

#### TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

to the Act to Amend and Supplement the Independent Financial Audit Act  
(SG No. 18/2020, effective 28.02.2020)

.....

§ 62. (1) Producers of energy products within CN codes 3403 and 3814 which were not subject to licensing pursuant to the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act before the date of entry into force of this Act may, provided they file a request and the required documents for issue of a tax warehouse operation license within one month of the entry of this Act into force, continue their activity under that Act until a decision is issued by the Director of the Customs Agency, but not later than four months after the entry of this Act into force, in compliance with the provisions for the obligations of authorised warehousekeepers.

(2) Persons who have received an end-user excise duty exemption certificate for the production of products within CN code 3814 shall bring their activity in compliance with the requirements set out in Article 59(6) of Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act within two months of the entry into force of this Act or shall submit a request in accordance with paragraph 1.

.....

#### TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

to the Act on the Measures and Actions during the State of Emergency  
Declared by a Resolution of the National Assembly of 13 March 2020  
(SG No. 28/2020, effective 13.03.2020)

.....

§ 39. The provision of Item 4 of Article 12 (1) of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act shall furthermore apply to the pre-existent cases whereupon an activity involving smoking tobacco (for pipe and cigarettes) is carried out by the entry into force of this Act.

.....

§ 52. This Act shall enter into force on the 13th day of March 2020 with the exception of Article 5, § 3, § 12, § 25 – 31, § 41, § 49 and § 51 which shall enter into force as from the day of the promulgation of this State Gazette and shall be applicable until the abrogation of the state of emergency.

#### TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

to the Act Amending and Supplementing the Health Act



(SG No. 44/2020, effective 14.05.2020)

.....  
§ 33. (Effective 13.05.2020 - SG No. 44/2020) The Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act (promulgated, SG No. 91/2005; amended, SG No. 105/2005, Nos. 30, 34, 63, 80, 81, 105 and 108/2006, SG Nos. 31, 53, 108 and 109/2007, SG Nos. 36 and 106/2008, SG Nos. 6, 24, 44 and 95/2009, SG Nos. 55 and 94/2010, SG Nos. 19, 35, 82 and 99/2011, SG Nos. 29, 54 and 94/2012, SG Nos. 15, 101 and 109/2013, SG Nos. 1 and 105/2014, SG Nos. 30, 92 and 95/2015, SG Nos. 45, 58, 95 and 97/2016, SG Nos. 9, 58, 63, 92, 97 and 103/2017, SG Nos. 24, 62, 65, 98 and 103/2018 and SG Nos. 7, 17, 33, 96 and 100/2019 and SG Nos. 9, 14, 18 and 28/2020) shall be amended and supplemented as follows:  
.....

§ 34. (Effective 13.05.2020 - SG No. 44/2020) (1) Persons within the scope of Paragraphs 7 to 10 of Article 47 of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act shall bring their operations in compliance with that Act by submitting, within one month of the entry of this Act into force, a notification to the Director of the Customs Agency concerning:

1. a modification to already issued licences for separating an oil product pipeline(s) and issuance of a separate licence/separate licences for the facilities separated from the tax warehouse;
2. a modification to already issued licences whose scope covers a production installation for oil refining and the oil pipeline and the oil product pipeline connected to it, and issuance of a separate licence/separate licences.

(2) The notification shall contain information and shall be accompanied by the documents required for issuance of a tax warehouse operation licence in accordance with the requirements of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act.

(3) Should it be necessary to clarify all important facts and circumstances for the issuance of a modification decision and a tax warehouse operation licence/licences, the person who has submitted a notification in accordance with Paragraph 1 may request that the proceedings be stayed for up to one month, specifying the reasons for the stay. The request can be filed within 14 days of the submission of the notification referred to in Paragraph 1, respectively within the time limit for elimination of irregularities, if any.

(4) The modification decision and the licence/licences issued in connection with a modification submitted in accordance with item 1 or item 2 of Paragraph 1 shall be served simultaneously.

(5) The security for the tax warehouse/tax warehouses in connection with the request submitted in accordance with Paragraph 1 shall be provided before the issuing of the licence/licences.

(6) The stocks of excise goods established by the customs authorities as of the date of service of the instruments referred to in Paragraph 4 shall be entered in the stock records of the respective tax warehouses and shall not be considered to be released for consumption; for this purpose, electronic administrative documents shall be registered.

(7) If no notification has been submitted within the time limit specified in Paragraph 1, the licence falling within the scope of Paragraphs 7 to 10 of Article 47 of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act shall be terminated.

(8) Until the respective act of the Director of the Customs Agency regarding bringing into conformity according to Article 47, Paragraphs 7 to 10 of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act is issued, but not later than 30 November 2020, the persons which had submitted notifications in accordance with Paragraph 1 shall continue their activity as authorised warehousekeepers.

.....  
§ 44. This Act shall become effective on May 14, 2020, with the exception of § 33, 34 and 35 which shall become effective on the day of their promulgation in the State Gazette.

#### TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

to the Act Amending and Supplementing the Value Added Tax Act  
(SG No. 104/2020, effective 1.01.2021)

.....  
§ 94. This Act shall enter into force on 1 January 2021 with the exception of:

1. Paragraph 17, § 31, § 59 - 61, and § 68, 69, § 71, Item 11, § 88, 89, 91 and 92 which shall enter into force three days after their promulgation in the State Gazette;

.....  
4. Paragraph 71, Item 4 herein, which shall enter into force as from the 1st day of January 2022.

#### ACT

to Amending and Supplementing the  
Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act  
(SG No. 12/2022, effective 11.02.2022)

#### ..... Supplementary Provision

§ 47. This Act introduces the provisions of Council Directive (EU) 2020/262 of 19 December 2020 laying down the general arrangements for excise duty (OJ, L 58/4 of 27 February 2020), Council Directive (EU) 2020/1151 of 29 July 2020 amending Directive 92/83/EEC on the harmonization of the structures of excise duties on alcohol and alcoholic beverages (OJ, L 256/1 of 5 August 2020) and of Council Directive (EU) 2019/2235 of 16 December 2019 amending Directive 2006/112/EC on the common system of value added tax and Directive 2008/118/EC concerning the general arrangements for excise duty as regards defence effort within the Union framework (OJ, L 336/10 of 30 December 2019).

#### Transitional and Final Provisions

§ 48. (1) Within six months of the entry into force of this Act the Minister of Finance shall adjust the implementing regulation thereof to the requirements of this Act.

(2) Within one year from the entry into force of the amendments and supplements to the implementing regulation under Paragraph (1) the persons shall bring their activity in compliance with the requirements of Article 80 (4).

§ 49. The registered sites under Item 2 of Article 56 (1), until the entry into force of this Act, shall be considered as registered wine production sites of independent small wine producers.

§ 50. Until 13 February 2024, the notifications under Article 73c (8) and (9) may be submitted on paper.

§ 51. This Act shall enter into force as of the date of its publication in State Gazette with the exception of:

1. Paragraph 7, § 21, Item 1, littera "a" and Item 2, § 22, Item 3, § 23, Items 1 and 2, § 25, § 39, § 42, Item 2 regarding Article 83f, Paragraphs (5) – (8) and § 43, which shall enter into force from 1 July 2022;

2. Paragraph 1 § 2, Items 12 – 15, § 5, § 6, Items 2 and 3, § 9, § 11, § 12, § 13, § 15, § 21, Item 1, littera "b", Items 3 and 4, § 23, Items 3 and 4, § 24, § 26 – 33, § 37, § 38, § 41, § 42, Items 1 and 2 regarding Article 83f, Paragraphs (9) – (17) and § 46, which shall enter into force on 13 February 2023.

3. § 14, which shall enter into force on 1 January 2031.

#### FINAL PROVISIONS

to the Act amending and supplementing the Energy from Renewable Sources Act  
(SG No. 42/2022, effective 7.06.2022)

.....  
§ 3. (Effective 1.01.2023 - SG No. 42/2022) The Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act (promulgated, SG No. 91/2005; amended, SG No. 105/2005, Nos. 30, 34, 63, 80, 81, 105 and 108/2006, SG Nos. 31, 53, 108 and 109/2007, SG Nos. 36 and 106/2008, SG Nos. 6, 24, 44 and

95/2009, SG Nos. 55 and 94/2010, SG Nos. 19, 35, 82 and 99/2011, SG Nos. 29, 54 and 94/2012, SG Nos. 15, 101 and 109/2013, SG Nos. 1 and 105/2014, SG Nos. 30, 92 and 95/2015, SG Nos. 45, 58, 95 and 97/2016, SG Nos. 9, 58, 63, 92, 97 and 103/2017, SG Nos. 24, 62, 65, 98 and 103/2018 and SG Nos. 7, 17, 33, 96 and 100/2019 and SG Nos. 9, 14, 18, 28, 44, 65 and 104/2020, SG No. 77/2021, SG No. 12/2022) shall be amended and supplemented as follows:

§ 4. This Act shall enter into force as of the day of its promulgation in the State Gazette, except for § 3 which shall enter into force as of 1 January 2023.

#### TRANSITIONAL AND CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

to the Act Amending and Supplementing the 2022  
State Budget of the Republic of Bulgaria Act  
(SG No. 52/2022, effective 1.07.2022)

§ 28. The Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act (promulgated, SG No. 91/2005; amended, SG No. 105/2005, Nos. 30, 34, 63, 80, 81, 105 and 108/2006, SG Nos. 31, 53, 108 and 109/2007, SG Nos. 36 and 106/2008, SG Nos. 6, 24, 44 and 95/2009, SG Nos. 55 and 94/2010, SG Nos. 19, 35, 82 and 99/2011, SG Nos. 29, 54 and 94/2012, SG Nos. 15, 101 and 109/2013, SG Nos. 1 and 105/2014, SG Nos. 30, 92 and 95/2015, SG Nos. 45, 58, 95 and 97/2016, SG Nos. 9, 58, 63, 92, 97 and 103/2017, SG Nos. 24, 62, 65, 98 and 103/2018 and SG Nos. 7, 17, 33, 96 and 100/2019 and SG Nos. 9, 14, 18, 28, 44, 65 and 104/2020, SG No. 77/2021, SG Nos. 12 and 42 of 2022) shall be amended and supplemented as follows:

1. (Effective 1.01.2023 - SG No. 52/2022) In Article 65:

2. (Effective 9.07.2022 - SG No. 52/2022) In the Transitional and Final Provisions, there shall be added new § 6a and § 6b:

§ 33. This Act shall enter into force on 1 July 2022, with the exception of:

1. Paragraph 17, Item 9 of § 25, regarding § 15e (1), item 2, (2), (3) and (6) and Item 2 of § 28 which shall enter into force three days after their promulgation in the State Gazette;

2. Item 1 of § 28 and § 30 herein, which shall enter into force as from the 1st day of January 2023;

#### TRANSITIONAL AND CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

to the Act amending and supplementing the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act  
(SG No. 102/2022, effective 1.01.2023)

§ 30. The persons who have obtained a certificate for an independent small wine producer shall bring their activity in line with the requirements of Item 7 of Article 57 (3) by 30 June 2023.

§ 31. Until 31 January 2023, the directors of territorial directorates shall terminate ex officio the certificates of registration issued under Item 3b of Article 57a(1) of the persons consuming their own electricity generated from energy from renewable sources for their own needs by a plant with a total installed capacity of up to 1 MW inclusive.

§ 32. The provisions regarding the movement of excisable goods under Article 76a, 76b and 76c shall be effective until 12 February 2023 inclusive, and the movement of excisable goods continuing by that date shall be completed under the same procedure.

§ 34. This Act shall enter into force on 1 January 2023, with the exception of:

1. Paragraphs (1), (9), (17) – (23) and (25), which shall enter into force on 13 February 2023;

2. Paragraphs (6), (16), and (29), which shall enter into force on 1 April 2023;

3. Paragraph (33), which shall enter into force on 13 December 2022.

#### TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

to the Act to Amend and Supplement the State  
Contingency Reserves and Wartime Stocks Act  
(SG No. 54/2023)

.....  
§ 17. (1) The State Oil Company Government Enterprise shall be closed down.

(2) Within 7 days from the entry into force of the Act, the Minister of Economy and Industry shall open a procedure for liquidation of the State Oil Company Government Enterprise, release the members of the Management Board, appoint a liquidator and specify its remuneration and functions. The liquidator shall represent the company and shall be entered into the Commercial Register and the Register of Non-Profit Legal Entities, where a statement of consent and a signature specimen certified by a Notary Public shall be presented.

(3) The liquidation procedure shall be completed within 2 months from being opened, and this time limit may be extended, if needed. The liquidation costs, including the liquidator's remuneration, shall be at the expense of the State Oil Company Government Enterprise within the transfers made to the State Oil Company Government Enterprise, which were provided for under the budget of the Ministry of Economy and Industry for 2022.

(4) After the liquidation has been completed, by a decision of the Minister of Economy and Industry, the State Oil Company Government Enterprise shall be closed down and the liquidator shall submit an application to delete the company from the Commercial Register and the Register of Non-Profit Legal Entities.

§ 18. (1) The procedures for issuing licenses for managing tax warehouses of the State Oil Company Government Enterprise that had started prior to the entry into force of this Act, shall be terminated by a decision of the Director of the Customs Agency, which shall not be subject to appeal.

(2) The State Contingency Reserves and Wartime Stocks State Agency shall continue to operate as an authorised warehouse keeper according to the issued and delivered licenses for managing tax warehouses.

§ 19. (1) Any assets, with the exception of those specified in Paragraph 2, including oil storage facilities, that are not licensed as tax warehouses, the liabilities, the records, including payrolls, as well as any and all other rights and obligations of the State Oil Company Government Enterprise shall be reassigned to the State Contingency Reserves and Wartime Stocks State Agency in the time limit specified in § 17, Paragraph 2. The handover and receipt of such assets shall be reflected in a Protocol of Handover.

(2) The Minister of Economy and Industry, respectively the liquidator, shall take the appropriate steps in relation to the state properties assigned to the State Oil Company Government Enterprise according to the procedure established by the State Property Act, as well as in relation to other long-term tangible and intangible assets, materials and movable things with a view to them being reassigned to be managed by the Ministry of Economy and Industry.

(3) Regional governors shall cause these changes to be reflected in the certificates of state ownership in respect of the properties concerned or shall cause new certificates of state ownership to be issued in respect of them.

§ 20. The employment relationships of the employees of the State Oil Company Government Enterprise shall be governed in accordance with Article 328, Paragraph 1, Item 1 of the Labour Code.

§ 21. Within three months from the entry into force of this Act, the Ministers of Finance shall bring the Regulations for Application of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act in compliance herewith.

## TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

to the 2023 State Budget of the Republic of Bulgaria Act  
(SG No. 66/2023, effective 1.01.2023)

.....  
§ 27. (Effective 1.08.2023 - SG No. 66/2023) The Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act (promulgated, SG No. 91 of 2005; amended, No. 105 of 2005, Nos 30, 34, 63, 80, 81, 105 and 108 of 2006, Nos 31, 53, 108 and 109 of 2007, Nos 36 and 106 of 2008, Nos 6, 24, 44 and 95 of 2009, Nos 55 and 94 of 2010, Nos 19, 35, 82 and 99 of 2011, Nos 29, 54 and 94 of 2012, Nos 15, 101 and 109 of 2013, Nos 1 and 105 of 2014, Nos 30, 92 and 95 of 2015, Nos 45, 58, 95 and 97 of 2016, Nos 9, 58, 63, 92, 97 and 103 of 2017, Nos 24, 62, 65, 98 and 103 of 2018 and Nos 7, 17, 33, 96 and 100 of 2019 and Nos 9, 14, 18, 28, 44, 65 and 104 of 2020, No. 77 of 2021, Nos 12, 42, 52, 100 and 102 of 2022 and Nos 8 and 54 of 2023) is amended and supplemented, as follows:

.....  
§ 28. (Effective 1.08.2023 - SG No. 66/2023) (1) Any proceedings for reimbursement of excise duty on electricity under the repealed § 6a of the Transitional and Concluding Provisions of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act, initiated before the promulgation of this Act in the State Gazette, shall be completed in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 24g of that Act.

(2) Any excise duty on electricity paid in accordance with the repealed § 6a of the Transitional and Concluding Provisions of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act for July 2023 shall be reimbursed in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 24g of that Act.

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§ 46. This Act shall enter into force on 1 January 2023, with the exception of:

1. § 1(3) and (5), § 25(3) - (7), § 27 and § 28, which shall enter into force on 1 August 2023;
2. § 3, § 29(1) and § 30, which shall enter into force on 1 July 2023;
3. § 4, § 29(2)(a) and (b) regarding § 10, § 33 and § 38, which shall enter into force on the date of promulgation of the Act in the State Gazette;
4. § 7(1) and(2), § 8 and § 26(3), which shall enter into force on 1 September 2023;
5. § 7(3), § 14(9), § 26(4), § 27(8) and § 40, which shall enter into force on 1 December 2023;
6. § 13, § 14(7) and (8), § 14(10) regarding subparagraphs 11, 12, 13 and 19 (a) of Article 182e, § 15, § 21, § 22, § 23, § 34, § 35, § 36 and § 37, which shall enter into force three days after the promulgation of the Act in the State Gazette;
7. Items 1, 3, 4 and 5 of § 14, Item 6 (a) to (c) and (e) to (n), and Item 16 of § 14, and Item 2 (b) of § 29 regarding § 11, which shall enter into force on 1 October 2023;
8. Item 2 of § 14, Item 10 regarding Article 182a to Article 182d, Items 14, 15, 17, 18 and Item 19 (b), § 17, 18 and 20, which shall enter into force 9 months after the promulgation of the Act in the State Gazette;
9. Item 6 (d) of § 14, Items 3 to 9 and Item 10 (a) to (d) of § 24, § 25 (1) and (2), and Items 1 and 2 of § 26, which shall enter into force on 1 January 2024;
10. § 19, which shall enter into force 8 months after the promulgation of the Act in the State Gazette;
11. § 32, which shall enter into force on 1 January of the second year following the publication of the results of the population and housing census in the Republic of Bulgaria in 2021.

## TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

to the Act Amending and Supplementing the Foreign Exchange Act  
(SG No. 82/2023)



§ 27. Proceedings under Article 107h of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act, which have been initiated before the entry into force of this Act, shall be completed in accordance with the hitherto effective procedure.

#### TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

to the Act to Amend and Supplement the Act on Control over the Application of the Restrictive Measures in View of Russia's Actions Destabilising the Situation in Ukraine (SG No. 86/2023, effective 13.10.2023)

.....  
§13. (1) Within 30 days from the entry into force of this Act, the persons referred to in Article 5b of the Act on Control over the Application of the Restrictive Measures in View of Russia's Actions Destabilising the Situation in Ukraine shall submit a request for registration under Item 2 of Article 57a (1) of the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act.

(2) Pending the entry into force of the act of issuance of the certificate of registration under Article 57b (7) of Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act or of the refusal to issue such certificate the persons under Paragraph (1) shall continue their activity and shall enjoy all the right and obligations of persons registered under the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act.

#### TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

to the Act amending and supplementing the Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act (SG No. 105/2023, effective 1.01.2024)

§ 61. (1) Persons producing heated products with content other than tobacco, in case they apply for a license to operate a tax warehouse within one month of the entry into force of this Act, may continue to operate under the provisions of the Excises Duty and Tax Warehouses Act until a decision of the Director of the Customs Agency, but not later than 31 March 2024, subject to the provisions on the obligations of authorised warehousekeepers.

(2) By 31 March 2024 heated products with content other than tobacco may be released for consumption within the meaning of Article 20 (2) without an excise label affixed on the consumer packaging by:

1. the persons referred to in Paragraph (1);
2. the authorised warehousekeepers, the scope whose tax warehouse management license also includes heated products with content other than tobacco;
3. the persons importing into the territory of the country heated products with content other than tobacco;
4. the persons bringing into the territory of the country heated products with content other than tobacco.

(3) Persons that hold a valid marketing authorisation for tobacco products and that sell, store and offer heated products with content other than tobacco may continue their operations, provided that they submit an inventory of the heated products with content other than tobacco available in the respective facility as of 31 December 2023. The inventory shall be submitted to the Director of the territorial directorate by the location of the relevant facility by 31 January 2024.

(4) The persons referred to in Paragraph 3 may place on the market heated products with content other than tobacco available as of 31 March 2024 without an excise label affixed by 30 June 2024.

(5) After 30 June 2024, heated products with content other than tobacco shall have an excise label affixed on the consumer packaging.

§ 62. Persons who have submitted requests for a license to operate a tax warehouse within the period referred to in § 6c (4) and on which the Director of the Customs Agency has not issued a decision, may continue their operations as authorised warehousekeepers from the date of entry into

force of this Act. In such cases, the persons shall continue to operate until the Director of the Customs Agency issues a decision, but not later than 31 March 2024, subject to the provisions on the obligations of authorised warehousekeepers.

.....  
§ 64. This Act shall enter into force on 1 January 2024 with the exception of:

1. § 14, § 20 and § 23, which shall enter into force three days after its promulgation in the State Gazette;
2. § 21 and 40 herein, which shall enter into force as from the 1st day of April 2024.