



Lance

Legislation and Announcements Newsletter of Customs and Excise

"Getting it Straight - Management by Information"



St. Kitts and Nevis

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Customs new look done to complement its role



Photo credit: Rezzaro Ribeiro

When the St. Kitts-Nevis Customs and Excise Department was founded in 1958, it was founded on two guiding principles of revenue collection and border protection.

With the subsequent focus on globalisation, Customs has undertaken the role of a trade facilitation agent and, as a small island developing state, St. Kitts-Nevis focused on generating revenue through customary levies.

As a result, Customs officers have come to be known as the men and women who have been mandated to collect taxes on behalf of the state.

To correct this view of Customs, the department has undertaken reforms to bring its image in line with its core functions of i) Border Protection, ii) Trade Facilitation, and iii) Revenue collection.

As trade facilitators, Customs Officers seek to simplify and expedite the importation process that goods, whether for the manufacturing or mercantile sectors or non-commercial importers, enjoy.

To assist in promoting the new look of Customs significant welcomed changes have been undertaken, specifically with the development of a new Customs and Excise logo, the unveiling of uniforms for the top command of the department and the reintroduction of head-dress throughout the rank and file.

The new Customs logo, designed by Mr. Ervin Welsh of Beyond Timeless Ltd., captures the essence of all three department functions. The sword symbolizes the guardian duties of Customs as primary border security agent. The key is reflective of the skeleton key locking style of government vaults of a bygone era. And thirdly, there

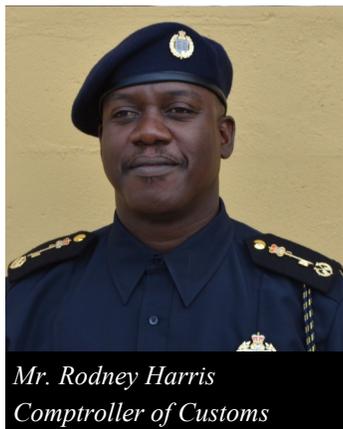
is the crown which signifies the impeccable service which we aspire to give to each importer and exporter as we diligently execute our trade facilitation role.

As of Monday June 17, 2013, the Comptroller of Customs and his senior management have been wearing this new uniform. It is a sign to the public and all officers that Customs takes this reform process with the utmost sobriety and will discharge its functions with the highest degree of professionalism.

The new look incorporates a shield, and single and double lanyard designations as well as rank badges for Junior Assistant Comptrollers, Assistant Comptrollers, Senior Assistant Comptrollers, the Deputy Comptroller and the Comptroller of Customs.

A Customs headdress has been reinstated for all officers. These all are precursors to further professionalization of the department.

Pen of the Comptroller



*Mr. Rodney Harris
Comptroller of Customs*

In a world where morals and integrity are losing their rightful prominent positions, there are still a few organisations left which strive to uphold these standards.

The St. Kitts-Nevis Customs and Excise Department continues to recognize that the core values which define an organization that is tasked with the responsibilities of collecting government revenue and ensuring border security need to be considered along with morals and integrity through continuous revisitations, reevaluations and readjustments

in order to achieve acceptable levels of professionalism.

One would notice the recent improvements made to the Customs officers' uniforms along with the introduction of uniforms for the executive staff which includes the Comptroller, the Deputy Comptroller and the Assistant Comptrollers of Customs.

We regard this change as a transition towards the further cultivation of higher levels of responsibility, maturity and professionalism in all officers.

We foresee that this effort of reform will also create greater awareness of ownership and loyalty, both to the department and the service.

The initial reviews support our effort as a good move with respect to our officers and managements having a higher degree of public recognition thus raising the profile of the department.

Our staff has increased in numbers over the years and this has enabled us to revise the structure and functions of the department.

As a result, Customs management has been widened so that we can become a more effective organisation.

In times past, these managers wore their own attire. As a result, these men and woman were often not known to be the faces of this forward moving organisation. We have now corrected this as we seek to embrace a new perspective that epitomizes and illustrates our core values.

The Minister of Finance, the Financial Secretary and the federal government have continued to give their support to our reform efforts and for this we are grateful.

Their support has been timely as it helps to promote the broader tenets of civil service reforms here at Customs and Excise. This experience is a refreshing one as the department moves towards the goal of empowerment through the professionalization of our officers.

We look forward to the continued support of the travellers, traders and all the people of the federation. At the same time, the department commits itself to serve our people with fairness and integrity.

Your Customs. Your training.



The Training Division is delighted to announce that we have just concluded yet another productive quarter.

SECOND QUARTER SYNOPSIS

Sixteen officers undertook the CARTAC sponsored Valuation Legislation Course from April 17 - 24. These officers were expertly refreshed on the methods of

Customs Valuation in accordance with the GATT principles.

Four officers travelled to Jamaica in June and completed the REDTRAC Techniques of Financial Investigation Course.

Also in June, forty-five Officers completed the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Awareness Workshop which was organised by the Ministry of Tourism and International Transport.

During this quarter, more than 90 officers received training.

THIRD QUARTER PROJECTIONS

Seven Officers are scheduled to leave the federation for REDTRAC Jamaica, in August

to undergo training in Financial Investigations and Cyber Crimes courses.

The Training Department will undertake in-house training initiatives that will be facilitated by our officers who have undergone training abroad.

The objective of this exercise will be to bring about greater awareness among our officers of the techniques in intelligence gathering, narcotics investigation

Senior Assistant Comptroller Jomo Butler travels to Jamaica, this quarter, as part of a national delegation that would set the training for Caribbean border security agents on the detection, identification, and interdiction of the flows of dangerous materials passing through the region.

Customs Officers pursue self-defence training



Two batches of officers, so far have undergone self-defence training with martial arts expert Mr. Alexis Lewis. The course is designed to equip officers with the skills

that would ward off would-be attackers and subdue those gone awry of the law.

Each batch of ten officers has been taught the essence of being fit as fitness is the principle sign of alertness.

Assistant Comptroller of Customs with responsibility for Training, Mr. Theodore Brown said that this training effort helps to broaden the skills of the officers to better discharge their several duties.

Mr. Lewis has brought his years of professional training in his instructions as he has instructed the officers to be certain in their minds, where in the future they use the techniques taught, that the circumstances warrant their usage.

The second group is scheduled to complete its training in mid-August.

The training is expected to be continued to train as many officers as possible, so as to ensure that the department is better able to serve the people of St. Kitts-Nevis.

Trinidad PM urges fresh effort in trade talks between Canada, CARICOM

Courtesy: Caribbean News Now!



Talks on a free trade agreement between Canada and a group of 15 Caribbean countries appear to have stalled and need to be reinvigorated to meet a year-end deadline to conclude a deal, says Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister Kamla Persad-Bissessar.

Persad-Bissessar said the current agreement between Canada and some Caribbean countries will expire this year, removing existing duty-free access to each others' markets.

Canada and the Caribbean Community (Caricom) nations have been discussing a new free trade deal since 2007, but there is growing urgency to complete a deal by year-end because the existing trade deal, known as the Caribbean-Canada Trade Agreement (Caribbean), cannot be renewed due to World Trade

Organization opposition. The WTO has ruled its preferential duty-free access is incompatible with WTO rules.

Persad-Bissessar said talks on a broader free trade agreement have been hindered because of "insecurity" among some Caribbean nations that they will not be treated fairly following complaints in some countries about a prior deal with the European Union.

"The discussions have been going on for quite some time and have been stalled to some extent, but we did commit to Prime Minister Harper that we are very interested in this, and in free trade, and with creating these markets on both sides," Persad-Bissessar said.

Two-way trade between Canada and Trinidad climbed by 45 per cent between 2005 and 2012 to an annual level of \$600-

million. Trinidad and Tobago's major exports to Canada include methanol, beer, food and beverage products.

Canadian companies have an estimated \$1.3-billion invested in Trinidad and Tobago, primarily in financial services and energy sectors. Canadian banks, including Bank of Nova Scotia, have "dominated" the banking sector in Trinidad for decades.

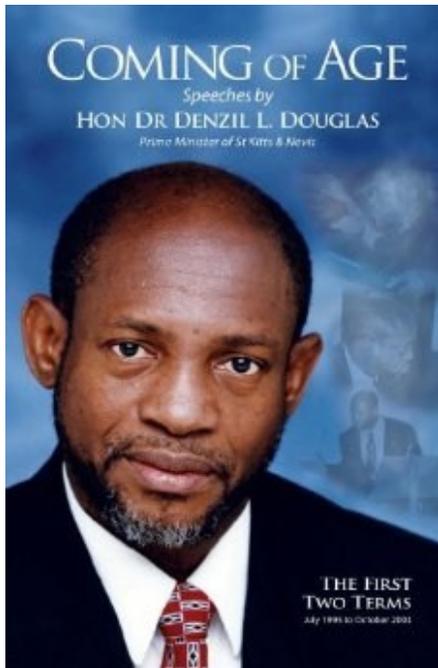
The government has identified priority sectors for development including information communications technology, light manufacturing, clean technologies and alternative energy, maritime industries, creative sectors, tourism, agribusiness and financial services.

Trinidad is also hosting a Caricom seminar later this year to develop new public-private partnerships in areas such as infrastructure in the Caribbean countries.

In meetings in Ottawa, Canada signed a memorandum of understanding to develop projects in defence and security sectors in Trinidad and Tobago, and a second memorandum that will help Trinidad and Tobago build regional military capacity. Canada also signed an agreement to assist with a disaster management plan to help Trinidad and Tobago respond to natural disasters like hurricanes.

Achieving A Single Market and Economy (a decade later)

An Address to the Annual Private Sector Banquet of the St. Kitts-Nevis Chamber of Industry and Commerce on July 12, 2003 by Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Denzil L. Douglas, extracted from his book, Coming of Age.



As we move closer to the twentieth anniversary of this nation's independence, we are reminded of the increasingly challenging economic environment that St. Kitts and Nevis and all the countries of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) are facing. Such economic conditions are not limited to the Caribbean because in every corner of the globe, one finds the economic downturn being of major concern for nations.

However, it is particularly hard felt in small island economies such as those of CARICOM, given our limited resources and high dependence on the economic fortunes of the major economies of the world, particularly the United States.

The fiscal challenges faced by St. Kitts and Nevis and the rest of the region have resulted not only from global economic slowdown, but also from the fallout from international terrorism, fluctuating oil prices and reductions in trade preferences

trade preferences enjoyed by our regional products. As a result, it was imperative for the governments of the region to take domestic and regional approaches to combat the effects of these circumstances and to implement fiscal stabilisation programmes aimed at achieving fiscal balance over a period of time and reductions to national debt.

Achieving success in the fiscal stabilisation programmes in the CARICOM nations is one of the critical components that will enable the region to survive present circumstances and position us to accomplish further economic and social targets in the medium-term. In support of this, it is important that nations of the Caribbean negotiate the best possible conditions in trade relations.

In practical terms, there is no turning back the hands of time in the trade liberalisation and globalisation process and small island nations must deal with the realities. Trade issues are complex and cover a wide range of subject. These negotiations are very challenging and taxing to the resources of the CARICOM nations. The demands of simultaneous negotiations regarding the free trade area of the Americas, the World Trade Organisation, and discussions on the economic partnership agreements with the European Union, place tremendous pressure on the resource capacities of small island states, yet we cannot afford to fail in our negotiations because of the significance to our capability to sustain economic and social growth and development.

As I implied earlier, the environment of globalisation demands that the CARICOM nations step up their quest to have a truly functional Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME), especially in light of declining trade preferences. Further, the trends suggest that the world's economic superpowers are likely to exert even more influence over the economic environment.

It is a task that is applicable to both public and private sectors. What the governments of the region are diligently working towards in the administrative and institutional framework that would facilitate the CSME, include such issues as:

- Harmonisation of taxation laws, incentives and concessions to industries.
- Harmonisation of corporate business practices
- Enhancement of the legislative framework and regulations governing intellectual property
- Successful negotiations on trade matters
- Agreement on immigration and free movement issues
- Establishment of the Caribbean Court of Justice
- Establishment of a framework for consumer protection and fair trading issues.

Recent global situations give further support for pursuing the CSME as a significant means of sustaining economic growth and development in the region. One must understand however, that achieving and functional CSME calls for new levels of assertiveness in the industrial and business communities of the region. The Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange is one critical component that is an important start in facilitating regional business.

Continued on Page 5

Trade News

Caribbean Aid for Trade

Courtesy: nationnews.com

July 4, 2013

International trade is one of the most important economic activities taking place on a global level with the hope of not only restoring economic growth and development to several countries, but it is also seen as the indirect mechanism through which major reductions in poverty can be achieved worldwide.

That basic notion remains as the most persuasive arguments in favour of more free trade among countries of the world as promoted from time to time by many regional and international organizations.

In short, trade is supposed to be good for economic growth and development and therefore all countries ought to engage in as much trade as possible to remain viable economies and restore hope and aspirations among their respective citizens.

That argument aside, it is an inescapable fact that trade also hurts. You see, international trade is based on several principles incorporated in various articles and provisions under the watchful eyes of the World Trade Organization (WTO). Trade can only be facilitated or discouraged using various tools at the disposal of local authorities. For example, a country can seek to influence trade by simply imposing a tariff on an imported commodity.

What that tariff does is raise the price of the commodity to local consumers. Hence, while domestic producers are being effectively protected by the tariff, local consumers are losing welfare – some of which is transmitted to domestic producers, part goes to the government and the remainder is lost entirely.

Hence, with the imposition of a tariff, some sectors of society benefit (domestic producers and government) while others (local consumers generally) lose. This basic fact that

with international trade there will always be “winners” and “losers” represents a strong the idea of aid for trade.

If a country is encouraged to participate in free trade it would encounter gains and losses. In several cases it is quite possible that the losses could exceed the gains. Under such circumstances, the country can be compensated for its involvement in global free trade through financial and other forms of donations grouped together under the caption “Aid for Trade”.

I firmly believe, therefore, that the recently announced CARICOM aid for trade initiative should be seen as a positive development for regional economies. That strategy “aims to create consensus within CARICOM on priorities for ensuring growth and a more diversified regional economy.

Continued on page 10

Achieving A Single Market and Economy (Continued from pg.4)

In addition, it is imperative that significant strides be made both in the public and private sectors with regard to the development of products and services that effectively diversify our regional economies. The pursuit of information and communication technologies, infrastructure and related business, greater success in the financial services sector, developing sustainable tourism products and services, enhancing micro and small business development, and building institutional capacity, particularly in regard to negotiation capabilities, are all critical to achieving further economic growth and development.

At the same time, governments of CARICOM have to revisit their foreign policies to ensure that political interests in the external environment do not work to the detriment of our small island states. It seems to me that greater dialogue is required in order to achieve better foreign relations. We must attempt every means necessary to get our concerns across, including better use of facilities of the UN and more effective bilateral discussions.

In the simplest terms therefore, what is required of the region to ensure further economic and social gains can be captured in the following points:

1. Governments of the region must sustain their attempts at restructuring their economies through fiscal programmes and diversification
2. Governments must pursue greater levels of harmonisation and cooperation from both economic and political perspectives.
3. The CSME must become, sooner rather than later, a functional environment for the region’s private sectors.
4. The region’s private sectors must be more assertive in pursuing regional projects through increased levels of investment
5. Innovation, creativity, and collaboration must become hallmarks of the region’s private sector.

6. Closer collaboration between the public and private sectors must be intensified

7. The region must become more assertive in its foreign policies and relations

In closing, I wish to assure you that St. Kitts and Nevis is working diligently to ensure that the nation positions itself to sustain its long-term viability and ability to achieve further economic and social gains.

Clearly, the challenges ahead may be formidable, but I believe that with greater collaboration at all levels, many of these challenges can become windows of opportunity for us. It is for us, therefore, as a people, to work together, to diligently to put in the effort to make our nation a better place as we approach our twentieth anniversary of as a nation.

Picture Gallery of Second Quarter



1. Customs Volleyball Team playing at the Minister's Cup 2013. 2. Customs K9 at the AVEC Open Day 3. Customs Officers supporting on the sidelines 4. Officers certified in the first self-defence course. 5 Customs netball team warming up for Ministers

er Activities at Customs and Excise



Cup action . 6. Officers demonstrating self defence technique taught in training course. 7. Officer Williams does pushups with Sgt. Julius (SKNDF). 8. Teamwork; an integral part of leadership training 9. Customs prepares platoon for Independence 30 parade.

Customs Image, Customs Reform



The people on the streets of Basseterre are asking, "What uniform is that?" There is a positive impression being made on the general public when they confront a beret clad Customs officer on the streets.

Until recently, Customs officers (up to Officer Grade IV) were the uniformed faces of the department. The senior managers had not worn uniforms.

As a part of the Customs reform process, every department employee has become a uniformed representative. From the rank of Comptroller of Customs down, there is a new and improved look that will promote the image of professionalism.

All the changes centre around the new logo of the department that will be unveiled during the course of this quarter.

In this article the new customs insignias will be highlighted as they form an integral part of the new customs image.

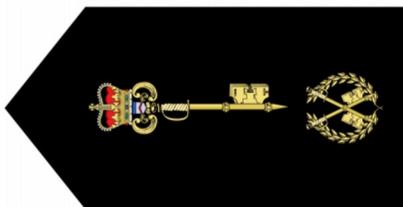


The Customs shield bears the logo of the department and will be found on the left chest of each uniformed officer and on his or her beret.

Additionally, the Customs uniform will now be worn with head dress. Berets are being used at this point. The department plans to introduce traditional Customs caps in the near future to enhance the ceremonial look of the uniform.

As a result of the reform process, senior Customs management will now wear a uniform entirely of navy blue, with the designated rank badges.

The following are the rank badges of the senior management of the St. Kitts-Nevis Customs and Excise Department.



The rank of Comptroller of Customs is marked by the symbol of the crown affixed above a sword-key along with the complementing cross key insignia.



The rank of Deputy Comptroller of Customs is marked by the symbol of the crown complemented by the cross key insignia.



As a result of the reform, the department has reorganised to have two sub-divisions,

headed by Senior Assistant Comptrollers of Customs. These sub-divisions are Enforcement and Revenue.

The rank of Senior Assistant Comptroller of Customs is marked by three parallel sword-keys complemented by the cross key insignia.



Then the rank of Assistant Comptroller of Customs is marked by two parallel sword-keys only.

The rank of Assistant Comptroller of Customs also includes the specialist positions of Customs Accountant and Research and Administration Assistant.

All supervisor and manager uniforms include single and double lanyards, respectively.

The new look of Customs will go a long way to improve the department's image as we seek to serve all travellers and traders.

We shall remember that whether in or out of uniform we will live up to the words of our mission statement which says; "We will serve our citizens, collect and protect all our revenues with fairness, efficiency and integrity and enforce compliance laws at our borders."

Continuity and Change in the post-EPA Caribbean

By Keston K. Perry



It would seem that observers and analysts have adopted the position that the European Union (EU) and its agents are evil, and should be called out for their malicious and iniquitous transgressions against puny counterparts in the Caribbean, who have little chance of engaging the former colonial masters on equal terms.

Ironically, in the same breath, many have praised the recent fortune of Antigua and Barbuda in securing an unprecedented victory against Goliath-- the all-powerful United States. The discussion on being assertive and enhancing internal capacity seem to be missing from many recent commentaries. Instead, it would seem the age-old dependency and vulnerability rhetoric have taken centre stage, diminishing and obscuring important resolve to stimulate the necessary dynamism to ensure some modicum of competitive adaptation to the situation that has now befallen the Caribbean.

Within the context of globalised trade reciprocity, it is foolhardy to persist in a mode of requesting concessionary measures from either the EU or other trading partners. Unfortunately, any beggar-thy-neighbour principle cannot be enforced or resurrected within the present global political economy in which Caribbean small island states do not possess internal dynamic or geo-economic clout.

In this ongoing saga of finger-pointing we need to ask ourselves what has truly brought the region to this point and how we should actually be responding.

The English-speaking nations within Caricom once enjoyed exceptional preferential treatment for more than 30 years, first from Britain, as ex-colonial polities, and latterly the European Union through market access and guaranteed price levels for their goods. Belal Ahmed, in

a 2001 report, highlighted that Caribbean sugar and banana industries - the mainstay of many of the Windward islands - suffered from a number of challenges, inter alia, a lack of technologically intensive production methods and resultant improved productivity, labour issues, limited crop diversification, little research and development support and downstream activity. Though globalised markets and liberalisation affected regional producers, it could be argued the solutions to many of these issues could have been controlled by and were within the reach of the territories themselves.

Despite being challenged by WTO rulings and possessing concessionary market access, the evidence shows the required quotas for bananas or sugar to Europe had, on several occasions, not been sufficiently met.

Why did we not put the necessary mechanisms in place while regional producers benefited from concessions? It may be argued, as Sonjaya Lall suggested, that trade preferences tend to retard dynamic capability and result in uncompetitive, sheltered industries.

Perhaps, in the case of the EPA negotiations, the strategies may have faltered, negotiators outwitted or the bluster of civil society actors ignored. Alternatively, perhaps, the negotiators were overconfident that the regional private sector policymakers would get their act together in time to ensure competition on an even keel. Though the main sectors have shifted to services, very little has been done to seek niche areas with high potential returns, or to proactively adapt to global developments by moving into higher value-added manufacturing linked to improved technology based on cumulative learning.

We need to examine other perspectives and seize opportunities with respect to indigenous technological capability and learning. To date, the anti-EPA camp has marginally considered areas of innovation, learning and cumulative

capacity building in their arguments. Others argue that the windows of opportunity for development are constantly shifting along with the techno-economic paradigm or technological revolutions. In what ways have Caribbean private sector companies taken advantage of the Internet age in innovating and differentiating their products? The issue of market access would certainly be relevant once there are goods and services of a high calibre to trade, and are constituted with technological inputs that would attract the demand to render them competitive in the EU market.

Moreover, the failure of our regional academic institutions to inculcate broad-based and integrative thinking in their charges cannot be overlooked. In addition, the efforts at building relevant research and action-driven capacity to leverage and take advantage of the information revolution in meaningful ways.

Why then have we not got our act together? It is rather simple to blame the political system, the structural deficiencies of the global economy which disadvantage small states, the EU, the negotiators, the negotiating machinery, the regional institutions, and all and sundry, than to take a serious introspective look at the discrepancies and short-sightedness of our analyses and policy prescriptions, and even our own efforts to take action in our own time and sphere of influence.

We need to break ourselves out of the mould of victimhood and re-assert our God-given character of resilience and capacity for "creative" agency. Our actions must be well considered and evidence-based, and the net must be cast wide enough to capture ideas and knowledge that will do justice to the cause. It is high time we cut our losses from this saga and take that brave step forward to engage the world.

Legislations - Mandated to facilitate trade

In this our review of the legislative mandate of the Customs and Excise Department as a facilitator of trade, we will take a look at three pieces of legislations that guide us.

We are intimately aware of the provisions of the *Customs (Control and Management) Act* but are we aware that that the GATT method of the valuation of goods is found in the Second Schedule of this Act.

The GATT principles on valuation form an integral part of the law as they prescribe a clear order of arriving at an accurate value of goods crossing our border.

It clearly declares that the Customs value “means the value of goods for the purposes of levying ad valorem duties of customs on imported goods.” (Paragraph 1 (1) (a) of the schedule)

The following six methods are prescribed to be used to arrive at this Customs Value:

1. The Transaction Value Method (Paragraph 3) which is the price paid or payable for the commodity imported.

2. The comparative value method based on the transaction value of identical goods. (Paragraph 5 (1)) of the schedule)

3. The comparative value method based on the transaction value of similar goods. (Paragraph 5 (4) of the schedule)

4. Deductive value based on the subsequent resale price of the good. (Paragraph 6 (3) of the schedule)

5. Computed value method based on the cost of materials, fabrication, and profit in the country (Paragraph 7 (1) of the schedule.

6. Fallback method based on previous methods with greater flexibility (Paragraph 2 (4) of the schedule)

The schedule determines persons (natural and legal) can be deemed as related and these may affect the transaction (Paragraph 1 (2) of the schedule)

The schedule further identifies items such as commissions and brokerage fees as added to the price paid or payable to arrive at the Customs value. (Paragraph 8 (1) of the schedule)

These methods allow Customs to accurately assess the value of goods imported.

In addition to the Customs Control and Management Act, the *Customs Tariff Act of 1984* brings into effect the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System as adopted by the Caribbean Community.

This schedule to the legislation lists the ninety-six chapters under which all commodities are to be classified upon importation or exportation.

It is the Tariff Act that legislates the amount of ad valorem duty that is charged on the specified item after customs value has been determined.

The tariff and its methods of classification are determined by the World Customs Organisation (WCO) and are accepted and utilized by all countries around the world.

Both the Tariff and the Valuation methods are readily available to importers in the federation on the customs website, skncustoms.com.

Customs officers, traders and the general public are encouraged to become intimately aware of the provisions of these two aspects of trade as they relate to customs and excise.

Caribbean Aid for Trade (Continued from page 5)

“Aid for Trade refers to the flow of development finance from developed countries and multilateral funding agencies to developing countries to enhance their participation in the multilateral trading system.”

Indeed, there can be no better initiative for encouraging regional countries, irrespective of their specific financial and economic positions, to become more engaged in trade not only among themselves, but also with the wider global community.

Once the necessary safeguards are

erected, then there really isn't much to fear as far as participation in more trade is concerned.

Since “the strategy presents a coherent approach to resource mobilization that outlines to donors, investors, and international development partners how the region intends to utilize existing and future resources”, every country in CARICOM should fully embrace this initiative and work tirelessly to ensure that all of the objectives are realized. The region will be a much better place to live and work as a result

Sudoku Solutions

6	8	5	3	1	4	2	9	7
9	1	7	8	6	2	3	5	4
2	4	3	9	5	7	1	8	6
4	9	1	7	2	5	8	3	6
5	9	2	4	3	8	6	7	1
3	7	8	1	9	6	5	4	2
1	2	9	5	7	3	4	6	8
7	5	4	6	8	1	9	2	3
8	3	9	2	4	9	7	1	5

Humour - All in a day's work

The winning horse



A man is sitting watching tv; his wife comes up behind him and whacks him with a frying pan. "Wa' dat for?" he shouts.

"What's this paper in your pocket with a girl name on it, "Miss Arlene." she says.

"What you mean? Me an' BJ went Beaumont last week and Miss Arlene is de name of de horse dat win de first race," he explains .

Two days later the wife whacks him in the back of the head with a dutch-pot."Oooowww" he shouts, "wa' dat for now?"

The wife replies, "You horse on de phone !"

Ah want chicken



A man walked into Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant and "passed out" on the floor. People gathered around to help him by fanning and doing everything they could to help him regain consciousness.

Someone peeled an orange and started squeezing the juice into his mouth, whereupon the man suddenly came back to life.

He then pushed the person away and yelled, "Look yah man! If I did want orange, I wouda fall down in de market."

At my funeral...

Three buddies talking bout if they in they casket and friends and family are mourning over them, what they would like to hear them say 'bout them?

The first fellow said, "I would like to hear them say that I was a great doctor, and a great family man."

The second fellow said, "I would like to hear that I was a wonderful husband and school teacher who made a huge difference in the children of tomorrow."

The third fellow say, "I would like to hear them say.....LOOK DEY, HE MOVING!!!!!"

Fun at Customs - SUDOKU

	1					6		
3	2		1					
		4		7			2	1
2		5		9				3
1	7	6				2	9	5
9				2		1		4
6	8			5		3		
					8		1	9
		2					8	

Complete the squares by inserting each of the digits 1 thru 9 in each of the boxes of each of the nine regions.

The numbers, 1 thru 9, must also be inserted into each column (vertical) and row (horizontal).

Make this Sudoku puzzle a fun part of your LANCE reading experience.

Here are a few resource websites for all you Sudoku enthusiasts out there:

- websudoku.com
- sudokukingdom.com
- www.dailysudoku.com/sudoku
- mypuzzle.org/sudoku

Do enjoy!

The solution to this quarter's puzzle is found on page 10.

Customs Sports has great showing at the SCASPA Family Day



The Customs Sports Club participated in the SCASPA Family Fun Day at the LIME Grounds on Saturday, July 13, 2013. It was a day that all enjoyed as many Customs club members walked away with medals and memories.

Activities included lime and spoon, balloon toss, thread the needle, obstacle course, tug-of-war and sack races, along with a 50 metre track events.

Games of dominoes and cricket were also played to much delight.

Customs presence helped our SCASPA partners to raise funds in their effort to host the 2015 CAPS Games.

Club President Launlia Archibald said that she was happy that her sports club was able to support our sister organisation.

The Customs Sports club looks forward to the 2014 SCASPA Sports and Cultural Family Fun Day and wish that organisation every success in all its undertakings.



July

- 7 - Glenroy Phillip
- 9 - Kendale Liburd
- 9 - Laurel Liburd
- 14 - Camech Emanuel
- 18 - Thea Hazel
- 22 - Edwin Walters
- 28 - Ivy Browne
- 28 - Travonne Bryant

August

- 5 - Akim Galloway
- 10 - Arlene Mills
- 11 - Djavan Martin
- 13 - Sharma Huggins
- 15 - Rezzaro Ribeiro
- 20 - Mychail Daniel
- 20 - Sherizan Williams
- 21 - Nichevaun Browne
- 21 - Marvin Duporte
- 21 - Sharline Halliday
- 24 - Sonresa Wilkinson
- 27 - Reginald Walters

September

- 5 - Feleacia Esdaille
- 7 - Clyve Caines
- 8 - Kassal Green
- 8 - Deslie Greenaway
- 11 - Kert Grant
- 14 - Janaie Browne
- 16 - Junel Duporte
- 16 - Keithly Hendrickson
- 16 - Janice Pemberton
- 17 - Nikita Buchanan
- 17 - Kirth Liburd
- 23 - Eli Webbe
- 27 - Kay Brookes
- 28 - Georid Belle
- 28 - Lescott Webbe
- 29 - Trevlyn Queeley
- 30 - Keifer Johnson

