



**EUROPEAN COMMISSION**  
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL  
TAXATION AND CUSTOMS UNION  
Digital delivery of Customs and Taxation policies  
**Processes & data, customer relationship and planning**

taxud.b.1  
Brussels, 28.11.2023

## **ANNEX 2**

### **MASP-C Rev. 2023 v1.0** **Consolidated Project Fiches**

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## Glossary of Terms, Acronyms and Abbreviations

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A comprehensive list of EU customs key terms and acronyms is available at the following location:

[https://ec.europa.eu/taxation\\_customs/glossary\\_en#heading\\_1](https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/glossary_en#heading_1)

<b>TERM/ ACRONYM/ ABBREVIATION/</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>2ng</b>	'new generation' second release
<b>ACI</b>	Advanced Cargo Information
<b>ACOR</b>	Advisory Committee on Own Resources
<b>AEO</b>	Authorised Economic Operator
<b>AEO MR</b>	Authorised Economic Operator - Mutual Recognition
<b>AES</b>	Automated Export System
<b>AFA</b>	Application for Action
<b>AFIS</b>	Anti-Fraud Information System
<b>ARIS</b>	Architecture of Integrated Information Systems
<b>ART</b>	Activity Reporting Tool
<b>ATA</b>	Admission Temporaire/Temporary Admission
<b>B2C</b>	Business to Consumer
<b>BC</b>	Business Case document
<b>BCMS</b>	Business Continuity Management System
<b>BCP</b>	Business Continuity Plan
<b>BPM</b>	Business Process Model(ing); or Business Process Models
<b>BPM/FSS</b>	BPM supporting Functional System Specifications
<b>BTI</b>	Binding Tariff Information
<b>CCC</b>	Customs Code Committee
<b>CCC-CRM</b>	Customs Code Committee Customs - Controls and Risk Management
<b>CCC-DIH</b>	Customs Code Committee - Data Integration and Harmonisation Section
<b>CCC-GEN</b>	Customs Code Committee - General Customs Legislation Section
<b>CCC-NOM</b>	Customs Code Committee - Tariff and Statistical Nomenclature Section
<b>CCC-SPE</b>	Customs Code Committee - Special Procedures Section
<b>CCC-TIR</b>	Customs Code Committee - Customs Status and Transit Section - TIR Subsection
<b>CCI</b>	Centralised Clearance for Import
<b>CCN</b>	Common Communication Network
<b>CCN2</b>	Common Communication Network 2

<b>TERM/ ACRONYM/ ABBREVIATION/</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>CCN/CSI</b>	Common Communications Network/Common Systems Interface
<b>CD</b>	Customs Declaration
<b>CDCO</b>	Centrally Developed/Centrally Operated
<b>CED</b>	Common Entry Document for the Feed and Food of Non-Animal Origin
<b>CEG</b>	Customs Expert Group
<b>CEG-CRM</b>	Customs Expert Group - Customs Controls and Risk Management
<b>CEG-DIH</b>	Customs Expert Group - Data Integration and Harmonisation
<b>CEG-IPR</b>	Customs Expert Group - Intellectual Property Rights
<b>CEG-TIR</b>	Customs Expert Group - Customs Status and Transit Section - TIR Subsection
<b>CERTEX</b>	CERTificates EXchange
<b>CETA</b>	Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement between Canada and the EU
<b>CGM</b>	Customs Goods Manifest
<b>CH</b>	Confoederatio Helvetica (Switzerland)
<b>CHED</b>	Common Health Entry Document
<b>CHED-A</b>	Common Health Entry Document for Animals
<b>CHED-P</b>	Common Health Entry Document for Animal Products
<b>CHED-PP</b>	Common Health Entry Documents for Plants and Plant Product
<b>CIRCABC</b>	Communication and Information Resource Centre for Administrations, Businesses and Citizens
<b>CIS</b>	Customs Information System
<b>CLASS</b>	Classification Information System
<b>CN</b>	Combined Nomenclature (tool for classifying goods to meet the requirements for Common Customs Tariff and EU trade statistics).
<b>COI</b>	Certificate of Inspection (for import of products from organic production into the European Union)
<b>COM</b>	European Commission
<b>COPIS</b>	System for Protection of Intellectual Property Rights (COunterfeiting and PIracy)
<b>COTS</b>	Commercial Off-The-Shelf
<b>CP</b>	Customs Procedure
<b>CPG</b>	Customs Policy Group
<b>CRMF</b>	Customs Risk Management Framework
<b>CRMS</b>	Customs Risk Management System
<b>CRMS2</b>	Customs Risk Management System 2

<b>TERM/ ACRONYM/ ABBREVIATION/</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>CRS</b>	Customer Reference System
<b>CS/MIS</b>	Central Services/Management Information System
<b>CS/RD</b>	Central Services/Reference Data
<b>CS/RD2</b>	Central Services/Reference Data 2
<b>CSI</b>	Common System Interface
<b>CT</b>	Conformance Testing (milestone indicating the end of the testing period for compliance with the technical and functional requirements).
<b>CSW</b>	Customs Single Window
<b>CTA</b>	Conformance Testing Application
<b>CFSS</b>	Common Functional System Specifications
<b>CUP</b>	Customs Union Performance
<b>CUP-MIS</b>	Customs Union Performance - Management Information System
<b>Customs 2020 Programme</b>	EU cooperation programme enabling national customs administrations to exchange information and expertise on customs matters.
<b>Customs cooperation initiatives and technological developments to facilitate Customs EIS</b>	A group of MASP-C projects and procedures focusing on enhanced cooperation between Member States and advances in the field of technology to introduce new functions for the planned EIS. Relevant project fiches are referred to as 'Group 4'.
<b>Customs European Information Systems (EIS)</b>	A group of MASP-C projects and procedures with a defined scope and timeline focusing on the ongoing progress of core EIS. Relevant projects fiches are referred to as 'Group 1'.
<b>Customs European initiatives needing further study and agreement</b>	A group of MASP-C projects and procedures requiring further analysis and consideration before inclusion in the IT plan. Relevant project fiches are categorised as 'Group 2'.
<b>Customs International Information Systems</b>	A group of MASP-C projects and procedures managed by international organisations where the EU and its Member States play an active role, but not as project organisers or owners. Relevant project fiches are referred to as 'Group 3'.
<b>DA</b>	Delegated Act
<b>DC</b>	Data Center
<b>DDS2</b>	Data Dissemination System 2
<b>Deployment Window</b>	The <i>start</i> and <i>end</i> dates of the deployment of electronic systems. The start date corresponds to the earliest date when operations can begin at a given Member State. The end date is the latest date

<b>TERM/ ACRONYM/ ABBREVIATION/</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
	for the full deployment of a given electronic system in all Member States, including national customs administrations and economic operators.
<b>DG AGRI</b>	Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development
<b>DG BUDG</b>	Directorate-General for Budget
<b>DG CLIMA</b>	Directorate-General Climate Action
<b>DG ENV</b>	Directorate-General Environment
<b>DG ESTAT</b>	Directorate-General Eurostat (European Statistics)
<b>DG GROW</b>	Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs
<b>DG MARE</b>	Directorate-General Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
<b>DG OLAF</b>	Directorate-General European Anti-Fraud Office
<b>DG SANTE</b>	Directorate General for Health and Food Safety
<b>DG TAXUD</b>	Directorate General for Taxation and Customs Union
<b>DG TRADE</b>	Directorate General for Trade
<b>DM</b>	Data Model
<b>DS</b>	Digital Signatures
<b>eAFA</b>	CIS Anti-Counterfeit and anti-Piracy Information System ( <a href="#">user guide</a> )
<b>E-Commerce</b>	Electronic Commerce
<b>E-Customs Decision</b>	Electronic Customs Decision (Decision No 70/2008/EC)
<b>EBTI</b>	European Binding Tariff Information
<b>EC</b>	European Communities
<b>ECCG</b>	Electronic Customs Coordination Group
<b>ECICS</b>	European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances
<b>ECJ</b>	European Court of Justice
<b>ECS</b>	Export Control System
<b>EDB</b>	OHIM Enforcement Database
<b>EEA</b>	European Economic Area
<b>EEC</b>	European Economic Community
<b>EIDR</b>	Entry In the Declarant's Records
<b>EIS</b>	European Information Systems
<b>EMCS</b>	Excise Movement Control System
<b>EMSWe</b>	European Maritime Single Window environment
<b>ENF</b>	Electronic Notification Form
<b>ENS</b>	Entry Summary Declaration

<b>TERM/ ACRONYM/ ABBREVIATION/</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>EO</b>	Economic Operator
<b>EORI</b>	Economic Operators Registration and Identification subsystem
<b>EORI 2</b>	Economic Operators Registration and Identification subsystem 2
<b>EOS</b>	Economic Operators' System
<b>EOS-AEO</b>	Economic Operators' System - AEO subsystem
<b>EOS-EORI</b>	Economic Operators' System - Economic Operators Registration and Identification subsystem
<b>EP</b>	European Parliament
<b>ETD</b>	Electronic Transport Document
<b>ETCIT</b>	Expert Team on new approaches to develop and operate Customs IT systems
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EUCDM</b>	European Union Customs Data Model
<b>EU ETS</b>	EU Emissions Trading System
<b>EU IPO</b>	European Union Intellectual Property Office
<b>EUROSTAT</b>	See DG ESTAT
<b>EX/EXP</b>	Export
<b>EXS</b>	Exit Summary Declaration
<b>FAL Form 2</b>	Cargo Declaration
<b>FGAS</b>	Fluorinated Gases
<b>FLEGT</b>	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
<b>FoS</b>	Framework of Standards
<b>FSS</b>	Functional System Specifications
<b>FTA</b>	Free Trade Agreement
<b>GMS</b>	Guarantee Management System
<b>GNC</b>	Globally Networked Customs
<b>GSP</b>	Generalised System of Preferences
<b>GTP</b>	Generic Trader Portal
<b>GUM</b>	Guarantee Management
<b>HL</b>	High Level
<b>HRIM</b>	Harmonised Reporting Interface Module
<b>HTI</b>	Harmonised Trader Interface
<b>IA</b>	Implementing Act
<b>IAM</b>	Identity and Access Management
<b>ICC</b>	International Chamber of Commerce
<b>ICS</b>	Import Control System



<b>TERM/ ACRONYM/ ABBREVIATION/</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>ICS2</b>	Import Control System 2
<b>IM/IMP</b>	Import
<b>INF</b>	Information Sheet
<b>IOSS</b>	Import One-Stop Shop
<b>IPEP</b>	Intellectual Property Enforcement Portal
<b>IPR</b>	Intellectual Property Rights
<b>IT</b>	Information Technology
<b>L1 BPM</b>	Level 1 - Global BPM (overview of EU Customs Business Domain and Global Business Data).
<b>L2 BPM</b>	Level 2 - High Level BPM (interactions between the main business processes with each EU Customs Business Domain).
<b>L3 BPM</b>	Level 3 - Business Requirement BPM (flow of the legal and business tasks within each main business process and the interactions between involved stakeholders).
<b>L4 BPM</b>	Level 4 - Functional Requirement BPM (flow of the envisaged system; information exchanges; data rules and conditions; requirements trees; test cases and scenarios).
<b>MAB</b>	Mutual Assistance Broker
<b>MASP</b>	Multi-Annual Strategic Plan
<b>MASP-C</b>	Multi-Annual Strategic Plan for Customs
<b>MASP-T</b>	Multi-Annual Strategic Plan for Taxation
<b>MIS</b>	Management Information System
<b>MNSW</b>	Maritime National Single Window
<b>MR</b>	Mutual Recognition
<b>MRA</b>	Mutual Recognition Agreement
<b>MRN</b>	Movement Reference Number
<b>MS</b>	Member States
<b>N/A</b>	Not applicable
<b>NA</b>	National Administration
<b>NB</b>	Nota Bene
<b>NCTS</b>	New Computerised Transit System
<b>NCTS-GMS</b>	NCTS Guarantee Management System
<b>NCTS-TIR-RU</b>	NCTS TIR Russia
<b>NO</b>	Norway
<b>NOT PLANNED</b>	Project milestones are not defined
<b>ODS</b>	Ozone-Depleting Substances
<b>OCT</b>	Overseas Countries and Territories

<b>TERM/ ACRONYM/ ABBREVIATION/</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>OJEU (OJ)</b>	Official Journal of the European Union
<b>OLAF</b>	European Anti-Fraud Office
<b>OPC</b>	Open Public Consultation
<b>OWNRES</b>	Electronic system for reporting cases of fraud and irregularity concerning <i>Traditional Own Resources</i> maintained by DG BUDG.
<b>PC</b>	Partner Country
<b>PDF</b>	Portable Document Format
<b>PG</b>	Project Group
<b>PN</b>	Presentation Notification
<b>PoUS</b>	Proof of Union Status
<b>QUOTA2</b>	Electronic system for quota management/allocation 2
<b>REACH</b>	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
<b>REX</b>	Registered Exporters System
<b>RfC</b>	Request for Change
<b>RPO</b>	Recovery Point Objective
<b>RSS</b>	Regular Shipping Service
<b>RTO</b>	Recovery Time Objective
<b>RU</b>	Russia
<b>RUP@EC</b>	Rational Unified Process (RUP) is an iterative software development framework tailored for the needs of the European Commission.
<b>S2S</b>	System-to-System
<b>SA</b>	Self-Assessment
<b>SAFE</b>	WCO Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Trade
<b>SME</b>	Small and medium-sized enterprises
<b>SMS</b>	Specimen Management System
<b>SOA</b>	Service-Oriented Architecture
<b>SP</b>	Special Procedures
<b>SPEED</b>	Single Portal for Entry or Exit of Data
<b>SPEED2</b>	Single Portal for Entry or Exit of Data 2
<b>SSTL</b>	Smart and Secure Trade Lanes
<b>STI</b>	Shared Trader Interface
<b>STTA</b>	Standard Transit Test Application - 'light' TTA for MS
<b>SURV 2</b>	Surveillance 2
<b>SURV3</b>	Surveillance 3

<b>TERM/ ACRONYM/ ABBREVIATION/</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>SURV-CDC</b>	Surveillance - Customs Duties Calculations
<b>SURV-RECAPP</b>	Surveillance Reception Application
<b>SUSP</b>	Electronic system for suspensions management
<b>SW</b>	Single Window
<b>SW-CVED</b>	Single Window - Common Veterinary Entry Document
<b>T2L</b>	Means of proof of the Customs status of Union goods
<b>T2LF</b>	Means of proof of the Customs status of Union goods for goods transported to, from or between non-fiscal areas
<b>TARIC</b>	Integrated Tariff of the European Union
<b>TBD</b>	To be defined
<b>TCG</b>	Trade Contact Group
<b>TES</b>	Trans-European System
<b>TIR</b>	Transports Internationaux Routiers/International Road Transports
<b>TRACES</b>	TRAdE Control and Expert System
<b>TRACES NT</b>	TRAdE Control and Expert System New Technology
<b>TS</b>	Temporary Storage
<b>TSD</b>	Temporary Storage Declaration
<b>TSS</b>	Technical System Specifications
<b>TTA</b>	Transit Test Application (test application used for conformance testing)
<b>U2S</b>	User-to-System
<b>UCC WP</b>	Union Customs Code Work Programme
<b>UNECE</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
<b>UCC</b>	Union Customs Code (Regulation (EU) No 952/2013)
<b>UCC DA</b>	Union Customs Code Delegated Act (Regulation (EU) 2015/2446)
<b>UCC IA</b>	Union Customs Code Implementing Act (Regulation (EU) 2015/2447)
<b>UCC TDA</b>	Union Customs Code Transitional Delegated Act (Regulation (EU) 2016/341)
<b>USA</b>	United States of America
<b>UUM</b>	Uniform User Management
<b>UUM&amp;DS</b>	Uniform User Management and Digital Signatures
<b>VAT</b>	Value Added Tax
<b>VIES</b>	VAT Information Exchange System
<b>WCF</b>	World Chambers Federation
<b>WCO</b>	World Customs Organisation

<b>TERM/ ACRONYM/ ABBREVIATION/</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>WCO HS</b>	World Customs Organisation Harmonised System
<b>WP</b>	Work Programme
<b>Country codes</b>	<a href="http://www.iso.org/iso/country_codes.htm">http://www.iso.org/iso/country_codes.htm</a> (ISO 3166)

## **Project Fiches**

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A short summary of the main changes resulting from the MASP-C Revision 2023 is provided below, in particular regarding the updated structure and layout of IT project fiches in the area of electronic customs.

### **New**

This revision aligns with the UCC Work Programme (WP) Revision 2023 and also introduces project planning for an additional seven new fiches.

Five new project fiches included within Group 2:

- 2.14 Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)
- 2.15 Smart Border
- 2.16 Electronic Proof-of-origin Certificates (e-PoC)
- 2.17 BOI – BVI IT System
- 2.18 Military Customs System/Form 302

Two cross-cutting projects were included in Group 4:

- 4.12 EU Customs Data Model (EU CDM)
- 4.13 EU Customs Trader Portal (EU CTP)

### **Deleted**

Upon further consideration and internal consultation, it was determined to mark the three project fiches listed below as “deleted” in Annex 2. Additional details can be found within each respective project fiche.

- 1.17 e-Commerce & CP 42/63
- 3.5 EU-CH EXS data exchange for indirect exports from Switzerland
- 3.6 EU-RU ‘Green Corridor’ pilot project

During this revision, project fiches marked as “deleted” will retain their original numbering to ensure traceability and consistency. Those project fiches that were merged or deleted in previous MASP-C revisions have been removed from Annex 2.

### **Reordered**

The following project fiches have been moved from Group 2 to Group 1 and their renumbering has been updated to reflect this change:

- 2.1 UCC Notification of Arrival, Presentation Notification and Temporary Storage → 1.21 UCC Notification of Arrival, Presentation Notification and Temporary Storage
- 2.5 UCC Guarantee Management (GUM) → 1.22 UCC Guarantee Management (GUM)
- 2.10 Adjustments of the existing import applications under the UCC → 1.23 UCC National Import Systems upgrade and 1.24 UCC Centralised Clearance for Import (UCC CCI)
- 2.11 Customs Union Performance – Management Information System (CUP-MIS) → 1.25 Customs Union Performance - Management Information System (CUP-MIS)
- 2.12 UCC Proof of Union Status (PoUS) → 1.26 UCC Proof of Union Status (PoUS)
- 2.13 European Maritime Single Window environment (EMSWe) in relation to customs systems → 1.27 European Maritime Single Window environment (EMSWe) in relation to customs systems

- 2.6 UCC Special Procedures → 1.28 UCC Special Procedures

Additional changes involving the reordering and renaming of project fiches are detailed below:

- 1.18 Import of Cultural Goods was renamed → 1.18 Digitalisation of Cultural Goods to include also the Export of Cultural Goods (a separate table with more details was added for the export domain)
- 2.10 Adjustments of the existing import applications under the UCC → split into two separate fiches to reflect the same structure as the UCC WP, consequently fiche 1.23 UCC National Import Systems upgrade and fiche 1.24 UCC Centralised Clearance for Import (UCC CCI)
- 3.1 EU Implementation of UNECE eTIR System → moved under 1.7 UCC Transit System including (NCTS) to be confirmed 3.2 eATA Carnet Project → 3.2 eATA Carnet System (with the framework about the usage of an international system being explained in the description of the project fiche)

### **On hold**

One project fiche has been placed on hold pending the integration of additional developments in the relevant policy areas. This fiche will be updated as needed in future revisions of the MASP-C.

- 3.3 Smart and Secure Trade Lanes (SSTL)

### **UCC Work Programme Revision 2023**

The MASP-C Revision 2023 is aligned with the key milestones and dates of deployment of the UCC WP Revision 2023.

# **Group 1: Customs European Information Systems**

## ***1.2 UCC Customs Decisions system***

### **1. Description and Justification**

Article 10 of the UCC IA mandates the creation of an electronic information and communication system, defined by the COM and the MS in agreement with each other, which shall be used for exchange and storage of information pertaining to decisions, which may have an impact in more than one MS. The information shall relate to applications and to decisions and any further event which may subsequently affect the original decision, including its annulment, suspension, revocation or amendment or the results of any monitoring or re-assessment. Further to this, the system also supports the decisions which have an impact in just one MS.

The UCC Customs Decisions system includes the customs decisions listed in Annex A of the UCC DA - Common data requirements for applications and decisions and as described in Article 5 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2089.

The following customs decisions are out of scope of the project:

- The authorisation for the status of AEO, as referred to in Article 38 of the UCC;
- The decision relating to binding information, as referred to in Article 33 of the UCC;
- The authorisation for the status of approved exporter to make out proofs of preferential origin, as referred to in Article 67 of the UCC IA;
- Application and decision on the repayment or remission of amounts of import or export duty (Article 116 of the Code);
- Application and authorisation for the use of temporary admission, end-use, inward processing or outward processing in situations where Article 163 of the UCC DA applies (Article 211(1)a) of the Code and Article 163).

The data requirements for the customs decisions in the scope of this project are defined by the CCC-DIH Section in Annex A of the final UCC DA Common data requirements for applications and decisions and are being taken into account in the Level 4 BPM for customs decisions.

A number of customs decision types that are currently not in the scope of the project and therefore also Annex A will be looked at to give the possibility to be managed within the CDS. The addition of these authorisations will also have to be in accordance with the legislature, which will receive an amendment for this.

Additional functionality was implemented in order to provide the possibility for economic operators to apply for and manage their customs decisions vis-à-vis customs, via an EU Harmonised trader interface (or EU Trader Portal). This existing interface will eventually be integrated in the EU Customs Trader Portal. The existing systems (NCTS, ECS and ICS) will need to be changed to interface with the Customs Decisions system in order to make use of the information provided by the Customs Decisions system to check the existence and validity of customs decisions.

The UCC, UCC DA and/or UCC IA establish the principle that all communication must be electronic and allows for means other than electronic only in defined exceptional cases. The UCC Customs Decisions system ensures the detailed IT implementation of this principle.

### **2. Objectives**

The UCC Customs Decisions system (UCC CDS) aims to harmonise the processes related



to the application for a customs decision, the decision taking and the decision management by standardisation and electronic managing of application/authorisations data across the EU. The components of the UCC CDS are: CDMS (Customs Decisions Management System), TP (Customs Decisions Trader Portal) and CRS (Customer Reference Services system).

The project has been implemented in close collaboration with the MS, where the results were implemented into evolutive releases following the change management procedure.

The Customs Decisions system allows the electronic processing and central storage of the applications and authorisations and publication of the list of holders on the Internet. The central storage of applications and authorisations allows the consultation and validation of Customs Decisions by the declaration systems and customs authorities in the MS. The IT system facilitates the necessary consultations between MS customs authorities during the decision taking period and the management of the authorisations process.

Further changes in the existing systems (ICS, ECS and NCTS) will enable control of the Customs Decisions and will be under the respective UCC dedicated projects 2.10 ('Adjustments of the existing import applications under the UCC'), 1.6 ('UCC Automated Export System (AES)') and 1.7 ('UCC Transit System including NCTS').

The Customs Decisions system was implemented with all decisions within the scope of this project and with the EU harmonised trader interface (or EU Trader Portal), the Direct Trader Access to EIS (see fiche '4.6 UCC Uniform user management & digital signatures – UCC UUM&DS (Direct Trader Access to EIS)').

The objective of the EU harmonised trader interface (or EU Trader Portal) for the Customs Decisions system is to provide a uniform access to customs decisions-related services to the economic operators, by offering them a single user interface across all MS to apply for and manage their customs decisions vis-à-vis customs. An integration into the EU CTP is planned, where a Specific Trader Portal will be developed to operate in the EU CTP. The MS offer their traders the possibility to choose between the EU Trader Portal and the national Trader Portal concerning the Multi MS decisions.

The release that went into production on 2 October 2017 is aligned with the baseline of the L4 BPMs of Q2 2015, which is based on the third reading of the DA and IA of December 2014. Change Management is applied to produce the next releases of Customs Decisions, which are necessary in order to respect the legal provisions of UCC, DA and IA. A new main iteration to comply with this legal alignment is planned in section 6.

To ensure an optimal operation of the system, a continuous improvement plan has been developed for which a number of sub-projects are envisaged. A first sub-project is the optimisation of the user interface and fine-tuning to the reality in certain exceptions of the process. A second sub-project is the integration with the Guarantee Management project for which the Customs Decisions system will function as a component for the management of the guarantees. Another sub-project is the integration of the existing trader portal within the EU CTP, and subsequent implementation of the changes applicable to Annex A. For more details and concrete project plan on the integration with the Guarantee Management, please refer to project fiche 1.22, and for EU CTP to project fiche 4.11.

### **3. Systems Owner**

DG TAXUD Unit B1 (Processes & Data, Customer Relationship and Planning)

#### **Owner of Legislation**

DG TAXUD Unit A2 (Customs legislation) and individual DG TAXUD Units per

specific decisions

#### 4. BPM reference

Level 3 BPM -> ref. ARIS BP: *EU\_Customs/ Customs Business Processes / 02\_CBP L2-L3 HL and Business Requirement BPM / Enabling Business Domains / Authorisations / Decisions Management / 01\_Processes*

Level 4 BPM -> ref. ARIS BP: *EU\_Customs/ Customs Business Processes / 03\_CBP L4 Functional Requirement BPM / UCC Customs Decisions System / 01\_Processes*

#### 5. Legal Basis

**Basic act:** UCC

**Delegated and Implementing act:** UCC WP (UCC WP, section II: '3. UCC Customs Decisions'); UCC DA and/or UCC IA

**Competent body:** CEG (UCC DA), CCC-GEN (UCC IA), ECCG for project management

#### 6. References and Key Activities

**MASP Rev. 2019 reference:** 1.2 UCC Customs Decisions

**Version 1** was completed on 2 October 2017, as planned. Version 1.22 was completed on 29 June 2020.

**Milestones and deadlines for version 1.22** (Legal alignment with adopted IA/DA)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document	Q2 2013
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q2 2012
	– Level 3 Update	Q2 2015
	– Level 3 Final Update	Q2 2016
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM) <sup>1</sup>	Q2 2015
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	Q2 2013
	– GO decision	Q2 2013
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q3 2018
	– Technical System Specifications	Q4 2018

<sup>1</sup> Based on the consolidated version of the IA/DA of December 2014. The further updates to L4 BPM following the external review of 2015 (completion date: Q4 2015) and the alignment with the adopted legal text (completion date: Q2 2016) will be treated in the IT development activities through change and release management.

	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q1 2020
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q1 2020
	– National implementation	Q1 2020
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q1 2020
	– Conformance tests	Q2 2020
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q2 2020
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q3 2020
	– National training and communication	Q3 2020

Operational status: YES/NO

## 7. Expected IT architecture

Development method: Hybrid

Operation method: Hybrid

## 8. Dependencies

### a. Link to other projects:

**Customs Decisions as Supplier** - Systems that will interface with the Customs Decisions system (through the CRS component) in order to make use of the information provided by the Customs Decisions system to check the existence and validity of the customs decisions.

- i. UCC PoUS
- ii. UCC NCTS
- iii. UCC AES
- iv. UCC GUM
- v. UCC SP
- vi. UCC National Import Systems upgrade
- vii. UCC Centralised Clearance for Import
- viii. UCC AEO (Alignments to UCC with bigger impacts on granting authorisations)
- ix. UCC Notification of Arrival, PN and TS

**Customs Decisions as Consumer** - Interface with the below systems will enable access for traders to Central Customs EIS and will allow validation of EORI number and AEO status.

- i. UCC UUM&DS (Direct Trader Access to EIS)
- ii. EOS-AEO (existing system) + UCC AEO and impacts of MRA
- iii. UCC EORI2

**b. What is needed to start this project:**

- i. UCC UUM&DS (Direct Trader Access to EIS)
- ii. CCN and CCN2

**c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:**

- i. UCC PoUS (May be required where declarant is an authorised issuer)
- ii. UCC Transit System including NCTS
- iii. UCC AES
- iv. UCC SP
- v. UCC National Import Systems upgrade
- vi. UCC Centralised Clearance for Import
- vii. UCC Notification of Arrival, PN and TS
- viii. UCC REX (REX requires the early delivery of the CRS component of this project)
- ix. UCC GUM
- x. e-PoC

**d. Impact on existing system(s):**

- i. ICS
- ii. ECS
- iii. NCTS
- iv. EOS-AEO
- v. EOS-EORI
- vi. CS/RD2
- vii. National Customs Declaration Processing Systems
- viii. National Customs Decisions Management Systems

## 1.4 UCC BTI

### 1. Description and Justification

At the end of 2018, more than 250 000 **BTI** decisions were valid in the EU. The total number of BTI decisions registered in the EBTI-3 system is more than 1 000 000. During recent years, this number has constantly grown by around 11% per year. Every year around 50.000 new BTI are issued by the MS. The fact that under the UCC the validity period of a BTI was reduced from 6 to 3 years has further increased the number of BTI decisions.

Whereas previously the BTI was only binding upon the customs, the UCC made the **BTI also binding upon the holder** as against customs. Thus, the holder has to inform the customs authorities that he holds a BTI decision for the declared goods.

For the customs authorities this raises the issue of **proper control** of traders with regard to this new obligation. In order to monitor BTI usage and also the correct use of BTI with extended use, the COM will make use of the extended surveillance system (SURV3 system).

The new Surveillance Reception Application (SURV-RECAPP) has been built for the collection of all relevant additional data elements.

The need for various changes is also expressed in the SPECIAL REPORT No 2/2008 concerning Binding Tariff Information (BTI) by the European Court of Auditors, together with the Commission's replies (OJ No C 103 of 24.4.2008).

Because of the high priority and urgency, IT developments to support the BTI Usage Controls are being implemented in two phases.

- **Phase 1:**

- Provided the functionality to receive the UCC required declaration dataset as of 1 March 2017 in a gradual manner until the implementation of the "Adjustments of the existing import applications under the UCC" and "UCC Automated Export System (AES) Component 2" projects.
- Provided the functionality to fulfil the obligation of BTI usage control on the basis of the newly required declaration dataset and the alignment to the customs decisions process.
- Was implemented on 1 October 2017.

- **Phase 2:**

Regarding BTI Management, additional functionality will be implemented in order to provide the possibility for Traders to communicate relating to their BTI applications and BTI decisions via an EU harmonised trader interface in Phase 2.

The trader portal went live on 1 October 2019 according to plan.

### 2. Objectives

- a. The UCC and its implementing provisions strive to enhance the overall BTI process and to ensure a level playing field among the **EOs**.
- b. Closer **monitoring of the BTI usage** and of **BTI extended usage** by the customs administrations and the COM, as required by the European Court of Auditors, is planned.

Monitoring requires a link between EBTI and Surveillance.

- c. An extension of the Surveillance data sent to DG TAXUD by the MS will allow central monitoring by the COM. The same data sets collected by the COM will be used for both EBTI Phase 2 and Surveillance 3. Taking into account the extended technical capabilities, these two projects will also support control and monitoring activities (e.g. proper BTI usage, absence of BTI usage, etc.) carried out by the MS.

The data elements to be collected are listed in Annex 21-01 of the UCC IA.

- d. The current EBTI-3 system has been connected to the EOS system to verify the EORI number of the applicant.
- e. Alignment of the EBTI-3 system to the standard process for Customs Decisions as it is defined in the UCC DA & IA.
- f. Providing the possibility for Traders to communicate relating to their BTI applications and BTI decisions electronically via an EU harmonised trader interface.

A full description will be available in the project documentation.

A further description of the business analysis can be found in the BC, as part of the BPM package developed for this domain.

### 3. Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit B5 (Customs Tariff)

#### Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit B5 (Customs Tariff)

### 4. BPM reference

Level 3 BPM -> *ref. ARIS BP: EU\_Customs/Customs Business Processes/ 02\_CBP L2-L3 HL and Business Requirement BPM/Enabling Business Domains/BTI Usage/01\_Processes*

Level 3 BPM -> *ref. ARIS BP: EU\_Customs/Customs Business Processes/ 02\_CBP L2-L3 HL and Business Requirement BPM/Enabling Business Domains/BTI Management/01\_Processes*

Level 4 BPM -> L4 BPM are not planned.

### 5. Legal Basis

**Basic act:** UCC (Specifically Article 33-37)

**Delegated and Implementing act:** UCC WP (UCC WP, section II: '2. UCC BTI (Phase 1, Phase 2)'); UCC DA and/or UCC IA

**Competent body:** CEG (UCC DA), CCC-GEN (UCC IA), CCC-NOM (UCC IA), ECCG for project management

### 6. References and Key Activities

**MASP Rev. 2019 reference:** 1.4 UCC BTI

Phase 1 was completed on 1 October 2017 and phase 2 on 1 October 2019, both as planned.

#### Milestones and deadlines for Phase 2

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
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1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document Update <sup>2</sup>	Q2 2016
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q3 2013
	– Level 3 Update	Q2 2015
	– Level 3 Final Update	Q2 2016
	– Legacy Functional Specification Update	Q1 2017
	– Legacy user requirement documents update	Q1 2017
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document (update of phase 1 document)	Q4 2016
	– GO decision	Q4 2016
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2018
	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2018
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q2 2019
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q3 2019
	– Conformance tests	Q3 2019
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q4 2019
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q4 2019
	– National training and communication	Q4 2019

Operational status: YES/NO

## 7. Expected IT architecture

Development method: Central

Operation method: Central

## 8. Dependencies

### a. Link to other projects:

- i. UCC UUM&DS (Direct Trader Access to EIS)

<sup>2</sup> Changes introduced to the Business Case (phase 1) in order to cover for the EU trader interface requirements.

- ii. UCC National Import Systems upgrade
- iii. UCC Centralised Clearance for Import
- iv. UCC SURV3
- v. UCC EORI2
- vi. UCC AES

**b. What is needed to start this project:**

- i. N/A

**c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:**

- i. UCC SURV3

**d. Impact on existing system(s):**

- i. EBTI System
- ii. SURV-RECAPP and SURV3 Systems
- iii. National Customs Declaration Processing Systems
- iv. National EBTI systems
- v. National SURV systems
- vi. EOS



## ***1.5 UCC AEO and impacts of MRA***

### **1. Description and Justification**

EOS-AEO is an existing and operational system. Changes or improvements are required to come either from internal EU legislation or from international (MR) agreements.

The legal provisions defined in the UCC and UCC IA/DA impose changes in the processes for the management of AEO applications and authorisations and require standard decision taking processes to be applied to all customs decisions. These provisions also impose changes in the processes of other customs business domains where the AEO statuses granted by the EU or partner countries have to be declared in the Customs Declarations and other declarations (ENS, EXS, etc.) in order to allow the AEOs to benefit from the simplifications, facilitation and more favourable treatments.

The EU AEO was implemented with the UCC changes. The first implementation was related to the updating in the code lists managed in the CS/RD application and in the EOS-AEO applications' user interface. They were considered as a 'minor system enhancement' – and they were completed on 1.5.2016 as planned.

The second implementation was related to the UCC-related changes needed for the alignment of the existing EOS-AEO system to the processes defined in the UCC and UCC IA/DA. They were considered as a 'major system enhancement' requiring additional functionalities to be implemented in the EOS-AEO CDCO applications and EOS-AEO national applications and that will impact the EOS-AEO system-to-system interface. They were completed on 5.3.2018.

Therefore, the current fiche covers two main components - 'EU AEO Direct Trader Access' and 'AEO Mutual Recognition Enhancement'. The nature and impact of the updates on the existing system have been identified and assessed.

#### **I. EU AEO Direct Trader Access (UCC related)**

The UCC changes related to the electronic submission of an AEO application and notifications related to the AEO authorisations via the EU harmonised trader interface (the traders' access to the EOS-AEO central services depends on the implementation of the project '4.6 UCC Uniform user management & digital signatures – UCC UUM&DS (Direct Trader Access to EIS)').

The implementation of the EU AEO Direct Trader Access allows data exchange between the economic operators and the customs authorities in a uniform and harmonised way. It provides services for the economic operators to submit requests and additional information and to receive notifications from the decision taking customs authority send by the central EOS AEO application. The MS who has developed national EOS-AEO applications and/or national Trader Portals can build their own trader interface compliant with the standard AEO data requirements.

The EU AEO Direct Trader Access is deployed in two releases. The first release is in operations since 1 October 2019 for the submission of the AEO application and the decision-taking process. The second operational deployment took place on 16 December 2019 for the other subsequent processes.

#### **II. AEO Mutual Recognition Enhancement**

The project 'AEO Mutual Recognition (AEO MR) adaptations prior to UCC implementation' (MASP 2013 Rev. 12) has been successfully completed in 2013 with the

development and deployment of a standard interface for AEO data exchange with partner countries, the update of the EOS system-to-system interface to allow the AEO data received from partner countries to be disseminated to the EU MS and the validation of the partner countries' AEO status in the EU transaction systems, based on the adopted user requirements (doc. AEO data exchange with partner countries). Any further IT implementation of new international agreements regarding the AEO MR does not require national developments and has no impact on the EOS CDCO Application.

As indicated in the internal user requirements (doc. AEO data exchange with partner countries - EU internal aspect) and in accordance with the UCC IA/DA data requirements, additional supply chain actors may be identified and declared in the corresponding customs declaration/notification and the AEO status granted by the EU or partner countries will have to be recognised. This does not require amendment of the AEO processes already implemented in EOS. The same applies for the validation of the AEO-status in the UCC Custom Decisions system.

A further description of the business analysis can be found in the L2 Interaction and L2 High Level BPM as well as in L3 Business Requirements BPM developed for the 'AEO Management' business domain in close interdependence with the UCC Customs Decisions BPM.

## 2. Objectives

The project aims to improve the business processes related to AEO applications and certificates management taking into account the changes of the legal provisions and the harmonisation of the customs decision-taking procedures and to strengthen the recognition of the AEO status granted by partner countries.

## 3. Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit A3 (Risk Management and Security)

### Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit A3 (Risk Management and Security)

## 4. BPM reference

Level 2 Interaction BPM -> ref. ARIS BP: *EU\_Customs/ Customs Business Processes/ 01\_CBP L1-L2 Global and Interaction BPM / L2 Interaction BPMs*

Level 2 High Level & Level 3 Business Requirements BPM -> ref. ARIS BP: *EU\_Customs/Customs Business Processes/ 02\_CBP L2-L3 HL and Business Requirement BPM/ Enabling Business Domains/ AEO Management*

Level 2 High Level and Level 3 BPM -> ref. ARIS BP: *EU\_Customs/ Customs Business Processes / 02\_CBP L2-L3 HL and Business Requirement BPM / Enabling Business Domains / AEO Mutual Recognition / 01\_Processes*

User requirements for EU internal aspects of AEO data exchange with partner countries document and L2&L3 BPM – approved by Electronic Customs Group Legal and IT in Q2 of 2012.

## 5. Legal Basis

**Basic act:** UCC

**Delegated and Implementing act:** UCC WP (UCC WP, section II: '5. UCC Authorised Economic Operators (AEO) upgrade'); UCC DA and/or UCC IA

**Competent body:** CEG (UCC DA), CCC-GEN (UCC IA), ECCG for project

management

**USA:** Decision of the US-EU Joint Customs Cooperation Committee of 4 May 2012 regarding mutual recognition of the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism program in the United States and the Authorised Economic Operators programme of the European Union (OJ L144/44, 5.6.2012)

**Japan:** Decision No1/2010 of the Joint Customs Cooperation Committee of 24 June 2010 regarding mutual recognition of Authorised Economic Operators programmes in the European Union and in Japan (OJ L279/71, 23.10.2010)

**Switzerland:** Agreement between the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the simplification of inspections and formalities in respect of the carriage of goods and on customs security measures signed on 25 June 2009 (OJ L 199 of 31 July 2009) & DECISION No 1/2021 of the EU-Switzerland Joint Committee of 12 March 2021 amending Chapter III of, and Annexes I and II to, the Agreement between the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the simplification of inspections and formalities in respect of the carriage of goods and on customs security measures. On the IT side, due to a change of architecture on the Swiss side, the existing technical solution will be completely replaced, with the new solution expected to go live on 1 May 2023.

**Norway:** Decision of the EEA Joint Committee No 76/2009 of 30 June 2009 amending Protocol 10 on simplification of inspections and formalities in respect of carriage of goods and Protocol 37 containing the list provided for in Article 101 adopted on 30 June 2009 (OJ L 232 of 3 September 2009) & Decision of the EEA Joint Committee No 76/2009 of 30 June 2009 amending Protocol 10 on simplification of inspections and formalities in respect of carriage of goods and Protocol 37 containing the list provided for in Article 101 adopted on 30 June 2009 (OJ L 232 of 3 September 2009) & Decision of the EEA Joint Committee No 130/2021 of 15 March 2021 amending Protocol 10 to the EEA Agreement, on simplification of inspections and formalities in respect of carriage of goods.

**China:** Decision of the Joint Customs Co-operation Committee of 16 May 2014 regarding Mutual Recognition of the Authorised Economic Operator Programme in the EU and the Measures on Classified Management of Enterprises Program in the Peoples' Republic of China

**Hongkong:** The MRA negotiations have been on hold for several years already due to the lack of legal basis for concluding AEO MRA.

**Moldova:** Decision No 1/2022 of the Republic of Moldova Customs Sub-committee of 3 October 2022 concerning the mutual recognition of the authorised economic operator programme of the Republic of Moldova and the authorised economic operator programme of the European Union 2022/2089 (Official Journal of the EU, L 280 of 28 October 2022) entering into force on the 1 November 2022.

**United Kingdom:** Annex 18 Authorised Economic Operators of the Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA) between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, on the one part, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on the other part. (p. 10 L 149/1198 EN Official Journal of the European Union 30.4.2021).

**Ukraine:** Basis for the current negotiations of MRA AEO is Article 80 of the Association Agreement between the EU and Ukraine which stipulates that in order to ensure compliance with the provisions of customs cooperation chapter the Parties shall inter alia mutually recognise, where relevant and appropriate, authorised traders and

customs controls. In March 2021 first national AEO authorisations were awarded. A first bilateral AEO meeting with Ukraine took place on 2 December 2022 when a draft roadmap towards mutual recognition was provided to Ukraine. The IT project will start after the legal roadmap is defined and the IT teams are setup.

**Canada:** Decision No 1/2022 of the European Union – Canada Joint Customs Cooperation Committee Concerning the Mutual Recognition of the Authorised Economic Operator Programme of the European Union and the Partners in Protection Programme of Canada. It will enter into force in accordance with its relevant provisions when Canada completes its internal procedures and sends a notification to the EU. The Canada is expected to link the timing of the notification to the progress on the development, testing and deployment of the IT solution for the exchange of information. Finalisation of the project is expected in Q4 2023.

**Singapore:** EU-Singapore FTA provides that EU and Singapore “*shall agree, by a decision of the Committee on Customs established pursuant to Article 16.2 (Specialised Committees), on the mutual recognition of their respective AEO programmes*”. A draft proposal for a Decision of the EU-Singapore Customs Committee is under preparation. Finalisation of the project is expected during 2023.

**Türkiye:** AEO MRA technical negotiations with Türkiye are underway. The legal comparison is finalised. Joint validations to the EU are as well finalised. Joint validations to Türkiye are envisaged for Q1-Q2/2023. The technical work on the data exchange as well as the assessment of the adequacy of the TR legislation on data protection have been launched in Q4/2022.<sup>3</sup>

## 6. References and Key Activities

**MASP Rev. 2019 reference:** 1.5 UCC AEO and impacts of MRA

### I. EU AEO Direct Trader Access (UCC related)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document	N/A
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q4 2014
	– Level 3 Final Update	Q2 2016
	– Level 4 (EOS System Process Model and Requirements Update)	Q1 2017
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	N/A

<sup>3</sup> The legal references for MR of AEO with Türkiye derives from Decision No 1/95 of the EC-Turkey Association Council of 22 December 1995 on implementing the final phase of the Customs Union. In combination with the first part of Article 2 of Decision 2/69 combined with Articles 28 and 54-56 of Decision No 1/95 which empowers the CCC to take a decision on mutual recognition of EU-Türkiye AEO programmes.

	– GO decision	N/A
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2018
	– Technical System Specifications	Q4 2018
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q4 2019
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation (optional)	Q3 2019
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2019
	– Conformance tests	Q4 2019
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q4 2019
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q4 2019
	– National training and communication	Q4 2019

Operational status: YES/NO

## II. AEO Mutual Recognition Enhancement

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document	N/A
	– Level 3 (User Requirements BPM)	Q2 2012
	– Level 4 (EOS System Process Model and Requirements Update)	Q4 2015
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	N/A
	– GO decision	N/A
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2016
	– Technical System Specifications	Q3 2016
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q4 2016
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q2 2017
	– Conformance tests	N/A
5	<b>Operation</b>	

	– Deployment Window	Q2 2017 – Q1 2019
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q1 2019
	– MRA USA	Q2 2015
	– MRA Switzerland	Q4 2014
	– MRA Japan	Q1 2016
	– MRA China	Q4 2015
	– MRA Norway	Q1 2018
	– MRA Canada	Q4 2023
	– MRA Moldova	Q4 2022
	– MRA United Kingdom	Q1 2021
	– MRA Ukraine	First discussions on MRA launched
	– MRA Singapore	Negotiations ongoing
	– MRA Türkiye	Negotiations ongoing
	– MRA Hong Kong	Negotiations on hold
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

### 7. Expected IT architecture (no change to current architecture)

Development method: Hybrid

Operation method: Hybrid

### 8. Dependencies

#### a. Link to other projects:

- i. EOS-EORI
- ii. UCC Customs Decisions
- iii. UCC BTI
- iv. UCC NCTS
- v. UCC National Import Systems upgrade
- vi. UCC Centralised Clearance for Import
- vii. UCC AES
- viii. UCC Import Control System 2 (ICS2)
- ix. National Core Systems Implementation by Collaborating Projects OR only national implementation
- x. UCC UUM&DS (Direct Trader Access to EIS)
- xi. UCC EORI2

**b. What is needed to start this project:**

- i. EOS-AEO (existing)
- ii. AEO data exchange with partner countries (existing)
- iii. UCC UUM&DS (Direct Trader Access to EIS)

**c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:**

- i. N/A

**d. Impact on existing system(s):**

- i. EOS-EORI
- ii. EOS-AEO
- iii. NCTS
- iv. ICS
- v. ECS
- vi. CS/RD2
- vii. National Risk Analysis

## ***1.6 UCC Automated Export System (AES)***

### **1. Description and Justification**

Currently, export and exit formalities, including safety and security features, fall within the scope of the Export Control System (ECS) Phase 2. However, it is clear that the current ECS version does not cover full functionality, as there are procedural aspects provided in the customs legislation which are not covered by an automated functionality at EU-level. This major functionality gap concerns simplified procedures, connection between AES and NCTS and AES and MASP-T: EMCS.

Changes introduced in the UCC and its implementing and delegated acts will necessitate changes to ECS concerning EU-wide valid Customs Decisions, changes to AEO (including MR), special procedures and Centralised Clearance.

It is proposed that the next phase of ECS, which would provide the complete functionality related to export and exit of goods as well as the required adaptations to be in line with the UCC and its implementing and delegated acts, will be called the AES.

The AES aims at automation of the completion of the export procedures (including re-export) and exit formalities covering common, national and external domains.

Current ECS Phase 2 already covers the handling of export movements and exit summary declarations, enables electronic lodgement of the declarations.

ECS needs to be aligned to the new requirements of the UCC and further developed to become the full AES that will have all required functionality and would cover the necessary interfaces with supporting systems (e.g. Customs Decisions), NCTS and MASP-T: EMCS. AES will also have to support the implementation of Centralised Clearance, in cases where it can be applied for export.

The scope of the development to implement AES is as follows:

- Addition of missing functionality;
- Adaptation of the system to allow for simplifications at export;
- Adaptation of the system for link with UCC Customs Decisions;
- Alignment of the export and exit processes to the legal provisions of the UCC;
- Alignment of the information exchanges to the data requirements of the UCC IA/DA and to the EU Customs Data Model (EUCDM);
- Development of the necessary interfaces with supporting systems;
- Development of the necessary exchange of information between three different customs offices in case of Centralised Clearance for export;
- Development of a harmonised interface with MASP-T: EMCS;
- Development of a harmonised interface with NCTS, for the scenario 'Export followed by transit';
- Alignment to the requirement to lodge re-export notification prior to the exit of the goods from temporary storage or a free zone.

A further description of the business analysis can be found in the Business Case Document as part of the BPM package developed for this domain.

The scope of the developments as described in this Project Fiche, including timelines



correspond to the Trans-European AES project as described under point 10 in the Annex of the UCC WP. The UCC WP ensures the transition between ECS P2 and AES in terms of processes, messages exchanges and IT operations.

The adaptation of the national export systems in order to implement other export related UCC requirements (not linked to common domain and AES) are to be considered as a separate national project or component.

**2. Objectives**

The aim of this project is to fully implement AES, that will cover the business requirements for processes and data (EUCDM) brought about by the UCC, interfaces with supporting systems, MASP-T: EMCS, NCTS and Centralised Clearance for export.

**3. Systems Owner**

DG TAXUD Unit B1 (Processes & Data, Customer Relationship and Planning )

**Owner of Legislation**

DG TAXUD Unit A2 (Customs Legislation)

**4. BPM reference**

Level 2 High Level and Level 3 BPM -> ref. ARIS BP: *EU\_Customs /Customs Business Processes / 02\_CBP L2-L3 HL and Business Requirement BPM / Core Business Domains / Export and Exit / 01\_Processes*

Level 4 detailed BPM -> ref. ARIS BP: *EU\_Customs /Customs Business Processes / 03\_CBP L4 Functional Requirement BPM/ Automated Export System (AES) / 01\_Processes*

**5. Legal Basis**

**Basic act:** UCC

**Delegated and Implementing act:**

UCC WP (section II: '10. UCC Automated Export System (AES)');

UCC DA and/or UCC IA.

**Competent body:** CEG (UCC DA), CCC-GEN (UCC IA), ECCG for project management

**6. References and Key Activities**

**MASP Rev. 2019 reference:** 1.6 UCC Automated Export System (AES)

**Milestones and deadlines Trans-European AES** (To be approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	

	– Business Case Document	Q1 2015
	– Business Case Document Update <sup>4</sup>	Q1 2018
	– Study on the technical feasibility of the transition	Q2 2018
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q2 2012
	– Level 3 Update	Q2 2015
	– Level 3 Final Update	Q2 2016
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q4 2015
	– Level 4 Update <sup>5</sup>	Q1 2018
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	Q3 2015
	– Updated Vision Document <sup>6</sup>	Q1 2018
	– GO decision	Q1 2018
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2019
	– Technical System Specifications	Q4 2019
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2020
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q3 2020
	– National implementation	Q3 2020
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2020
	– Conformance tests <sup>7</sup>	Q4 2020 - Q4 2024
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Deployment Window: Step 1 – AES core functions Step 2 – Link AES-EMCS Step 3 – AES other functions End of Transition	Q1 2021 - Q1 2025 01/12/2023 13/02/2024 02/12/2024 11/02/2025

<sup>4</sup> The Business Case Document Update in particular reflects the outcome of the transition approach to be agreed with MS.

<sup>5</sup> A package of L4 BPM/FSS was prepared and reviewed in 2015. However, upon request of MS, some detailed work was needed with a PG to further reflect upon the functionalities and processes and some further alignment with adopted UCC legal text was needed. The AES PG met in 2016 and a final report with recommendations for the update of the Level 4 BPMs was provided. Update of the L2-L3-L4 BPMs were executed in 2021 and 2022 again in order the AES TSS and FSS to be aligned with each other. The latest updated FSS/BPM package was accepted by written approval by the ECCG in December 2022.

<sup>6</sup> The Updated Vision Document in particular reflects the outcome of the transition approach to be agreed with MS.

<sup>7</sup> Conformance tests are organised based on the Member States` need during the period of the deployment window.

	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q1 2021
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)<sup>8</sup></b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q4 2020 – Q4 2024
	– National training and communication	Q4 2020 – Q4 2024

Operational status: YES/NO

**Milestones and deadlines National Export Systems upgrade** (To be approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Operation</b>	
	– National Deployment Window	Q1 2021 – Q4 2024
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	MS planning

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

## 7. Expected IT architecture

Development method: Distributed

Operation method: Distributed

## 8. Dependencies for trans-European project UCC AES

### a) Link to other projects:

- i. UCC Customs Decisions system
- ii. UCC AEO and impacts of MRA
- iii. UCC Special Procedures
- iv. MASP-T: EMCS
- v. UCC Transit System including NCTS
- vi. UCC Notification of Arrival, Presentation Notification and Temporary Storage
- vii. EU Single Window environment for customs
- viii. European Maritime Single Window environment (EMSWe) in relation to customs systems
- ix. UCC EORI2

<sup>8</sup> Training and communication activities are organised based on the Member States' need during the period of the deployment window.

- x. CTA
- xi. Smart and Secure Trade Lanes (SSTL)
- xii. CRMS2

**b) What is needed to start this project:**

- i. ECS Phase 2

**c) This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:**

- i. UCC SURV 3
- ii. UCC BTI Phase 2

**d) Impact on existing system(s):**

- i. ECS
- ii. National Customs Declaration Processing Systems
- iii. NCTS
- iv. MASP-T: EMCS
- v. CS/RD2

**9. Derogations:**

Considering the delays in the ongoing IT developments, the European Commission will assess derogation requests received from the Member States for AES.

## 1.7 UCC Transit System including NCTS

### 1. Description and Justification

The scope of the project consists of:

- The creation of new phases of NCTS to implement the new requirements of the UCC, the DA and IA Annex B and the EU Customs Data Model and to establish the necessary interfaces with other systems. NCTS automates the common and Union transit procedure as well as control of the movements covered under the TIR procedure within the EU. The current NCTS Phase 4 also covers processing of safety and security data at entry and at exit (transit declaration with safety and security data).
  - **UCC NCTS Phase 5** - The scope of the development is as follows:
    - Alignment to the requirement to incorporate the transit declaration with the reduced data set;
    - Alignment of the information exchanges to the data requirements of the UCC DA and IA Annex B and to the EU Customs Data Model;
    - Alignment to the new requirements related to the transit guarantees (e.g. implementation of monitoring of guarantee reference amount on a mandatory basis);
    - Alignment to the new legal requirements related to the registration of en route events (a new process and additional customs office role will be introduced) and to withdrawn railway wagons;
    - Development of the necessary interfaces with the new supporting systems;
    - Development of a harmonised interface with AES.
    - Alignment to the requirement to lodge the transit declaration prior to presentation of the goods.
    - Ensure the transition between NCTS Phase 4 and NCTS Phase 5 in terms of processes, messages exchanges and IT systems operations.
  - **UCC NCTS Phase 6** – The scope of the development is as follows:
    - Implement the new ENS data requirements;
    - Interface with the ICS2 Common Repository.
  - **NCTS Phase 7** – The scope of this phase is not yet agreed upon but during the business case elaboration it is envisaged to consider the interconnection to the eTIR International System of the UNECE.
    - The eTIR implementation was initiated by the *fiche 3.1 EU Implementation of UNECE eTIR System*. To support the Business Case, a proof of concept was prepared, and according to the result it is feasible to implement the eTIR project in NCTS. This solution was chosen and the eTIR project now included in this fiche. The detailed information about the project is kept in the 3.1 fiche while the roadmap is defined in this fiche.
    - The digitalisation of the Postal Consignments procedure may have to be covered within NCTS. Currently, consignments carried by the postal operators are identified with different coloured labels depending on the type

of package and external electronic systems are used for the exchange of the relevant information between the Post of Origin and the Post of Destination. However, no UCC customs system is currently used, meaning that customs risk analysis is not carried out and as a consequence, poor quality of customs controls are performed. With the introduction of the eCommerce, the volume of goods transported by postal operators has significantly increased and Customs should have broader view on the carried goods.

- The Authorised consignor for TIR needs to be added in NCTS. Similar to the current authorised consignor for Union/Common Transit, the simplification is now possible according to the UNECE TIR convention.
- The Transit of postal consignments and the eTIR implementation is introduced in this fiche for awareness purpose. The exact roadmap is to be defined at a later stage. They might be considered to be included in the projects under the new customs reform depending on its advancement.

## 2. Objectives

### NCTS:

The aim of the trans-European project on UCC NCTS is to create new phases of NCTS in order to implement in the existing system the new UCC requirements, the DA and IA Annex B and the EUCDM aligning the data requirements to the international standards.

### Transit of Postal Consignments:

The aim of the project is to establish a process for the transit of postal consignments using electronic data processing technics. The system used for this purpose will be based on the UCC, DA and IA, including the data requirements.

### Authorised consignor for TIR

The aim of the project is to update NCTS to include the simplification provided in the TIR Convention for the Authorised consignor for TIR.

## 3. Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit B1 (Processes & Data, Customer Relationship and Planning)

### **Project Owner**

DG TAXUD Unit B3 (Customs systems)

### **Owner of Legislation**

DG TAXUD Unit A2 (Customs Legislation) and Unit A1 (Customs Policy)

## 4. BPM reference

Level 3 Functional Requirements -> ref. ARIS BP: EU\_Customs/ Customs Business Processes/02\_CBP L2-L3 HL and Business Requirement BPM/Core Business Domains/Transit.

Level 4 detailed BPM have been approved for the trans-European project on UCC NCTS.

Separate sets of functional requirements and Business Process Models exist for the different phases.

## 5. Legal Basis

**Basic act:** UCC, Convention on a common transit procedure (CTC)

**Delegated and Implementing act:** UCC WP (UCC WP, section II: '9. UCC New

Computerised Transit System (NCTS) upgrade'); UCC DA and/or UCC IA

**Competent body:** CEG (UCC DA), CCC-GEN (UCC IA), ECCG for project management, EU-CTC Working Group (CTC)

## 6. References and Key Activities

**MASP Rev. 2019 reference:** 1.7 UCC Transit System including NCTS

**Milestones and deadlines for UCC NCTS Phase 5 (Approved by ECCG)**

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document	Q1 2018
	– Study on the technical feasibility of the transition	Q2 2018
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	N/A
	– Level 3 Update	Q2 2015
	– Level 3 Final Update	Q2 2016
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q1 2018
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	Q1 2018
	– GO decision	Q1 2018
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2019
	– Technical System Specifications	Q4 2019
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2020
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	Q3 2020
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2020
	– Conformance tests <sup>9</sup>	Q4 2024
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Deployment Window	<b>Q1 2021 – Q1 2025</b>
	Step 1 – NCTS-P5 core functions	01/12/2023
	Step 2 – NCTS-P5 non-core functions	02/12/2024
	Step 3 – End of transition	21/01/2025
	– Commission, Member States administrations and	Q1 2021

<sup>9</sup> Conformance tests are organised based on the Member States` need during the period of the deployment window.

	Traders	
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	Q1 2021
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)<sup>10</sup></b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q4 2020 – Q4 2024
	– National training and communication	Q4 2020 – Q4 2024

Operational status: YES/NO

**Milestones and deadlines for UCC NCTS Phase 6 (To be approved by ECCG)**

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document	Q4 2021
	– Study on the technical feasibility of the transition	Q4 2021
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	N/A
	– Level 3 Update	Q2 2015
	– Level 3 Final Update	Q2 2016
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q4 2022
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	Q4 2021
	– GO decision	Q4 2021
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2022
	– Technical System Specifications	Q4 2022
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2023
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q3 2023 – Q3 2025
	– National implementation	Q3 2023 – Q3 2025
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q1 2025
	– Conformance tests <sup>11</sup>	Q1 2025 – Q3 2025

<sup>10</sup> Training and communication activities are organised based on the Member States` need during the period of the deployment window.

<sup>11</sup> Conformance tests are organised based on the Member States` need during the period of the deployment window.



5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Deployment Window	<b>Q1 2025 – Q3 2025</b> (01.09.2025 as per UCC WP)
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q1 2025 – Q3 2025
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	Q1 2025 – Q3 2025
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q1 2025 – Q3 2025
	– National training and communication	Q1 2025 – Q3 2025

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

#### Milestones and deadlines for NCTS Phase 7

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	tbd
	– Business Case Document	tbd
	– Study on the technical feasibility of the transition	tbd
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	tbd
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	tbd
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	tbd
	– Provisions in application	tbd
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	tbd
	– Project Charter	tbd
	– GO decision	tbd
4	<b>IT Project</b>	tbd
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	tbd
	– Application & Service Specifications	tbd
	– Technical System Specifications	tbd
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	tbd
	– Central services implementation	tbd
	– Service integration in National Systems	tbd
	– National implementation	tbd
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	tbd
	– Deploy and Rollout	tbd
	– Conformance tests <sup>12</sup>	tbd

<sup>12</sup> Conformance tests are organised based on the Member States' need during the period of the deployment window.

5	<b>Operation</b>	tbd
	– Deployment Window	tbd
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	tbd
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	tbd
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	tbd
	– Centrally developed training and communication	tbd
	– National training and communication	tbd

Operational status: YES/NO

### Milestones and deadlines for Transit of Postal Consignments

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Feasibility study	Q2 2024
	– Project Initiation Request	Tbd
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Tbd
	– Level 3 Final Update	
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Tbd
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application	Tbd
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Project Charter	Tbd
	– GO decision	Tbd
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Tbd
	– Technical System Specifications	Tbd
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Tbd
	– Service integration in National Systems	Tbd
	– National implementation	Tbd
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Tbd
	– Conformance tests	Tbd
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– National Deployment Window	Tbd
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Tbd
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	Tbd
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Tbd

– National training and communication

Tbd

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

## 7. Expected IT architecture

*For trans-European project UCC NCTS:*

Development method: Distributed

Operation method: Distributed

*For Transit of Postal Consignments:*

Development method: Distributed

Operation method: Distributed

## 8. Dependencies for trans-European project UCC NCTS

### a. Link to other projects:

- i. UCC Customs Decisions
- ii. UCC AES
- iii. UCC AEO and impacts of MRA
- iv. EU Customs SW program
- v. UCC UUM&DS (Indirect link because of the UCC CD Trader Portal)
- vi. UCC Notification of Arrival, PN, TS (Goods in TS after Transit procedure and before customs clearance)
- vii. UCC EORI2
- viii. CTA
- ix. UCC ICS2 (for UCC NCTS Phase 6 only)
- x. UNECE eTIR International System (only for NCTS phase 7)
- xi. CS/MIS2
- xii. CS/RD2

### b. What is needed to start this project:

- i. NCTS Phase 4
- ii. UCC NCTS Phase 5 and UCC ICS2 (for UCC NCTS Phase 6 only)
- iii. UCC NCTS Phase 6 (for NCTS Phase 7 only)

### c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:

- i. N/A

### d. Impact on existing system(s):

- i. NCTS (fully new phase, requiring Conformance Testing of all functions)
- ii. AES (interface)
- iii. National Customs Declaration Processing Systems (depends on the national architecture)
- iv. UCC ICS2 (interface) (for UCC NCTS Phase 6 only)
- v. CS/RD2

## **Dependencies for Transit of Postal Consignments**

### **a. Link to other projects:**

- i. UCC Customs Decisions (depending on the proposed solution)
- ii. EU Customs SW program
- iii. UCC UUM&DS (Indirect link because of the UCC CD Trader Portal; direct link in case of central solution)
- iv. UCC EORI2
- v. CTA
- vi. CS/MIS2
- vii. CS/RD2
- viii. Other links might be defined based on the proposed solution

### **b. What is needed to start this project:**

To be defined based on the proposed solution

### **c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:**

- i. N/A

### **d. Impact on existing system(s):**

To be defined based on the proposed solution

## **9. Derogations**

Derogations: Considering the delays in the ongoing IT developments, the European Commission will assess derogation requests received from the Member States for NCTS Phase 5.

## ***1.11 UCC Registered Exporter System (REX)***

### **1. Description and Justification**

In the past, in the framework of the Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP), the authorities of beneficiary countries certified the origin of products. Where the declared origin proved to be incorrect but no fraud was committed by the economic operators, importers frequently did not have to pay the full import duty because they acted in good faith. As a result, there was a loss to the EU's own resources and it is ultimately the EU taxpayer who bore the burden. Since exporters are in the best position to know the origin of their products, it is appropriate to require that exporters directly and under their responsibility provide their customers with statements on origin.

Exporters are registered with the competent authorities of the beneficiary countries in order to be entitled to make out statements on origin if the total value of originating products in a consignment exceeds EUR 6.000. In addition, the registration of exporters facilitates targeted ex-post controls. In order to register exporters, each beneficiary country uses the REX IT System established by the European Commission. Through the system, put in place for the benefit of administrations and Economic Operators (EOs) in the EU and in beneficiary countries, the EOs are able to check – before declaring goods for release for free circulation – that their supplier is a registered exporter in the concerned beneficiary country. Similarly, EU EOs are registered with the competent authorities in the MS for the purpose of bilateral cumulation of origin and splitting of consignments to be sent to Norway, Switzerland or Türkiye.

The main purpose of the system is to replace the current paper-based certification process by an IT-supported self-certification process. A central database contains the registered exporters. Therefore, the REX IT system also offers the opportunity to MSs to enhance their National Systems for Customs Declarations with an automated verification of the REX numbers from the declarations against that central database.

After the application of the REX system in the context of the GSP, the system has also been applied in the context of Free Trade Agreements, where the REX system is applied by EU economic operators to declare the origin of goods exported to partner countries. The REX system has first been applied in the context of CETA (agreement between the EU and Canada) as from its date of application (21 September 2017), and since then in the context of other preferential agreements (Vietnam, Japan, UK, ...).

Since 1 January 2020, the REX system is also applied by exporters in the Overseas Countries and Territories in the context of the Overseas Association Decision (Council Decision (EU) 2021/1764), for their exports to the EU and for their preferential exports to other OCS.

It is also planned that the REX system may be used by economic operators in Partner countries for declaring the origin of their products exported to the EU under a preferential agreement. This is the case for Zimbabwe for instance.

The REX system covers exporters from more than 70 EU GSP countries and 55 CH-only and/or NO-only GSP countries, exporters from 11 Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs) (please see footnote (1) on the next page), and exporters from MSs (exporting to OCTs or GSP beneficiary countries for bilateral cumulation, replacing proofs of origin in case of re-consignment in the EU, and export to partner countries in the context of preferential agreements).

All EU preferential agreements integrate San Marino and Andorra, which are in customs union with the EU. For that reason, the REX system has been adapted in 2021 to allow for the registration of exporters established in San Marino and Andorra. The REX system has been further enhanced in 2023 to provide the authorities in San Marino and Andorra with a graphical user interface in order to manage their registrations.

## **2. Objectives**

The REX project aimed at implementing a system to make up-to-date and complete information available on Registered Exporters established in non-EU countries (GSP beneficiary countries, OCTs, partner countries of preferential agreements) exporting goods to the EU under preferential trade arrangements. The system also includes exporters registered in the MS for the purpose of exporting to partner countries of preferential agreements, exporting to GSP beneficiary countries or OCTs for bilateral cumulation of origin, and replacing proofs of origin in case of re-consignment within the EU or to Norway, Switzerland or Türkiye. The REX system is now applied all GSP beneficiary countries (except Central African Republic, Chad, Djibouti, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria) and 11 OCTs (except Saint-Barthelemy).. There are currently more than 63.000 registration in third countries and more than 70.000 registration in the EU.

The REX's scope covered also the collaboration needs with Switzerland, Norway and Türkiye. A feasibility study was carried out in order to define the pertinent legal, business and IT needs for the implementation. The IT and the legal/business projects ran in parallel.

To facilitate the management of REX registrations on the side of the economic operators, a module for EUCTP has been developed in two phases. The first phase has been deployed in Q1 2021. The second phase will be deployed in Q1 2022. This allows economic operators to request and further manage the REX registrations in a fully electronic way (REX 3).

The REX system needed also to be enhanced to allow for the registration of exporters established in San Marino and Andorra for the purpose of their exports to partners countries of EU preferential agreements. This has been partially done in 2021 and will be fully-implemented (with a user-interface) in 2023.

Starting with 2022, a new major version – REX 4 – will start as a project, but it would not impact any business aspects of the existing REX system. The aim of REX 4 is to perform technical updates to the system, such as updating the user interface of REX to use the European Commission corporate identity, by implementing the eUI libraries. Such an update represents a major change, as all the screens of the system will have to be transitioned to the new look & feel implemented in the eUI libraries.

A modification of the REX system for the Member States will be required (REX 5), after that the UCC IA will be amended (adoption planned Q2 2023, date of application of certain provisions having an impact on IT systems or on operators may be differed), and that it will be clarified that a registration in REX is considered as a Decision with the meaning of the UCC. In consequence, some additional functionalities will be needed in the REX system for the management of the decisions. A new category of registered exporter will probably be added in the registration data (Box 3) for the re-consignors. The business changes indicated before will follow the legal, business and IT change management, including the approval of the Member States of the business case document and its appropriate planning and budget. The planning will be elaborated once more details are known.

### 3. Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit A6 (Trade facilitation, rules of origin and international coordination: Americas, Africa, Far East and South Asia, Oceania)

#### Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit A6 (Trade facilitation, rules of origin and international coordination: Americas, Africa, Far East and South Asia, Oceania)

### 4. BPM reference

Level 3 Functional Requirements -> ref. ARIS BP: EU\_Customs/ Customs Business Processes/02\_CBP L2-L3 HL and Business Requirement BPM/ Enabling Business Domains/REX.

Level 4 Functional Requirements -> ref. ARIS BP: EU\_Customs/ Customs Business Processes/03\_CBP L4 Functional Requirement BPM/REX system.

### 5. Legal Basis

**Basic provision:** UCC; Council Decision (EU) 755/2013 about OCTs

**Delegated and Implementing provision:** UCC WP (UCC WP, section II: '1. UCC Registered Exporter System (REX)'); UCC DA and/or UCC IA

**Competent body:** CEG - Origin Section

### 6. References and Key Activities

**MASP Rev. 2019 reference:** 1.11 Registered Exporter System (REX)

#### Milestones and deadlines for REX 2

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	– Implementation of modifications for the application of the REX system by EU exporters in the context of CETA (FTA with Canada)	Q3 2017
	– Implementation of modifications for the application of the REX system by OCTs <sup>13</sup>	Q1 2020
	– Implementation of modifications for the application of the REX system by Türkiye	Q1 2019

Operational status: YES/NO

#### Milestones and deadlines for REX 3

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document	Q2 2019
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	N/A

<sup>13</sup> The REX system will be applied by OCTs as from 1 January 2020. This milestone indicates that DG TAXUD is updating the REX system for that purpose in 2018.

	– Level 3 Update	
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM) – Level 4 Update	N/A
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application	N/A
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	Q4 2019
	– GO decision	Q1 2020
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q3 2020
	– Technical System Specifications for MS	N/A
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q4 2020
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout for acceptance	Q1 2021
	– Conformance tests	N/A
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders and non-EU countries and traders	Q1 2021
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q4 2020 - Q1 2021
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: YES/NO

#### Milestones and deadlines for REX 4

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document	N/A
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM) – Level 3 Update	N/A
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM) – Level 4 Update	N/A
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application	N/A
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Project Charter	Q4 2022
	– GO decision	Q4 2022
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2023
	– Technical System Specifications for MS	N/A



	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q4 2023
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout for acceptance	Q1 2024
	– Conformance tests	N/A
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders and non-EU countries and traders	Q1 2024
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q1 2024 – Q4 2024
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

\* This timetable applies to the EU REX implementation milestones and activities, the other extensions will be carried out in a best effort basis.

\*\* According to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447<sup>14</sup> Article 79(1) “1. Beneficiary countries shall start the registration of exporters on 1 January 2017. However, where the beneficiary country is not in a position to start registration on that date, it shall notify the Commission in writing by 1 July 2016 that it postpones the registration of exporters until 1 January 2018 or 1 January 2019.”

## 7. Expected IT architecture

Development/deployment method: Central

Operation method: Central (for all the Member States + Northern Ireland and Beneficiary countries, except MS Spain, MS France, PC Switzerland, PC Norway and PC Türkiye who have developed their own REX modules and upload data to REX COM IT System).

## 8. Dependencies

### a. Link to other projects:

- i. EOS-EORI
- ii. UCC Customs Decisions

### b. What is needed to start this project:

- i. EORI
- ii. UCC Customs Decisions (Customs Decisions CRS component needed from UCC Customs Decisions)

<sup>14</sup> OJ L 343, 29.12.2015, p. 558.

iii. EU Customs Trader Portal

**c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:**

i. Validation of REX numbers from the National Customs Declaration System

**d. Impact on existing system(s):**

i. National Customs Declaration Systems

ii. DDS2-EO

iii. CS/RD2

iv. CCN

v. UCC CDS – CRS component

## 1.12 COPIS

### 1. Description and Justification

To protect themselves against IPR infringements, right holders can ask the intervention of Customs in order to take measures against goods suspected of infringing certain IPR. A single information system is accessible by all MS, thereby simplifying and reducing the workload of Customs administrations and COM and improving the cooperation in the area of IPR enforcement.

The use of COPIS is stable since 2018, with a total between 3000 and 4000 applications granted and extended per year, covering more than 25000 products.

In February 2023, there were +/- 63.300 infringement records registered in COPIS (detentions and infringements recorded by MS for 2022 – taking into account that MS have until N+ 3 months to insert detention data of year N in COPIS), while the rate is of +/- 70.000 detentions a year.

### 2. Objectives

COPIS is intended to enhance IPR protection by improving the cooperation and sharing of information between right-holders and MS Customs Administrations and between all the Customs offices of the MS.

The general objectives of the system are to:

- Simplify the work for MS and COM, providing a tool for collecting, managing and sharing all the information for action contained in the applications and the data concerning the cases in which the release of goods has been suspended or goods have been detained by customs;
- Provide a common documentation and information database, open for any consultation by the relevant services in the MS and COM, whilst respecting the rules of security and data protection;
- Generate messages, models, reports and statistics;
- Exchange the information in a secure electronic environment;
- Keep certain history permitting trend analysis.

The COPIS projects are the following:

- COPIS 1.2.0;
- COPIS Interface with AFIS;
- COPIS Implementation of electronic AFA;
- COPIS+ encompassing three possible/optional functionalities, called eDET, eNOT and eINF (this latter functionality is based on the planned study COPIS-ACIST).

The **COPIS 1.2.0** Central System Operation was deployed in production on 01.01.2014.

The interconnection between COPIS and the EDB developed by the EUIPO, whereby a right holder who contains information in EDB, can submit the information for the application for action electronically from EDB to COPIS was deployed in production on 01.07.2015.

**The COPIS Interface with AFIS**, whereby information on detentions is sent to OLAF's Customs Information System (CIS-EU) database, a module of the Anti-Fraud Information

System/Mutual Assistance Broker (AFIS/MAB) application, was deployed in production on 01.01.2018.

The **COPIS Implementation of electronic AFA** provides traders with the possibility to submit, extend and amend an application for action electronically to the competent customs department. A central Trader Portal(IPEP) has been developed by the EUIPO and must be connected to authentication and electronic signature as developed under the UUM&DS project. Already existing national portals would remain in place in parallel to the IPEP Trader Portal for COPIS. This latter was deployed in production on 12.12.2021.

The COPIS+ is a new project to digitalize further data workflows between MS, COM, EUIPO and right holders from the start of detention of goods. Subject to legal feasibility within the current legal framework, the project will encompass three possible functionalities as follows:

- eDET: possible creation of the detention “recording” cases on the basis of MS own recording via COPIS, IPEP or national systems;
- eNOT: optional electronic notification of detentions and suspension of the release of goods to the right holders (to be used on a voluntary basis by MS);
- eINF: completion, validation and cleaning of infringement data to be automatically transferred from COPIS to IPEP Report Detentions module (former ACIST).

This project lays partly on the Regulation (EU) No 608/2013 and partly on national Laws. Therefore, it will remain optional for MS willing to participate.

### 3. Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit A4 (Protection of Citizens and Enforcement of IPR)

#### Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit A4 (Protection of Citizens and Enforcement of IPR)

### 4. BPM reference

COPIS SPM-REQ document : <https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/3d2149a1-fe92-4981-9b12-3374d670a008/library/1f7b8754-6d2a-4ecb-96a4-1c2270e5a7d3/details>

### 5. Legal Basis

**Basic provision:** Regulation (EU) No 608/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 concerning customs enforcement of intellectual property rights.

**Implementing provisions:** COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 1352/2013 of 4 December 2013 establishing the forms provided for in Regulation (EU) No 608/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning customs enforcement of intellectual property rights.

**Competent body:** CEG-IPR Enforcement Section

### 6. References and Key Activities

**MASP Rev. 2019 reference:** 1.12 COPIS

**Milestones and deadlines for COPIS Implementation of Electronic AFA** (To be approved by ECCG)

*COPIS 4.1.0 is an intermediate release made in Q2-2022 containing repairs and updates to release 4.0.0. (eAFA) and a refactoring of the infringement registration screen for UI users.*

*COPIS 4.1.2 is also an intermediate release done in Q3 2022 containing changes in technicalities of the infringement registration process, the conditional use of UN/LOCODES and the mandatory use of the CN codes.*

*Three other intermediate releases in 2023: COPIS 4.1.3 for stabilisation of the e-signature and COPIS 4.1.4 improving the INF part and communication with IPEP, and COPIS 4.1.5 making some data in the INF part optional for small consignments and improving the use of the box 'national information'.*

*The next major release: COPIS 4.2.0 may be planned with COPIS+. They will be developed for production end of 2026 (S2S MS conformance being mandatory due to interface impact).*

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document	Q2 2016
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	N/A
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	N/A
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Current provisions adopted	Q2 2013
	– Future provisions in application	N/A
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	Q3 2018
	– GO decision	Q4 2018
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2019
	– Technical System Specifications	Q4 2019
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q4 2020
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q4 2020
	– National implementation	N/A
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q1 2021
	– Conformance tests	Q4 2021
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q4 2021
	– Non-EU Countries (in case required)	N/A
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q4 2021
	– National training and communication	Q4 2021
7	<b>Implementation support (new releases and training)</b>	Ongoing since 2021

Operational status: YES/NO

#### **COPIS+ Phase**

1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
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	– Business Case Document	Q4 2023
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	N/A
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	N/A
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Current provisions adopted	Q4 2013
	– Future provisions in application	N/A
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Project Charter	Q4 2023
	– GO decision	Q1 2024
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2025
	– Technical System Specifications	Q4 2025
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q4 2026
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q4 2026
	– National implementation	N/A
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q1 2027
	– Conformance tests	Q2 2027
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q2 2027
	– Non-EU Countries (in case required)	N/A
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q2 2027
	– National training and communication	Q2 2027
<b>7. Expected IT architecture</b>		
Development method: Central		
Operation method: Central		
<b>8. Dependencies</b>		
<b>a. Link to other projects:</b>		
i. UCC UUM&DS (Direct Trader Access to EIS)		
ii. EUIPO / Intellectual Property Enforcement Portal (IPEP)		
<b>b. What is needed to start this project:</b>		
i. UCC UUM&DS (Direct Trader Access to EIS)		
<b>c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:</b>		
i. N/A		
<b>d. Impact on existing system(s):</b>		
i. EUIPO / Intellectual Property Enforcement Portal (IPEP)		
ii. MS operating a national COPIS (or bulk upload) interface with COPIS		
iii. CS/RD2		

## ***1.13 EU Single Window Environment for Customs***

### **1. Description and Justification**

On 28 October 2020, the European Commission proposed a new initiative that will make it easier for different authorities involved in goods clearance to exchange electronic information on goods<sup>15</sup>. The “EU Single Window Environment for Customs” (EU SWE-C) will enhance cooperation and coordination between different authorities, and will support the automated verification of non-customs formalities for goods entering or leaving the EU.

The EU Single Window Environment for Customs focuses on the customs declaration process and the fulfillment of non-customs formalities governing the cross-border movement of goods. Given the complexity of the SW concept, the initiative provides for several implementation components.

It started already in 2015 in the pilot mode with the enabling of automated validation of supporting documents (i.e. certificates and licences) and other non-customs formalities referenced in the customs declaration, using the central IT solution of DG TAXUD called the EU Customs Single Window Certificates Exchange (EU CSW-CERTEX). Such exchanges work in the government-to-government (G2G) mode.

The legal proposal envisages the extension of the exchanges also to the business-to-government (B2G) mode, allowing economic operators to fulfill both customs and specified non-customs formalities through a single access point. The central component of EU SWE-C called the EU CSW-CERTEX is developed by the Commission to link Member State customs systems to EU systems or databases managing non-customs requirements, such as TRACES of DG SANTE, FGAS Portal of DG CLIMA, eLicensing system of DG TRADE etc. EU CSW-CERTEX enables customs authorities to automatically verify the respective non-customs formalities. This allows the authorities in charge of these formalities to monitor and control the imported or exported quantities of authorised goods at EU level. Under the B2G mode it will also make the information received from traders through the national single window environments for customs available to partner competent authorities.

EU CSW-CERTEX covers exchanges for a multitude of certificates, licences, permit and other non-customs formalities, located at different databases and regulated by different legal acts under the responsibility of different DGs. The multitude of formalities accessible via EU CSW-CERTEX is growing, same as the functionalities that it covers. Access for MS customs authorities to these formalities is provided via single interface. Therefore, the scope of formalities and functionalities of EU CSW-CERTEX are enlarged via regular releases.

### **2. Objectives**

The objective of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs is to create a digital

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<sup>15</sup> [The EU Single Window Environment for Customs \(europa.eu\)](https://europa.eu)

framework for enhanced cooperation between all border authorities and facilitate the administrative checks at the moment of customs clearance. The Single Window will enable businesses and traders to provide data in one single portal in an individual Member State, thereby reducing duplication, time and costs.

Given that the scope of formalities and functionalities of EU CSW-CERTEX are enlarged via regular releases, the fiche describes the scope and the milestones for each of the releases separately. Besides, a separate component is included to define the high-level planning for the B2G component.

The structure of the fiche is therefore as follows:

1. EU CSW-CERTEX Release 2
2. EU CSW-CERTEX Release 3
3. EU CSW-CERTEX Release 4
4. EU CSW-CERTEX Release 5
5. EU CSW-CERTEX integration with EU CITES Phase 2
6. EU CSW-CERTEX integration with Import of Cultural Goods
7. EU CSW-CERTEX integration with the Electronic Proof of Origin Certificates
8. EU SWE-C B2G
9. EU CSW-CERTEX integration with the Electronic Notification Form (ENF)
10. EU CSW-CERTEX integration with Export of Cultural Goods
11. Update of CERTEX integration with ODS and FGAS

### **1. EU CSW-CERTEX Release 2**

**Overall scope:** Release 2 expands the scope of EU CSW-CERTEX to the following formalities enabled for exchange: FLEGT (DG ENV); COI (DG AGRI); four types of CHED (DG SANTE), i.e. CHED-PP, CHED-A, CHED-P, CHED-D; ODS import and export (DG CLIMA); FGAS import (DG CLIMA).

**Overall functionalities:** quantity management and retrieval of document in human readable format

### **2. EU CSW-CERTEX Release 3**

**Scope extension:** Release 3 expands the scope with Dual Use formalities for export and transit.

**Overall scope:** FLEGT (DG ENV); COI (DG AGRI); four types of CHED (DG SANTE), i.e. CHED-PP, CHED-A, CHED-P, CHED-D; ODS import and export (DG CLIMA); FGAS import (DG CLIMA); Dual Use export and transit formalities (DG TRADE).

**Overall functionalities:** quantity management and retrieval of document in human readable format

### **3. EU CSW-CERTEX Release 4**

**Scope and functionalities extension:** Release 4 expands the scope with Phase 1 of EU CITES formalities for import. New functionalities are added, such as “Push” and “CERTEX Request for List” for COI and CHED domains. Full compliance with EU CDM v.6.

**Overall scope:** FLEGT (DG ENV); COI (DG AGRI); four types of CHED (DG SANTE), i.e. CHED-PP, CHED-A, CHED-P, CHED-D; ODS Import and Export (DG CLIMA); FGAS Import (DG CLIMA); Dual Use export and transit formalities (DG TRADE); Phase 1 of EU CITES formalities for import (DG ENV).

**Overall functionalities:** quantity management and retrieval of document in human



readable format. “Push” and “CERTEX Request for List” for COI and CHED domains. Full compliance with EU CDM v.6.

#### **4. EU CSW-CERTEX Release 5**

**Scope extension:** Release 5 expands the scope with integration of EU CSW-CERTEX with ICSMS system of DG GROW for the exchange of information on product compliance in accordance with Articles 26, 27, 28 and 34(7) and (8) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 as well as extension of interconnection with FGAS portal and eLicensing system for the export domain.

**Overall scope:** FLEGT (DG ENV); COI (DG AGRI); four types of CHED (DG SANTE), i.e. CHED-PP, CHED-A, CHED-P, CHED-D; ODS Import and Export (DG CLIMA); FGAS Import and Export (DG CLIMA); Dual Use export and transit formalities (DG TRADE); Phase 1 of EU CITES formalities for import (DG ENV), Product Compliance (DG GROW).

**Overall functionalities:** quantity management and retrieval of document in human readable format. “Push” and “CERTEX Request for List” for COI and CHED domains. Full compliance with EU CDM v.6. “Pre-validation” functionality for all domains except CITES and Product Compliance. Full integration with CS/RD2.

#### **5. EU CSW-CERTEX integration with EU CITES Phase 2**

**Scope extension:** Phase 2 of EU CITES formalities, including import and export permits.

#### **6. EU CSW-CERTEX integration with Import of Cultural Goods**

**Scope extension:** Import of Cultural Goods licences and importers’ statements (link with Fiche 1.18)

#### **7. EU CSW-CERTEX integration with the Electronic Proof of Origin Certificates**

**Scope extension:** electronic Proof of Origin Certificates (link with Fiche 2.10)

#### **8. EU SWE-C B2G**

**Functionalities extension:** Inception activities for the extension of the EU CSW-CERTEX functionalities with the B2G.

#### **9. EU CSW-CERTEX integration with the Electronic Notification Form (ENF)**

**Scope extension:** addition of ENF as per upcoming delegated regulation of DG SANTE

#### **10. EU CSW-CERTEX integration with Export of Cultural Goods**

**Scope extension:** Export of Cultural Goods licences and importers’ statements (link with Fiche 1.18)

#### **11. Update of CERTEX integration with ODS and FGAS**

#### **12. EU CSW-CERTEX integration with CBAM**

**Scope extension:** addition of CBAM domain as per Regulation (EU) 2023/956

#### **13. EU CSW-CERTEX integration with Deforestation**

Besides the components listed in this fiche, work will continue on the expansion of the scope of EU CSW-CERTEX with other non-customs formalities, such as EU IUU Catch, Waste Shipment, Forced labour, Digital Product Passport, Firearms control and others. Additional formalities hosted on other database(s) will be incorporated. Going forward, this will be formalised through an addendum to the Business Case and other project documentation, and it will be reflected in the MASP updates. The detailed planning will

be drawn subject to the progress with the digitalisation of these formalities by the partner DGs, legislative work and agreements on the interconnection with partner DGs. EU CSW-CERTEX release frequency will be kept at up to two releases per year.

### 3. Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit B1 (Processes & Data, Customer Relationship and Planning)

#### Project Owner

DG TAXUD Unit B1 (Processes & Data, Customer Relationship and Planning) for the overall EU Single Window Environment for Customs initiative

NB: DG TAXUD Unit A4 (Protection of Citizens and Enforcement of IPR), policy unit for prohibitions and restrictions

Partner DGs: DG SANTE, DG AGRI, DG ENV, DG CLIMA, DG TRADE, DG GROW

#### Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit B1 (Processes & Data, Customer Relationship and Planning)

The EU Single Window Environment for Customs is supported by the Electronic Customs Decision No 70/2008/EC owned by DG TAXUD Unit B1 (Processes & Data, Customer Relationship and Planning). In 2020 the European Commission proposed a new Regulation on the EU Single Window Environment for Customs. The proposal is under the review by the co-legislators. The respective sectorial legislation of DG AGRI, DG ENV, DG SANTE, DG CLIMA, DG TRADE, DG GROW and DG TAXUD (Cultural Goods) applies to the EU CSW-CERTEX programme.

### 4. BPM reference

*Taxud Folder Structure/EU\_Customs/Customs Business Processes/02\_CBP L2-L3 HL and Business Requirement BPM/Enabling Business Domains/EU Customs Single Window - Certificate Exchange*

*Taxud Folder Structure/EU\_Customs/Customs Business Processes/03\_CBP L4 Functional Requirement BPM/EU Customs Single Window - Certificate Exchange*

*New BPMs for the EU Customs SW: Certificates Exchange will be published in due course as per the planning information in the chapter below.*

### 5. Legal Basis

#### Basic provision:

DG TAXUD legislation:

- Decision No 70/2008/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2008 on a paperless environment for customs and trade – Art. 6

The detailed list of sectorial legislation of DG SANTE, DG AGRI, DG ENV, DG CLIMA and DG TRADE on the respective certificates in the scope of the project is listed in the Annex 1 to the “EU Customs SW: Certificates Exchange” Business Case, available on [CIRCABC](#)>E-Customs> [Electronic Customs Initiative](#) > [EU Single Window program](#)>[EU Customs SW Business Case Certificate Exchange](#).

**Implementing provision:** Decision No 70/2008/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2008 on a paperless environment for customs and trade

**Competent body:** CCC for legislation and ECCG for project management

**Future basic provision:** Regulation on the EU SW Environment for Customs (COM(2020) 673 final)

**Future implementing provision:** Implementing provisions to the Regulation on the EU SW Environment for Customs

**Competent body:** CCC for legislation and ECCG for project management

## 6. References and Key Activities

**MASP Rev. 2019 reference:** 1.13 EU Single Window Environment for Customs

### Milestones and deadlines for “EU CSW-CERTEX Release 2”

(to be approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case	Q1 2017
	– Business Case Annex	Q4 2019
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q1 2020
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q1 2020
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Current provisions adopted	In force
	– Future provisions in application	2022
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	Q3 2017
	– Vision Document Annex	Q4 2019
	– GO decision	Q3 2017
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q1 2021
	– Technical System Specifications	Q1 2021
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q2 2021
	– Service integration in National Systems	From Q2 2021 onwards
	– National implementation	From Q2 2021 onwards
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q3 2021
	– Conformance tests	From Q3 2021 onwards
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	From Q3 2021 onwards
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q2 2023
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

**Milestones and deadlines for “EU CSW-CERTEX Release 3”** (to be approved by

ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated Completion Date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case	Q1 2017
	– Business Case Annex	Q4 2019
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q4 2020
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Current provisions adopted	In force
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	Q3 2017
	– Vision Document Annex	Q2 2021
4	– GO decision	Q2 2021
	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q1 2022
	– Technical System Specifications	Q1 2022
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q1 2022
	– Service integration in National Systems	From Q1 2022 onwards
	– National implementation	From Q1 2022 onwards
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
– Deploy and Rollout	Q3 2022	
– Conformance tests (CT campaign with MSs )	From Q4 2022 onwards	
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders (NB: This is the Operations date for the Commission, MS will conformance test from Q2 2020)	From Q4 2022 onwards
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q2 2023
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

**Milestones and deadlines for “EU CSW-CERTEX Release 4”**

(to be approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated Completion Date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case	Q1 2017
	– Business Case Annex	Q1 2022
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q2 2022
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q2 2022

2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Current provisions adopted	In force
	- Future provisions in application	2022
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	Q3 2017
	– Vision Document Annex	Q1 2022
	– GO decision	Q2 2022
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q3 2022
	– Technical System Specifications	Q3 2022
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2022
	– Service integration in National Systems	From Q4 2022 onwards
	– National implementation	From Q4 2022 onwards
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2022
– Conformance tests (CT campaign with MSs )	From Q4 2022 onwards	
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q4 2022
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q2 2023
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: YES/NO

### Milestones and deadlines for “EU CSW-CERTEX Release 5”

(to be approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated Completion Date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case	Q1 2017
	– Business Case Annex	Q1/2023
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q1/2023
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q1/2023
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Current provisions adopted	In force
	- Future provisions in application (only ICSMS)	Q4 2021
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	Q3 2017
	– Vision Document Annex	Q1 2023
	– GO decision	Q1 2023
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2023

	– Technical System Specifications	Q3 2023
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2023
	– Service integration in National Systems	From Q4 2023 onwards
	– National implementation	From Q4 2023 onwards
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2023
	– Conformance tests (CT campaign with MSs )	From Q4 2023 onwards
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	at the latest by Q4 2025 (legal deadline for COM for ICSMS)
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q2 2023
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

### Milestones and deadlines for “EU CSW-CERTEX integration with EU CITES Phase 2”

(to be approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated Completion Date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case	Q1 2017
	– Business Case Annex	Q1 2022
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q4 2024
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q4 2024
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Current provisions adopted	In force
	- Future provisions in application	2022
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	Q3 2017
	– Vision Document Annex	Q4 2024
	– GO decision	Q4 2024
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2025
	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2025
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2025
	– Service integration in National Systems	From Q3 2025 onwards
	– National implementation	From Q3 2025 onwards
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q3 2025
	– Conformance tests (CT campaign with MSs )	From Q4 2025 onwards
5	<b>Operation</b>	

	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q4 2025
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q2 2023
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

### Milestones and deadlines for “EU CSW-CERTEX integration with Import of Cultural Goods”

(Linked with fiche “1.18.Digitalisation of Cultural Goods”)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated Completion Date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case	Q1 2017
	– Updated Business Case	Q4 2023
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q1 2024
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q1 2024
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Current provisions adopted	In force
	– Future provisions in application	2022
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	Q3 2017
	– Project Charter	Q4 2023
	– GO decision	Q4 2023
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2024
	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2024
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2024
	– Service integration in National Systems	From Q2 2024 onwards
	– National implementation	From Q2 2024 onwards
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2024
	– Conformance tests (CT campaign with MSs )	From Q4 2024 onwards
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q1 2025
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

**Milestones and deadlines for “EU CSW-CERTEX integration with the Electronic Proof of Origin Certificates” – link with the Component 3 (phase 2.2) of the Fiche 2.16 “Electronic Proof of Origin Certificates” (to be approved by ECCG)**

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Project Initiation Annex	T0+10 Qtrs = Q2 2026
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	T0+15 Qtrs = Q3 2027
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	T0+15 Qtrs = Q3 2027
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Future Provisions in application	T0+8 Qtrs = Q4 2025
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Project Charter addendum	T0+12 Qtrs = Q4 2026
	– GO decision	T0+13 Qtrs = Q1 2027
4	<b>IT Project Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	T0+20 Qtrs = Q4 2028
	– Technical System Specification	T0+20 Qtrs = Q4 2028
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	T0+20 Qtrs = Q3 2028
	– Service integration in National Systems	T0+20 Qtrs = Q4 2028 onwards
	– National implementation	T0+20 Qtrs = Q4 2028 onwards
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	T0+20 Qtrs = Q4 2028 onwards
	– Conformance tests	T0+20 Qtrs = Q4 2028 ongoing
	5	<b>Operation</b>
– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders		T0+21 Qtrs = Q1 2029 onwards
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and	T0+21 Qtrs = Q1 2029



	communication	
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: **YES/NO**

### Milestones and deadlines for “EU SWE-C B2G”

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated Completion Date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Draft Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM), supported by the Business Proof of Concept	Q2 2023
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	- Adoption of the basic Regulation	2022
	- Future provisions in application	2031

### Milestones and deadlines for “EU CSW-CERTEX integration with ENF”

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated Completion Date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case	Q1 2017
	– Business Case Annex	Q4 2023
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q1 2024
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q1 2024
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Current provisions adopted	In force
	– Future provisions in application	2024
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	Q3 2017
	– Project Charter	Q4 2023
	– GO decision	Q4 2023
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2024
	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2024
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2024
	– Service integration in National Systems	From Q2 2024 onwards
	– National implementation	From Q2 2024 onwards
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2024
	– Conformance tests (CT campaign with MSs )	From Q4 2024 onwards
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q1 2025
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A

	– National training and communication	N/A
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Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

**Milestones and deadlines for “EU CSW-CERTEX integration with Export of Cultural Goods”**

(Linked with fiche “1.18 Digitalisation of Cultural Goods”)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated Completion Date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Annex	T0+10 Qtrs = Q1 2027
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	T0+12 Qtrs = Q3 2027
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	T0+13 Qtrs = Q4 2027
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Future provisions in application	T0 = Q3 2024
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Project Charter	T0+11 Qtrs = Q1 2028
	– GO decision	T0+14 Qtrs = Q1 2028
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	T0+16 Qtrs = Q3 2028
	– Technical System Specifications	T0+16 Qtrs = Q3 2028
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	T0+16 Qtrs = Q3 2028
	– Service integration in National Systems	From Q3 2028 onwards
	– National implementation	From Q3 2028 onwards
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	T0+16 Qtrs = Q3 2028
	– Conformance tests (CT campaign with MSs )	From Q3 2028 onwards
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	T0+23 Qtrs = Q2 2030
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	T0+ 21 Qtrs = Q4 2029
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

**Milestones and deadlines for “Update of EU CSW-CERTEX integration with ODS and FGAS”**

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated Completion Date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case	Q1 2017
	– Updated Business Case	Q4 2023
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q1 2024
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q1 2024
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	

	– Current provisions adopted	In force
	– Future provisions in application	2024-2025
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	Q3 2017
	– Project Charter	Q4 2023
	– GO decision	Q4 2023
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2024
	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2024
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2024
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q2 2024 onwards
	– National implementation	Q2 2024 onwards
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2024
	– Conformance tests (CT campaign with MSs)	From Q4 2024 onwards
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q1 2025
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: YES/NO

#### Milestones and deadlines for “EU CSW-CERTEX integration with CBAM”

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated Completion Date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case	Q1 2017
	– Updated Business Case	Q4 2023
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q1 2024
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q1 2024
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Current provisions adopted	In force
	– Future provisions in application	2024
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	Q3 2017
	– Project Charter	Q4 2023
	– GO decision	Q4 2023
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2024
	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2024
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2024

	– Service integration in National Systems	From Q2 2024 onwards
	– National implementation	From Q2 2024 onwards
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2024
	– Conformance tests (CT campaign with MSs)	From Q4 2024 onwards At latest Q2 2025
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q1 2026
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

#### Milestones and deadlines for “EU CSW-CERTEX integration with Deforestation”

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated Completion Date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case	Q1 2017
	– Business Case Annex	Q2 2024
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q4 2024
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q4 2024
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Current provisions adopted	In force
	– Future provisions in application	2024
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	Q3 2017
	– Project Charter	Q2 2024
	– GO decision	Q2 2024
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2025
	– Technical System Specifications	Q3 2025
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q4 2025
	– Service integration in National Systems	From Q4 2025 onwards
	– National implementation	From Q4 2025 onwards
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2025
	– Conformance tests (CT campaign with MSs)	From Q4 2025 onwards
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders (NB: This is the Operations date for the MS, MS will conformance test from Q4 2025)	At latest Q2 2028
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A

6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

### 7. Expected IT architecture

Development method: Central

Operation method: Central

### 8. Dependencies of the EU SW environment for customs project

#### a. Link to other projects:

- i. 1.18 Digitalisation of cultural goods
- ii. 2.10 Electronic Proof of Origin Certificates
- iii. 1.23 UCC National Import Systems update
- iv. 1.6 UCC Automated Export System (AES)
- v. 1.7 UCC Transit System including NCTS
- vi. 1.24 UCC Centralised Clearance for Import
- vii. 4.5 CCN2
- viii. Partner DGs systems (DG SANTE TRACES NT, DG ENV FLEGIT, DG CLIMA ODS eLicencing System, DG CLIMA F-Gas Portal and Licensing system, DG TRADE eLicensing system, DG ENV eCITES, DG GROW ICSMS etc.)

#### b. What is needed to start this project:

- i. N/A

#### c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:

- ii. Future phases of the EU SWE-C

#### d. Impact on existing system(s):

- i. National Customs Declaration Processing Systems
- ii. UCC NCTS
- iii. UCC AES
- iv. National SWs in MS
- v. CS/RD2
- vi. TARIC
- vii. National control system (as of Release 5, for the implementation of interconnection with Product Compliance domain).

## ***1.14 Classification Information System (CLASS)***

### **1. Description and Justification**

The EU's customs legislation has established a procedure for solving cases of divergent classification so as to ensure the uniform classification of a product within the EU. In case of a divergent interpretation of the nomenclature, the CCC either adopts a classification regulation, an explanatory note to the CN or expresses an opinion through a so-called classification statement.

The ECJ also delivers rulings which are crucial to the classification of a specific product and directly applicable in the Union.

These different kinds of classification information are published in different places and by different means. Currently customs officers and traders seeking all the relevant information for the correct classification of a product have to search in several places (e.g. OJEU, comitology register, ECJ rulings). It is especially difficult to rapidly find the classification statements of the CCC.

This constitutes a considerable burden, in particular for individual SMEs, which ranked tariff classification of goods as No. 12 in a public consultation on the most burdensome legislative acts carried out at the end of 2012.

In order to provide a single platform where all classification information (regardless of its nature) is published, DG TAXUD would like to create a system that ensures the transparency of all classification-related information.

The system would offer considerable benefits to the different involved stakeholders, such as:

- Substantially reducing the administrative burden for EOs in general, and more in particular for SMEs, when looking for the correct tariff classification of products they want to import or export (the system would function as a 'one-stop-shop');
- Helping the customs administrations of the MS to cope with the staff's high workload in dealing with tariff classification issues, which have often been reduced as a result of austerity measures, by limiting the time required to find and share the relevant information;
- Improving the functioning of the Customs Union and of the internal market by making all tariff classification information more accessible through a single platform. Classification divergencies should decline and equal treatment of EOs will be better guaranteed;
- Better securing EU's own resources by ensuring the correct classification of goods throughout the EU and thus the collection of legally due customs duties.

MS had expressed the following high level requirements in the context of the Business Case analysis:

- Being able to integrate national classification data into the CLASS system;
- Being able to integrate classification results into the national information systems.

These requirements will be further evaluated in the subsequent phases of the project.

## 2. Objectives

The development is divided into three phases.

### Phase 1: Minimum requirements implementation

Design and implementation of the core CLASS system to support the incorporation/integration of:

- TARIC nomenclature with TARIC validation;
- Classification Regulations;
- CN Explanatory Notes;
- Classification Statements;
- Rulings of the ECJ;
- Use of EBTI-3 thesaurus.

### Phase 2: Extended requirements implementation

Design and implementation of the CLASS extensions to support the incorporation/integration of:

- EBTI;
- ECICS.

### Phase 3: Linking external sources of classification information

Design and implementation of the CLASS extensions to support the incorporation/integration of external sources of classification information, which may include:

- WCO HS explanatory notes;
- WCO HS classification decisions;
- WCO HS classification opinions;
- Investigation of the possibilities to include other external sources;
- Link to the REACH database (managed by the European Chemicals Agency).

## 3. Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit B5 (Customs Tariff)

### Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit B5 (Customs Tariff)

## 4. BPM reference

Level 4 Functional Requirements -> ref. ARIS BP: EU\_Customs/ Customs Business Processes/03\_CBP L4 Functional Requirement BPM/ CLASS

## 5. Legal Basis

**Basic act:** UCC (Specifically Article 6(1), Article 14 (2), Article 16)

**Delegated and Implementing act:** UCC DA and/or UCC IA

**Competent body:** CEG (UCC DA), CCC-NOM (UCC IA), ECCG for project management

## 6. References and Key Activities

**MASP Rev. 2019 reference:** 1.14 Classification Information System (CLASS)

**Milestones and deadlines** (To be approved by ECCG)

*Disclaimer: The following planning concerns the Phase-1 components of the CLASS system only.*

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document	Q3 2014
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q4 2014
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q1 2015
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	Q4 2015
	– GO decision	Q1 2016
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q4 2016
	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2017
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q4 2017
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q4 2017
	– National implementation	Q4 2017
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q3 2018
	– Conformance tests	Q2 2019
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q3 2019
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q2 2019
	– National training and communication	Q2 2019

Operational status: YES/NO

### Milestones for Phases 2 and 3

**Milestones and deadlines for CLASS Phase 2** (To be approved by ECCG)



	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Design and implementation of the CLASS extensions to support the incorporation/integration of EBTI and ECICS. Part A: integration with ECICS Part B: Integration with EBTI	Q1 2023 Q4 2023

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

**Milestones and deadlines for CLASS Phase 3** (To be approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Design and implementation of the CLASS extensions to support the incorporation/integration of external sources of classification information	To be planned

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

**7. Expected IT architecture**

Development method: Central

Operation method: Central

**8. Dependencies**

**a. Link to other projects:**

i. N/A

**b. What is needed to start this project:**

i. N/A

**c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:**

i. N/A

**d. Impact on existing system(s):**

- i. EBTI-3
- ii. ECICS2
- iii. TARIC3
- iv. CN system
- v. DDS2
- vi. REACH database
- vii. CS/RD2

## ***1.15 UCC Economic Operators Registration and Identification subsystem 2 (EORI2)***

The project has been completed, however the project fiche 1.15 *UCC Economic Operators Registration and Identification subsystem 2 (EORI2)* is still kept because there is a need for an evolution to cater for the “EU Single Window Environment for Customs” initiative.

To analyse the possible options for the accessing/retrieving data from EOS/EORI by the Partner Competent Authorities in the context of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs the “Feasibility Study SW: Access for Partner Competent Authorities to EOS/EORI” was conducted. The recommended solution (Customer Reference System Approach) has been selected by the common criteria, based on the real needs expressed by the potential Partner Competent Authorities (DG CLIMA, DG ENV, DG GROW, DG MOVE, DG SANTE, DG TRADE, DG TAXUD-COPIS).

### **1. Description and Justification**

In the context of the single window initiatives of DG TAXUD (cf. fiche 1.13) and DG MOVE (cf. fiche 1.27 on European Maritime Single Window environment (EMSW<sub>e</sub>) in relation to customs systems), DG TAXUD will assess the opportunity and conditions to allow access for validation to the EORI database from non-customs authorities.

The issue is complex because each DG is using different electronic systems and they have different user requirements for retrieving EORI data.

The implementation of the recommended solution is a further step in the process of providing access for Partner Competent Authorities to the EORI database. Additional assessments and technical arrangements for access could be detailed during the development process. The development of this IT solution is a step in the process of the further cooperation between authorities in the field of the information exchange.

After implementation, the solution can be extended in the future, but the Partner Competent Authorities have to gain experience with these services and to use them in the right way. Potential extension could be for access from other DGs or other initiatives.

EORI can be also used in the context of the European Maritime Single Window environment considering that it enables traders to lodge some customs formalities via the maritime national single windows.

#### ***EORI Improvements and Clarifications***

- The EOS/EORI system should be updated to allow the registration of the same TCUIN number in another EORI record, but to warn the person making the registration that there is a duplication of this number and therefore an additional verification is necessary. Therefore, the Functional and Technical Specifications of the system should be change.
- The EOS/EORI system would have to be updated to allow the registration of the same VAT ID-number in another EORI record, but to warn the person making the registration that there is a duplication of this number and therefore an additional verification is necessary.
- If in D.E. 4 ‘Establishment in the customs territory of the Union’ is indicated, the code 1 (established in the customs territory of the Union), it would be mandatory to provide the address/addresses of establishment in EU. Implementation of this

proposal would have the following consequences:

- a) Annex 12-01 to the UCC-DA would have to be amended to introduce a new data requirement: “Address(es) of establishment in the customs territory of the Union”.
  - b) In this new data element, economic operators and other persons, registered in a third country and that are established in the customs territory of the Union (according to Article 5(31) of the UCC), have to declare their address of establishment in the customs territory of the Union.
  - c) If these persons are established in more than one Member State, they should provide, in this new data element, all the addresses of establishment in the customs territory of the Union.
  - d) Annex 12-01 to the UCC-IA would have to be amended accordingly.
  - e) The EOS/EORI system would have to be updated to allow the registration of the address/addresses of establishment in EU.
  - f) The EORI Guidance document should be amended to reflect the obligation to provide the address/addresses of establishment in EU.
  - g) The relevant information should be added to existing EORI records.
- Change the denomination of data element 10 from “Short name” to “Name”. This will provide for an alignment with Annex A, B, the EUCDM and the transaction systems.  
Require data element 2 “Full name” only where it exceeds 70 characters.  
For data element 10 “Short name” make it obligatory to use the real name as defined for data element 2 “Full name of the person”. Where the full name is longer than 70 characters, ensure that the “Short name” relates to the full name.
  - To amend the Annex 12-01 in line with Annex B to the UCC-IA and therefore, the format of the data element ‘Postcode’ to become an..17 and the EOS/EORI system specification to be aligned with the legal requirements.

The EORI Guidance document should be amended accordingly.

## **2. Objectives**

All traders that register in the system need to provide the data specified in respective regulations for their organisation, including their EORI number and related details.

For each DG, there will be a need to present the possibility, explain the proceedings, provide also business and data expertise, etc. Moreover, data protection issue should be also analysed case by case. Therefore, it will be a series of ‘mini-projects’.

## **3. Systems Owner**

DG TAXUD Unit B1 (Processes & Data, customer Relationship and planning)

### **Owner of Legislation**

DG TAXUD Unit B1 (Processes & Data, customer Relationship and planning)

## **4. BPM reference**

No BPM is available.

## 5. Legal Basis

**Basic act:** UCC

Regulation (EU) 2022/2399 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 establishing the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs and amending Regulation (EU) No 952/2013. Entered into force from 12<sup>th</sup> December 2022.

**Delegated and Implementing act:** UCC DA and UCC IA

**Competent body:** CEG-DIH; CCC-DIH; ECCG for project management

## 6. References and Key Activities

**MASP Rev. 2019 reference:** 1.15 UCC Economic Operators Registration and Identification subsystem 2 (EORI2)

It will be a progressive access to EOS/EORI by each DG:

- **DG SANTÉ** is responsible for further development of TRACES NT.
- **DG CLIMA** is the policy owner and the owner of the data in the ODS Licensing System and the F-Gas Portal and Licensing System.

The automatic validation of the EORI numbers is necessary. The response Yes/No for validity of the EORI numbers is enough as a first step. The receiving of all data for specific company as subscription updates is also a possible solution for DG CLIMA's systems – deadline for implementation 1 March 2023.

- Meetings with DG CLIMA ongoing;
- CRS presentation done;
- TS to send;
- Workshop and kick-off of CT to be organised.
- **DG ENV:** Concerning the future revised Waste shipment regulation, the EORI number will be proposed as a mandatory identifier for all relevant operators (possible deadline: Q4 2025).
  - Presentation of CRS done;
  - Follow-up meeting to be organised after the analysis of the technical documentation.
- **DG GROW** manage the ICSMS platform to facilitate communication between market surveillance authorities (MSAs) in the EU and in EFTA countries.

The data behind the EORI number will need to be retrieved by the customs systems and transferred “in full” to ICSMS via EU CSW-CERTEX. No direct access to the EORI database is required for MSAs: what matters is that the MSAs receive in ICSMS the full name and details of the operators, retrieved from the EORI database at the level of the customs systems.
- **DG TRADE** is responsible for controlling, developing and maintaining the eLicensing System for dual use goods. The eLicensing system is created to support the dual-use export control governed by the Regulation (EU) 2021/821 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2021, setting up a Union regime for the control of exports, brokering, technical assistance, transit and transfer of dual-use items (recast).

During the registration process user is obliged to provide all Economic Operator data including the EORI number.

- **Import of Cultural Goods:** The Import of Cultural Goods (ICG) system is a centralised trans-European system for the collecting, managing and exchanging information related to the import of cultural goods into the EU territory. The ICG system, for which DG TAXUD is the system and policy owner, while DG SANTE is the solution provider, will be connected to the EOS system to verify the EORI number of the applicant. The actual IT development phase of the ICG system has already begun, and the activities related to the external connections will start as of 2023. A follow-up meeting is to be organised after the analysis of the technical documentation.
- **DG MOVE:** Regulation (EU) 2019/1239 establishing a European Maritime Single Window environment (EMSWe) shall apply from 15 August 2025. Implementing act defining the user registration, identification and access management (mostly based on EORI) are under finalisation by the Digital Transport and Trade Facilitation Committee lead by DG MOVE. In parallel the functional requirements and technical specification are under definition to evaluate any potential impact on the EORI2 system.

The implementation of the recommended solution is a further step in the process of providing access for Partner Competent Authorities to the EORI database. Additional assessments and technical arrangements for access could be detailed during the development process. The development of this IT solution is a step in the process of the further cooperation between authorities in the field of the information exchange.

After implementation, the solution can be extended in the future, but the Partner Competent Authorities have to gain experience with these services and to use them in the right way. Potential extension could be for access from other DG.

**Milestones and deadlines** (To be approved by ECCG<sup>16</sup>)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document	N/A
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	N/A
	– Level 3 Update	N/A
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	N/A
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application	For SW: Q4 2022 (Regulation (EU) 2022/2399) for

<sup>16</sup> The dates of the milestones relating to the improvements described in this fiche are not completely known at this stage. Therefore, they will be approved by the ECCG later when they are known.

		improvements and clarification: Q3 2023 Amendments to Regulations 2015/2446 and 2015/2447)
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	N/A
	– GO decision	N/A
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	N/A
	– Technical System Specifications	N/A
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Not planned
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Not planned
	– Conformance tests	Not planned
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Not planned
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: YES/NO

**7. Expected IT architecture**

Development method: Hybrid

Operation method: Hybrid

For the exchange of data related to EOS/EORI towards the partner institutions, a system-to-system data integration will be setup between the systems from these institutions and the Customs Decisions – CRS system.

**8. Dependencies**

**a. Link to other projects:**

- i. UCC AEO and impacts of MRA
- ii. UCC Customs Decisions - CRS
- iii. UCC BTI
- iv. UCC NCTS

- v. UCC National Import Systems upgrade
- vi. UCC Centralised Clearance for Import
- vii. UCC Import Control System 2 (ICS2)
- viii. National Core Systems Implementation by Collaborating Projects  
OR only national implementation
- ix. UCC UUM&DS (Direct Trader Access to EIS)
- x. EU-CWS CERTEX
- xi. European Maritime Single Window environment (EMSWe) in relation  
to customs systems

**b. What is needed to start this project:**

- i. EOS, EORI
- ii. UCC Customs Decisions - CRS

**c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:**

- iii. N/A

**d. Impact on existing system(s):**

Impact is possible on the following systems:

- i. UCC AEO and impacts of MRA
- ii. UCC Customs Decisions - CRS
- iii. NCTS
- iv. ICS
- v. ECS
- vi. CS/RD2
- vii. National Risk Analysis
- viii. National Core Systems Implementation by Collaborating Projects  
OR only national implementation
- ix. CRS
- x. EU-CWS CERTEX

## 1.16 CRMS2

### 1. Description and Justification

The Customs Risk Management System (CRMS) is used for the exchange of risk information (identified or potential risk), to support the implementation of priority control areas, for crisis management purposes and as a means of communication between risk experts (via the secure email or through forum messages).

CRMS2 Release 1 has been delivered in December 2021, and first operations started as of January 2022. Two intermediate releases 1.1 and 1.2 were implemented in 2022, introducing necessary fixes and changes.

The next major release CRMS2 version 2.0 planned in Q4 2023 will include system to system connectivity (national systems, RAPEX, ICSMS), RMDC – Risk Management Data Consolidation, allowing sharing risk information in a form of lists, and enhanced reporting.

### 2. Objectives

Enhance the system to increase the clarity of the different functions to be fulfilled through CRMS2. Ensure efficient and rapid exchange of information, links with other related systems and provide customs with adequate up to date tool to support the risk management process and the conduct of priority control actions.

The system is for customs use only and not accessible to trade or the public.

### 3. Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit A3 (Risk management and security)

#### Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit A3 (Risk management and security)

### 4. BPM reference

To be produced during the applicable phases of the project.

### 5. Legal Basis

**Current basic provision:** Articles 46(5) and article 16 of UCC

**Current implementing provision:** Article 36 of the UCC IA

**Competent Committee/sub- Committee:** CCC-CRM

**Future basic provision:** N/A

**Future implementing provision:** N/A

**Competent Committee/sub- Committee:** N/A

### 6. References and Key Activities

**MASP Rev. 2019 reference:** “not available”

**Milestones and deadlines for Release 2** The below planning is a high-level estimate, to be verified by completing the on-going inception phase in Q3 2023.

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document	Q4 2016



	– Level 3 (User Requirements BPM)	Q3 2022
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	N/A
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Current provisions adopted	In place
	– Future provisions adopted	N/A
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	Q4 2022
	– GO decision	Q4 2022
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q3 2023
	– Technical System Specifications	Q3 2023
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q2 2024
	– Service integration in National Systems <sup>17</sup>	Q2 2024
	– National implementation	Q2 2024
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q3 2024
	– Conformance tests	Q3 2024
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q4 2024
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q4 2024
	– National training and communication	Q4 2024

Operational status: YES/NO

## 7. Expected IT architecture

Development method: N/A

Operation method: N/A

## 8. Dependencies

### a. Link to other projects:

- i. CSRD2
- ii. TARIC
- iii. CCN2
- iv. UUM&DS

<sup>17</sup> There is no obligation for National Systems to interface with CRMS2.

v. CRMS2 consumes web services for reference data and user authentication.

**b. What is needed to start this project:**

i. N/A

**c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:**

i. N/A

**d. Impact on existing system(s):**

i. RAPEX (under investigation)

## ***1.17 e-Commerce & CP 42/63 (DELETED)***

This Project Fiche has been deleted during the MASP-C Revision 2023 due to project completion.

## ***1.18 Digitalisation of Cultural Goods***

### **Import of Cultural Goods**

#### **1. Description and Justification**

The European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) 2019/880<sup>18</sup> of 17 April 2019 on the introduction and the import of cultural goods aims to prevent the illicit trade in cultural goods, in particular when it contributes to the financing of terrorist activities and to prohibit the import into the Union customs territory of cultural goods that were illicitly exported from third countries.

As from 28 June 2025 at the latest, the import of certain categories of cultural goods which belong to the cultural heritage of third countries will be subject to documentary requirements (import licences for archaeological objects and parts of monuments that have been dismembered and importer statements for other categories of cultural goods). By that time, a centralised electronic system for the import of cultural goods ('ICG system') will be developed and become operational.

The ICG system is a centralised trans-European system for the collection, management and exchange of information related to the import of cultural goods into the EU territory. The system automates the application procedure for import licences, the submission of importer statements to customs and the storage and exchange of related information between the authorities of the Member States in charge of implementing the Regulation. At the same time, the Commission Implementing Regulation 2021/1079<sup>19</sup> of 24 June 2021 lays down detailed rules for the functioning of the system, such as data models and format for import licences and importer statements.

Union operators (importers) will benefit from this paperless mechanism by not having to send or carry physical copies of documents, and EU customs will no longer have to deal with verifying the authenticity of certification issued on paper.

Based on the legislative framework, this fiche will be separated in three main areas of activity: the legislative process, the establishment of the ICG system and the development of a system interface within the EU Single Window (SW) environment for customs (MASP-C fiche 1.13).

#### **2. Objectives**

The project aims to introduce implementing measures governing the import of cultural goods and new customs business and IT processes and procedures in this area. Project execution focuses on three main strands:

- a) Legislative process

Concerning the import of cultural goods, Commission Implementing Regulation

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<sup>18</sup> Regulation (EU) 2019/880 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on the introduction and the import of cultural goods

<sup>19</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation 2021/1079 of 24 June 2021 laying down detailed rules for implementing certain provisions of Regulation (EU) 2019/880 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the introduction and the import of cultural goods.

2021/1079 laying down detailed rules for implementing certain provisions of Regulation (EU) 2019/880 (including those for the functioning of the system, data model and format for licences and statements) was adopted on 24/06/2021.

A Customs 2027 project group is set up to act as a discussion and cooperation platform, where experts from national customs administrations and competent cultural authorities assist the Commission with the design and development of the ICG system functionalities.

b) Centralised electronic system (ICG system)

The Commission will carry out relevant work on developing system functionalities and technical arrangements for the deployment and maintenance of the ICG system. The system is to be used by EU importers, competent authorities (cultural authorities) responsible for issuing licences and EU customs.

c) System interface

The development and functioning of the ICG system is closely linked to another major initiative of the Commission in the field of customs: the EU Single Window Certificate Exchange System (EU-CSW CERTEX). The information exchange between the ICG system and national customs systems will be facilitated through the EU CSW-CERTEX. The planning for the interconnection of the ICG system with the EU CSW-CERTEX is reflected in Fiche 1.13.

### 3. Systems Owner

DG TAXUD B1 (Processes & Data, Customer Relationship and Planning)

**Owner of Legislation**

DG TAXUD A4 (Protection of citizens and enforcement of IPR)

### 4. BPM reference

**Import of Cultural Goods**

Level 3 BPM: /Taxud Folder Structure/EU\_Customs/Customs Business Processes/02\_CBP L2-L3 HL and Business Requirement BPM/Coordinated Border Management (CBM)/Cultural Goods

Level 4 BPM: /Taxud Folder Structure/EU\_Customs/Customs Business Processes/03\_CBP L4 Functional Requirement BPM/Cultural Goods

### 5. Legal Basis

**Current basic provision:**

DG TAXUD legislation (Unit A4)

**Import of Cultural Goods:**

Regulation (EU) 2019/880 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on the introduction and the import of cultural goods

Commission Implementing Regulation 2021/1079 laying down detailed rules for implementing certain provisions of Regulation (EU) 2019/880 (including those for the functioning of the system, data model and format for licences and statements) adopted on 24/06/2021.

**Current implementing provision:**

**Competent Committee/sub- Committee:**

CGC for legislation and ECCG for project management

**Future implementing provision:**

To be prepared by DG TAXUD

**Competent Committee/sub- Committee:**

CGC for legislation and ECCG for project management

**6. References and Key Activities**

**MASP Rev. 2019 reference:** “Import of Cultural Goods”

**Milestones and deadlines for the Import of Cultural Goods**

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document	Q4 2020
	– Level 3 (User Requirements BPM)	Q3 2021
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q3 2021
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Current provisions adopted	Q2 2019
	– Future provisions adopted	Q2 2021
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	Q2 2021
	– GO decision	Q2 2021
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2023
	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2023
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2024
	– Service integration in National Systems	
	– National implementation	
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2024
	– Conformance tests	Q2 2025
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q2 2025
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q4 2024
	– National training and communication	Q4 2024

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

**7. Expected IT architecture**

Development method: Central

Operation method: Central

## **Export of Cultural Goods**

### **1. Description and Justification**

Council Regulation (EC) 116/2009<sup>20</sup> of 18 December 2008 on the export of cultural goods subjects the export of cultural goods from the Union's customs territory to the presentation of an export licence and ensures that exports of those goods undergo uniform controls at the Union's external borders.

The objective of the Regulation is to reconcile the fundamental principle of free movement of goods with that of the protection of national treasures within the historical framework of the creation of the Internal Market, which abolished all internal borders between Member States.

In order to ensure that the export licences provided for in the Export Regulation are uniform, its Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1081/2012<sup>21</sup> lays down rules governing the drawing up, issue and use of the licence form, and sets out the rules for a licence application.

The expected benefits from extending the ICG system to include export licences are numerous. The findings of the last Commission report<sup>22</sup> on the implementation of the Export Regulation clearly indicate that its performance could be significantly improved if there were better communication and administrative assistance between Member States and better monitoring of the licencing process and the use of export licences.

### **2. Objectives**

On the export side, this component would require the amendment of the implementing act to the Regulation on the export of cultural goods (Regulation (EU) 1081/2012), in order to re-organise the export licence issuing process and in particular to repeal the provisions on the mandatory use of a paper licence document. The Customs 2027 project group assists the Commission with the necessary actions in view of extending the ICG to the export domain.

### **3. Systems Owner**

DG TAXUD B1 (Processes & Data, Customer Relationship and Planning)

#### **Owner of Legislation**

DG TAXUD A4 (Protection of citizens and enforcement of IPR)

### **4. BPM reference**

#### **Export of Cultural Goods**

No reference yet for the export domain

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<sup>20</sup> Council Regulation (EC) No 116/2009 of 18 December 2008 on the export of cultural goods

<sup>21</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1081/2012 of 9 November 2012 for the purposes of Council Regulation (EC) No 116/2009 on the export of cultural goods.

<sup>22</sup> [COM\(2019\) 429 final](#)

## 5. Legal Basis

Council Regulation (EC) No 116/2009 of 18 December 2008 on the export of cultural goods

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1081/2012 of 9 November 2012 for the purposes of Council Regulation (EC) No 116/2009 on the export of cultural goods (to be amended)

\*The readiness of the Project Charter is highly impacted by the evolution of the legal documentation (Implementing Act needs to be amended).

### **Current implementing provision:**

#### **Competent Committee/sub- Committee:**

CGC for legislation and ECCG for project management

### **Future implementing provision:**

To be prepared by DG TAXUD

#### **Competent Committee/sub- Committee:**

CGC for legislation and ECCG for project management

## 6. References and Key Activities

**Milestones and deadlines for the Export of Cultural Goods<sup>23</sup>** (To be approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document	T0+2 Qtrs = Q1 2025
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	T0+2 Qtrs = Q1 2025
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	T0+3 Qtrs = Q2 2025
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Current provisions adopted	Q4 2012
	– Future provisions in force	T0 = Q3 2024
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Project Charter	T0+4 Qtrs = Q3 2025
	– GO decision	T0+4 Qtrs = Q3 2025
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	T0+12 Qtrs = Q3 2027

<sup>23</sup> The milestones will strongly depend on the evolutions with regards to the legal provisions.



	– Technical System Specifications	T0+12 Qtrs = Q3 2027
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	T0+18 Qtrs = Q1 2029
	– Service integration in National Systems	T0+18 Qtrs = Q1 2029
	– National implementation	
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	T0+21 Qtrs = Q4 2029
	– Conformance tests	T0+22 Qtrs = Q1 2030
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	T0+23 Qtrs = Q2 2030
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	T0+21 Qtrs = Q4 2029
	– National training and communication	T0+21 Qtrs = Q4 2029

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

## 7. Expected IT architecture

Development method: Hybrid

Operation method: Hybrid

## 8. Dependencies

The extension of the Import of Cultural Goods System to the export domain is still in the inception phase and exploratory activities are currently conducted. The fiche will be updated regularly as the project progresses.

### a. Link to other projects:

- i. 1.13. EU Single Window environment for customs
- ii. ICG System

### b. What is needed to start the extension of the ICG to export licences project:

- i. Amending the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1081/2012 of 9 November 2012 for the purposes of Council Regulation (EC) No 116/2009 on the export of cultural goods.

### c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:

- i. Future phases of the EU SW environment for customs projects

### d. Impact on existing system(s):

- i. EU CSW-CERTEX

- ii. ICG
- iii. EORI
- iv. TARIC
- v. National customs declaration processing systems
- vi. CSRD2

## **1.19 UCC Import Control System 2 (ICS2)**

### **1. Description and Justification**

In the framework of the reform of the EU Advanced Cargo Information (ACI) system the way the entry of goods to the EU is managed need changes. The aim of this programme is to strengthen safety and security of goods entering the Union and to provide an equal and adequate level of protection throughout the EU. A focus is on improving and optimising quality and sharing of ENS data among customs authorities, exchanges of risk analysis results, risk information, results of control (Block 1 of the system) and potentially adding shared risk management support services (Block 2 of the system) that could complement and add value to the national risk analysis capabilities and processes, whilst fully respecting the competences of national customs authorities under the UCC (Article 46). To this end, the COM adopted in 2014 an EU strategy and action plan for customs risk management (see Objectives 1 and 2) and inscribed the necessary legal provisions for multiple filing of ENS in the UCC Regulation and the UCC DA-IA. As a first priority the requirements at entry will be analysed and implemented (see ICS2); at a later stage also the requirements for the other domains will need to be considered and planned.

#### **ICS2 Programme - Required functional changes and enhancements**

The programme and ICS2 system will implement the new requirements resulting from UCC regarding the lodgement and treatment of entry summary declarations (ENS), namely the provision of ENS data in more than one submission and/or by different persons ('multiple filing') and the exchange of that data and the risk analysis results among the customs authorities. The ICS2 will lead to a complete new architecture and phased replacement of the existing trans-European ICS system. The programme will be implemented in three phases or releases.

Release 1: in a first phase, this release covers the obligation on the relevant economic operators (postal operators and express integrators) to provide the minimum data i.e. ENS pre-loading dataset.

Release 2: as a second phase, this release covers the implementation of complete new ENS obligations, related business and risk management processes for all the goods in air traffic.

Release 3: as a third phase, this release will cover the implementation of complete new ENS obligations, related business and risk management processes for all goods in maritime and inland waterways, road and rail traffic (this includes goods in postal consignments transported in these means of transport). The roll-out of Release 3 will occur in the following way: first maritime and inland waterways carriers will be phasing in (step 1), then the house level filers in the maritime and inland waterways traffic (step 2), and then the road and rail carriers (step 3). The following timeline has been detailed in the COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION ON THE UCC WP for ICS2 Release 3 roll-out:

- 3.6.2024 – this is the date for deployment of the full Release 3 of ICS2 by all Member States;
- Step 1: 3.6.2024 - 4.12.2024 (at the latest);
- Step 2: 4.12.2024 – 1.4.2025 (at the latest);

- Step 3: 1.4.2025 – 1.9.2025 (at the latest).

The steps define the roll out of the deployments for the traders (per type of EOs), applicable at EU level, being at the earliest by the start date defined for each step and being at the latest by the end date defined for each step

In more detail, the following areas for improvements have been identified in relation to the management of the ENS+ lifecycle (in respect of all modes of transport) and will be dealt with within the scope of the programme:

- Enhanced data quality requirements and improved data availability provided in the ENS which will allow more effective risk analysis;
- New functionalities to arrange a more harmonised and effective support for the management of the security and safety risk analysis during the entry process, in particular to implement multiple filing opportunities to allow more EOs than the carrier to provide ENS-data at the required level of detail;
- In line with the ACI reform, an upgrade of processes and requirements for filing ENS-data prior to loading of the aircraft at the earliest time possible and completion of data after departure, but before arrival of the border-crossing aircrafts;
- Requiring ENS-data from operators under the rules of the Universal Postal Union on the basis of CN 23 data;
- On the basis of the approved ICS2 Business Case and two Vision Documents for Shared Trader Interface and Common Repository (in years 2017 and 2018 respectively) , some of the main capabilities of the new system are:
  - Setting up a **Common Repository for mandatory use by all Member States** will facilitate and enhance the collaboration between MS in the area of risk management and controls. In view of making ENS+ data available to all Member States' customs authorities, the Commission will provide support by developing and operating a Common Repository component as a commonly shared service on the basis of commonly agreed business rules and IT compliance;
  - Setting up an optional module for the exchange of messages with Trade as an add-on to the Common Repository will allow for the submission of ENS declarations based on a harmonised trader interface (HTI) and will result in a reduction of costs to traders. The option will provide the possibility of a collaboration amongst interested Member States with the support of the Commission on the implementation and operation of a 'Shared Trader Interface'. Other Member States will develop their own National Trader Interface component based on the common EU specifications (HTI specifications) and up to the agreed technical level. (Nationally implemented harmonised trader interfaces will need to comply with the harmonised common technical specifications);
  - Setting up an optional shared module for the implementation of the risk management support services – Safety and Security Analytics aimed to create the basis for the complementary added value for customs authorities in their timely security and safety related risk analysis.

## 2. Objectives

Strengthen the security and safety of the supply chains and of the internal market by optimising the exchange of advanced cargo information and by addressing the

weaknesses identified in the area of safety and security processes and/or data quality in order to improve the efficiency and the effectiveness of risk analysis.

Further developments under the EU customs Risk Management action plan could imply further enhancements or reusabilities of this system in the medium-long term.

### 3. System Owner

DG TAXUD Unit A3 (Risk Management and security)

#### Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit A2 (Customs Legislation)

DG TAXUD Unit A3 (Risk Management and security)

### 4. BPM reference

Existing Level 2 High Level and Level 3 BPM -> ref. ARIS BP: *EU\_Customs/ Customs Business Processes / 02\_CBP L2-L3 HL and Business Requirement BPM/ Core Business Domains / Entry of Goods/ 01\_Processes*

Level 3.5 and Level 4 BPM: ICS2-CFSS-BPML3.5-(2021-07-30)-v2.00, ICS2-CFSS-BPML4-(2021-07-30)-v2.00

### 5. Legal Basis

**Basic act:** UCC (ACI/ENS requirement - Article 127 of the Union Customs Code (Reg. 952/2013))

EU strategy and action plan for customs risk management (**objectives 1&2&4**) – **COM (2014) 527, 21.8.2014**

**Delegated and Implementing act:** UCC WP (UCC WP, section II: '17. UCC Import Control System 2 (ICS2)');

UCC Delegated Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2015/2446)

UCC Implementing Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2015/2447)

**Competent body:** CEG-(UCC DA) and CCC-GEN, CEG and CCC DIH (UCC IA), CEG-CRM, CCC-CRM, ECCG for project management,

### 6. References and Key Activities

**MASP Rev. 2019 reference:** 2.8 UCC ICS2 for strengthening the Security of the Supply Chain at Entry

**Disclaimer:** *the planning provided below is based on the agreed ICS2 Transition Strategy and Plan (agreed by CPG in December 2017), and the CPG Go decision for Block 1 implementation in three operational Releases (July 2018).*

*The deployment window for traders is not automatically applicable but subject to authorisation from each MS customs authority.*

#### Milestones and deadlines for Release 1

	Milestone	Estimated completion date
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Further analysis of the identified approaches for a business architecture and decision on the approach for implementation (Block based approach)	Q2 2016
	– Business Case Document (v3.1)	Q2 2017

	– Level 3 (BPM reflecting the legislation)	Q3 2014
	– Level 3 Update	Q3 2015
	– Level 3 Final Update	Q2 2016
	– BPM specifications (level 3.5)	Q3 2017
	– –Block 1 Common Functional System Specifications (CFSS)	Q2 2018
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application	Q4 2020
3	<b>Programme Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Common Repository Vision Document (v2.1)	Q2 2018
	– ICS1 → ICS2 transition strategy/plan	Q4 2017
	– Shared Trader Interface Vision Document	Q4 2017
	– ICS2 Legal assessment	Q2 2018
	– GO/NO GO decision for the implementation of Block 1	Q2 2018
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications (CTSS)	Q2 2018
	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2018
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– STI and Common Repository implementation	Q2 2020
	– National Entry Systems implementation	Q2 2020
	– Traders implementation	Q2 2020
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Conformance tests <sup>24</sup>	Q4 2020
	– End-to-End tests	Q1 2021
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Deployment Window	Q1 – Q4 2021
	– Commission, Member States administrations	Q1 2021
	– Traders	Q1 – Q4 2021
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q1 2021
	– National training and communication	Q1 2021

\* The “centrally developed training” was not delivered by DG TAXUD E3 Training sector as usual.

Operational status: YES

**Milestones and deadlines for Release 2 (ENS lifecycle ex-Block 1 and Analytics ex-**

<sup>24</sup> Conformance tests are organised based on the Member States` need during the period of the deployment window.

**Block 2)**

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Release 2 - Common Functional System Specifications (CFSS)	Q4 2019
	– Further analysis of the identified approaches for a business architecture and decision on the approach for implementation of Block 2 – Safety and Security Analytics	Q4 2019
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application ENS lifecycle	N/A
	– Provisions in application Safety and Security Analytics	Q1 2023
3	<b>Programme Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Common Repository Vision Document update for Block 2 - Safety and Security Analytics	Q4 2020
	– GO/NO GO decision for the implementation of Block 2 - Safety and Security Analytics	Q4 2020
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration phase</b>	
	Application & Service Specifications (CTSS) – ENS lifecycle	Q3 2020
	Update of Technical System Specifications – ENS lifecycle	Q3 2020
	Application & Service Specifications – Safety and Security Analytics	Q2 2022
	Technical System Specifications – Safety and Security Analytics	Q2 2022
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– STI and Common Repository implementation	Q2 2022
	– National Entry Systems implementation	Q2 2022
	– Traders implementation	Q2 2022
	– Analytics implementation	Q3 2022
	– National Entry Systems – Analytics implementation	Q3 2022
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Conformance tests <sup>25</sup>	Q1 2023
	– End-to-End tests	Q1 2023
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Deployment Window	Q1 – Q4 2023
	– Commission, Member States administrations	Q1 2023
	– Traders	Q1 – Q4 2023

<sup>25</sup> Conformance tests are organised based on the Member States' need during the period of the deployment window.

	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q1 2023
	– National training and communication	Q1 2023
<b>Milestones and deadlines for Release 3 (ENS lifecycle &amp; Analytics)</b>		
	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Release 3 - ICS2 common functional system specifications (CFSS)	Q4 2020
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– N/A	N/A
3	<b>Programme Initiation Phase</b>	
	– N/A	N/A
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration phase</b>	
	Application & Service Specifications (CTSS)	Q2 2022
	Update of Technical System Specifications	Q2 2022
	<b>Construction</b>	
	– STI and Common Repository implementation	Q3 2023
	– National Entry Systems implementation	Q3 2023
	– Traders implementation	Q3 2023
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Conformance tests <sup>26</sup>	Q3 2025
	– End-to-End tests	Q3 2025
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Deployment window	Q2 2024 – Q3 2025
	Step 1 – Maritime and inland waterways carriers	04/12/2024
	Step 2 – House level filers in the maritime and inland waterway traffic	01/04/2025
	Step 3 – Road and rail carriers	01/09/2025
	– Commission, Member States administrations	Q1 2024
	– Traders	Q2 2024 – Q3 2025
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A

<sup>26</sup> Conformance tests are organised based on the Member States' need during the period of the deployment window.



	– <b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q1 2024
6	National training and communication	Q1 2024
	–	
	–	

**7. Expected IT architecture**  
Development method: trans-European  
Operation method: trans-European

**8. Dependencies**  
As the project is still in inception phase, the various items below will be identified according to the progress made and the fiche will be updated.

**a. Link to other projects:**

- i. CCN2(ng)
- ii. UUM&DS
- iii. High Availability DG TAXUD operational capabilities,
- iv. CRMS2 (for ICS2 Release 2)
- v. CRS
- vi. TAPAS
- vii. NCTS-P6

**b. What is needed to start this project:**

- i. N/A

**c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:**

- i. N/A

**d. Impact on existing system(s):**

- i. ELK+KAFKA
- ii. ECICS,
- iii. DDS2
- iv. TATAF NG

**9. Derogations**  
Exceptional circumstances caused significant delays in the ongoing IT developments in certain Member States and prevented them from completing the deployment of ICS2 Release 2 by the deadline in the UCC WP. For this reason, the Commission adopted an implementing decision for ICS2 Release 2 granting derogations to certain Member States, allowing them to temporarily use means other than electronic data-processing techniques for the exchange of information.

## 1.20 UCC Surveillance 3

### 1. Description and Justification

MS Customs Administrations are responsible for the collection and transmission of declaration data taken from the declarations by traders who wish to import or export certain products into/out of the European Union.

DG TAXUD is responsible for creating and maintaining surveillance definitions within the TARIC database. Measures are created in response to requests from:

- Directorates-General, such as DG TRADE, DG AGRI, DG MARE, DG GROW, DG ESTAT, DG BUDG and DG OLAF, which may make a request for the creation of a public or confidential surveillance or ceiling measure;
- Councils managing products within particular industrial sectors, e.g. textiles, steel, etc.

### 2. Objectives

**Phase 1** of the development has been implemented as 'SURV2 system evolution for BTI control' in fiche '1.4 UCC BTI'. This part concerned the extension of the collected and processed elements and the establishment of the functions needed for the control of BTI use for DG TAXUD and for MS Customs Authorities.

MS Customs Administrations accessed only the processed data needed for BTI control activities via the developed application interface.

**Phase 2** of the development concerns the establishment of functions needed for the further use of the collected data, implementation of further data mining capabilities and providing the necessary reporting functionalities needed by other Directorates-General and MS administrations.

The objective is to allow the processing of additional data elements from the declarations for improved customs risk analysis under the Common Risk Management Framework (CRMF), the fight against fraud, market analysis, post-clearance controls and statistical purposes.

A further description of the business analysis can be found in the BC as part of the BPM package developed for this domain.

### 3. Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit B5 (Combined Nomenclature, Tariff classification, TARIC and integration of trade measures)

#### Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit B5 (Combined Nomenclature, Tariff classification, TARIC and integration of trade measures)

### 4. BPM reference

Level 4 Functional Requirements -> ref. ARIS BP: EU\_Customs/ Customs Business Processes/03\_CBP L4 Functional Requirement BPM/ Surveillance system

### 5. Legal Basis

**Basic act:** UCC

**Delegated and Implementing act:** UCC WP (UCC WP, section II: '7. UCC

Surveillance 3'); UCC DA and/or UCC IA

**Competent body:** CEG (UCC DA), CCC Tariff Measures (UCC IA), ECCG for project management

## 6. References and Key Activities

**MASP Rev. 2019 reference:** 2.7 Surveillance 3

**Milestones and deadlines** (To be approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document	Q4 2014
	– Business Case Document Update	Q1 2016
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q1 2015
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q2 2015
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	Q2 2015
	– GO decision	Q3 2015
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2016
	– Technical System Specifications	Q3 2016
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central service implementation	Q4 2017
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q1 2018
– Conformance tests	Q3 2018	
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q4 2018
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q4 2018
	– National training and communication	Q4 2018
7	– <b>CP42/63 reporting</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q1 2020

Operational status: YES/NO

### Milestones for projects 2021 and 2022

**Milestones and deadlines for 2021project**

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>e-Commerce reporting</b>	

	– Deploy and Rollout	Q3 2021
2	<b>Time Series reporting</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q3 2021
3	<b>Credibility Checks report</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q1 2021
4	<b>Trade Flow Analytics project</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q3 2021

Operational status: YES/NO

**Milestones and deadlines for 2022 project (To be approved by ECCG)**

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Time Series reporting - release 2022</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2022
2	<b>Credibility Checks reporting - release 2022</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q1 2022
3	<b>Trade Flow Analytics reporting - release 2022</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2022
4	<b>New Annex B compliance</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q2 2022
4	<b>EBTI integration</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q3 2022
5	<b>CDC reporting</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2022
6	<b>EPPO report</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2022
7	<b>CCEI report</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2022
8	<b>UCC extended dataset / consolidation</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2022
9	<b>Proof of Origin report</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q3 2022

Operational status: YES/NO

**7. Expected IT architecture**

Development method: Central

Operation method: Central

## **8. Dependencies**

### **a. Link to other projects:**

- i. UCC BTI
- ii. UCC AES
- iii. UCC National Import Systems upgrade
- iv. UCC Centralised Clearance for Import
- v. CCN2

### **b. What is needed to start this project:**

- i. UCC BTI
- ii. UCC Customs Decisions

### **c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:**

- i. CBAM for import records

### **d. Impact on existing system(s):**

- i. National Customs Declaration Processing Systems
- ii. CCN
- iii. CS/RD2

## ***1.21 UCC Notification of Arrival, Presentation Notification and Temporary Storage***

### **1. Description and Justification**

The project aims to clarify the processes for Notification of Arrival, Presentation Notification and Temporary Storage Declaration and to commit to implementation on national level by a certain deadline. The implementation of the processes, as well as the deadlines, are to be defined by MS but within the timelines set at EU level. The outcome of the exercise will therefore result in a 'national development', as per 'Glossary of terms used in Section 7 of the Fiches' found at the end of MASP Annex 2.

Notification of Arrival, Presentation Notification and Temporary Storage Declaration are crucial process steps when goods enter the EU and are supposed to be released for a customs procedure. These phases or processes are currently already applicable.

In order to harmonise processes and the data exchange with trade, to evolve towards a best-practice approach as well as to ensure the seamless execution with previous and subsequent processes, the processes and data requirements for the external domain, which are defined and agreed upon on EU-level, are to be implemented nationally.

The Notification of Arrival requirements are dealt with in the UCC Import Control System 2 (ICS2) under fiche 1.19 since the Notification of Arrival is an integral sub-process of that project. Any national implementation of an alternative arrival system will have to meet these requirements and communicate the arrival of the border means of transport to the ICS2-Common Repository.

The content of the Presentation Notification needs to be communicated to the ICS2-Common Repository due to the legal requirements to be applied upon the presentation of the goods after their entry into the customs territory of the Union.

The agreement remains on Level 3 of the BPM (Business requirements).

The related BPMs are fine-tuned in parallel with the progress on the UCC-related Acts and have been updated in line with the published legislation.

### **2. Objectives**

The scope of this project is harmonisation of data exchange between trade and customs for the Notification of Arrival, clarification of the use, function (legal/technical) and the content of the Presentation Notification and of the process and the content of the Temporary Storage Declaration across MS, where these elements are subject of the so-called Pentalogy (composed of Entry Summary Declaration (ENS), Notification of Arrival, PN, TSD and CD) on the inbound trade flow.

The project takes into account that customs authorities may accept that the TSD also takes one of the following forms:

- a) A reference to any ENS lodged for the goods concerned + particulars of the TSD;
- b) A manifest or another transport document.

The project also takes into account that the customs authorities may accept that port or airport systems or other available methods of information be used for the notification of arrival of the means of transport and/or the presentation of goods to customs.

The traceability of the goods entering the Union needs to be ensured as well as the

interface with the previous (ENS), where applicable, and the subsequent (CD) process step. Having grouped the Notification of Arrival, PN and TSD in one project will facilitate achieving this objective. The introduction of the project builds the foundation and may imply upgrades of the national customs systems (e.g. as required for harmonised data sets as per definition in the UCC-related Acts).

### 3. Systems Owner

System is to be developed, maintained and operated by MS Customs Administrations

#### **Project Owner**

DG TAXUD Unit B1 (Processes & Data, Customer Relationship and Planning)

#### **Owner of Legislation**

DG TAXUD Unit A2 (Customs Legislation)

DG TAXUD Unit B1 (Processes & Data, Customer Relationship and Planning)

### 4. BPM reference

*Level 2 High Level and Level 3 BPM -> ref. ARIS BP: EU\_Customs/ Customs Business Processes / 02\_CBP L2-L3 HL and Business Requirement BPM/ Core Business Domains / Entry of Goods / 01\_Processes*

*Level 2 High Level and Level 3 BPM -> ref. ARIS BP: EU\_Customs/ Customs Business Processes / 02\_CBP L2-L3 HL and Business Requirement BPM/ Core Business Domains / Release for Free Circulation / 01\_Processes*

*Level 2 High Level and Level 3 BPM -> ref. ARIS BP: EU\_Customs/ Customs Business Processes / 02\_CBP L2-L3 HL and Business Requirement BPM/ Core Business Domains / Temporary Storage / 01\_Processes*

Level 4 BPM are not planned to be developed by DG TAXUD except the BPM for the Notification of Arrival which was developed within the project referred to under fiche 1.19. A Project Group (CPG/147) with 16 Member States led by Belgium are working collaboratively on L4 BPMs.

### 5. Legal Basis

**Basic act:** UCC

**Delegated and Implementing act:** UCC WP (UCC WP, section II: '13. UCC Notification of Arrival, Presentation Notification and Temporary Storage'); UCC DA and/or UCC IA

**Competent body:** CEG (UCC DA), CCC Import and Export Formalities, CCC Data Integration and Harmonisation (UCC IA), ECCG for project management

### 6. References and Key Activities

**MASP Rev. 2019 reference:** 2.1 UCC Notification of Arrival, Presentation Notification

and Temporary Storage

**Milestones and deadlines<sup>27</sup>**

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document	N/A
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q4 2015
	– Level 3 Final Update	Q2 2016
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	N/A
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	N/A
	– GO decision	N/A
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	N/A
	– Technical System Specifications	N/A <sup>28</sup>
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	N/A
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	N/A
	– Conformance tests	N/A
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– National Deployment Window	Q2 2016 – Q4 2022
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q4 2022
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A
	– National training and communication	Q4 2022

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

**7. Expected IT architecture**

<sup>27</sup> Further adjustments to the Notification of Arrival, Presentation Notification and Temporary Storage national systems may be required based on the ICS2 transition strategy.

<sup>28</sup> To be defined by MS within the legal deadlines of the UCC WP and the specific derogations granted.



Development method: National

Operation method: National

## **8. Dependencies**

### **a. Link to other projects:**

- i. UCC Customs Decisions
- ii. UCC PoUS
- iii. UCC NCTS
- iv. UCC National Import Systems upgrade
- v. UCC SP
- vi. UCC Import Control System 2 (ICS2)
- vii. UCC UUM&DS (Direct Trader Access to EIS)
- viii. UCC AES
- ix. UCC GUM
- x. European Maritime Single Window environment (EMSWe) in relation to customs systems

### **b. What is needed to start this project:**

- i. UCC Import Control System 2 (ICS2) (at least the specifications as they concern Notification of Arrival)
- ii. UCC Customs Decisions
- iii. UCC UUM&DS (Direct Trader Access to EIS)

### **c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:**

- i. UCC National Import Systems upgrade
- ii. UCC Import Control System 2 (ICS2)

### **d. Impact on existing system(s):**

- i. There is no impact on the common specifications of EIS. The impact on and interfacing with national IT-implementation of the EIS, EU supporting systems (e.g. EOS), national supporting systems (e.g. national risk analysis engine) and other national interfaces (e.g. other authorities' systems) needs to be analysed as per the concerned MS.

## **9. Derogations**

Exceptional circumstances caused significant delays in the ongoing IT developments in certain Member States and prevented them from completing the deployment of national Notification of Arrival, Presentation Notification and Temporary Storage systems by the deadline in the UCC WP. For this reason, the Commission adopted 3 implementing decisions granting derogations for Notification of Arrival, Presentation Notification and Temporary Storage to certain Member States, allowing them to temporarily use means other than electronic data-processing techniques for the exchange of information.

## **1.22 UCC Guarantee Management (GUM)**

### **1. Description and Justification**

The UCC, UCC DA and/or UCC IA require the possibility of a guarantee, which is valid for the purposes for which it is given, throughout the customs territory of the Union (UCC Art. 89(2)(b)).

Guarantee management covers:

- Registration;
- Verification of the existence and validity;
- Monitoring of the reference amount;
- Release of the guarantee.

The Guarantee Management system will therefore enable the monitoring and management of individual and comprehensive guarantees valid throughout the customs territory of the Union (except for Transit).

Further to this, the implementation of the project will allow monitoring of the reference amount of the guarantees with EU-wide validity for the existing customs debts in respect of goods placed under release for free circulation.

The implemented system will also give basic support in the monitoring of guarantees that are to be provided for potential customs debts. These guarantees are monitored by means of regular and appropriate audits.

There are 2 components:

- **Component 1 – "GUM":**

The central component of the trans-European system will cover the management of the comprehensive guarantees that may be used in more than one Member State. It will interface with a national component (see Component 2) for the monitoring of the reference amount. This reference amount may relate to each customs declaration, supplementary declaration or other appropriate information about the particulars needed for the monitoring of the reference amounts of the comprehensive guarantees for temporary storage and all customs procedures as provided for in the Union Customs Code, with the exception of Transit which is handled as part of the NCTS project.

- **Component 2 – "National Guarantee Management":**

This component will be implemented through a national electronic system where comprehensive guarantees valid in more than one Member State will be registered and managed and its reference amount monitored. It may also be used for other guarantees.

The component should connect with the national customs declaration systems whenever guarantees are invoked in the customs declaration and, in case of comprehensive guarantees, it should retrieve the relevant business data from the respective authorization to provide a comprehensive guarantee.

### **2. Objectives**

UCC Article 89(2)(b) states that a guarantee accepted or authorised by the Customs Authorities may be valid throughout the customs territory of the Union and provides for the option of declaring guarantees, registered in a MS different from the MS in which the

CD is lodged and accepted, in import and export customs declarations.

The objective of the project is to ensure that the data of guarantees used for import and export that affects more than one MS is made electronically accessible to a member state or states where the customs declarations is or are lodged and accepted.

The comprehensive guarantee for an existing debt, with respect to goods placed under release for free circulation, is in the scope of this project. The guarantee shall be monitored on based on each declaration. In case of authorised simplified declarations, entry in the declarant's records and self-assessment, it shall be monitored based on the supplementary declaration/information.

The comprehensive guarantee for a potential debt, with respect to goods placed under a special procedure (except transit) and stored in temporary storage, is in the scope of this project.

Guarantee monitoring will be carried out in Component 2.

The GUM system will provide for basic support for monitoring the existence of a guarantee that is provided in a Member State other than the one in which the goods are being placed or stored.

### 3. Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit B1 (Processes & Data, Customer Relationship and Planning)

#### Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit A1 (Customs Policy)

### 4. BPM reference

Level 3 BPM -> ref. ARIS BP: *EU\_Customs/ Customs Business Processes / 02\_CBP L2-L3 HL and Business Requirement BPM / Enabling Business Domains/ Guarantee Management / 01\_Processes*

Level 4 BPMs are finalized and were accepted before the initial planned end date in Q3 2021.

L4 BPM -> ref. ARIS */Taxud Design/Taxud Folder Structure/EU\_Customs/Customs Business Processes/03\_CBP L4 Functional Requirement BPM/UCC Customs Decisions System/01\_Processes/Authorisations - Standard Process*

### 5. Legal Basis

**Basic act:** UCC

**Delegated and Implementing act:** UCC WP (UCC WP, section II: '16. UCC Guarantee Management (GUM)'); UCC DA and/or UCC IA

**Competent body:** CEG (UCC DA), CCC-GEN (UCC IA), ECCG for project management

### 6. References and Key Activities

MASP Ref 2019, reference 1.22 UCC Guarantee Management (GUM)

#### Milestones and deadlines I. UCC Guarantee Management (GUM) Component 1

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion dates and/or windows</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document	Q2 2021

	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q3 2012
	– Level 3 Update	Q2 2015
	– Level 3 Final Update	Q2 2016
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q3 2021
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	Q3 2021
	– GO decision	Q4 2021
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications (for CDMS and TP)	Q2 2022
	– Technical System Specifications (for CRS)	Q3 2022
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2023
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deployment of central Component 1 (CDMS, TP & CRS) in the CONF environment	Q3 2023
	– Conformance tests for central Component 1 (CDMS, TP for the hybrid Member States)	Q4 2023
	– Conformance tests for the integration of Component 1 (CRS) with Component 2 (national components developed by the Member States)	From Q4 2023 to beginning of June 2025
5	<b>Operation (for the central component)</b>	
	Go-live of the central Component 1 (CDMS, TP, CRS), together with the hybrid Member States (for CDMS, TP)	Q1 2024
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q4 2023 - Q2 2025
	– National training and communication	Q4 2023 - Q2 2025

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

Conformance tests for Component 1 can be carried out during Q4 2023, and the go live will be in Q1 2024.

MSs that have developed their national GUM system (component 2) and want to verify the connection from their national system to the central component will have a time window of between Q4 2023 and Q2 2025 to be ready. They will need to make a connection with UCC GUM central component (Customs Decisions System - CRS module) to retrieve the data elements related to the GUM project.

It should be noted that MSs that have chosen the hybrid solution for CDS (which includes the hybrid GUM1 component) will need to be ready with their CDS updates, together with the launch of the GUM central component 1, in Q1 2024, and for which conformance tests will have to be performed during Q4 2023 and Q1 2024.

It is for each MS to plan when they will be operational with the connection from their national GUM component to the central component, with a view to ensuring traders have a system fully covering their needs from the period between Q1 2024 and Q2 2025.

Not in scope of the development by the European Commission but to be developed by the Member States, the MS's administrations will ensure the deployment of their electronic systems on a national level (as Component 2) in a national deployment window of between Q1 2024 and 2 June 2025 .

**II. UCC Guarantee Management (GUM) Component 2** - developed by the national administrations of the Member States

	<i>Milestone</i>	
1	<b>Operation</b>	
	– National Deployment Window	Q1 2024 - Q2 2025 <sup>29</sup>

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

**7. Expected IT architecture**

Development method: Distributed where not national

Operation method: Distributed where not national

**8. Dependencies**

**a. Link to other projects:**

- i. UCC Customs Decisions
- ii. UCC National Import Systems upgrade
- iii. UCC Centralised Clearance for Import
- iv. UCC SP

**b. What is needed to start this project:**

- i. UCC Customs Decisions
- ii. CCN2
- iii. UUM&DS

**c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:**

- i. N/A

**d. Impact on existing system(s):**

- i. National Customs Declarations Processing Systems (e.g. customs declaration transaction systems import and export)
- ii. National Guarantee Management Systems
- iii. National Customs Debt Accounting Systems
- iv. CS/RD2

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<sup>29</sup> To be defined by MSs as part of the national plan, with a deployment window up to 02.06.2025.

## ***1.23 UCC National Import Systems upgrade***

### **1. Description and Justification**

Formalities of import-related customs procedures (hereafter referred to as 'import') are managed by means of national customs IT-systems. The application of currently existing import processes will to a large extent be maintained under the UCC. Thus this will not lead to major change requirements for the core of existing IT-systems.

Nevertheless, the legal evolution will have an impact on the National Systems and will require organisational and technical modifications, be it due to necessary adjustments to legal amendments or specification in legislation, or due to the extension of functionalities and the introduction of new concepts, e.g. Centralised Clearance for import (CCI) at national level.

Changes to the National Systems depend on the current state of functionalities and implementation. In the same way as in the past, systems have been built under the competence and decisiveness of MS, taking into account the national and local requirements, the impact (and subsequent resource consumption) of UCC-related requirements may differ from MS to MS. Consequently, a national analysis is needed in order to assess the actual effort. In the best case, the effort for implementation of a certain aspect is very limited, e.g. in case the current system is already prepared or respectively designed for the functionality concerned. Functionalities described within this fiche are common for the different MS as a result of the scope of the UCC.

The existing National Import Systems must be upgraded in line with the UCC requirements. The upgrade relates mainly to:

- (a) Changes to support the different possibilities for lodging a customs declaration (e.g. standard, simplified (including pre-lodged one), declaration made through entry in the declarant's records, supplementary) and its processing in the customs systems;
- (b) Changes for Centralised clearance at national level;
- (c) Changes related to the exchange of information with the traders;
- (d) Adjustments of the respectful messages with the datasets and data requirements of Annex B to UCC DA/IA;
- (e) The impact of changes in other electronic systems at national level.

The above changes mainly concern Articles 1(3), 5, 6(1) and 6(2), 16, 158(1), 162, 163, 166, 167, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 179(1) 2nd subparagraph, 182, 194, 201, 210, 240, 250, 254 and 256 of the UCC and their corresponding provisions in the UCC-DA and UCC-IA, as well as Articles 2(2) and 2(4)(g) of the UCC-DA.

This Project Fiche aims to consolidate all the aspects that have to be considered for the further development of national import applications resulting from the implementation of the UCC. However, a distinction regarding the nature of the changes is to be established, considering the type of concerned IT development of the import application/domain ('Distributed' or 'National development', as per 'Glossary of terms used in Section 7 of the Fiches' at the end of MASP Annex 2). The respective type of IT development is indicated below.

Additionally, the import applications are to be interfaced with (supporting) systems established at Union-level (e.g. interface with the Customs Decisions system) in order to make use of the information provided by these (supporting) systems in the import process

('Central' or 'Hybrid development', as per 'Glossary of terms used in Section 7 of the Fiches' at the end of MASP Annex 2).

Listing of aspects of existing import applications (potentially) requiring adjustments under the UCC:

- a. Definition of customs declaration (CD) datasets in UCC DA/IA Annex B, amending the datasets that exist today, including adjustment of data elements for AEO MR projects and alignment to the EU Customs Data Model (EUCDM)  
(National development, scheduled by MS);
- b. Adjustments to support the different possibilities for lodging a CD (standard, simplified, entry in the declarant's records, supplementary), including the possibility to lodge a CD prior to presentation of the goods according to Art. 171 UCC.  
(National development, scheduled by MS);
- c. Adjustments allowing the lodgement of a CD instead of an ENS according to Art. 130 UCC  
(National development, scheduled by MS but dependent on ICS2 project);
- d. UCC and related Acts introduce the possibility to **place goods under a customs procedure using Centralised Clearance for Import at national level**. This will allow the decoupling of the place where the CD is lodged and customs formalities can be centralised and the place where the goods are physically presented and that can be changed once they are released for a customs procedure.

The use of CCI at national level is possible for all options the UCC provides for the lodgement of a CD:

1. Standard CD;
2. Simplified CD;
3. CD in the form of an Entry in the declarant's records with presentation notification;
4. Supplementary declaration

CCI at **national** level is applicable when the supervising customs office and the presentation customs office are located in one MS.

(National development, scheduled by MS);

Collaboration of the import systems with MASP-T: EMCS upon importation of goods subject to excise duties.(Distributed development, according to project milestones planning).

- e. Development of the necessary interfaces with supporting systems e.g. Customs Decisions.
- f. Customs authorities may, upon application, authorise an economic operator to carry out certain customs formalities which are to be carried out by the customs authorities and to perform certain controls under customs supervision (SA). Pre-auditing in the course of the evaluation of the application for the authorisation and regular post-audits/re-assessment of the authorisation are envisaged. The execution of the delegated activities is under the responsibility of the holder of the authorisation. This concept is a substantial new approach for Trade as they take responsibility of the delegated activities themselves.

This concept will provide substantial facilitation for Trade as they take

responsibility of the clearance activities themselves, which increases control. A more integrated approach can be achieved. The exchange with customs is limited mainly related to the pre-and post-audits.

Other projects are also to be considered for the evolution of the import applications (e.g. interface with supporting systems that is to be established, consideration of the special procedures, etc.), but these are covered by other project fiches within the MASP. The content of those fiches is not repeated here.

National modifications for upgrading the national import systems shall take place from 2016 until 31.12.2022, in line with the UCC WP (UCC WP, (point 14 of Part II: UCC National Import Systems upgrade ‘) and the UCC TDA.

Art 288 UCC lists the articles applicable from 30.10.2014. The article also states that all other articles shall apply from 01.05.2016. However, not all UCC systems will be ready by this date.

Therefore, the UCC WP defines a calendar for the creation and entering into operation of the UCC Customs systems between 01.05.2016 and 31.12.2025.

For purely national development of the national import systems upgrade, the Member States may decide on the ‘dates of deployment’ as well as on the start date and on the end date of a deployment window in accordance with their national project planning, but within the timeframe set in the UCC WP and Ar. 278 (2) letter b UCC.

Each system that will enter into operation at the date indicated in the UCC WP and the UCC TDA must be supported by all MS from that day onwards. This has repercussions on the declaration processing systems. They have links with most other systems and therefore multiple modifications will be required, e.g. for interaction with SURV3, REX, Customs Decisions System, etc.

The national import applications will be impacted from the project for import of cultural goods.

## **2. Objectives**

The scope of this project considers the MS request during the 2014 MASP review cycle to abandon the perspective of the ‘concepts’ introduced in the UCC and other modifications to IT-systems resulting from its implementation, and to focus on the effect the different initiatives will have on the existing national import applications, which will have to assume altered requirements and that will be aligned with the new legislation, be it through modification or extension of functionalities.

## **3. Systems Owner**

System is to be developed further and operated by MS Customs Administrations

### **Owner of Legislation**

DG TAXUD Unit A2 (Customs Legislation)

## **4. BPM reference**

Level 2 High Level and Level 3 BPM -> ref. ARIS BP: *EU\_Customs/ Customs Business Processes / 02\_CBP L2-L3 HL and Business Requirement BPM/ Core Business Domains / Release for Free Circulation / 01\_Processes.*

## **5. Legal Basis**

**Basic act:** UCC

**Delegated Implementing act:** UCC WP (UCC WP, (point 14 of Part II: ‘15. UCC



Centralised Clearance for Import; UCC DA and/or UCC IA

**Competent body:** CEG (UCC DA), CCC-GEN (UCC IA), ECCG for project management

## 6. References and Key Activities

**MASP Rev. 2019 reference:** 2.10 Adjustments of the existing import applications under the UCC

**Milestones and deadlines** (To be approved by ECCG for aspects of distributed development only. National developments are under the competence of MS planning and management unless otherwise defined in legislation.)

### UCC National Import Systems upgrade

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document <sup>30</sup>	N/A
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q4 2014
	– Level 3 Update	Q2 2015
	– Level 3 Final Update	Q2 2016
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM from CCI Phase 1)	Q3 2018
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Current provisions adopted	N/A
	– Future provisions in application	N/A
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	N/A
	– GO decision	N/A
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	N/A
	– Technical System Specifications	N/A
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	N/A
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	N/A
	– Conformance tests	N/A
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– National Deployment Window	Q2 2016 – Q4 2022

<sup>30</sup> Replaced by the "final report from the PG to examine the impact of the UCC requirements on the National Systems."

	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q4 2022
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

## 7. Expected IT architecture

Nationally developed

Operation method: National

## 8. Dependencies

### a. Link to other projects:

- i. UCC AEO and impacts of MRA
- ii. UCC NCTS
- iii. UCC Customs Decisions
- iv. UCC Notification of Arrival, PN and TS
- v. UCC GUM
- vi. UCC SP
- vii. UCC PoUS
- viii. UCC BTI
- ix. EU Customs SW program
- x. UCC SURV3
- xi. CLASS
- xii. UCC EORI2
- xiii. Import of cultural goods
- xiv. e-Commerce

### b. What is needed to start this project:

- i. UCC Customs Decisions
- ii. UCC REX
- iii. UCC GUM

### c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:

- i. UCC SURV 2/3

### d. Impact on existing system(s):

- i. MASP-T: EMCS
- ii. There is no impact on the common specifications of EIS.
- iii. The impact on and interfacing with national IT-implementations of the EIS (e.g. for ICS as regards the lodgement of a CD instead of an ENS), EU supporting systems (e.g. EOS), national supporting systems (e.g. national

risk analysis engine) and other national interfaces (e.g. other authorities) needs to be analysed on the basis of the concerned MS.

- iv. CS/RD2
- v. UCC REX
- vi. COPIS
- vii. Maintenance and updates of operational IT systems

## **9. Derogations**

Exceptional circumstances caused significant delays in the ongoing IT developments in certain Member States and prevented them from completing the deployment of the UCC National Import Systems by the deadline in the UCC WP. For this reason, the Commission adopted an implementing decision for the UCC National Import Systems, granting derogations to certain Member States, allowing them to temporarily use means other than electronic data-processing techniques for the exchange of information. Therefore, the upgrading of the national import systems shall take place until 31.12.2023, regarding the Member States to whom Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2023/237 is addressed. In this way there will be an alignment between UCC WP revision 2023 and MASP-C revision 2023 related to the new date for NIS upgrade based on the granted derogations.

## ***1.24 UCC Centralised Clearance for Import (UCC CCI)***

### **1. Description and Justification**

The Centralised Clearance concept was introduced by UCC (Art. 179 UCC, Art. 149 UCC DA and Art. 229-232 UCC IA). **UCC Centralised Clearance for Import (CCI)** is important for trade as the declarant can lodge all declarations for import at a single point in the EU at customs office where he/she is established (Supervising Customs Office) whilst goods are being physically presented at customs office in other MS (Presentation Customs Office). The CCI concept allows economic operators to centralise and integrate accounting, logistics and distribution functions at one place and reduce the interaction with customs by using the customs office of supervision as the main contact partner.

In this case, the processing of the customs declaration for import including its verification, customs controls and the release of the goods needs to be coordinated between the two concerned customs offices, situated in different MS. Core element of CCI is the exchange of information between them.

The coordination and harmonisation of the processes and the exchanged information are to be agreed upon on EU-level. Both parties have to be sure if and how the other parties' tasks were executed, which kind of information, and at what time, can be expected to be received, or is to be sent, in order to ensure the continuation of the process<sup>31</sup>.

The UCC CCI system will be the first EIS, which will assure the coordination and harmonisation of the processes and exchange of information at EU level for the customs declarations for import formalities.

Since the UCC has been entered into force, the work on the automation of the centralised clearance for import concept has been started according to project milestones planning. With support of a PG, it was decided to develop the UCC CCI system in two phases; UCC CCI Phase 1 and UCC CCI Phase 2.

Scope of UCC CCI Phase 1: Cover the functionality for the handling of centralised clearance with standard customs declarations and **may** cover centralised clearance with simplified customs declarations and the respective general or periodic supplementary declarations (regularising one simplified customs declaration).

It covers the placing of goods (all types of goods with the exception of excise goods, EU goods in the context of trade with special fiscal territories and goods subject to common agricultural policy measures) under the following customs procedures: release for free circulation, customs warehousing, inward processing and end-use.

Member States are allowed to prioritise the CCI with standard declaration and to choose the type of message (phase 1 or phase 2) for CCI Phase 1 implementation, which will provide for

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<sup>31</sup> The two offices involved need to ensure a seamless exchange of information so that the operation is transparent from the trader perspective as if both offices were operating as part of the one administration. This is essential to the smooth operation of Centralised Clearance to ensure confidence in its operation.

avoiding transitioning from P1 to P2, saving time, costs and human resources for the implementation of entire CCI system.

Scope of UCC CCI Phase 2: The aim of this phase is to implement all the functionalities under the full CCI scope: simplified and supplementary declarations (if not implemented under Phase 1), EIDR (customs declarations made through an entry in the declarant's records) with Presentation notification and with Presentation notification waiver, the recapitulative supplementary declaration (regularising more than one simplified customs declaration or more than one entry in the declarant's records), the placing of goods under the temporary admission procedure, excise goods, EU goods in the context of trade with special fiscal territories and goods subject to common agricultural policy measures. It also covers the communication of supporting/additional documents between the related customs offices.

The full scope of CCI covers:

- Handling of standard and simplified declaration, including pre-lodged customs declaration;
- Handling of customs declarations made through an entry in the declarant's records (EIDR) with Presentation notification and with Presentation notification waiver;
- Handling of all types of supplementary declarations provided by UCC (Art. 167, para 1 UCC)
- Placing of all types of goods under the following customs procedures: release for free circulation, customs warehousing, inward processing, end-use and temporary admission;
- The communication of supporting/additional documents between the related customs offices.

The scope of the development to implement the entire CCI system according to the legal requirements is as follows:

- Functionality to support the lodging and handling of standard and simplified customs declaration, including pre-lodged customs declaration for placing of all types of goods under the following customs procedures: release for free circulation, customs warehousing, inward processing, end-use and temporary admission;
- Functionality to support the lodging and processing of general, periodic or recapitulative supplementary declaration;
- Functionality to support the handling of EIDR with Presentation notification and with Presentation notification waiver;
- Functionality of exchanging the information related to the registration, acceptance, verification, customs controls and release of the goods between the related customs offices, including the communication of supporting/additional documents;
- Alignment of the information exchanges to the data requirements of the Annex B UCC IA/DA;
- Development of the necessary interfaces with supporting systems, e.g. Customs Decisions.
- Collaboration of the CCI system with MASP-T: EMCS upon importation of goods subject to excise duties.

It should be noted that the entire CCI system will be developed and implemented with the deployment and implementation of CCI Phase 2. (Distributed development, according to project milestones planning).

Other projects are also to be considered for the evolution of the CCI project especially the National Import Systems upgrade, interface with supporting systems that is to be established, consideration of the special procedures, etc.), but these are covered by other project fiches

within the MASP. The content of those fiches is not repeated here.

Art 288 UCC lists the articles applicable from 30.10.2014. The article also states that all other articles shall apply from 01.05.2016. However, not all UCC systems will be ready by this date.

Therefore, the UCC WP defines a calendar for the creation and entering into operation of the UCC Customs systems between 01.05.2016 and 31.12.2025.

## 2. Objectives

The project aims to ensure the full implementation of CCI processes in streamlined and harmonised way at EU level. The CCI system will provide for a harmonised and automated exchange of information between the related customs offices. The two offices involved need to ensure a seamless exchange of information so that the centralised clearance operation is transparent from the trader perspective as if both offices were operating as part of the one customs administration. This is essential to the smooth operation of Centralised Clearance to ensure confidence in its operation.

This will further lead for harmonisation of processes, including the collection of the statistics, the compliance of the excise and prohibitions and restrictions requirements. The CCI system will provide for a harmonised solution for the VAT data to be exchanged between these customs offices for the purpose of the calculation and payment of import VAT in the Member State of presentation of the goods, as well as for the excise duties.

The implementation of full CCI, mainly CCI Phase 2 will enable the traders to gather all procedures in one central customs, as well as the full completion of the automation of all possible CCI scenarios and processes to gain the maximum benefit from the concept of centralised clearance at EU level.

## 3. Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit B1 (Processes & Data, Customer Relationship and Planning)

### Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit A2 (Customs Legislation)

## 4. BPM reference

### Centralised Clearance

Level 2 High Level and Level 3 BPM -> ref. ARIS BP: *EU\_Customs/ Customs Business Processes / 02\_CBP L2-L3 HL and Business Requirement BPM/ Core Business Domains / Release for Free Circulation / 01\_Processes. The Level 4 UCC CCI BPM can be found on ARIS Publisher in the following location: Taxud Folder Structure/EU\_Customs/Customs Business Processes/03\_CBP L4 Functional Requirement BPM/UCC CCI*

## 5. Legal Basis

**Basic act:** UCC

**Delegated and Implementing act:** UCC WP (UCC WP, (point 15 of Part II: ‘15. UCC Centralised Clearance for Import ); UCC DA and UCC IA

**Competent body:** CEG (UCC DA), CCC-GEN (UCC IA), ECCG for project management

## 6. References and Key Activities

**MASP Rev. 2019 reference:** 2.10 Adjustments of the existing import applications under the UCC

### UCC Centralised Clearance for import – Phase 1

	Milestone	Estimated completion
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		<i>date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document	Q2 2018
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q4 2014
	– Level 3 Update	Q2 2015
	– Level 3 Final Update	Q2 2016
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q4 2018
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	Q2 2018
	– GO decision	Q2 2018
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q1 2020
	– Technical System Specifications	Q4 2020
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2021
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q3 2021
	– National implementation	Q3 2021
	<b>Transition Phase for initial MS<sup>32</sup></b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout for initial MS	Q1 2021
	– Conformance tests for initial MS <sup>33</sup>	Q1 2022
	<b>Transition Phase for other MS</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout for other MS	Q4 2023
	– Conformance tests for other MS <sup>34</sup>	Q4 2023
5	<b>Operation for initial MS</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q1 2022 (01.03.2022 as per UCC WP)
	<b>Operation for other MS</b>	
	– Deployment Window for other MS	Q1 2022 – Q2 2024
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q2 2024 (01.07.2024)
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q3 2021 – Q2 2024

<sup>32</sup> Initial MS are those MS who are ready to implement CCI at the earliest date when the Commission has the centrally developed component ready. Not all MS will be ready at the same time.

<sup>33</sup> Conformance tests are organised based on the Member States' need during the period of the deployment window.

	– National training and communication	Q3 2021 – Q2 2024
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Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

### UCC Centralised Clearance for import – Phase 2

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document	Q3 2019
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q4 2014
	– Level 3 Update	Q2 2015
	– Level 3 Final Update	Q2 2016
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q2 2020
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	Q4 2020
	– GO decision	Q4 2020
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q4 2021
	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2022
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q2 2023
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q2 2023
	– National implementation	Q2 2023
	<b>Transition Phase for initial MS</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout for initial MS	Q3 2023
	– Conformance tests for initial MS <sup>34</sup>	Q3 2023
	<b>Transition Phase for other MS</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout for other MS	Q2 2025
	– Conformance tests for other MS <sup>5</sup>	Q2 2025
5	<b>Operation for initial MS</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q4 2023 (02.10.2023 as per UCC WP)
	<b>Operation for other MS</b>	
	– Deployment Window	Q4 2023 – Q2 2025
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q2 2025 (02.06.2025 as per

<sup>34</sup> Conformance tests are organised based on the Member States' need during the period of the deployment window.



		UCC WP)
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q3 2023 – Q2 2025
	– National training and communication	Q3 2023 – Q2 2025

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

## 7. Expected IT architecture

EU CCI

Development method: Distributed

Operation method: Distributed

## 8. Dependencies

### a. Link to other projects:

- i. UCC AEO and impacts of MRA
- ii. UCC NCTS
- iii. UCC Customs Decisions
- iv. UCC National Import System upgrade
- v. UCC Notification of Arrival, PN and TS
- vi. UCC GUM
- vii. UCC SP
- viii. UCC PoUS
- ix. UCC BTI
- x. EU Customs SW program
- xi. UCC SURV3
- xii. CLASS
- xiii. UCC EORI2
- xiv. Import of cultural goods
- xv. e-Commerce

### b. What is needed to start this project:

- i. UCC Customs Decisions
- ii. UCC REX
- iii. UCC GUM

### c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:

- i. UCC SURV 2/3

### d. Impact on existing system(s):

- i. MASP-T: EMCS
- ii. There is no impact on the common specifications of EIS.
- iii. The impact on and interfacing with national import system upgrade, EU supporting systems (e.g. EOS), national supporting systems (e.g. national risk

analysis engine) and other national interfaces (e.g. other authorities) needs to be analysed on the basis of the concerned MS.

- iv. CS/RD2
- v. UCC REX
- vi. COPIS
- vii. Maintenance and updates of operational IT systems

### **9. Derogations:**

Considering the delays in the ongoing IT developments, the derogation requests received from the Member States for CCI P1 and strong cross-linking of CCI with National Import system, the project milestones planning of fiche 1.24 of updated MASP-C is slightly changed. Specifically, the change is related to the extension of the end date of deployment window for CCI P1. This change provides the end date of deployment window of CCI P1 to be 30.06.2024 and reflects the exceptional circumstances caused significant delays in the ongoing CCI IT development in many Member States.

## ***1.25 Customs Union Performance – Management Information System (CUP-MIS)***

### **1. Description and Justification**

The main objective of the project is to set up a Management Information System that will support the Customs Union Performance Project (CUP) which was established to manage and further develop a performance measurement system for the EU Customs Union. The Customs Union Performance Management Information System (CUP-MIS) will support improvement of the functioning of the EU Customs Union.

The main goal of the CUP project is to measure and assess how customs activities and operations lead to/support achievement of strategic objectives in terms of effectiveness, efficiency and uniformity. CUP represents an important management/steering tool to enhance strategic decision making for the further development of the EU Customs Union. Its findings will also be used to raise awareness about the EU Customs Union and show the amount and results of the Customs work to main stakeholders.

The CUP framework is considered as an important tool within the Customs Union's governance reform and its objectives are in line with all major initiatives and documents in the field of customs policy. The concept and methodology of the CUP as well as the governance, including the establishment of the CUP-MIS system, have been endorsed by the Customs Policy Group of December 2013.

At the 2018 High Level Seminar on Customs Union Performance in Vienna, the heads of the customs administrations and the Commission recognised the need to develop and use CUP as a management and steering tool. They have set an ambitious agenda for change and development, summarized in the Vienna declaration. The ECOFIN adopted on 12 February 2019 Council Conclusions on the first biennial report on progress in developing the EU Customs Union and its governance with the Vienna declaration in annex, thus emphasizing the high priority of the CUP in the Customs Union context.

### **2. Objectives**

- Overall objective – to enhance strategic decision making for the EU Customs Union at the level of the COM and the MS by establishing a management/steering tool to evaluate performance and monitor trends; to ensure balance between protection/controls and competitiveness/facilitation; to identify gaps or areas with a need for a particular attention; to improve performance and close the existing gaps.
- IT system specific objective - to support the governance/management and the practical implementation of the CUP-MIS processes consisting of the collection, validation, storage, processing and analysing / reporting functionalities for the CUP-MIS Project.
- IT system technical objective – to strengthen and improve the value and quality of data and processes covering the key functionalities (collection, validation, storage, analysis visualisation and reporting); to streamline the existing data sources and their use; to facilitate the data analysis and enhance the reporting mechanisms towards policy-making; to reduce inconsistencies and human errors in data, analysis and reporting; to decrease the burden at the level of the MS and the COM.
- CUP-MIS will be delivered in 2 major iterations:
  - Release 1- necessary basis for the development of the system. Its scope is limited

to developing the data input, storage, analysis, processing functionalities and reporting capabilities. The focus will be on the creation of a single database with the historical data. Having this data storage would entail an automatic process of data consolidation and aggregation on various dimensions and levels of complexity (ratios, indexes, etc.). For Release 1, data input will be manual (with the development of a DataWeb entry interface), without direct links to either the National Systems of MS or other sources' databases. As concerns the presentation of data, it would be useful to have the possibility of retrieving the static pre-defined reports in various formats (pdf, xls, etc.). It is also of utmost importance to ensure the security of data (e.g. user right management and audit trail).

- Release 2- not scheduled and optional. It includes all features of Release 1 and adds more advanced functionalities to make the system more efficient, user friendly and less reliant on human interventions. This primarily relates to the introduction of direct links to the National Systems of the Member States, as well as to the European systems. This would replace the manual data input in part or, if possible, in full extent. Since this is the most expensive feature, it was moved from Release 1 to Release 2. There is also a possibility to break up Release 2 into more batches pending on the resources availability and the development of other systems.

### **3. Systems Owner**

DG TAXUD Unit A1 (Customs Policy)

#### **Owner of Legislation**

DG TAXUD Unit A1 (Customs Policy)

### **4. BPM reference**

The CUP Project prepared general process models for the IT tool, including all main envisaged processes. These models are part of the Business Case Document.

A specific WG was set up with experts from national administrations to further specify the business requirements (2020 – resulting in 12 fiches).

### **5. Legal Basis**

**Basic provision:** N/A

**Implementing provision:** The CUP is a cross-cutting project, the legal basis exists for some parts of the CUP Project (particularly the Union Customs Code and its Implementing Act and Delegated Act; the legislation in the area of intellectual property rights, cash controls and drug precursors; the legislation in the area of traditional own resources). Submission of data to CUP by national authorities is made on a voluntary basis and governed by a Code of conduct.

The CUP Project is regarded as one of key tools for the Customs Union's Governance Reform and is referred to, in particular, in the following documents:

- Progress Report on the Evolution of the Customs Union (COM(2011) 922 of 20 December 2011)
- Commission Communication on the State of the Customs Union (COM(2012) 791 of 21 December 2012)
- Commission Communication on Developing the EU Customs Union and Its Governance (COM(2016) 813 of 21 December 2016)

**Competent body:** ECCG and Customs Union Performance project group for project

management, Customs Policy Group for steering

## 6. References and Key Activities

**MASP Rev. 2019 reference:** 2.11 Customs Union Performance – Management Information System (CUP-MIS)

### Milestones and deadlines for Release 1

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document	Q2 2018
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	N/A
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	N/A
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Current provisions adopted	N/A
	– Future provisions in application	N/A
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	Q2 2019
	– Vision document update	Q3 2021
	– GO decision	Q4 2019
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2021
	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2021
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q1 2023
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q2 2023
	– Conformance tests	Q1 2023
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission and Member States administrations	Q2 2023
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q4 2023
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: YES/NO

### Milestones and deadlines for Release 2

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Elaboration Phase Release 2</b>	Not planned
2	<b>Construction Phase Release 2</b>	Not planned
3	<b>Transition Phase Release 2</b>	Not planned
4	<b>Operation Release 2</b>	Not planned

Operational status: YES/NO

## **7. Expected IT architecture**

Development method: Central

Operation method: Central

## **8. Dependencies**

### **a. Link to other projects:**

- i. The CUP-MIS will run centrally hosted by TAXUD. Where data is to be drawn from other central databases this can be accomplished centrally. Link to the DataLab by sharing some of the architecture and main tool (SAS-VA).
- ii. Inputs need to be ensured from several projects/systems such as Business Statistics of NCTS, ECS, ICS, EOS (EORI and AEO), COPIS, CRMS, SURV3, ART2. Inputs from other IT projects like ICSMS will also be considered. (release 2 only)
- iii. Inputs are also provided for from EUROSTAT and DG BUDGET (the OWNRES system and the Annual Activity Reporting for the ACOR Committee). (release 2 only)
- iv. Inputs from National Customs IT systems as defined in the CUP project.

### **b. What is needed to start this project:**

- i. N/A

### **c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:**

- i. N/A

### **d. Impact on existing system(s):**

- i. N/A

## **1.26 UCC Proof of Union Status (PoUS)**

### **1. Description and Justification**

The PoUS system aims at the implementation of a new business process related to the issuing and presentation of T2L/T2LF documents replacing its paper form by electronic means and introducing an electronic customs goods manifest as a means to prove customs status of Union goods. Automation of these business processes includes the setup of an EIS for the exchange of data between Customs Authorities across MS. The EIS is essentially a system to be developed and maintained to store and retrieve the PoUS document with the following considerations:

- Availability of PoUS data between customs authorities, across MS. This allows relevant customs authorities to consult PoUS data. MS will need to access the information data from the EIS at the customs office where the goods are presented (Presentation office);
- Reduction of paper-based transactions: A Master Reference Number will be made available. Therefore, the trader at the Presentation office does not have to provide all PoUS data, but just the Master Reference Number across MS, when they are required to have one;
- Streamlining of processes around management of PoUS: The PoUS data will be highly available - the system will ensure access to the proofs 24/7 except for the scheduled or unscheduled unavailability of the system. Immediate access to this data will be widely and easily possible across MS by means of an indication of Master Reference Number

An additional functionality of the system will be implemented in order to provide the possibility for traders to submit the PoUS data via a Direct Trader Access to EIS.

The Proof of Union Status will be developed and deployed in two phases:

1. Implementing the electronic T2L(F) document with all the necessary functionalities;
2. Implementing the electronic Customs Goods Manifest (CGM), including the information exchange with the European Maritime Single Window environment.

As the result of the Project Group on the Proof of Union status, legal changes are envisaged. The Project Group completed the work on the T2L/F and plans to continue the work on the CGM. After legal amendments, a new release will be necessary to update the business and technical documentation and implement the changes in the systems. Release 3 will cover the update of both types of proofs, T2L/T2LF and CGM, implemented with Phase 1 and Phase 2.

### **2. Objectives**

The PoUS project aims to provide an electronic means to endorse and store proofs of Union status of goods and to allow demonstration of proof and validation of the status of the goods when goods are re-entering the Customs territory of the Union.

### **3. Systems**

**Owner**

DG TAXUD Unit B1 (Processes & Data, Customer Relationship and Planning)

**Owner of Legislation**

**4. BPM reference**

Level 3 BPM -> ref. ARIS BP: *EU\_Customs/Customs Business Processes / 02\_CBP L2-L3 HL and Business Requirement BPM / Enabling Business Domains / PoUS Management / 01\_Processes*

Level 4 BPM -> ref. ARIS BP: *EU\_Customs/Customs Business Processes / 03\_CBP L4 Functional Requirement BPM / UCC PoUS System / 01\_Processes*

**5. Legal Basis**

**Basic act:** UCC

**Delegated and Implementing act:** UCC WP (UCC WP, section II: '8. UCC Proof of Union Status (PoUS)'); UCC DA and/or UCC IA

**Competent body:** CEG (UCC DA), CCC-GEN (UCC IA), ECCG for project management

**6. References and Key Activities**

**MASP Rev. 2019 reference:** 2.12 UCC Proof of Union Status (PoUS)

**Milestones and deadlines** (To be approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document	Q2 2015
	– Business Case Document Update <sup>35</sup>	Q4 2019
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q2 2012
	– Level 3 Update	Q2 2015
	– Level 3 Final Update	Q1 2020
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM) Update (Changed scope including customs goods manifest for non-authorized issuers)	Q2 2015
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
	– Proposed legal amendments	Q3 2020
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	Q3 2020
	– GO decision	Q4 2020

**Phase 1 – T2L/T2LF**

1.	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
1	- Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM) Update	Q1 2020
4.	<b>IT Project</b>	

<sup>35</sup> Business Case completed in Q2 2015 was not approved due to discussion on functionalities of the system not covered in the UCC. Legal amendments are agreed in principle which triggers the finalisation of the BC.



1		
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q3 2021
	– Technical System Specifications	Q1 2022
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q4 2022
	<b>Integration of National Systems</b>	
	– MS developing their own national PoUS	Q4 2022
	– MS that will use the central PoUS (development of the Risk Analysis service optional)	Q2 2023
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q2 2023
	– Conformance tests	Q1 2024
5.	<b>Operation</b>	
1	– Deployment	Q1 2024 (01.03.2024 as per UCC WP)
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q1 2024
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6.	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
1	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q4 2023
	– National training and communication	Q4 2023
<b>Phase 2 – CGM</b>		
1.	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
2	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM) Update	Q2 2021
4.	<b>IT Project – Phase 2 (CGM)</b>	
2	<b>Elaboration Phase – Phase 2 (CGM)</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q4 2022
	– Technical Systems Specifications	Q2 2023
	<b>Construction Phase – Phase 2 (CGM)</b>	
	– Central Services Implementation	Q1 2024
	– Integration of National Systems & EMSWe	Q1 2024
	<b>Transition Phase – Phase 2 (CGM)</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q3 2024
	– Conformance tests	Q3 2025
5.	<b>Operation</b>	
2	– Deployment	Q3 2025 (15/08/2025 as per UCC WP)
	– Commission, Member State administrations and Traders	Q3 2025
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU trades (in case required)	N/A
6.	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
2	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q2 2025
	– National training and communication	Q2 2025

**Release 3 – T2L/F and CGM phases update after legal amendments**

2	<b>Legal provisions</b>	
	– <u>Legal amendment</u>	Q4 2023 - Q4 2024
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case update	Q3 2025
	– Level 2, Level 3 and Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM) Update	Q2 2027
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Project Charter	Q1 2026
	– GO decision	Q1 2026
4.	<b>IT Project – Phase 3</b>	
2	<b>Elaboration Phase – Phase 3</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2028
	– Technical Systems Specifications	Q4 2028
	<b>Construction Phase – Phase 3</b>	
	– Central Services Implementation	Q3 2029
	– Integration of National Systems & EMSWe	Q3 2029
	– National implementation	Q3 2029
	<b>Transition Phase – Phase 3</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2029
	– Conformance tests	Q2 2030
5.	<b>Operation</b>	
2	– Deployment	Q3 2030
	– Commission, Member State administrations and Traders	Q3 2030
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU trades (in case required)	-
6.	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
2	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q3 2030
	– National training and communication	Q3 2030

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

**7. Expected IT architecture**

Development method: Hybrid (central PoUS system + some national PoUS systems)

Operation method: Hybrid (central PoUS system + some national PoUS systems)

**8. Dependencies**

**a. Link to other projects:**

- i. UCC Customs Decisions
- ii. UCC UUM&DS (Direct Trader Access to EIS)
- iii. UCC Notification of Arrival, PN and TS
- iv. UCC AES
- v. European Maritime Single Window environment (EMSWe) in relation to customs systems

**b. What is needed to start this project:**

- i. UCC Customs Decisions (for process related to Authorised Issuer)
- ii. UCC UUM&DS (Direct Trader Access to EIS)
- iii. CCN2

**c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:**

- i. N/A

**d. Impact on existing system(s):**

- i. EOS-EORI
- ii. National System for Presentation of goods
- iii. National Declaration Processing Systems
- iv. National Risk Analysis Systems
- v. National TS system
- vi. CS/RD2

## ***1.27 European Maritime Single Window environment (EMSWe) in relation to customs systems***

### **1. Description and Justification**

The European Maritime Single Window environment (EMSWe) is focused to bring the electronic transmission of information of all the reporting obligations from the maritime transport operator for ships arriving, staying in and departing from a Union port into one harmonised interface in order to facilitate and expedite maritime transport. It further aims to reduce the administrative burden for stakeholders and standardise the existing regulatory framework set out in Union and national legislation and international maritime agreements.

The main aim of Regulation (EU) 2019/1239 of 20 June 2019 establishing a European Maritime Single Window environment and repealing Directive 2010/65/EU is to lay down harmonised rules for the provision of information required for a port call, by ensuring that the same harmonised data set can be reported to each Maritime National Single Window (MNSW or simply NSW) in the same way. It aims to facilitate the transmission of information between declarants, relevant authorities and providers of port services, and other Member States. In this context, the customs authorities are involved whilst taking into consideration that the application of the Regulation should be aligned to the timelines and specifications of the impacted MASP-C fiches.

The initiative aims to clarify the interactions related to EMSWe that include the formalities at arrival and departure to be fulfilled by maritime stakeholders, and also some of the customs formalities / declarations / notifications at entry and exit. The outcome of the initiative will therefore result in a 'national development' as outlined in the 'Glossary of terms used in Section 7 of the Fiches' under this annex.

The added value of EMSWe is to harmonise processes and data exchange with trade: the processes and data requirements for EMSWe's external domain are to be defined at EU-level according to the Implementing and Delegated Acts (Regulation (EU) 2023/204 and Regulation (EU) 2023/205) and related technical specifications. To ensure the once-only principle, a comprehensive data-set is defined (i.e. the EMSWe-dataset) comprising all data elements that may be requested by national authorities or entities, which each NSW must be ready to accept without modification to serve all reporting obligations required from international, national or local rules. Only a part of these data will be treated by customs authorities.

The customs formalities / declarations / notifications potentially involved are:

- Notification of arrival - AN;
- Presentation of goods to customs - PN;
- Temporary storage declaration - TS;
- Customs status of goods – PoUS Customs Goods Manifest (CGM);
- Electronic transport document – ETD;
- Exit notification - EXT;
- Exit summary declaration - EXS;

- Re-export notification - REN.

The information collected by EMSWe, and related to customs formalities, has to be exchanged with national customs system and, when appropriate, may trigger exchange of information with trans-European systems, like Automated Export System - AES (e.g. exit notification) and Proof of Union Status - PoUS as described in the section on dependencies. The interconnection with PoUS is related to Phase 2 - Customs Goods Manifest (CGM). Export declarations combined with EXS are out of the scope.

The relevant information of the Entry Summary Declaration (ENS) referred to in Article 127 UCC is out of the scope of the EMSWe. However, only a part of ENS information, set out by EMSWe Implementing regulation, should be made available to the NSW for reference and for the reuse of other reporting obligations, where appropriate.

## 2. Objectives

The scope of this initiative is to investigate the impact on the different national and trans-European customs systems currently being developed and deployed under the UCC to ensure a coherent exchange of harmonised data between the NSW stakeholder and the customs authorities for the above-mentioned arrival and departure formalities. The goal of this initiative is to avoid, where possible, that traders have to send the same information twice to different authorities, as for example, data contained in the FAL form 2 (Cargo Declaration), presentation of goods/manifest and customs goods manifest (CGM).

The harmonised Reporting Interface Module (HRIM or RIM) for EMSWe, defined by DG MOVE with the collaboration of DG TAXUD, which deals with messages sent by traders to NSWs, and viceversa, (via system to system) will be developed by the Commission (DG DIGIT) as a set of services to be integrated in national systems.

The initiative takes into account that customs authorities must accept that the notifications/declarations prescribed by the UCC can be exchanged between the NSW and the relevant customs IT system and processed accordingly. The services for information exchange will be set up according to the technical specifications aligned with the EUCDM latest version. Furthermore, exchanges will be defined at national level with EMSWe National Coordinator and shall be based on customs specifications as provided by the EMSWe Regulation Article 5 paragraph 3(c).

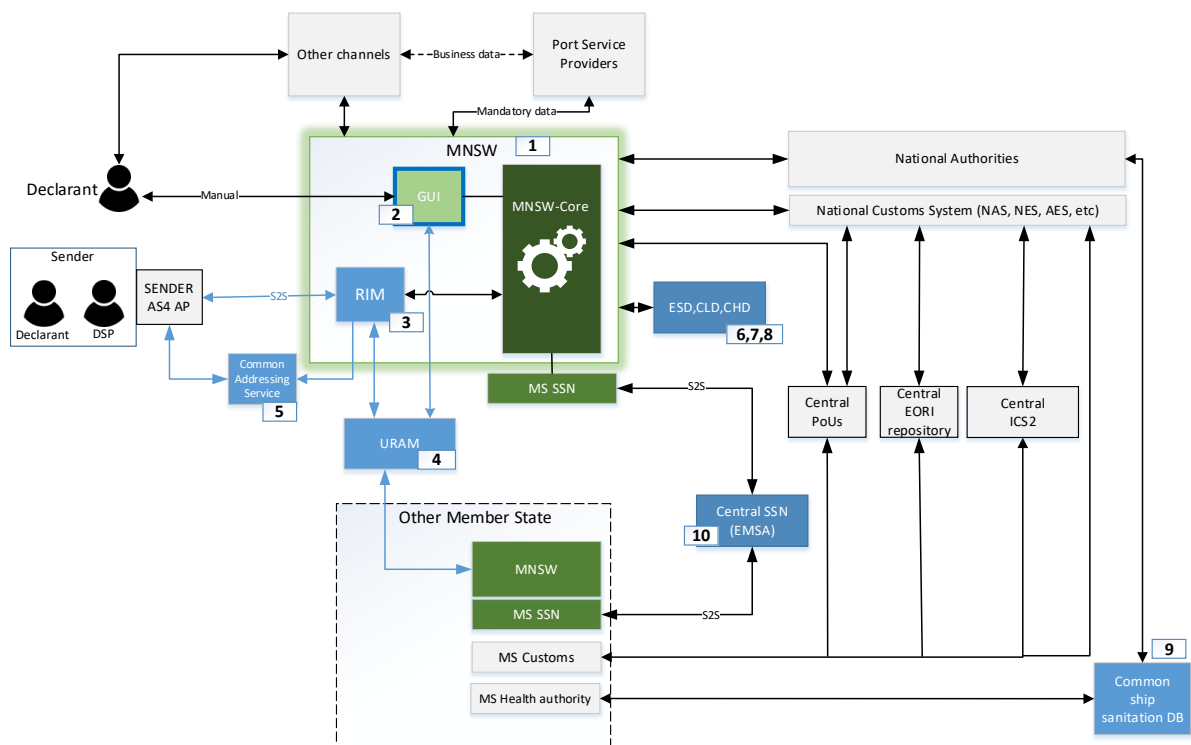
In order to exchange harmonised information according to the legislation and specifications, MS will facilitate connections between the national Customs systems and the Maritime NSW. The EORI number is the common identification for traders who have to lodge also customs formalities and might be extended to maritime actors. To improve the data quality, the validity of the EORI number should be verified when the trader lodges the information to the NSW.

Some of the data elements submitted with the entry summary declaration (ENS) are also required for the fulfilment of other customs and maritime reporting formalities when a ship calls in a port of the Union. The relevant information of the Entry Summary Declaration shall, where compatible with Union customs law, be made available to the Maritime National Single Windows for reference and, where appropriate, reused for other reporting obligations. The related services for the exchange of this subset of ENS data (defined by Regulation (EU) 2023/204) will be developed at national level based on the information available in the National Entry System (NES) or that each NES can retrieve from the central repository through the already defined ICS2 message. In most of the cases, the information is already available at national level. This functionality is

out of the scope of the ICS2 programme as evidenced in its Business Case and Vision Document, which received approval from the CPG in July 2018.

The solutions at national level should be in place within 15th August 2025 (six years after the entry into force of the above-mentioned Regulation).

The picture below shows the general overview of the interactions. It is agreed with DG MOVE and included as well in the Multi-annual Implementation Plan (MIP) for European Maritime Single Window environment (EMSWe), published on the OJ<sup>36</sup>. It is not a BPM or an architectural proposal, but just a means to enhance the readability of the text. The possibility to use the systems envisaged by Article 6 (1) of UCC is not prevented according to Article 11(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1239. Depending on the national implementation, Customs systems could be used also in case of fall-back to enable the traders to submit customs formalities if these cannot be lodged through the maritime NSW.



The components, in relation to EMSWe Regulation, are listed below:

Element	Description	EMSWe Articles	Reg.
1	Maritime National Single Window	Article 2(3)	

<sup>36</sup> Communication from the Commission published on the Official Journal of the European Union (reference 2021/C 299/03).

2	Graphical User Interface	Articles 2(9), 6(4)
3	Harmonised Reporting Interface Module	Article 2(4), 6(1)
4	EMSWe user registry and access management system (URAM)	Article 12(1), (2), (3)
5	Common addressing service (CAS)	Article 2(10)
6	EMSWe ship database (ESD)	Article 14
7	Common location database (CLD)	Article 15
8	Common hazmat database (CHD)	Article 16
9	Common ship sanitation database (SSD)	Article 17
10	SafeSeaNet (national SSN and central SSN system)	Article 8(4)

### 3. Systems Owner

System Ownership depends on the system or module to be developed or deployed in the framework of the EMSWe:

- Harmonised Reporting Interface Module (RIM) = Commission (DG MOVE/DG DIGIT)
- Maritime National Single Window = Transport/Maritime Authority of each Member State
- National Customs Systems = Customs Authority of each Member State
- TransEuropean Customs Systems = Customs Authority of each Member State or European Commission (DG TAXUD), e.g. in case of PoUS.

#### Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit A2 (Customs Legislation)

DG MOVE Unit D1 (Maritime Transport and Logistics)

### 4. BPM reference

If needed, to be produced as part of the other UCC projects affected. This is an umbrella fiche therefore the functional and technical specifications are to be found in each UCC projects (as per PoUS). If the case, UCC linked projects will include NSW as an interface/actor in the next BPM review cycle.

### 5. Legal Basis

#### Current basic provision

Union Customs Code - Regulation (EU) No 952/2013

Regulation (EU) 2019/1239 establishing a European Maritime Single Window environment and repealing Directive 2010/65/EU

#### Current implementing provision:

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446 (UCC)

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447 (UCC)  
 Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/205 (EMSWe)  
 Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/204 (EMSWe)

**Competent Committee/sub- Committee**

Customs Code Committee, Customs Code Expert Group

**Future basic provision:** N/A

**Future implementing provision:**

Additional EMSWe Implementing Regulation to be published in 2023.

**Competent Committee/sub-Committee:**

Digital Transport and Trade Facilitation Committee (DG MOVE) for legislation. ECCG for customs project management. Customs Business Group (CBG) jointly with HLSG Expert Subgroup on Single Window (or other dedicated subgroups, as Data and Interface thematic teams) for the business, functional and technical aspects.

**6. References and Key Activities**

**MASP Rev. 2019 reference:** “2.13 European Maritime Single Window environment (EMSWe) in relation to customs systems”

**Milestones and deadlines** (To be approved by ECCG) – Some dates are provisional waiting for the adoption and publication of EMSWe IA/DA and related functional and technical specifications.

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document	See point 4
	– Level 3 (User Requirements BPM)	See point 4
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	See point 4
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Current provisions adopted (EMSWe)	Q1 2023
	– Future provisions adopted (EMSWe)	Q3 2023
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	N/A
	– GO decision	N/A
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	N/A
	– Technical System Specifications	N/A <sup>37</sup>
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation (RIM)	Q4 2023
	– Service integration in National Systems (maritime)	From Q4 2023

<sup>37</sup> To be defined by MS in coordination with Maritime Authority.



	NSW)	
	– National implementation (maritime and customs)	From Q1 2024
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	N/A
	– Conformance tests	N/A <sup>38</sup>
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– National deployment window	Q1 2025 - Q3 2025 <sup>39</sup>
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q3 2025 <sup>40</sup>
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A
	– National training and communication	N/A <sup>41</sup>

Operational status: YES/NO

**7. Expected IT architecture**  
Development method: National  
Operation method: National

**8. Dependencies**

**a. Link to other projects:**

- i. UCC Notification of Arrival, Presentation Notification and Temporary Storage
- ii. UCC Proof of Union Status (PoUS) (Phase 2 - CGM)
- iii. UCC Automated Export System (AES) (national aspects)
- iv. UCC Import Control System 2 (ICS2) (national aspects)
- v. UCC Economic Operators Registration and Identification subsystem 2 (EORI2)

**b. What is needed to start this project:**

- i. N/A

**c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:**

- i. N/A

<sup>38</sup> To be defined by MS in coordination with Maritime Authority.

<sup>39</sup> To be defined by MS as part of the national plan with a deployment window till 15.08.2025, as provided by EMSWe Regulation.

<sup>40</sup> EMSWe Regulation application date is 15.08.2025.

<sup>41</sup> To be defined by MS.

**d. Impact on existing system(s):**

- i. The impact on and interfacing with national IT-implementation of the EIS, EU supporting systems (e.g. EOS) and national supporting systems (e.g. national risk analysis engine) needs to be analysed as per the concerned MS.

## ***1.28 UCC Special Procedures***

### **1. Description and Justification**

This project intends to provide IT support to accelerate and facilitate the Special Procedures. The project excludes the Transit procedure, which is subject to different projects and the Free-Zone, for which no IT development is envisaged because of its nature.

The practical implementation of the UCC Special Procedures project is considered in two aspects:

- UCC Special Procedures Harmonisation: national IT developments for the harmonisation of the special procedures and alignment to the legal provisions defined in the UCC IA/DA;
- UCC Standardised Exchange of Information for Special Procedures (UCC INF SP): central services provided for the management of the standardised information created to the inward and outward processing procedures.

#### **I. UCC Special Procedures Harmonisation EXP**

According to the current planning, COM will provide the L2 and L3 BPM for this project to ensure a certain level of standardisation and the common understanding of the procedures. L3 BPM shows how special procedures are to be implemented, and what scenario (monitoring, audit, transaction and guarantees) could be used. This agreement is a prerequisite for starting any IT project. The further parts of the development will be implemented by the MS alone or in a framework of collaboration.

The UCC Special Procedures EXP will offer benefits to the MS by providing harmonisation of the approach for Special Procedures across the Community; clear points in the process where the status of the goods changes and an electronic solution for Special Procedures related data. The project will also reduce Traders` administrative burden and accelerate the Special Procedures.

#### **II. UCC Special Procedures Harmonisation IMP**

According to the current planning, COM will provide the L2 and L3 BPM for this project to ensure a certain level of standardisation and the common understanding of the procedures. L3 BPM shows how special procedures are to be implemented, and what scenario (monitoring, audit, transaction and guarantees) could be used. This agreement is a prerequisite for starting any IT project. The further parts of the development will be implemented by the MS alone or in a framework of collaboration.

The UCC Special Procedures IMP will offer benefits to the MS by providing harmonisation of the approach for Special Procedures across the Community; clear points in the process where the status of the goods changes and an electronic solution for Special Procedures related data. The project will also reduce Traders` administrative burden and accelerate the Special Procedures.

#### **III. UCC INF for Special Procedures**

The UCC INF SP ensures the administrative cooperation and the standardised exchange of information between customs authorities across MS during the customs procedures of inward and outward processing.

The main business processes that are supported by the INF SP IT system are as follows:

- Management of INF for inward processing (EX/IM) or the outward processing (EX/IM) in all cases;
- Management of INF for inward processing (IM/EX) or outward processing (IM/EX) if more than one MS is involved;
- Management of INF for inward processing (IM/EX) when the responsible customs authority as referred to in Article 101(1) of the Code has requested an INF.

The automation of the INF business processes includes the set up of a central EC (DG TAXUD) database that allows INF data to be available online, which enables easy access to information, better traceability and transparency.

The centralised INF system provides functionalities for:

- Creating and editing INF data;
- Validating INF data, including links with EORI and Customs Decisions central repositories;
- Automated electronic validation of INF data and quantities;
- Automatic generation of INF Reference Number;
- Requesting and retrieving INF data from the central database;
- Update of INF data and quantities in the database.

The benefits of the implementation of the INF SP IT System are an improvement of the cooperation between MS, increased efficiency of the Special Procedures monitoring and control and a reduction of paper-based transactions. For some MS the electronic INF SP procedure is of high importance as it was a heavy manual procedure.

A further description of the business analysis can be found in the Business Case document, L2 Interaction and L2 High Level BPM as well as in L3 Business Requirements BPM as part of the BPM package developed for the core business domain 'Special Procedures excluding Transit' and the enabling business domain 'INF Management'. The INF SP system requirements and information exchanges are defined in the Level 4 BPM "UCC INF SP System".

It is to be considered that the centralised INF SP System provides the possibility to extend the scope for system to system integration in subsequent releases, allowing integration with the National Customs Declarations Processing Systems. The current phase described for the INF project is in production since June 2020 as indicated in the project schedule, it can be considered as finalised and the system has entered into its maintenance phase. For the follow-up to a second phase, a study will have to be carried out, including discussion and agreement with Member States, concerning mainly system to system integration with the declarative systems of the Member States, as derived from several requests..

## **2. Objectives**

The UCC Special Procedures Harmonisation will aim to implement all changes required by the UCC, UCC DA and/or the UCC IA for Customs Warehousing, End-Use, Temporary Admission, Inward and Outward processing. The scope will be finalised on the basis of the final version of the UCC IA & DA.

The legally defined exchange of UCC INF for Special Procedures imposes the development of a new EU centralised system to support the related business processes

and the electronic handling of INF data. The main objectives of the centralised INF SP IT System are to ensure the availability of the INF data and to streamline the processes of INF data management.

### 3. Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit B1 (Processes & Data, Customer Relationship and Planning)

#### Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit A2 (Customs Legislation)

### 4. BPM reference

#### Core business domain “Special Procedures excluding Transit”:

Level 2 High Level and Level 3 BPM -> ref. ARIS BP: *EU\_Customs/ Customs Business Processes / 02\_CBP L2-L3 HL and Business Requirement BPM/ Core Business Domains/Special Procedures excluding Transit/01\_Processes*

#### Enabling business domain “INF Management”:

Level 2 Interaction BPM -> ref. ARIS BP: *EU\_Customs/ Customs Business Processes/ 01\_CBP L1-L2 Global and Interaction BPM / L2 Interaction BPMs*

Level 2 High Level & Level 3 Business Requirements BPM -> ref. ARIS BP: *EU\_Customs/ Customs Business Processes/ 02\_CBP L2-L3 HL and Business Requirement BPM/Enabling Business Domains/INF Management / 01\_Processes*

Level 2 High Level Data -> ref. ARIS BP: *EU\_Customs/ Customs Business Processes/04\_CBP Data Models/01\_CBP L2 High Level Data /INF Data*

Level 3 Conceptual Data-> ref. ARIS BP: *EU\_Customs/ Customs Business Processes/04\_CBP Data Models/01\_CBP L3 Conceptual Data*

Level 4 Functional Requirements -> ref. ARIS BP: *EU\_Customs/ Customs Business Processes/03\_CBP L4 Functional Requirement BPM/ UCC INF SP System*

### 5. Legal Basis

**Basic act:** UCC

**Delegated and Implementing act:** UCC WP (UCC WP, section II: '11. UCC Information Sheets (INF) for Special Procedures' and '12. UCC Special Procedures'); UCC DA and/or UCC IA

**Competent body:** CEG (UCC DA), CCC-SPE (UCC IA), ECCG for project management

### 6. References and Key Activities

**MASP Rev. 2019 reference:** 2.6 UCC Special Procedures

**Milestones and deadlines I. UCC Special Procedures Harmonisation (EXP)** (To be approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document	N/A
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q2 2015
	– Level 3 Final Update	Q2 2016
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM, to be considered)	N/A

2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	N/A
	– GO decision	N/A
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	N/A
	– Technical System Specifications	N/A
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	N/A
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	N/A
	– Conformance tests	N/A
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– National Deployment Window	Q1 2021 – Q4 2023
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q4 2023
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: YES/NO

## II. UCC Special Procedures Harmonisation (IMP)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document	N/A
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q2 2015
	– Level 3 Final Update	Q2 2016
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM, to be considered)	N/A
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	N/A
	– GO decision	N/A
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	N/A
	– Technical System Specifications	N/A
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	

	– Central services implementation	N/A
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	N/A
	– Conformance tests	N/A
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– National Deployment Window	Q2 2016 – Q4 2022
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q4 2022
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: YES/NØ

### III. UCC INF for Special Procedures

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document	Q4 2015
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q3 2015
	– Level 3 Final Update	Q2 2016
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q4 2016
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	Q2 2016
	– GO decision	Q3 2016
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2017
	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2018
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q2 2019
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q2 2019
	– National implementation	Q2 2019
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q1 2020
	– Conformance tests	Q2 2020
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q2 2020
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A

6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q2 2020
	– National training and communication	Q2 2020

Operational status: YES/NO

### 7. Expected IT architecture

Development method: Centralised (INF SP System)

Operation method: Centralised (INF SP System)

### 8. Dependencies

#### a. Link to other projects:

- i. EOS-EORI
- ii. UCC Notification of Arrival, PN and TS
- iii. UCC National Import Systems upgrade
- iv. UCC Centralised Clearance for Import
- v. UCC GUM
- vi. UCC Customs Decisions
- vii. UCC AES
- viii. UCC NCTS
- ix. National Core Systems Implementation by Collaborating Projects

#### b. What is needed to start this project:

- i. EOS-EORI
- ii. UCC Customs Decisions
- iii. UCC National Import Systems upgrade
- iv. UCC Centralised Clearance for Import
- v. UCC AES
- vi. UCC UUM&DS (Direct Trader Access to EIS)
- vii. TARIC
- viii. CS/RD2

#### c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:

1. N/A

#### d. Impact on existing system(s):

- i. National Customs Declaration Processing Systems
- ii. CRS representing a subset of data of EOS-EORI
- iii. TARIC
- iv. CS/RD2



**Group 2: Customs European initiatives  
needing further study and agreement**

## ***2.14 Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) – “Definitive Period” & “Transitional Period” System***

### **1. Description and Justification**

The Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism was proposed as part of ‘Fit for 55 Package’ in July 2021. The measure is closely linked to the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) and consists of an alternative to the existing measures to address the risk of carbon leakage, namely the free allocation of allowances.

The CBAM will mirror the ETS in the sense that the system is based on the purchase of certificates by importers. Importers of the goods will have to, either individually or through a representative, register with national authorities where they can also buy CBAM certificates. National authorities will authorise registration of declarants in the CBAM system, as well as reviewing and verifying declarations. They will also be responsible for selling CBAM certificates to importers.

The Commission will act as a central coordinator of the system, which will include the management of a central database where operators of installations in third countries can register.

The CBAM is designed to take full account of the explicit carbon price paid in third countries (national ETS or carbon taxation). The mechanism will be phased in gradually and will initially apply only to a selected number of goods (e.g. iron and steel, cement, fertiliser, aluminium and electricity). A reporting system will apply as from 2023 for those products with the objective of facilitating a smooth roll out and to facilitate dialogue with third countries, and importers will start paying a financial adjustment in 2026.

Finally, as a potential EU own resource, revenues from CBAM will contribute to the EU's budget, as laid out in the December 2020 Interinstitutional Agreement on budget and own resources.

**The Scope of CBAM in the context of this MASP-C CBAM project is limited to the interface between the CBAM Registry (Transitional and Definitive) with Customs. The internals of the CBAM Registry falls under the governance of the CBAM Committee.**

### **2. Objectives**

CBAM Regulation calls for the introduction of significant new measures for the importers of CBAM goods and for the EU Authorities in charge of CBAM, the Commission and the MS Customs Administrations. Importers have to file CBAM Reports to the CBAM system to be developed and operated by the EU Authorities for CBAM. MS Customs Administrations shall report the imports of CBAM products via the existing Surveillance<sup>3</sup> mechanism operated by DG TAXUD. In addition, in specific cases of Release for Free Circulation following Inward Processing MS Customs may provide additional information on the quantities of processed CBAM goods released for free circulation, directly in the CBAM Registry. EC and MS Competent Authorities for CBAM will manage the CBAM traders' accounts of CBAM certificates and analyse the information available to enforce the provisions of the CBAM regulation.

Recognizing this, the CBAM regulation foresees its implementation in two consecutive periods: the Transitional Period from October 2023 till the end of 2025 (CBAM Phase 1 and CBAM Phase 2) and the Definitive Period as from early 2026 (CBAM Phase 3).

During the Transitional Period the obligation placed on importers and the EU Authorities will be limited to the filing of the quarterly CBAM reports in addition of the Import declarations.

During the transitional phase, a preliminary information management system (CBAM Transitional Period System – CBAM TP) will be deployed to support the submission and collection of quarterly reports, as well as the assimilation of data from each report into an aggregated database, to allow for their effective analysis for the purposes of reporting in line with the provisions of the Regulation.

During the transitional period, customs authorities should inform customs declarants of the obligation to submit CBAM quarterly reports, so as to contribute to the gathering of information as well as to the awareness on the need to request the status of authorised declarant when applicable.

During the Transitional Period and as from the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2025 the second part of CBAM will be deployed to operations including the following services:

- The CBAM central system should allow EU Economic Operators in their role of declarant for Import to apply for a CBAM Authorisation which EU Competent Authorities will validate and monitor through their lifecycle, including granting the authorisation, assessing the use of the authorisation and even deciding to revoke an authorisation, if the authorised declarant does not comply to his obligations. All authorisations will be registered in the CBAM registry.
- The CBAM central system should allow operators of production installations in third countries to register in the CBAM registry and to make their verified embedded Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from production of CBAM goods available to authorised CBAM declarants. The Commission should manage the CBAM registry containing data on the authorised CBAM declarants, operators and installations in third countries.
- The Definitive Period is planned to start on the 01.01.26 (CBAM Part 3), from this date the CBAM Regulation will be fully applicable and the Definitive CBAM system should be in place:
- Importers of CBAM goods should only be entitled to import these goods after they have been granted an authorisation by competent authorities, or if they would appoint a representative authorised as CBAM declarant. Customs authorities should not allow the importation of CBAM goods without a authorised CBAM declarant being involved. Furthermore, the customs authorities may carry out checks on the goods, including with respect to the identification of the authorised CBAM declarant, the eight-digit CN code, the quantity and the country of origin of the imported goods, the date of declaration and the customs procedure. The Commission should include the risks relating to CBAM in the design of the common risk criteria and standards pursuant to Article 50 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013.
- The CBAM should be based on a declarative system, where an authorised CBAM declarant, who may act on his own behalf or represent one or more importers, submits annually a declaration of the embedded emissions in the goods imported to the customs territory of the Union and surrenders a number of CBAM certificates corresponding to those declared emissions.
- An authorised CBAM declarant should be allowed to claim a reduction in the number of CBAM certificates to be surrendered, corresponding to the carbon price already effectively paid for those emissions in other jurisdictions.
- The embedded declared emissions should be verified by a person accredited by an EU national accreditation body.

- To reduce the risk of carbon leakage the Commission should take action to address practices of circumvention.
- For the sale and re-purchase of CBAM certificates a common central platform should be established. For the purpose of oversight of the transactions on the common central platform, the Commission should facilitate the exchanges of information and the cooperation between competent authorities, and between those authorities and the Commission. Additionally, a swift flow of information between the common central platform and the CBAM registry should be established.
- The Commission should carry out risk-based controls and should review the content of the CBAM declarations accordingly. For enforcement purposes, Member States may also carry out reviews of individual CBAM declarations. The conclusions of the reviews of individual CBAM declarations should be shared with the Commission and should be made available to other competent authorities in the CBAM registry.
- Member States should be responsible for the correct establishment and collection of revenues arising from the application of this Regulation.

The scope of the MASP-C CBAM project is the interface between the CBAM Registry (Transitional and Definitive) with Customs IT systems should they be under DG TAXUD or MS responsibilities. The interfaces are:

- Interfaces with the Central Customs Systems:
  - CS/RD2 > CBAM: Customs Reference Data;
  - EOS CRS > CBAM: source the Declarant EORI's;
  - SURV3 > CBAM for the Import rcds (CBAM & non CBAM goods);
  - CBAM <> CRMS2: Risk related Information;
- Interfaces with the MS Customs Systems:
  - TARIC > National Import Systems (NIS): CBAM related measures (not an interface with the CBAM Registry per say);
  - CBAM > EU CSW – CERTEX > NIS: replication & validation of the CBAM Autorisation service to National Import Systems (NIS). The CBAM Registry is an "Union non-Customs system" as per the EU SWE-C, hence its interface with the National Import Systems must be via EU CSW – CERTEX;
  - NIS > CBAM for Import records while not sent to SURV3 (temporary, unlikely to be the case by end 2025);
  - MS Inward Processing Systems > CBAM: Inward Processing records.

### 3. Systems Owner

**Project Owner TAXUD B3**

**Owner of Legislation**

TAXUD Unit C.2 - Indirect taxes other than VAT

### 4. BPM reference

### 5. Legal Basis

**Basic act: Regulation (EU) 2023/956 of 10 May 2023 establishing A Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism**

**Delegated and Implementing act:**

**Competent body: CBAM Committee**

**6. References and Key Activities**

**CBAM Phase 1**

**Milestones and deadlines – Transitional Period IT System**

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Project Initiation Request	Q2 2022
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	
	– Level 3 Final Update	
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application	
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Project Charter	Q4 2022
	– GO decision	Q4 2022
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2023
	– Technical System Specifications	Q3 2023
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2023
	– Service integration in National Systems	
	– National implementation	Q4 2023
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2023
	– Conformance tests	Q4 2023
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– National Deployment Window	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q4 2023
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	Q3 - Q4 2023
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q3 - Q4 2023
	– National training and communication	Q3 - Q4 2023

**CBAM Phase 2**

**Milestones and deadlines – Definitive Period IT System**

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Project Initiation Request	Q2 2022
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	

	– Level 3 Final Update	
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application	
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Project Charter	Q2 2023
	– GO decision	Q3 2023
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q1 2024
	– Technical System Specifications	Q12024
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q2 2024
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q2 2024
	– National implementation	Q2 2024
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q3 2024
	– Conformance tests	Q3 2024– Q4 2024
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– National Deployment Window	Q4 2024 (31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2024)
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q4 2024 (31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2024)
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	Q4 2024 (31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2024)
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q2 2024-Q4 2024
	– National training and communication	Q2 2024- Q4 2024

### CBAM Phase 3

#### Milestones and deadlines – Definitive Period IT System

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Project Initiation Request	Q2 2022
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	
	– Level 3 Final Update	
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application	
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Project Charter	Q2 2023
	– GO decision	Q3 2023

4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q3 2024
	– Technical System Specifications	Q3 2024
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q2 2025
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q2 2025
	– National implementation	Q2 2025
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q3 2025
	– Conformance tests	Q2 2025 - Q4 2025
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– National Deployment Window	Q1 2026
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q1 2026
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	Q1 2026
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q2 2025 - Q1 2026
	– National training and communication	Q2 2025 - Q1 2026

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

## 7. Expected IT architecture

Development method: Hybrid

Operation method: Hybrid

## 8. Dependencies

- a. **Link to other projects:** UCC National Import System, UCC Customs Decisions, UCC SURV3, UCC REX, EU ETS, EU CTP, UCC Special Procedures, UUM&DS, EU CSW-CERTEX Certificates Exchange System (EU CSW-CERTEX), CRS.
- b. **What is needed to start this project:**
- c. **This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:**
- d. **Impact on existing system(s):** CSRD2, TARIC, CDMS, SURV3, National Import System, CRS, EOS, DDS2, REX, AEO, EORI2, CRMS2, National Risk Analysis and Control systems, National Payment Systems, EU CSW-CERTEX Certificates Exchange System (EU CSW-CERTEX), UUM&DS.

## ***2.15 Smart Border***

### **1. Description and Justification**

The Smart Border project addresses the digitalisation of the cross-border processes and formalities connected with the movement of goods at the EU border. The project was originally initiated within the framework of the work of the group of experts with Switzerland's neighbouring countries and covered the digitalisation of the paper routing slip at adjacent clearance offices of Switzerland and its four neighbouring countries (AT, DE, FR and IT; Border Ticket initiative). Nevertheless, the concept should be extended and developed as a general EU project and include also the solutions developed/being developed between other EU and neighbouring countries, (such as between SE/NO and FR/UK) and/or take into account the various Contracting Parties to the Convention on Common Transit. The Smart Border project vision is to digitalise and automate the border crossing processes, to enable vehicles to cross the border without stopping when no control is required by both customs offices. It aims to capitalise on the existing trans-European systems to optimise the use of resources invested by national customs administrations across Europe.

The following overarching objectives are being pursued:

- Accelerate cross-border traffic.
- Provide proof of crossing the border.
- Reduce the administrative burden.
- Allow for more targeted controls.

The framework conditions for the solution to be devised are as follows:

- The solution must seamlessly integrate with the applied customs processes enabled by the current trans-European systems in a fully automated manner. The control and risk analyses results of both countries concerned must be taken into account in an appropriate manner;
- It must be possible to ensure the correct procedure workflow and to keep evidential records of it;
- In case personal data is handled in the system, an appropriate data storage and data protection policy should be defined also in relation to the Data Protection (DP) legislation.

### **2. Objectives**

The main aim of the project would be to optimise, digitalise and accelerate border-crossing formalities applicable for export, import, transit, exit and entry of the goods at adjacent Customs Offices, ensuring smooth interoperability with the customs trans-European systems, national customs systems (presentation, risk management and control) and avoiding any potential disruption in the customs process flow.

The solution must comply with the External Domain interfaces defined in the applicable trans-European systems for Office of Exit, Destination, Transit or Import, wherever they apply they cannot bypass them. Each party on both sides of the EU Smart Border has the obligation to integrate it with their respective external domain.

The interface must be in real-time and avoid any gap in synchronisation of the EU Smart Border solution and any trans-European system or national Import, Export, Transit and ICS2



system.

The project must plan for a phased implementation (in terms of time, by section and geography) and transitional period, during which business continuity of currently applied practices must be guaranteed and backward compatibility.

### 3. Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit B1 (Processes & Data, Customer Relationship and Planning)

#### Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit A2 (Customs Legislation)

DG TAXUD Unit E2 on DP

DG TAXUD A5 (II.AA.)

#### System Supplier

DG TAXUD B3

### 4. BPM reference

### 5. Legal Basis

**Basic act:** Articles 135, 139 and 267 UCC

#### Delegated and Implementing act:

Articles 190, 326, 331, 332 and 333 UCC-IA.

Articles 115, 246 and 247 UCC-DA.

Column G3 of Annex B to UCC-DA and IA.

**International perspective:** Customs cooperation agreements with relevant neighbouring countries

**Competent body:** To be decided

### 6. References and Key Activities

#### Milestones and deadlines for EU Smart Border (To be approved by ECCG)

The deployment of the EU Smart Border at the NA level should follow the successful deployment of the UCC trans-European projects (AES, NCTS-5, ICS2, import and PN/NA/TS).\*

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Project Initiation Request	Q1 2025
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	*
	–	
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	*
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application	*
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Project Charter	Q4 2025
	– GO decision	Q4 2025
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	tbd*

	– Technical System Specifications	tbd*
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	*
	– Service integration in National Systems	*
	– National implementation	*
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	*
	– Conformance tests <sup>42</sup>	*
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Deployment Window	*
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	*
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	*
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)<sup>43</sup></b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	*
	– National training and communication	*

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

**7. Expected IT architecture**  
Development method: Distributed  
Operation method: Distributed

**8. Dependencies for EU Smart Border**

**a. Link to other projects:**

- i. UCC NCTS
- ii. UCC AES
- iii. UCC National Import Systems
- iv. UCC AEO and impacts of MRA
- v. CCN/CCN2
- vi. UCC UUM&DS
- vii. UCC Notification of Arrival, PN, TS
- viii. UCC EORI2
- ix. UCC ICS2

<sup>42</sup> Conformance tests are organised based on the Member States` need during the period of the deployment window.

<sup>43</sup> Training and communication activities are organised based on the Member States` need during the period of the deployment window.

- x. EU Trader Portal
- xi. UCC Risk management and implementation of CRC
- xii. CSMIS2/DDS2
- xiii. EUCTP

**b. What is needed to start this project:**

- i. UCC NCTS
- ii. UCC AES
- iii. UCC National Import System
- iv. UCC Notification of Arrival, PN, TS
- v. UCC ICS2

**c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:**

- vi. N/A

**d. Impact on the existing system(s):**

- i. UCC NCTS (interface)
- ii. UCC AES (interface)
- iii. National Customs Declaration Processing Systems (depends on the national architecture)
- iv. UCC ICS2 (interface)
- v. DDS2
- vi. UCC Notification of Arrival, PN, TS

## ***2.16 Electronic Proof-of-origin Certificates (e-PoC)***

### **1. Description and Justification**

At the time being movement certificates of origin, which are an essential part of EU trade agreements, are issued and submitted on the paper to the customs authorities for the applying lower tariffs to goods coming from partner countries. In 2020-2022, in the conditions of current sanitary crisis, several countries, including some Member States, have devised digital solutions to prevent customs administration staff and customs participants from exposing themselves to unnecessary risks through contact with infected persons or contaminated paper documents.

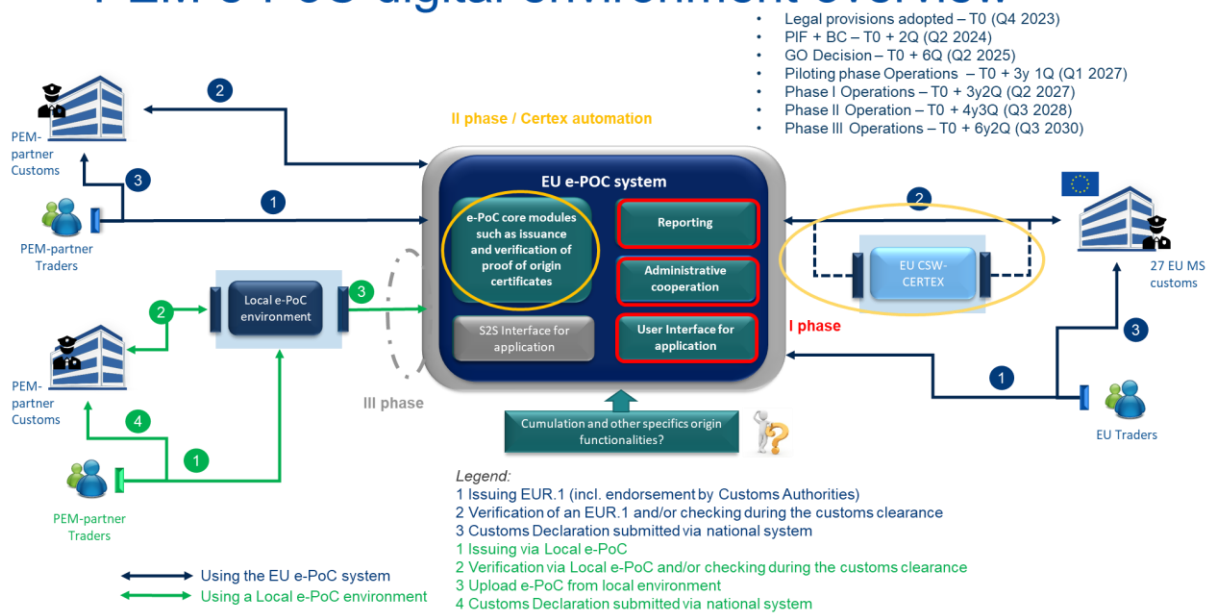
Some Pan Euro-Med (PEM) partner countries have developed or are developing e-certification systems and are asking the EU to engage to develop a modern system more adapted to the business requirements and the technological possibilities available in the 21st century, rather than continuing to rely on paper-based certification with hand-written signatures, ink stamps and physical availability of documents. As a result, it would be appropriate to develop a system for the electronic issuance and/or presentation of certificates of origin and in particular origin certificates.

A system of electronic certificates of proofs of origin (hereinafter e-PoC) would have many potential advantages as compared with the current use of paper certificates. It would be an option to modernize customs procedures in trade with PEM partners who do not want to use self-certification for this domain. Electronic certification would ease goods import and export formalities via dematerialization of documents, improve the security of transactions and data, and facilitate the exchange of information in view of the verification of origin and the automation of authenticity controls. The system could be used for the transmission of documents relevant for proof of origin and for secure communication between customs administrations and between customs administrations and operators and could enable the use of information available in electronic certificates for risk analysis purposes. Here are some of the possible/likely advantages:

- 1) trade facilitation and reduction of costs of issuance of movement certificates for both operators and customs administrations, by eliminating the need for physical visa (signature and stamps) by customs and the circulation of physical documents (as during a sanitary crisis);
- 2) increase of security of transactions by making more difficult the forgery of stamps or of certificates of origin by usage of electronic certificate and signatures;
- 3) simplifying the exchange of information relating to procedures for verification of electronic certificates and reducing of the workload of customs by minimizing, or even eliminating, the need for requests of the authenticity of paper-based certificates;
- 4) facilitation of the traceability and control of complex origin mechanisms such as the PEM cumulation system, making it possible under certain conditions to link the different certificates, and possibly other origin related documents such as supplier's declarations, issued/made out through the production and trade chain;
- 5) elimination of the possibility for the falsification/illegal duplication of paper-based certificates and facilitation of the overall certificates and its consumption traceability via the automated cross-checks with the customs declarations and the certificates quantity management;
- 6) simplification and acceleration of customs import and export formalities due to the opting out paper-based certificates;

- 7) depending on the system used, it could offer the possibility to apply to other customs documents, therefore reducing the use of other paper documents such as suppliers' declarations used for cumulation purposes or exporters' statements of origin in the PEM area and easing access to these documents.
- 8) a central repository of the proofs of origin could provide a new source of data for risk analysis, as all information contained in the origin proofs would be available electronically and could therefore be more easily exploited by customs for risk analysis and enquiry purposes.

## PEM e-PoC digital environment overview



## 2. Objectives

The project aims to develop a central system for the issuance and presentation of digitized movement [certificates of origin](#) (in particular EUR1 movement certificates, which could be extended to A.TR movement certificates) and exchange of administrative enquiries between authorities of PEM partners. The system will include certificates issued by PEM countries and will be also applied by 23 PEM partner countries (Switzerland, Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein, the Faroe Islands, Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine<sup>44</sup>, Syria, Tunisia, Türkiye, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo<sup>45</sup>, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine).

Most of the PEM members are not connected to the DG TAXUD and EU MS secure

<sup>44</sup> This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of the Member States on this issue.

<sup>45</sup> This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

network and infrastructure and this element should be assessed and taken into account in the design and roll out of the target solution.

The technical solution (e-PoC) could be built upon the experience of the Commission with the use of central e-licensing platforms (e.g. TRACES NT). For import and export formalities e-PoC combined with the DG TAXUD EU Customs Single Window Certificates Exchange (EU CSW-CERTEX) solution will bring the automatization of the customs formalities and quantity management. As well, DG TAXUD experience with customs trader portals (EU Customs Trader Portal – EU CTP) and authentication systems (Uniform User Management and Digital Signatures – UUM&DS) is to be used to build the e-PoC system.

As a first activity related to the development of EU e-PoC and based on the feedback received from MSs and PEM partners having already an IT solution for the issuance of digital certificates, it would be beneficial to prepare a prototype for the issuance module followed by a piloting activity.

- The phase 0 related to the prototyping and piloting activity would start from the GO of the initiative, thus in parallel to the build-up of the administrative cooperation module.
- The phase 0.1 is about developing of a web-based prototype for submission of applications and approval and issuance of the certificates based on a PGS (Playground System), thus the phase will be performed in a testing environment. A prototyping phase 0.1 will start in 2025.
- Phase 0.2 is about the piloting exercise, which will be based on a production environment with real PROD data and will need certain level of security elements. The expected outcome of the implementation of piloting exercise is allowing the pilot traders from the pilot country(ies) to use digital means to apply for certificates of proof of origin and to use the electronic certificates in the trade with PEM partners by providing them web-based solution for checking the validity of issued certificates.
- The pilot phase, which will start in 2026, will involve the limited number of traders and partner countries, and its duration will depend on the results and be approximately one year.

Agile methodology will be used for this exercise. It is planned that the Issuance Module of the centralised EU e-PoC system will be developed in order to provide possibility to EU traders (based on prior agreement with volunteer Member State(s)) to apply for the EUR.1 certificate electronically and competent authorities to issue and to endorse certificate by electronic means. The process of issuance of certificates should be limited only to one - max two importing countries from PEM region who is/are ready to accept e-EUR.1 issued electronically in the e-PoC and ready to participate in the pilot phase. Therefore, the e-EUR.1 will be issued only for the benefit of the importing countries participating in piloting.

The e-PoC system will be built in different phases to cover the following key building blocks:

- A 1<sup>st</sup> phase with a collaboration module for administrative cooperation between competent authorities: this module will enable the partners to exchange on the administrative enquiries and will be later used to do so for other certificates related to origin.
- A 2<sup>nd</sup> phase splits in two steps. A first step of Phase 2 is a central web-based module for

the economic operators to obtain movement certificates of origin electronically. Second step of Phase 2 is an integration to national IT systems from the EU Member States that will be done in particular via the EU CSW-CERTEX automation. PEM members, which are not in a position to have their own module for issuance and verification of the proofs of origin according to the requirements of the e-PoC business, could use the central EU e-PoC system based on bilateral agreements to be signed in due time. This will allow their economic operators to request and further manage the certificates of origin in a fully electronic way.

- A 3rd phase with the full implementation of e-PoC together with full System-to-System (S2S) connections between the central e-PoC system and the local IT systems of the PEM partners (for those who have their own e-PoC system) will be done.

PEM members will be able to join the digital schemes in waves of deployments to be defined under the PEM convention or other agreements between the EU and the PEM members.

The details of the implementation and further description of the phases and their planning will be part of the analysis to be done in course of the business analysis phase of the project.

### 3. Systems Owner

#### Project Owner

DG TAXUD Unit B1 (Processes & Data, Customer Relationship and Planning)

#### Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit A6 (Rules of origin and customs valuation)

### 4. BPM reference

Level 2-3 HL and Business Requirements -> ref. ARIS BP: *Taxud Folder Structure/EU\_Customs/Customs Business Processes/02\_CBP L2-L3 HL and Business Requirement BPM/Coordinated Border Management (CBM)/E-proof of origin certificates (e-PoC)*

L4 Functional Requirements -> ref. ARIS BP: *Taxud Folder Structure/EU\_Customs/Customs Business Processes/03\_CBP L4 Functional Requirement BPM/E-proof of origin certificates (e-PoC)*

### 5. Legal Basis

**Basic act:** Union Customs Code (Regulation (EU) No 952/2013) art 6(1), 16 and 64, PEM Convention, revised PEM origin rules, bilateral protocols with PEM parties. [For A.TR movement certificates Decision No 1/2006 of the EC-Turkey Customs Committee of 23 September 2006 laying down detailed ruled for the application of Decision No 1/95 of the EC Turkey Association Council.]

**Delegated and Implementing act:** Commission Delegated Regulation No xx/xx ; Commission Implementing Regulation No xx/xx (to be adopted based on UCC)

**Competent body:** CEG/CCC-ORI and ECCG

### 6. References and Key Activities

**MASP Rev. 2019 reference:** N/A

**Milestones and deadlines for Phase 0.1 “Prototyping of Issuance Module”** (To be approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Project Initiation Form (+Business Case Document)	T0 + 2 Qtrs = Q2 2024
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	T0 + 2 Qtrs = Q2 2024
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	T0 + 5 Qtrs = Q1 2025
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application (date T0)	T0 = Q4 2023
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Project Charter	T0 + 6 Qtrs = Q2 2025
	– GO decision	T0 + 6 Qtrs = Q2 2025
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	T0 + 8 Qtrs = Q4 2025
	– Technical System Specifications	T0 + 8 Qtrs = Q4 2025
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	T0 + 9 Qtrs = Q1 2026
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	T0 + 10 Qtrs = Q2 2026
	– Conformance tests	N/A
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	N/A <sup>(46)</sup>
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: YES/NO

**Milestones and deadlines for Phase 0.2 “Piloting of Issuance Module”** (To be approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Project Initiation Form (+Business Case Document)	T0 + 2 Qtrs = Q2 2024

<sup>46</sup> For this particular phase related to the prototyping there is no need for integration. The prototyping solution will be built centrally by COM and based on test environment.



	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	T0 + 2 Qtrs = Q2 2024
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	T0 + 5 Qtrs = Q1 2025
<b>2</b>	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application ( <b>date T0</b> )	T0 = Q4 2023
<b>3</b>	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Project Charter	T0 + 6 Qtrs = Q2 2025
	– GO decision	T0 + 6 Qtrs = Q2 2025
<b>4</b>	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	T0 + 8 Qtrs = Q4 2025
	– Technical System Specifications	T0 + 9 Qtrs = Q1 2026
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	T0 + 12 Qtrs = Q4 2026
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	T0 + 13 Qtrs = Q1 2027
	– Conformance tests	T0 + 13 Qtrs = Q1 2027
<b>5</b>	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	T0 + 13 Qtrs = Q1 2027
<b>6</b>	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	T0 + 13 Qtrs = Q1 2027
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

**Milestones and deadlines for Phase 1 “Administrative cooperation module”** (To be approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
<b>1</b>	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Project Initiation Form (+Business Case Document)	T0 + 2 Qtrs = Q2 2024
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	T0 + 2 Qtrs = Q2 2024
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	T0 + 5 Qtrs = Q1 2025
<b>2</b>	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application ( <b>date T0</b> )	T0 = Q4 2023
<b>3</b>	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Project Charter	T0 + 6 Qtrs = Q2 2025
	– GO decision	T0 + 6 Qtrs = Q2 2025
<b>4</b>	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	

	– Application & Service Specifications	T0 + 8 Qtrs = Q4 2025
	– Technical System Specifications	T0 + 8 Qtrs = Q4 2025
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	T0 + 13 Qtrs = Q1 2027
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	T0 + 14 Qtrs = Q2 2027
	– Conformance tests	N/A
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations, PEM countries	T0 + 14 Qtrs = Q2 2027
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	T0 + 14 Qtrs = Q2 2027
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: YES/NO

**MASP Rev. 2019 reference:** N/A

**Milestones and deadlines for Phase 2.1 “Central web-based module for issuance of proof of origin” (To be approved by ECCG)**

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Project Initiation Document (+Business Case Document)	T0 + 2 Qtrs = Q2 2024
	– Project Initiation Annex	N/A
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	T0 + 2 Qtrs = Q2 2024
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	T0 + 5 Qtrs = Q1 2025
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application	T0 = Q4 2023
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Project Charter	T0 + 6 Qtrs = Q2 2025
	– GO decision	T0 + 6 Qtrs = Q2 2025
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	T0 + 9 Qtrs = Q1 2026
	– Technical System Specifications	T0 + 12 Qtrs = Q4 2026
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	T0 + 18 Qtrs = Q2 2028
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A

	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	T0 + 19 Qtrs = Q3 2028
	– Conformance tests	N/A
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders, PEM countries	T0 + 19 Qtrs = Q3 2028
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	T0 + 19 Qtrs = Q3 2028
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

MASP Rev. 2019 reference: N/A

Milestones and deadlines for Phase 2.2 “EU CSW-CERTEX for e-PoC” (To be approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Project Initiation Annex	T0 + 10 Qtrs = Q2 2026
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	T0 + 15 Qtrs = Q3 2027
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	T0 + 15 Qtrs = Q3 2027
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Future Provisions in application	T0 + 8 Qtrs = Q4 2025
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Project Charter addendum	T0 + 12 Qtrs = Q4 2026
	– GO decision	T0 + 13 Qtrs = Q1 2027
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	T0 + 20 Qtrs = Q4 2028
	– Technical System Specification	T0 + 20 Qtrs = Q4 2028
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	T0 + 20 Qtrs = Q4 2028
	– Service integration in National Systems	T0 + 20 Qtrs = Q4 2028 onwards
	– National implementation	T0 + 20 Qtrs = Q4 2028 onwards
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	T0 + 20 Qtrs = Q4 2028
	– Conformance tests	T0 + 20 Qtrs = Q4 2028 ongoing
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	T0+21 Qtrs = Q1 2029 onwards
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and	T0 + 21 Qtrs = Q1 2029

	communication	
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

**MASP Rev. 2019 reference:** N/A

**Milestones and deadlines for Phase 3 “full e-PoC”**

(To be approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Project Initiation Document (+Business Case Document)	T0 + 2 Qtrs = Q2 2024
	–	
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	T0 + 13 Qtrs = Q1 2027
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	T0 + 13 Qtrs = Q1 2027
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application	T0 = Q4 2023
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Project Charter	T0 + 6 Qtrs = Q2 2025
	– GO decision	T0 + 6 Qtrs = Q2 2025
4	<b>IT Project Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	T0 + 18 Qtrs = Q2 2028
	– Technical System Specifications	T0 + 18 Qtrs = Q2 2028
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	T0 + 24 Qtrs = Q4 2029
	– Service integration in National <sup>(47)</sup> and PEM Local Systems	T0 + 24 Qtrs = Q4 2029
	– National implementation	T0 + 24 Qtrs = Q4 2029
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	T0 + 25 Qtrs = Q1 2030
	– Conformance tests	T0 + 26 Qtrs = Q2 2030
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– National Deployment Window	T0 + 25-27 Qtrs = Q1 2030-Q3 2030
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	T0 + 25-27 Qtrs = Q1 2030-Q3 2030
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU	T0 + 25-27 Qtrs = Q1 2030-Q3

Date of implementation and national integration will depend on legal provisions.

<sup>47</sup> In this particular case the integration and deployment of 3<sup>rd</sup> phase of e-PoC with EU National systems and non-EU local systems is meant

	traders– PEM countries wave 1 <sup>48</sup> – PEM countries wave 2 – PEM countries wave 3	2030 T0 + 32-34 Qtrs = Q3 2031-Q2 2032 T0 + 40-42 Qtrs = Q4 2033-Q2 2034
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	T0 + 24-27 Qtrs = Q2 2029-Q1 2030
	– National and PEM local training and communication	T0 + 24-27 Qtrs = Q2 2029-Q1 2030
Operational status: <del>YES</del> /NO		
<b>7. Expected IT architecture</b> Development method: Central Operation method: Central Note: for the PEM partners that will implement a local e-PoC system, the development and operation method will be local.		
<b>8. Dependencies</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <b>Link to other projects:</b> EU CSW-CERTEX, EU CTP</li> <li>b. <b>What is needed to start this project:</b> EU CSW-CERTEX (MASP-C Project 1.13), eUi, TATAFng, UUM&amp;DS (MASP-C Project 4.6.), EU CTP, CS/RD2 (MASP-C Project ....), CRS, T-REX, SPEED2 (MASP-C Project ....).</li> <li>c. <b>This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. N/A</li> </ol> </li> <li>d. <b>Impact on existing system(s):</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. SPEED2</li> <li>ii. UUM&amp;DS</li> <li>iii. CS/RD2</li> </ol> </li> </ol>		

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<sup>48</sup> The e-PoC system will be applied by PEM countries in different waves.

## 2.17 BOI - BVI IT System

### 1. Description and Justification

The Union Customs Code (UCC) provides for binding information decisions on tariff classification (BTI) and origin (BOI).

BOI decisions provide legal certainty for economic operators with respect to the determination of the origin of the goods. They facilitate the work of the customs services at the time of the customs clearance and contribute to the uniform interpretation of the rules of non-preferential and preferential origin.

There are no similar decisions relating to binding information in the field of customs valuation (BVI). However, the UCC provides the Commission with necessary empowerments to introduce BVI in the customs legislation, through UCC delegated and implementing acts.

The introduction of BVI would be essential and necessary for ensuring legal certainty and uniformity of customs valuation across the EU. It will improve the customs controls on the one hand and avoid disputes during the customs clearance process on the other hand.

All three instruments (BTI, BOI and BVI) are – as ‘advance rulings’ - highly promoted at international level (WTO, WCO) as a key tool for customs compliance and trade facilitation. Most of the EU major trade partners have already implemented those three instruments in their practice and are often urging the EU in FTA negotiations to follow their example.

### 2. Objectives

Development of a BOI - BVI IT system in support of the implementation of the legal provisions and the operational management for BOI & BVI.

### 3. Systems Owner DG TAXUD B1

**Project Owner** DG TAXUD B1

**Owner of Legislation** DG TAXUD A6

### 4. BPM reference

### 5. Legal Basis

**Basic act:** Union Customs Code (Regulation (EU) No 952/2013)

**Delegated and Implementing act:** Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446;  
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447

**Competent body:** Commission

### 6. References and Key Activities

**MASP Rev. 2019 reference:** N/A

**Milestones and deadlines:** To be approved – The below timing is provisional and pending discussions with the Member States.

The plan is drafted with the following assumptions:

- the existence of harmonised processes between BTI, BVI, BOI, to be kept in sync through a common change and release management;

- the legislation is in place by T0 = Q3 2023, and any delay in the implementation of the legislation will impact the subsequent actions;
- only a Central System will be developed. In case the development of a S2S interface is required, the date that the system can be in operations would be end of T0 + 13Q. This is with the assumption that the interfacing national systems will be ready by T0 + 11Q.

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document	Q1 2023
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM) – Level 3 Final Update	T0+3Q = Q2 2024
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	T0+3Q = Q2 2024
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application	<b>T0 = Q3 2023</b>
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Project Charter	Q3 2023
	– GO decision	Q3 2023
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	T0+4Q = Q3 2024
	– Technical System Specifications	T0+4Q = Q3 2024
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	T0+10Q = Q1 2026
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	T0+11Q = Q2 2026
	– Conformance tests	T0+11Q = Q2 2026
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	T0+12Q = Q3 2026
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	T0+12Q = Q3 2026

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

## 7. Expected IT architecture

Development method: TBD

Operation method: TBD

## 8. Dependencies

a. Link to other projects:

b. What is needed to start this project:

c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:

d. Impact on existing system(s): DDS2, CRS, SURV3, EUCTP, UUM&DS, EBTI (depending on the IT architecture)

## 2.18 Military Customs System/Form 302

### 1. Description and Justification

In the framework of the EDA Programme Arrangement on harmonising military requirements related to customs, signed by 23 contributing Member States plus Norway, the digitalisation of military related customs activities is being considered. This may lead to the development of a military customs system, used by contributing members for customs related activities, and to the digitalisation of form 302 (EU form 302, possibly also NATO form 302). Currently mainly paper-based forms 302 are used although some Member States have started developing and deploying applications to generate e.g. pdf-versions of EU form 302. A project implying the digitalisation of (EU) form 302 would allow for a more harmonised approach.

It is to be noted that this initiative is currently in an assessment-stage. Afterwards it will be decided if and how this initiative will be taken further. DG TAXUD (B1) has an advisory role in this process and would from that perspective also provide support later on for the development of the system under consideration.

### 2. Objectives

The development and deployment of a military customs system and the digitalisation of (EU) form 302 would aim at ensuring a secure and smooth information exchange between the customs authorities and the military forces on a need-to-know basis, allowing swifter cross-border movement of military goods.

### 3. Systems Owner TBD

**Project Owner** TBD

**Owner of Legislation** TBD

### 4. BPM reference

To date none

### 5. Legal Basis TBD

**Basic act:**

**Delegated and Implementing act:**

**Competent body:** TBD

### 6. References and Key Activities

**MASP Rev. 2019 reference:** N/A

#### Milestones and deadlines

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	TBD
	– Project Initiation Request	
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	
	– Level 3 Final Update	
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	TBD
	– Provisions in application	Definitions in



		Article 1 of the UCC-DA; Template of EU form 302 set out in Annex 52-01 of the UCC-DA
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	TBD
	– Project Charter	
	– GO decision	
4	<b>IT Project</b>	TBD
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	TBD
	– Application & Service Specifications	
	– Technical System Specifications	
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	TBD
	– Central services implementation	
	– Service integration in National Systems	
	– National implementation	
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	TBD
	– Deploy and Rollout	
	– Conformance tests	
5	<b>Operation</b>	TBD
	– National Deployment Window	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	TBD
	– Centrally developed training and communication	
	– National training and communication	

Operational status: YES/NO

#### 7. Expected IT architecture

Development method: TBD

Operation method: TBD

#### 8. Dependencies

**e. Link to other projects:** TBD

**f. What is needed to start this project:** This initiative is currently in an assessment stage.

**g. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:** N/A

**h. Impact on existing system(s):** TBD

# **Group 3: Customs International Information Systems**

## **3.1 EU Implementation of UNECE eTIR System**

eTIR is moved under NCTS: a new MASP-C table for the NCTS Phase 7 was created, including the NCTS-eTIR International system interconnection (see 1.7 UCC Transit System including NCTS). The detailed information about the project is kept in this fiche, while the roadmap is defined in fiche 1.7 UCC Transit System including NCTS.

### **1. Description and Justification**

The Contracting Parties to the TIR Convention launched the 'eTIR Project' with the aim to provide an exchange platform for all actors involved in the TIR system (Customs authorities, holders and guarantee chain). The eTIR international system aims to ensure the secure exchange of data between national Customs systems related to the international transport of goods under cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention) and to allow Customs to manage the data on guarantees issued to holders authorised to use the TIR system by the guarantee chain.

Only part of the information flow will pass through the eTIR international system. Handling of the national part of the TIR transport will be implemented on a national level by the contracting parties, i.e. for the EU on EU level.

A more detailed description and the draft System Specifications of the eTIR international system are available in the UNECE documentation, in particular in the eTIR Reference model document (ECE/TRANS/WP.30/GE.1/2006/7).

The scope of the implementation of eTIR in EU is the following:

- Adaptation of NCTS to handle TIR operations as described in the eTIR Reference model document (target NCTS Phase 6);
- Adaptation of SPEEDng to enable the exchange of the data between NCTS and eTIR system.

### **2. Objectives**

The aim of this project is to enable the MS to exchange information on TIR transports according to provisions of the TIR Convention between the contracting parties, the guarantee chain and the holders of the TIR procedure via the eTIR international system.

The role of DG TAXUD is to ensure the compatibility (possibly through conversion) between NCTS and eTIR and the connection to eTIR through SPEED or another system.

The role of MS is to provide support and advise and where required, to implement national tasks.

### **3. Systems Owner**

DG TAXUD Unit B1 (Processes & Data, Customer Relationship and Planning)

#### **Owner of Legislation**

DG TAXUD Unit A1 (Customs policy) and Unit A2 (Customs legislation)

### **4. BPM reference**

To be created by TAXUD for processes that interface with NCTS and SPEED.

## 5. Legal Basis

**Basic provision:** The Customs Convention on the international transport of goods under cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention) of 14 November 1975 approved on behalf of the Community by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2112/78 of 25 July 1978 (entered into force on 20 June 1983). A consolidated version of the TIR Convention was published as Annex to Council Decision 2009/477/EC of 28 May 2009. Given the content of the proposal, adaptation of the legal framework is in preparation (adaptation of the body of the Convention and a new Annex 11).

**Delegated and Implementing provision:** N/A, partly UCC DA and/or UCC IA

**Competent body:** CEG/CCC-TIR and ECCG for project management

## 6. References and Key Activities

**MASP Rev. 2019 reference:** 3.1 EU Implementation of UNECE eTIR System

### Milestones and deadlines

The approved solution in the Business Case is to move this project under NCTS. The planning of the eTIR project is to be defined in the appropriate MASP-C NCTS file.

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

## 7. Expected IT architecture

Development and operation method:

The development and operation method of the eTIR project is to be defined in the appropriate MASP-C NCTS file.

## 8. Dependencies

### a. Link to other projects:

- i. UCC NCTS

### b. What is needed to start this project:

- i. Finalised eTIR specifications (e.g. the UNECE eTIR reference model, functional and technical system specifications, etc.)

### c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:

- i. N/A

### d. Impact on existing system(s):

- i. SPEED
- ii. NCTS
- iii. CS/RD2

## 3.2 eATA Carnet System

### 1. Description and Justification

The ATA Carnet (Admission Temporaire/Temporary Admission) is an international customs document that mainly permits the temporary admission of goods with relief from payment of duties for up to one year<sup>49</sup>. ATA Carnets cover for example commercial samples, professional equipment and goods for presentation or use at trade fairs, exhibitions, shows, etc.

The ATA Carnet system operates under the ATA and Istanbul Conventions administered by the WCO and relies on co-operation between business and customs to facilitate international trade. Each country in the ATA Carnet system has a single guaranteeing association (National Guaranteeing Association – NGA) approved by the national Customs authorities and the ICC/WCF. Under a NGA there can be multiple issuing associations.

The issuing associations (usually local chambers of commerce) approved by the Customs authorities are entitled to issue ATA Carnets. The ATA international guarantee chain provides reciprocal guarantees assuring customs administrations that duties and taxes due in case of irregularity will be paid.

By the end of 2021, the ATA Convention had 63 contracting parties and the Istanbul Convention had 73 contracting parties. ATA carnets were issued and accepted in more than 78 countries/customs territories. Every year, approximately 190,000 ATA Carnets are issued worldwide<sup>50</sup> representing more than 1 million operations and a total value of about 26 billion €. About 50% of ATA carnets were issued in the EU.

Since the current system is paper-based, in 2007 the WCO formed an eATA Carnet Working Group to look into the feasibility of introducing a global electronic ATA (eATA) Carnet System.

The aim of this project is to replace the current paper-based ATA Carnet System by a decentralised or centralised but global eATA Carnet System. This means that the EU could, as one of the two options, develop a single system, as it could be done by the contracting parties participating in the Istanbul Convention (ref. Article 21a of the Istanbul Convention: Convention on Temporary Admission agreed at Istanbul on 26 June 1990 (may be applied as from November 2014)).

This could particularly enable an increase of the speed of the procedure, reduce misuse of ATA Carnets, reduce problems with the closing of Carnets and will allow for better monitoring of ATA Carnets usage.

The envisaged use of eATA Carnets required an amendment to the Istanbul Convention. (EU is contracting party to the Istanbul Convention but not to the ATA Convention).

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<sup>49</sup> UCC provisions allow a wider period within which goods placed under the temporary admission procedure must be re-exported or placed under a subsequent customs procedure, due to Article 17 IC “ minimum facilities”.

<sup>50</sup> The issuing figure is related to standard years, before the Covid-19 crisis.

A new Article 21a was inserted into the Convention.

*"Electronic data-processing techniques"*

*Article 21a*

*All formalities necessary for implementing the provisions of this Convention may be carried out electronically by using electronic data-processing techniques approved by the Contracting Parties."*

The adopted amendment entered into force in November 2014.

Article 21a of the Istanbul Convention is not directly applicable in the EU (though the EU is a contracting party) but only its provisions that are integrated into the UCC. Therefore, this provision was transposed into EU legislation. To this end, the article 270 UCC-IA that refers to Article 16(1) of the Code was included as regards a potential EU-developed system.

The Administrative Committee for the Istanbul Convention in 2016 agreed that the International Chamber of Commerce/World Chambers Federation should table a proposal to develop a centralised global eATA carnet system. ICC presented its eATA concept, and after a comprehensive comparison, the WCO eATA Working Group concluded during its meeting of 30 November 2017 that operating through the centralized system would be simpler, safer, cheaper and more efficient than having more than 70 decentralized systems operating independently. Based on the conclusion, ICC developed its digital ATA Carnet System. The eATA carnet system, based on a centralized database, is hosted by ICC in Microsoft Azure Datacenters worldwide. It consists of various user interfaces enabling digital declarations and digital transactions of ATA carnets. A pilot project (project name: Mercury II, now identified more generically as "eATA carnet system") has been implemented since October 2019. The outcome of this pilot, that include also some MSs, should be assessed by the Administrative Committee for the Istanbul Convention first and then by EU in order to take a decision on the proposed way forward regarding the digitalization of ATA carnets.

Moreover, during the WCO eATA Carnet Working Group meeting, held on 20<sup>th</sup> January 2020, the representatives of International Chambers of Commerce (ICC) presented the eATA carnet system already developed and in pilot phase. ICC submitted the proposal to the Contracting Parties of the Istanbul Convention in order to approve the use of the developed electronic data-processing techniques. DG TAXUD had evaluated that ICC system is the cheapest and fastest solution, due to the fact that the core system is already developed by ICC and additional functionalities to increase its usability have already been planned. DG TAXUD, considering the advantages, agreed to the proposal to promote the direct use by the EU Member States of the ICC eATA Carnet System. The proposal for the implementation has already presented to the DG TAXUD Customs Management Committee that supports the idea of the use of the ICC eATA system. In this case the legal bases for accepting a eATA carnet in the EU are the articles 1(2) and 163(5) UCC-DA.

## **2. Objectives**

The objective of this initiative is to promote, coordinate and facilitate the digitalisation of ATA carnet in the EU via the use of the eATA carnet system already developed by ICC and available to be used by all contracting parties. The full global implementation, involving most of the contracting parties, targets implementation by Q1 2024.

### 3. Systems Owner

International Chamber of Commerce (It delivers on documents related to technical aspects and developments)

#### Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit A2 (Customs Legislation)

#### Business owner

DG TAXUD Unit B1 (Processes and data, customer relationship and planning)

### 4. BPM reference

N/A

### 5. Legal Basis

**Basic provision:** Article 21a of the Istanbul Convention: Convention on Temporary Admission agreed at Istanbul on 26 June 1990 ;

Article 1(2) and 163(5) UCC-DA **Competent body:** CEG – Section SPE

### 6. References and Key Activities

**MASP Rev. 2019 reference:** 3.2 EU Implementation of the eATA Carnet Project

**Milestones and deadlines for the EU part of the eATA (To be approved by ECCG)**

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Utility Block for eATA	N/A
	– Business Case Document	N/A
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	N/A
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	N/A
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application	N/A
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	N/A
	– GO decision	N/A
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	N/A
	– Technical System Specifications	N/A
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	N/A

	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation (if needed <sup>51</sup> )	From Q1 2023
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	From Q3 2021
	– Conformance tests (for pilot and transition phase)	From Q3 2021
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Member States administrations and Traders	From Q1 2025
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	From Q1 2025
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A <sup>52</sup>
	– National training and communication (for pilot and transition phase)	From Q3 2021
Operational status: <del>YES</del> /NO		
<b>7. Expected IT architecture</b> Development method: N/A Operation method: N/A		
<b>8. Dependencies</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Link to other projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. N/A</li> </ul> </li> <li>b. What is needed to start this project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. N/A</li> </ul> </li> <li>c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. N/A</li> </ul> </li> <li>d. Impact on existing system(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. N/A</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		

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<sup>51</sup> National implementation might be necessary only in case of national need, such as to download and import the carnet transactions in the national system (not required, but possible).

<sup>52</sup> The responsibility is in charge of ICC which is the system owner that develops, maintains and conducts the eATA carnet system.



### ***3.3 Smart and Secure Trade Lanes (SSTL) (On hold)***

#### **1. Description and Justification**

This is a pilot project between the EU (BE, DE, ES, FR, IT, NL, PL, UK), China and Hong Kong with the objective to strengthen the end-to-end supply chain security and provide trade facilitation to participating economic operators (AEOs) by establishing maritime, air and rail trade lanes between the EU, China and Hong Kong. Customs controls are performed upon export to allow better targeting of dangerous traffic whilst granting benefits for SSTL consignments through faster customs clearance at import. To achieve these objectives export declaration and control result data as well as risk information is exchanged between the participating customs authorities.

Pilot project was launched to test the security recommendations of the WCO SAFE Framework of Standards (FoS) and is running since 2006. The number of the EU MS participants has enlarged from 2 to 8 with the overall number of containers shipped in 2018 reaching 10300 and 120 trade lanes with more than 15 maritime ports, 3 rail ports and 5 airports.

SSTL is one of the key activities under the Strategic Framework for Customs Cooperation 2018-2020 between China and the EU.

SSTL automated data exchange will consist of two components: 1) international exchanges between the EU and China and Hong Kong; 2) EU internal exchanges between the EU MS and Commission. Implementation of the international component will be based on the WCO Globally Networked Customs (GNC) Utility Block for Control Mutual Recognition.

For the goods exported from the country of export, the export declaration, transport manifest and control result at export will be sent to the customs authority of the importing country. Importing country will perform risk analysis and may send a control request to the exporting country to perform control of the goods on the behalf of the importing country. Exporting country will perform control of the goods and send control results to the importing country. Once the goods arrive to the importing country, and if there is a decision to control the goods, control results will be sent to the exporting country.

The Joint Administrative Arrangement for SSTL Phase 3 was signed in July 2016. Seven more Member States joined as observers (CZ, EL, HU, LT, PT, RO, Slovakia). SSTL forms an integral part of the EU/China Strategic Framework for Customs Cooperation (2018 – 2020). The implementation of the SSTL automated data exchange is a major objective of this strategic framework.

#### **Component 1: SSTL international exchanges between the EU and China and Hong Kong**

In order to implement the data exchange with China and Hong Kong the following functionality needs to be developed:

- Conversion of the export declaration and transport manifest data received from EU MS into agreed format messages;
- Real time exchange of data via SPEED2 with China and Hong Kong (export declaration and transport manifest data, control results at export, etc.);
- Real time exchange of control requests and control results with China and Hong Kong (possibly via CRMS);
- Real time exchange of control results at import with China and Hong Kong

(possibly via CRMS);

- Compilation of business statistics on the number, types, etc. of messages exchanged.

### **Component 2: SSTL EU internal exchanges between the EU MS and COM**

EU internal component of SSTL requires collection and dissemination of the data between the EU MS and the COM:

- Flagging of the export declarations falling under SSTL in national export systems<sup>53</sup>;
- Real time sending of export declaration, transport manifest and control results data to SPEED2;
- Making available to the EU MS data received from China and Hong Kong in real time;
- Linking of the data received from China and Hong Kong (export declarations, manifests, control results at export, control results of on request controls with ENS at entry for risk analysis and targeting;
- Compiling of business statistics on the number, types, etc. of messages exchanged.

## **2. Objectives**

SSTL has entered Phase 3 for which an automated data exchange between the EU, China and Hong Kong needs to be developed in order to:

- Enlarge geographical coverage;
- Include more modes of transport;
- Increase the number of trade lanes;
- Include non-AEO economic operators;
- Reach volumetric that is more representative with the EU-CN trade volumes;
- Incorporating advanced risk management techniques ensuring timely exchange of high quality data;
- Possible extension of the automated data exchange to other modes of transport;
- Possible extension of the scope of the automated data exchange.

## **3. System Owner**

DG TAXUD Unit A3 (Risk Management and Security)

### **Owner of Legislation**

DG TAXUD Unit E5 (Trade facilitation, rules of origin and international coordination: *Americas, Africa, Far East and South Asia, Oceania*)

## **4. BPM reference**

Component 1 (International): not planned

Component 2 (EU internal): Level 3 Q1 2018, Level 4 Q2 2018

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<sup>53</sup> Also relevant for import declarations and import systems.

## 5. Legal Basis

**Basic provision:** Strategic Framework for Customs Cooperation 2018-2020 between China and the EU (and legal basis to be developed)

**Implementing provision:** Joint Administrative Arrangement with China and Hong Kong on SSTL Phase 3

**Competent Committee/sub-Committee:** EU-China Joint Customs Cooperation Committee

## 6. References and Key Activities

**MASP Rev. 2019 reference:** 3.3 Smart and Secure Trade Lanes (SSTL)

**Milestones and deadlines Component 1. SSTL international exchanges between the EU and China and Hong Kong**

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document	Q2 2018
	– User Requirements (international aspects)	N/A
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	N/A
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Current provisions adopted	N/A
	– Future provisions adopted	N/A
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	Q3 2018
	– GO decision	Q4 2018
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	On hold
	– Technical System Specifications	On hold
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	On hold
	– Service integration in National Systems	On hold
	– National implementation	On hold
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	On hold
	– Conformance tests	On hold
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	On hold
	– China	On hold
	– Hong Kong <sup>54</sup>	On hold

<sup>54</sup> Based on the latest information from Hong Kong.

6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	On hold
	– National training and communication	On hold

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

**Component 2. SSTL EU internal exchanges between the EU MS and COM**

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document	Q2 2017
	– Level 3 (User Requirements BPM)	Q2 2018
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q4 2019
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Current provisions adopted	N/A
	– Future provisions adopted	N/A
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	Q3 2018
	– GO decision	Q4 2018
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	On hold
	– Technical System Specifications	On hold
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	On hold
	– Service integration in National Systems	On hold
	– National implementation	On hold
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	On hold
	– Conformance tests <sup>55</sup>	On hold
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Deployment window	On hold
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	On hold
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	On hold
	– National training and communication	On hold

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

<sup>55</sup> Conformance tests are organised based on the Member States' need during the period of the deployment window.

## **7. Expected IT architecture**

Development method: Centralised for international component and central level services for EU internal component, decentralised for other EU internal component elements.

Operation method: Centralised for international component and central level services for EU internal component, decentralised for other EU internal component elements.

## **8. Dependencies**

### **a. Link to other projects:**

- iv. ECS
- v. UCC AES
- vi. ICS
- vii. UCC ICS2
- viii. CRMS
- ix. CRMS-CN
- x. EOS-AEO
- xi. AEO data exchange with China (and Hong Kong)

### **b. What is needed to start this project:**

- xii. N/A

### **c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:**

- xiii. N/A

### **d. Impact on existing system(s):**

- xiv. N/A

### ***3.5 EU-CH EXS data exchange for indirect exports from Switzerland (Deleted)***

Project Fiche 3.5 has been removed from Annex 2 due to being superseded by the recent amendments to the EU-CH Safety and Security Agreement.

### ***3.6 EU-RU ‘Green Corridor’ pilot project (Deleted)***

In light of the present situation, it has been decided to discontinue the EU-RU “Green Corridor” pilot project, leading to its removal from Annex 2.

**Group 4: Customs IT cooperation  
initiatives and technological  
developments to facilitate Customs EIS**



## ***4.1 National Systems Implementation by IT Collaboration Projects***

### **1. Description and Justification**

In the context of the definition of an IT Strategy for the implementation of the UCC<sup>56</sup> and eCustoms initiatives, one of the strategy's main objectives is overall cost reduction of IT implementations throughout the Customs Union.

The project concerns a new working method at EU-level that has the objective of collaboratively building shared national components in a joint effort in which several MS participate. This new working method is typically called IT Collaboration.

The collaboration is primarily between the MS. COM can only commit to promote, facilitate, coordinate and support, but will not have a central role in these IT Collaboration projects.

The resulting components could then be voluntarily used by any MS to implement and operate such a system individually or as a joint effort, in cooperation with other MS.

### **2. Objectives**

The initial objective of this project is to enable and support the collaboration effort as it was agreed between the Customs Directors-General in the Tallinn Declaration on the Development of the Future Customs IT systems and the Council Conclusions on the Way forward to Developing Customs IT Systems as adopted by the ECOFIN on 7<sup>th</sup> November 2017.

Based on above, the **Expert Team on new approaches to develop and operate Customs IT systems (ETCIT)** was launched in 2018, since then continuously operating with the participation of 14 to 17 MS and supported by the Commission via the Customs programme. A third phase of ETCIT is started in April 2022, following the decision on the Multi Annual Work Plan of the Customs Programme.

The Expert Team will continue its focus on both strategic and operational aspects of IT collaboration, establishing ETCIT as a long-term facilitation function with the aim to provide tools and guidance to Member States.

The main specific objectives are:

- **Identify** and manage future IT collaboration activities, including new initiatives and new projects, among interested Member States;
- **Explore** ideas of pooling of resources and the analysis of execution of new initiatives and projects of development Customs IT systems via such model. Next to the use of development models, the Expert Team should also concentrate on the more technical matters, which can influence the idea of pooling of resources (for example: new technologies, new architectures, modern equipment, etc.);
- **Support** ongoing Pilot projects as well as identify potential Pilot projects and promote

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<sup>56</sup> See MASP-C Annex 5

IT collaboration in such projects among Member States.

Specific focus on a common service-oriented architecture is a priority, in connection with further exploring the option of Joint Procurement with DG TAXUD. ETCIT III also covers the continuation of the Pilot project on Presentation Notification and Temporary Storage (PN/TS), as well as the Project on data exchange for Digital Guarantees (DiG). In addition, new pilot projects on collaboration around national systems on Import, Export and Transit will be initiated. The new initiative of ETCIT III is the set-up of the Chief Information Officers (CIO) network, which is to enable the interactions and the sharing of capabilities amongst the participants of the activities under the IT Collaboration framework. The main goal is taking the ownership of the initiative to speed-up the delivery of concrete results and supporting a deepened and strengthened, more stable network.

#### **Presentation Notification and Temporary Storage Project**

To deliver a complete package of Use Cases to be handled within the Presentation Notification (PN), Temporary Storage Declaration (TS) and Goods Accounting (GA) core components.

#### **Project on data exchange for Digital Guarantees (DiG)**

To produce a draft Business Case for a DiG pilot project.

#### **New pilot projects on collaboration around national systems on Import, Export and Transit**

- Report on needs and draft template for MoU on collaborative development of system components.
- Business analysis and use cases based on EU common business processes and specifications.
- Report and recommendation for long term joint maintenance and procurement solutions.

### **3. Systems Owner**

Participating MS

#### **Owner of Legislation**

MS and DG TAXUD Unit E3 (Management of programmes and EU training):  
Collaboration projects are performed within the framework of Customs programme

### **4. BPM reference**

In principle all BPM covering the subject of the collaboration activities can be used.

### **5. Legal Basis**

**Basic provision:** Regulation on the Customs Programme

**Implementing provision:** N/A

**Competent body:** CPG for management sponsorship and ECCG for project management.

### **6. References and Key Activities**

**MASP Rev. 2019 reference:** 4.1 National Core Systems Implementation by Collaborating Projects

**Milestones and deadlines** (To be approved by ECCG)

<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated</i>
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		<i>completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document	N/A
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	N/A
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	N/A
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Current provisions adopted	N/A
	– Future provisions in application	N/A
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Collaboration Study	N/A
	– Vision Document	N/A
	– GO decision	N/A
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	N/A
	– Technical System Specifications	N/A
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	N/A
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	N/A
	– Conformance tests	N/A
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	N/A
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: N/A

## 7. Expected IT architecture

N/A

## 8. Dependencies

### a. Link to other projects:

- i. UCC Notification of Arrival, Presentation Notification and Temporary Storage

### b. What is needed to start this project:

- i. Customs programme agreement for financing – ETCIT 3 grant

### c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:

- i. All projects for which specifications and applications will be developed.

### d. Impact on existing system(s):

- i. N/A

## 4.5 CCN2

### 1. Description and Justification

CCN2 can be defined as the evolution of the current CCN architecture and services, applying a Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) approach and providing a set of value-added services to support the evolution of new application development and deployment paradigms. It is used for exchange of information between the NAs of the Customs area and for exchange of information between the NAs of the Customs area and central services in TAXUD. It will run in parallel to CCN/CSI until the later can be decommissioned, and then completely replace it.

### 2. Objectives

CCN2 is being delivered in several releases in order to minimise risks:

- Release 1.0 – was delivered in Q4 2017, scope was limited to SOA related features required by Customs Decision Project. The Release 1.0 was delivered and installed in TAXUD Data Centre. It was followed by minor releases up to Release 1.3.2 in Q1 2019.
- As from 1.3.2, releases of CCN2 will deviate from MASP 2017, for several reasons:
  - Release 2 would have added emulation of legacy CCN/CSI interfaces and allow phase out of CCN/CSI infrastructure. However, further study proved that approach being too complex and too costly;
  - During Q2 2018 TAXUD introduced a revision of middleware architecture, including CCN2, with a goal of improving reliability, availability and performance, through consolidation, standardization and simplification of several platforms;
  - Additional functional requirements appeared for CCN2 as to support future MASP Customs applications, especially ICS2 which phase 1 will go in Production during Q1 2021;
  - Operational consequences of sulphur corrosion in one TAXUD datacentre, affecting dedicated hardware for CCN2 as from 2018, urge to replace this hardware with better-protected equipment.

Therefore, a new series of releases will be delivered, in order to cover above requirements. Former Release 2 will be retired and requirement will be re-visited in the context of a future Release 2ng, through interconnection between CCN and CCN2 (read below). A more agile release management approach is also looked after, with a shorter release lifecycle, as to get a better and faster alignment with business needs.

- Release ng-1.0 (next generation) – was delivered in October 2019, includes all features of Release 1.3.2, replace CCN2 dedicated hardware with new, standardized hardware and Operating System (Intel/Linux), update network and security layers accordingly, update software components.
- Release ng-1.1 – was delivered in February 2020, includes all features of Release ng-1.0 and add support for new requirements in the context of ICS2 phase 1 project: anticipating offline or degraded situation at Partners' side of the application, creating specific message queues per partner, avoiding communication bottlenecks on the platform. These requirements are triggered by ICS2 project, and will potentially benefit all future projects using CCN2.
- Release ng-1.2 – was delivered in December 2020, includes all features of Release ng-

<p>1.1 and optimizes internal configuration of the platform: ensure most efficient use of Oracle COTS that make up the platform, re-design collection of reporting data (that impacted performance of CCN2), re-create reports in the central reporting tool (ELK Shared Service), improve deployment of CCN2 software and configuration of new application services on top of it. It was followed by minor releases up to Release ng-1.2.2 in November 2021, upgrading COTS (Oracle, Axway), adding message compliance monitoring, enabling certificate-based authentication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Release ng-2.0 – will include all features of Release ng-1.2.x and will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Add capacity to the platform (3<sup>rd</sup> access point);</li> <li>o Increase testing automation (DevSecOps approach);</li> <li>o Make information on the use of CCN2 by CCI available to CS/MIS2;</li> <li>o Upgrade Identity and Access management COTS (Oracle).</li> <li>o Elaboration phase started in Q2 2021; Operation phase is planned in Q1 2022.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Release ng-2.1 – will include all features of Release ng-2.0 and will start automating platform installation (DevSecOps approach). It will also support archiving of the activity monitoring database, using e-Archiving Shared Service. Elaboration phase started in Q3 2021; Operation phase was planned in Q2 2022.</li> <li>- Release ng-2.2 – will include all features of Release ng-2.1 and will have as main objective to make the necessary improvements to comply with Gold availability level (see below 4.7 High availability DG TAXUD operational capabilities). Depending on available capacity, other features will be included such as improved retry mechanism, more detailed control of message flow per application, greater automation of testing and/or deployment, more efficient management of user profiles. Elaboration phase is starting in Q4 2021, Operation phase was planned in Q3 2022.</li> <li>- Release ng-3.0 – will include all features of Release ng-2.x, will also include features that could not be covered in previous releases and possibly the first improvements from the new strategic approach for a converged messaging platform (CCN/CCN2) in the medium term. Elaboration phase started in Q4 2022; Operation phase is planned in Q4 2023.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. Systems Owner</b>  DG TAXUD Unit B1 (Processes and Data, Customer Relationship and Planning)  <b>Owner of Legislation</b>  N/A</p>
<p><b>4. BPM reference</b>  N/A</p>
<p><b>5. Legal Basis</b>  <b>Basic provision:</b> N/A  <b>Implementing provision:</b> N/A  <b>Competent Body:</b> N/A (ECCG for project management)</p>

## 6. References and Key Activities

MASP Rev. 2019 reference: 4.5 CCN2

Milestones and deadlines (To be approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Elaboration Phase Release ng1.0</b>	
	- Technical System Specifications	Q1 2019
2	<b>Construction Phase Release ng1.0</b>	
	- Central services implementation	Q1 2019
3	<b>Transition Phase Release ng1.0</b>	
	- Deploy and Rollout	Q2 2019
	- Conformance tests (Connectivity and Functional Testing)	Q3 2019
4	<b>Operation Phase Release ng1.0</b>	
	- Commission, Member States administrations	Q4 2019
1	<b>Elaboration Phase Release ng1.1</b>	
	- Functional System Specifications	Q2 2019
	- Technical System Specifications	Q2 2019
2	<b>Construction Phase Release ng1.1</b>	
	- Central services implementation	Q3 2019
3	<b>Transition Phase Release ng1.1</b>	
	- Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2019
	- Conformance tests (Connectivity and Functional Testing)	Q1 2020
4	<b>Operation Phase Release ng1.1</b>	
	- Commission, Member States administrations	Q1 2020
1	<b>Elaboration Phase Release ng1.2</b>	
	- Functional System Specifications	Q3 2019
	- Technical System Specifications	Q4 2019
2	<b>Construction Phase Release ng1.2</b>	
	- Central services implementation	Q1 2020
3	<b>Transition Phase Release ng1.2</b>	
	- Deploy and Rollout	Q2 2020
	- Conformance tests (Connectivity and Functional Testing)	Q3 2020
4	<b>Operation Phase Release ng1.2</b>	
	- Commission, Member States administrations	Q4 2020
1	<b>Elaboration Phase Release ng2.0</b>	Q2 2021
	- System specifications	
2	<b>Construction Phase Release ng2.0</b>	Q3 2021
	- Central services implementation	
3	<b>Transition Phase Release ng2.0</b>	Q4 2021
	- Test and Deploy	
4	<b>Operation Phase Release ng2.0</b>	Q1 2022
	- Commission, Member States administrations	
1	<b>Elaboration Phase Release ng2.1</b>	Q3 2021
	- System specifications	

2	<b>Construction Phase Release ng2.1</b> - Central services implementation	Q4 2021
3	<b>Transition Phase Release ng2.1</b> - Test and Deploy	Q1 2022
4	<b>Operation Phase Release ng2.1</b> - Commission, Member States administrations	Q2 2022
1	<b>Elaboration Phase Release ng2.2</b> - System specifications	Q4 2021
2	<b>Construction Phase Release ng2.2</b> - Central services implementation	Q1 2022
3	<b>Transition Phase Release ng2.2</b> - Test and Deploy	Q2 2022
4	<b>Operation Phase Release ng2.2</b> - Commission, Member States administrations	Q3 2022
1	<b>Elaboration Phase Release ng3.0</b> - System specifications	Q4 2022
2	<b>Construction Phase Release ng3.0</b> - Central services implementation	Q1 2023
3	<b>Transition Phase Release ng3.0</b> - Test and Deploy	Q3 2023
4	<b>Operation Phase Release ng3.0</b> - Commission, Member States administrations	Q4 2023

Operational status: YES/NØ

#### 7. Expected IT architecture

Development method: Central

Operation method: Central

#### 8. Dependencies

##### a. Link to other projects:

- i. For new Customs applications, CCN2 will be used for exchange of information between the NAs of the Customs area, and for exchange of information between the NAs of the Customs area and central services in TAXUD
- ii. UCC Customs Decisions
- iii. UCC PoUS
- iv. UCC GUM
- v. UCC SP
- vi. Adjustment of the existing import applications under the UCC
- vii. UCC ICS2
- viii. UCC SURV3
- ix. EU CSW-CERTEX
- x. All new UCC IT Systems

##### b. What is needed to start this project:

- i. N/A

**c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:**

- i. UCC Customs Decisions

**d. Impact on existing system(s):**

- i. In the context of upgrade of existing Customs applications, CCN2 will preferably be used for exchange of information between the NAs of the Customs area, and for exchange of information between the NAs of the Customs area and central services in TAXUD.
- ii. In the context of legacy applications, CCN/CSI will continue to be used as long as necessary to support them.



## ***4.6 UCC Uniform user management & digital signatures - UUM&DS (Direct Trader Access to EIS)***

### **1. Description and Justification**

The UUM&DS Project aims to implement a system that allows Traders to access new EU-wide services, including central services, in line with the security policies, legal provisions and operational responsibilities.

UUM&DS offers authentication (Who I am), authorization (What I am allowed to do) and Digital signature services to European Commission applications federating Member States' Identity and Access providers.

Therefore, the new system shall offer unified access to traders to:

- A number of supporting IT systems such as UCC Customs Decisions, EOS-AEO, UCC BTI usage and decision;
- Central services for electronic submission of declarations that will be forwarded to the competent national authority.

The UUM&DS End-to-End solutions cover User-to-System (U2S) connectivity (in the scope of the Business Case) along with System-to-System (S2S) connectivity and DS to secure access management and manage associated risks and challenges.

The UUM&DS Project aims at enabling the provision of a unique interface to a number of central services implemented by the EC for traders, therefore, effectively addressing the lack of harmonised interfaces for Trade and the redundant implementations of services of common functionality at MS-level.

It is to notice that UUM&DS is used also in a very particular case with IPEP that is fully handled by the EUIPO EU Agency for the management of Intellectual Property.

The MASP project UCC UUM&DS enables direct unified access for trader users (EO users) to a number of central Customs EIS, by federating MS Identity and Access Management (IAM) systems, as traders users are currently connected to national IT systems.

The UUM&DS system is a fully operational system for EU Customs with the potential to extend it to other domains such as Excise or Taxation in the future.

The potential use of UUM&DS for other Customs EIS is examined on a case-by-case basis at a later stage, including Central Services for electronic submission of specific types of declarations.

It is essential to the National Administrations to study the roadmap and assess the impacts of it, business and technical wise. The release 2.4 introduces the replacement of MS UUMDS nodes with native eIDAS node, to gradually replace the central MS nodes with direct communication in the eIDAS protocole between the national and the central components. Also the local MS nodes that do work in eIDAS 1.4 shall not be further maintained in a time window to be decided with all Member States. The release 2.5 will enable improved cross-border delegation services, and the evolution of eIDAS package and the different upgrades of that particular protocole of exchange of user information. eIDAS technical specification changes will lead to major technological upgrades impacting the national IAM implementations (changes in signature algorithm whitelisting, changes of technological stacks like JDK11, etc.). The system will provide

the scope implementation for full and partial delegation.

## 2. Objectives

The project will provide a solution with the objectives to:

- Offer traders access to the central systems;
- Provide a mandate capability, allowing EOs to be represented by known mandated individuals;
- Support the use of electronic signatures.

## 3. Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit B1 (Processes & Data, customer Relationship and planning)

### Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit B1 (Processes & Data, customer Relationship and planning)

## 4. BPM reference

N/A

## 5. Legal Basis

**Basic act:** UCC

**Delegated and Implementing act:** UCC WP (UCC WP, section II: '4. Direct Trader Access to the European Information Systems (Uniform User Management & Digital Signature)'); UCC DA and/or UCC IA

**Competent body:** CEG (UCC DA), CCC-GEN (UCC IA), ECCG for project management

## 6. References and Key Activities

**MASP Rev. 2019 reference:** 4.6 Uniform user management & digital signatures – UUM&DS

**Milestones and deadlines Uniform user management & digital signatures – UUM&DS Release 1**

For the Release 1, Operational status: YES

**Uniform user management & digital signatures – UUM&DS Release 2 (Digital signature part required for the ICS2 & COPIS eAFA project) – provisional planning**

Trainings will be foreseen in UUM&DS R2 by 2023 on technical integration and functionalities and usage.

**Milestones and deadlines Uniform user management & digital signatures – UUM&DS Release 2**

UUM&DS Release 2 introduced major features such as digital signature services for S2S communications, mainly between the Economic Operators systems and TAXUD central systems (required for the ICS2 & COPIS eAFA project)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
	Release 2.X (whatever the minor release in R2, meaning R2.1, R2.2, R2.3, etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enabling S2S communication with digital signature</li> </ul>	
3.	Transition (involving National Administrations)	Q3 2023

4.	Operation (involving National Administrations)	Q3 2023
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Operational status: NO (operational from central point of view)

	Release 2.3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upgrade to eIDAS node 2.5 components</li> </ul>	
1.	Elaboration	Q2 2021
2.	Construction	Q1 2022
3.	Transition (involving National Administrations)	Q4 2023
4.	Operation (involving National Administrations)	Q4 2023

Operational status: YES (need still alignment for the signature algorithm of the assertion)

	Release 2.4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replacement of MS UUMDS nodes with native eIDAS node</li> <li>Certificate Registration simplification (CESOP)</li> </ul>	
3.	Transition (involving National Administrations)	Q3 2024
4.	Operation (involving National Administrations)	Q3 2024

Operational status: NO (operational from central point of view)

	Release 2.5 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extended Cross Border delegation</li> <li>MAA / group 1 (Maximum availability)</li> </ul>	
1.	Elaboration	Q4 2022
2.	Construction	Q2 2024
3.	Transition (involving National Administrations)	Q4 2024
4.	Operation (involving National Administrations)	Q4 2024

Operational status: NO

## 7. Expected IT architecture

Development method: Distributed

Operation method: Distributed

## **8. Dependencies**

### **a. Link to other projects:**

- i. EUCTP - AEO
- ii. EUCTP – BTI
- iii. EUCTP – REX
- iv. EUCTP – INF
- v. EUCTP – ISTI-STP
- vi. Customs Decision (CDS) used in EUTP only
- vii. UCC ICS2
- viii. Intellectual Property Enforcement Portal (IPEP)
- ix. CUP-MIS
- x. CS/MIS2
- xi. COPIS Implementation of Electronic AFA

### **b. What is needed to start this project:**

- i. N/A

### **c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:**

- i. EUCTP - AEO
- ii. EUCTP – BTI
- iii. EUCTP – REX
- iv. EUCTP – INF
- v. EUCTP – ISTI-STP
- vi. Customs Decision (CDS) used in EUTP only
- vii. UCC ICS2
- viii. Intellectual Property Enforcement Portal (IPEP)
- ix. COPIS Implementation of Electronic AFA
- x. CUP-MIS
- xi. CS/MIS2
- xii. e-PoC

### **d. Impact on existing system(s):**

- i. National portals
- ii. National Identity and Access Management systems for EO
- iii. National MS Nodes
- iv. COPIS

## 4.7 High availability DG TAXUD operational capabilities

### 1. Description and Justification

This project aims at the provision by DG TAXUD of high availability<sup>57</sup> infrastructure capabilities for the hosting of EU Customs systems components and IT services.

The project responds to the following needs:

- In line with the IT Strategy defined in MASP Annex 5 the projects in the MASP involve an increased number of **centralised IT services** (e.g. UCC REX, CS/RD2, UCC Customs Decisions, UCC UUM&DS, CRS and UCC ICS2). These centralised services will require high availability due to the dependency of movement systems on these services.
- Increasing number of systems and central services require an **increase in capacity**.
- Central EIS are and will be **opened to external users**, e.g. economic operators or third countries, vastly enlarging number of users of the central systems.
- EU Customs systems require **flexible secure solutions**, allowing to shorten time to react to new challenges (e.g. new trade facilitation agreement or efficient risk management).

The provision of high availability IT services depends upon the existence of an underlying also highly available infrastructure that DG TAXUD is putting in place. The High Availability project addresses the different layer required to deploy and operate central services for Trans-European systems:

- **Building & Facilities:** covered by two **Tier IV data centers**<sup>58</sup> with redundant electricity supply and wide range of telecom connections.
- **Network:** redundant connectivity to and from the facilities to the National Administrations with the required increasing bandwidth capacity.
- **Servers and OS:** providing the computing capacity together with redundancy and automated disaster recovery mechanisms.
- **Platforms:** adequate highly available SOA platform for the deployment and operation of the central services and applications.
- **Operational processes:** automated or semi-automated in order to ensure fast response of the 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> levels of support and operational teams to incidents.
- **Application requirements and recommendations** in order to ensure the design

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<sup>57</sup> According to ITIL, availability management aims to define, analyse, plan, measure and improve all aspects of the availability of IT services. It is responsible for ensuring that all IT infrastructure, processes, tools, roles etc are appropriate for the agreed availability targets. Availability management deals with day-to-day service availability, for example how we minimise downtime related to incidents etc.

<sup>58</sup> The [Uptime Institute](#), a think tank and professional-services organization, has defined its four levels of datacenters. The levels describe the availability of data from the hardware at a location. The higher the tier, the greater the availability. Tier-4 means fault-tolerant site infrastructure with electrical power storage and distribution facilities with expected availability of 99.995%.

allows for high availability.

High availability is measured relative to 100% operational or zero downtime in relation to service window<sup>59</sup>. A distinction must be made between scheduled maintenance and unscheduled downtime. Scheduled maintenance is excluded from SLA measurements.

The availability is measured per information system or component over a rolling window of 3 months. Thus, the reporting of availability is based on Component Availability and Information System Availability.

Availability is calculated as follows:

### *Availability*

$$= 100 \times \frac{\text{Total nr of min within the applicable service window} - \text{Nr of min of operational unavailability due to unplanned incident}}{\text{Total number of minutes within the applicable service window}}$$

## **2. Objectives**

The main objective is to establish standardised Continuity and Availability capabilities that can be mapped to predefined service levels. As a result, all hosted Information Systems (IS) can be assigned according to their criticality classification<sup>60</sup>, appropriate continuity and Availability level. There are four Continuity and Availability levels: Gold, Silver, Bronze and Best Effort in full relation to the Criticality of each System.

A system classified as Critical can be of Silver (default) or Gold Availability level.

A system classified as Essential can be of Bronze (default) or Silver Availability level.

An Unclassified system can be of only Best Effort Availability level.

Bronze service level is the default offering. It is in place since Q4 2015.

Silver service level reflects the maximum current capability. The service is available for ordering, should an application require it.

A modernization program is ongoing that will enable the provision of further improvements that will drastically improve Continuity and Availability. More specifically, the programme aims at the implementation of all architecture and infrastructure layers that are required for the deployment and operation of central services by 2022 in order for the trans-European systems to be highly available, flexible and secure. A new “Gold” service level with a 99.8% information system availability is planned as of the third quarter of 2022, which increases significantly the existing Bronze

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<sup>59</sup> The following service windows are applicable: 24x7, 13x7 and 13x5. Availability is measured against them depending on which category an IS belongs to. Hours outside service windows are considered as scheduled Maintenance.

<sup>60</sup> European Commission has classified a number of information systems according to criticality to three categories:

- Critical
- Essential
- Unclassified

and Silver services with the availability 99.4% and 99.6%, respectively.

The following table shows the objectives for each individual Information System<sup>61</sup> in terms of Continuity and Availability according to the planned availability levels (Best Effort/Bronze/Silver/Gold) until 2022:

		4 <sup>th</sup> Q 2015	4 <sup>th</sup> Q 2017	3 <sup>rd</sup> Q 2022
<b>High Availability objective</b>	N/A(*)	99.4%	99.6%	99.8%
<b>Service Level</b>	Best effort	Bronze	Silver	Gold
<b>Max. downtime (per rolling 3 months)</b>	N/A	13 h	9 h	4h 30m

#### Exclusions – Limitations

- Performance issues are not considered as availability issues by default but may lead to unavailability.
- (\*)Best Effort service level has no commitments, however target availability of 98% is pursued.
- DG TAXUD is not responsible for the following causes of unavailability:

<sup>61</sup>The HA objectives are set for independent systems. Should multiple systems be necessary for the good functioning of a single application, the High Availability objective of the information system will be the product of the availability objective of the individual systems (i.e. the HA objective of CDMS is: (CDMS \* CCN2 \* UUMDS \* ...). As the final value is dependent on the specific design of the application, the HA target of the application is specified in the application's fiche, based upon the grid below.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connection equipment and other appliances which may be present between the Data Centre and the end user other than CCN equipment (e.g. Internet link);</li> <li>• Unavailability caused by events affecting the DC's of NA's where DG TAXUD components are located (i.e. CCN CSI and CCN Gateways);</li> </ul> <p>○ Disastrous incidents, which will be dealt with according to Disaster Recovery procedures<sup>62</sup>.</p>																																													
<p><b>3. Systems Owner</b></p> <p>DG TAXUD Directorate B (Digital delivery of Customs and Taxation Policies)</p> <p><b>Owner of Legislation</b></p> <p>N/A (technical project)</p>																																													
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<p><b>6. References and Key Activities</b></p> <p><b>MASP Rev. 2019 reference:</b> 4.7 High availability DG TAXUD operational capabilities</p> <p><b>Milestones and deadlines</b> (To be approved by ECCG)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><i>Milestone</i></th> <th><i>Estimated completion date</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td><b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>– Business Case Document</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td><b>Legal Provision</b></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>– Current provisions adopted</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>– Future provisions in application</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td><b>Project Initiation Phase</b></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>– Vision Document</td> <td>Q2 2011 (delivered)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>– GO decision</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td><b>IT Project: bronze service</b></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><b>Elaboration Phase</b></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>– Application &amp; Service Specifications</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>– Technical System Specifications</td> <td>Q4 2012</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>	1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>			– Business Case Document	N/A		– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	N/A		– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	N/A	2	<b>Legal Provision</b>			– Current provisions adopted	N/A		– Future provisions in application	N/A	3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>			– Vision Document	Q2 2011 (delivered)		– GO decision	N/A	4	<b>IT Project: bronze service</b>			<b>Elaboration Phase</b>			– Application & Service Specifications	N/A		– Technical System Specifications	Q4 2012
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<sup>62</sup> Consult fiche 4.9 on the IT Business Continuity Management System.



		(delivered)
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2013 (delivered)
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2013 (delivered)
	– Conformance tests	N/A
	<b>IT Project: silver service</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	N/A
	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2015 (delivered)
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q4 2015
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q2 2016
	– Conformance tests	N/A
	<b>IT Project: gold service</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q4 2019
	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2021
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2021
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q3 2022
	– Conformance tests	N/A
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Best effort Q4 2015 Bronze Service Q4 2015 Silver Service Q4 2017 Gold Service Q4 2022
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: YES/NO

**7. Expected IT architecture**

Development method: Central

Operation method: Central

**8. Dependencies**

**a. Link to other projects:**

- i. IT BCMS revamping

**b. What is needed to start this project:**

- i. N/A

**c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:**

- i. Any Service/System requiring High Availability at Bronze level.
- ii. Any Service/System requiring High Availability at Silver level.
- iii. UCC ICS2, CCN, CCN2, CRS, UCC UUM&DS, ieCA, SURV-RECAPP, CSI Bridge, SPEED2ng, TATAFng require High Availability at Gold level.

**d. Impact on existing system(s):**

- i. N/A

## ***4.8 Maintenance and updates of operational IT systems***

### **1. Description and Justification**

This activity aims at the allocation of necessary resources for the maintenance and update of currently operational IT systems by DG TAXUD. These systems can be summarised as follows:

<b>Customs Business Areas</b>	<b>IT systems in operation</b>
Customs Procedures: Import, Transit, Export (including Safety & Security)	Trans-European systems: ICS, ECS, AES-P1, NCTS-P4, NCTS-P5, NCTS-TIR-RU, AEO-MR, EU CSW-CERTEX SW-CVED, CDMS, TP, INF-SP, INF-STP, ICS2-CR, ICS2-STI and MON
Guarantee & Debt	Trans-European system: NCTS-GMS
Risk Management	Central systems: CRMS2, COPIS, SURV-RECAPP, SURV3
Economic Operator's Management	Central systems: EOS-EORI2, EOS-AEO, AEO-STP, CRS, REX, REX-STP, EUCTP
Goods Classification	Central systems: EBTI3, EBTI-STP, TARIC3, QUOTA2, ECICS2, CN, SUSP, CLASS
Other	ART2, SMS, DDS2, SPEED, SPEED2, CUP-MIS, UUM/DS, CCN, CCN2  Supporting tools: CS/RD2, CS/MIS, CS/MIS2, CTA (TTA)

### **2. Objectives**

This activity aims at the allocation of necessary resources for the maintenance and update of currently operational IT systems by DG TAXUD.

### **3. Systems Owner**

N/A

#### **Owner of Legislation**

N/A

### **4. BPM reference**

N/A

### **5. Legal Basis**

**Basic provision:** N/A

**Implementing provision:** N/A

**Competent Body:** N/A (ECCG for project management)

## 6. References and Key Activities

**MASP Rev. 2017 reference:** 4.8 Maintenance and updates of operation IT systems

**Milestones and deadlines** (To be approved by ECCG)

\* Timing of RfCs are set in a general way in the MASP planning (2 deployments per year – March and October)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document	N/A
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	N/A
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	N/A
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Current provisions adopted	N/A
	– Future provisions in application	N/A
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	N/A
	– GO decision	N/A
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	N/A
	– Technical System Specifications	N/A
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	N/A
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	N/A
	– Conformance tests	N/A
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	N/A
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: N/A

## 7. Expected IT architecture

Development method: N/A

Operation method: N/A

**8. Dependencies**

**a. Link to other projects:**

i. N/A

**b. What is needed to start this project:**

i. N/A

**c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:**

i. N/A

**d. Impact on existing system(s):**

i. N/A

## 4.9 IT Business Continuity

### 1. Description and Justification

IT business continuity focused on IT service continuity<sup>63</sup> in support and alignment with the overarching business continuity. Within 2018, DG TAXUD Directorate B launched the IT Business Continuity Management System (IT BCMS) revamping project".

### 2. Objectives

The objective is to ensure that DG TAXUD investments in preparedness in the previous years will be effectively translated into recoverability when required, in alignment with its business objectives and priorities. In this direction, the IT BCMS will be aligned with all other levels of business continuity management arrangements already in place and take into account all inter- dependencies within the DG TAXUD complex ecosystem so as to effectively meet its stakeholders' IT service continuity needs.

A set of deliverables has been already revised and will be further developed, validated and adopted. For example, IT BCMS, requirements, policy, business impact analysis(BIA), risk analysis/assessment, strategy, IT business continuity plan (IT BCP), processes and relevant guidance.

Further elaboration on technical implementation is ongoing in order to create (for new) and update (for existing) Disaster Recovery Plans (DRP) to ensure IT service continuity.

TAXUD Business Impact Analysis (BIA) has defined specific metrics that apply in case of a disaster event that disrupts the provisioning of IT services to its end users. These metrics are called Recovery Time Objective (RTO)<sup>64</sup> and Recovery Point Objective (RPO)<sup>65</sup>.

Hosting of DG TAXUD Information Systems falls into three categories:

- Category 1: IS hosted at DG TAXUD's Data Centres (DCs).
- Category 2: IS hosted at DG DIGIT's DCs.
- Category 3: IS hosted at DCs of National Administrations of MS.

Different RTO and RPO offerings exist for each category of IS.

#### Category 1

For the IS hosted in its own DCs DG TAXUD currently offers the following Recovery Time Objectives and Recovery Point Objectives with regards to disaster recovery:

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<sup>63</sup> According to ITIL, IT service continuity management aims to manage risks that could seriously impact IT services. It reduces the risks from disaster events to an acceptable level and planning for the recovery of IT services. It deals with downtime related to disasters.

<sup>64</sup> Is the point to which information must be restored to enable a function to operate once it is resumed. It refers to how current or fresh the data is after a disaster.

<sup>65</sup> The target time set for resumption of product, service, performance of an activity or a function, or an information system after an incident.

Recovery Time Objectives	Coverage window	Service Level Commitment			
		Best Effort (*) (applicable to unclassified IS) <sup>66</sup>	Bronze (applicable to essential IS)	Silver (applicable to critical and essential IS)	Gold (applicable to critical IS)
<i>Return to Normal operations (RTO)</i>	24x7	more than 1 week, to the best of the recovery teams effort	≤1 week	≤48 hours	≤24 hours
<i>Data Loss (RPO) for Disasters (including data corruption, cyber attack, loss of data center etc)</i>	24x7	Maximum loss of a time span of <b>24 hours</b>	Maximum loss of a time span of <b>24 hours</b>	Maximum loss of a time span of <b>24 hours</b>	Maximum loss of a time span of <b>24 hours</b>

(\*) Best Effort Service Levels are without commitments, yet, the target thresholds are pursued

In light of the ongoing investments on infrastructure modernization at DG TAXUD's own DCs, the level of ambition rises and it is envisioned that new improved RTO and RPO thresholds will be in place to achieve as of Q3 2022.

### Category 2

DG DIGIT defines supported RTO and RPO thresholds in the Commission's communication SEC(2006)898 and 899 as well as in the Revised Annex 1.3 of SEC(2006)899 concerning business continuity management.

The following table depicts defined RTO and RPO thresholds that DG DIGIT offers:

Recovery Time Objectives	Coverage window	Service Level Commitment
<i>Return to Normal operations (RTO)</i>	24x7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ≤ 48 hours for critical IS</li> <li>• &lt; 1 week for essential IS</li> </ul>

<sup>66</sup> Information systems are classified according to three categories:

- Critical,
- Essential,
- Unclassified

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Best effort for unclassified IS</li> </ul>
<i>Data Loss (RPO) for Disasters without impact on the integrity of data (Loss of cooling, loss of computer room, flood, hurricane, etc.)</i>	24x7	Maximum loss of a time span of <b>1 hour</b> (applicable to critical and essential IS)
<i>Data Loss (RPO) for Disasters impacting data integrity (data corruption, cyber attack, lightning strike)</i>	24x7	Maximum loss of a time span of <b>1 day</b> (applicable to critical and essential IS)

### Category 3

Regarding IS hosted at DCs of National Administrations (NA) of Member States (i.e. distributed TES), business continuity falls under the responsibility of the Member States and the non-EU countries participating in the Common Transit Convention.

DG TAXUD offers disaster recovery protection only for CCN gateways installed and operated at Member State NA DC's. For CCN gateways the following RTO<sup>67</sup> and RPO thresholds apply.

Recovery Time Objectives	Coverage window	Service Level Commitment
<i>Return to Normal operations (RTO)</i>	24x7	<b>&lt;= 4 hours</b>
<i>Data Loss (RPO) for Disasters</i>	24x7	Maximum loss of a time span of <b>12 hours</b>

### 3. Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Directorate B (Digital delivery of Customs and Taxation Policies)

#### Owner of Legislation

N/A (technical project)

### 4. BPM reference

N/A

<sup>67</sup> RTO setting does not apply in case a local disaster event affects the National Administration DC at a Member State hosting CCN gateways.



## 5. Legal Basis

**Basic provision:** N/A

**Implementing provision:** N/A

**Competent body:** N/A

## 6. References and Key Activities

### Milestones and deadlines

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document	N/A
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	N/A
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	N/A
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Current provisions adopted	N/A
	– Future provisions in application	N/A
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	N/A
	– GO decision	N/A
4	<b>IT Project:</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	N/A
	– Technical System Specifications	N/A
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	N/A
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	N/A
	– Conformance tests	N/A
	<b>IT Project:</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	N/A
	– Technical System Specifications	N/A
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	N/A
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	N/A
	– Conformance tests	N/A
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	N/A
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A

6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A
	– National training and communication	N/A
Operational status: YES/NO		
<b>7. Expected IT architecture</b>		
Development method: N/A		
Operation method: N/A		
<b>8. Dependencies</b>		
<b>a. Link to other projects:</b>		
i. HA Active-Active implementation project		
<b>b. What is needed to start this project:</b>		
i. Completion of IT BCMS Phase 3		
<b>c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:</b>		
i. All projects		
<b>d. Impact on existing system(s):</b>		
i. N/A		

While the Recovery Time Objective is given per Service level, the Recovery Point Objective (maximal data loss period) is to be provided by each Business Owner; the list of RPOs is maintained by the TAXUD B2.

## 4.12 Customs Data Model (EUCDM)

### 1. Description and Justification

The EUCDM contains the legal data model for Customs trans-European systems such as NCTS, AES, ICS, EOS and for Member States national customs clearance systems“, and also the legal data model for the various customs decisions (and the applications for those decisions), including binding information related decisions, and also the legal data model for economic operator registration.

The current, published version is EUCDM 6.2 and available at <https://eucdm.softdev.eu.com/>.

### 2. Objectives

The overall objective of the EUCDM is to provide an across the board overview of the legally defined data to be provided by economic operators when they lodge declarations or notifications. The EUCDM provides for a harmonization of this data across all the different declaration types. The legally defined data requirements, together with their formats and the related code lists constitute the starting point for the preparation of the Technical System Specifications package for each Customs system.

The EUCDM contains the mapping of UCC Annex B data requirements against the WCO Data Model. This mapping is regularly updated to the newest version of the WCO Data Model.

The main purpose of the EUCDM – WCO DM mapping is to link unambiguously the data elements of the EUCDM with their corresponding data elements in the WCO Data Model, thereby facilitating the defining of the relation between EU Customs data requirements and economic operators' data.

In addition, the EUCDM includes the data requirements as well as the relevant formats and codes that relate to applications and decisions (Annex A of the UCC DA and of the UCC-IA) as well as to the registration of economic operators and other persons (Annex 12-01 to the UCC DA and of the UCC IA).

To make sure that the EUCDM remains aligned with the legislation in force a new release is planned when Annex A, B or 12-01 to the UCC-DA or the UCC-IA are amended.

In order to take account of necessary changes to the underlying legislation and to manage the impact on dependant systems, arrangements for the change management for Annex B to the UCC-DA and UCC-IA are in place. Similar arrangements are envisaged for Annex A to the UCC-DA and UCC-IA.

### 3. Systems Owner

#### Project Owner

DG TAXUD Unit B1 (Processes & Data, customer Relationship and planning)

#### Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit B1 (Processes & Data, customer Relationship and planning)

### 4. BPM reference

N/A

## 5. Legal Basis

### Basic act:

UCC

### Delegated and Implementing act:

UCC DA and UCC IA

### Competent body:

Customs Expert Group DIH (for UCC DA)

Customs Code Committee DIH (for UCC IA)

## 6. References and Key Activities

### MASP Rev. 2019 reference:

N/A

### Milestones and deadlines

A new version of the EUCDM is always released after an amendment to the underlying legislation (Annexes A, B and 12-01 to the UCC DA or UCC IA).

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>	
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>		
	– Business Case Document	N/A	
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	N/A	
	– Level 3 Final Update		
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>		
	– Provisions in application	N/A	
	3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
		– Vision Document	N/A
	– GO decision	N/A	
4	<b>IT Project</b>		
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>		
	– Application & Service Specifications	N/A	
	– Technical System Specifications	N/A	
	<b>Construction Phase</b>		
	– Central services implementation	N/A	
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A	
	– National implementation	N/A	
	<b>Transition Phase</b>		
	– Deploy and Rollout	N/A	
– Conformance tests	N/A		
5	<b>Operation</b>		
	– National Deployment Window	N/A	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	N/A	
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case	N/A	

	required)	
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A
	– National training and communication	N/A
Operational status: YES/NO		
<p><b>7. Expected IT architecture</b></p> <p>Development method: N/A</p> <p>Operation method: N/A</p>		
<p><b>8. Dependencies</b></p> <p>The dependencies result from the underlying legislation (Annexes A, B and 12-01 to the UCC DA or UCC IA).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>a. Link to other projects:</b> BTI, BOI, CDS, EOS/EORI, EOS/AEO, AES, NCTS, PoUS, ICS2, ANPNTS, national import systems, national export systems, national systems for special procedures, CCI.</li> <li><b>b. What is needed to start this project:</b> N/A</li> <li><b>c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:</b> BTI, BOI, CDS, EOS/EORI, EOS/AEO, AES, NCTS, PoUS, ICS2, ANPNTS, national import systems, national export systems, national systems for special procedures, CCI.</li> <li><b>d. Impact on existing system(s):</b> BTI, BOI, CDS, EOS/EORI, EOS/AEO, AES, NCTS, PoUS, ICS2, ANPNTS, national import systems, national export systems, national systems for special procedures, CCI.</li> </ul>		

## 4.13 EU Customs Trader Portal (EU CTP)

### 1. Description and Justification

The EU Customs Trader Portal, initially started as the Generic Trader Portal (GTP) project, supports the interaction with traders for a number of trans-European systems they will need to access. It provides a unique and simple address as an access point that can host multiple accesses to the trans-European systems, via their Specific Trader Portals, and this depending on the access credentials to use those Specific Trader Portals.

The EU Customs Trader Portal started with the access point to the AEO platform and EBTI in 2019, and further offered the possibility to connect to the INF SP system when it was operational in 2020. Access to the REX system was made available in 2021.

Purpose is to host in a mid-to long term all trans-European systems where it is applicable for traders to log in to the systems using this platform. The Customs Decisions system, that was made operational in 2017, makes use of its own EU Trader Portal, and the aim is to integrate this particular portal as well into the EU CTP, depending on the activities for the GUM project and update to Annex A. Further integration with the Shared Trader interface for ICS2 is planned for 2023, and Proof of Union Status in 2024 and 2025.

### 2. Objectives

The objective of the EU Customs Trader Portal is to provide a unique access point for economic operators, where they can access a number of specific trader portals, that were developed for their related trans-European systems.

### 3. Systems Owner

#### Project Owner

DG TAXUD Unit B1 (Processes & Data, Customer Relationship and Planning)

#### Owner of Legislation

N/A

### 4. BPM reference

N/A

### 5. Legal Basis

**Basic act:** N/A

**Delegated and Implementing act:** COM Implementing Regulation on technical arrangements for developing, maintaining and employing electronic systems for the exchange and storage of information under the UCC

**Competent body:** CCC-GEN (UCC IA), ECCG for project management

### 6. References and Key Activities

**MASP Rev. 2019 reference:**

#### Milestones and deadlines

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document	N/A

	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	N/A
	– Level 3 Final Update	N/A
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	N/A
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Provisions in application	N/A
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	Q4 2017
	– GO decision	Q1 2018
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service Specifications	
	– Technical System Specifications <sup>68</sup>	
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	N/A
	– Conformance tests	N/A
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– National Deployment Window	N/A
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	
	– EBTI STP	Q4 2019
	– AEO STP	Q4 2019
	– INF STP	Q2 2020
	– REX STP	Q1 2021
	– CDS STP migration	Depending on the result of the POC
	– STI STP for ICS2	Q1 2023
	– PoUS STP for T2L/F	Q1 2024
	– PoUS STP for CGM	Q3 2025
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q1 2020
	– National training and communication	N/A
Operational status: YES/NO		

<sup>68</sup> To be planned as required for each STPs.

## **7. Expected IT architecture**

Development method:

Operation method:

## **8. Dependencies**

### **a. Link to other projects:**

- i. UCC AEO
- ii. UCC EBTI
- iii. UCC Customs Decisions
- iv. REX
- v. INF SP
- vi. UCC PoUS
- vii. ICS2

### **b. What is needed to start this project:**

- i. UUM&DS
- ii. CCN2
- iii. UCC Customs Decisions - CRS

### **c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:**

- i. The shared trader portal and shared trader interfaces for the projects mentioned under “Link to other projects”
- ii. e-PoC

### **d. Impact on existing system(s):**



# Explanations

## *Project Fiche template*

### 1. Description and Justification

Please provide a short description of the project with reference to its justification.

Preferably some figures, e.g. on planned volumetrics, implications for enhancement of EU trade facilitation and/or enhancement of MS customs activities, are indicated.

This section should ideally not contain more than two paragraphs of text. If needed, more space can be used.

### 2. Objectives

Please provide a short description of the objectives of the project. This section should be limited to one paragraph.

### 3. Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit B1 (Processes & Data, Customer Relationship and Planning) or any other unit in DG TAXUD that is responsible for the operation and change management of the developed system. Please indicate if the developed system is to be operated and maintained by a MS Customs Administration.

#### **Owner of Legislation**

DG TAXUD Unit \_\_\_\_ (name of Unit) – indicate the Unit responsible for the management of the legal background.

### 4. BPM reference

Please provide a reference to Level 3 and/or Level 4 BPM. In case BPM are under development, indicate the planned date of completion or if that date is unknown, indicate “TBD”. If there are no Level 3 and/or Level 4 BPM envisaged, indicate "N/A".

### 5. Legal Basis (*always to be completed by the owner of legislation*)

**Current basic provision:** indicate a Council/EP-level legal act

**Current implementing provision:** indicate here a Commission-level legal Act (e.g. UCC Work Programme)

**Competent body:** indicate the Committee or Group responsible for the management of the implementing or basic provisions.

**Future basic provision:** indicate a Council/EP-level legal act

**Future implementing provision:** indicate Commission-level legal act

**Competent body:** indicate the Committee or Group responsible for the management of the implementing or basic provisions.

### 6. References and Key Activities

**MASP Rev. xx reference:** provide a reference to the relevant section in the previous MASP revision, or indicate “N/A”.

**Milestones and deadlines** (To be approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	<b>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</b>	
	– Business Case Document	
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM) – Level 3 Update (NB: indicated due to alignment with legal activities)	
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM) (NB: alignment to Level 3 legal BPM is handled via change management if needed)	
2	<b>Legal Provision</b>	
	– Current provisions adopted	
	– Future provisions in application	
3	<b>Project Initiation Phase</b>	
	– Vision Document	
	– GO decision	
4	<b>IT Project</b>	
	<b>Elaboration Phase</b>	
	– Application & Service specifications	
	– Technical systems specifications	
	<b>Construction Phase</b>	
	– Central services implementation	
	– Service integration in National Systems	
	– National implementation	
	<b>Transition Phase</b>	
	– Deploy and Rollout	
	– Conformance tests	
5	<b>Operation</b>	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	
6	<b>Implementation support (training and communication)</b>	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	
	– National training and communication	

Operational status: YES/NO

For UCC provisions, Q2 2016 is assumed as a provisional date for entry into application of the UCC IA/DA.

Please consider all milestones listed in the template as placeholders.

**7. Expected IT architecture**

Development method: please indicate the development method

Operation method: please indicate the method of operation

## **8. Dependencies**

### **a. Link to other projects:**

- i. Please list all other projects / systems which are linked to this project, either by processing the outputs, or by providing inputs during operations.

### **b. What is needed to start this project:**

- i. Please list all other projects that need to be completed before this project can be started

### **c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:**

- i. Please list all subsequent projects that cannot be started until this project is completed

### **d. Impact on existing system(s):**

- i. Complete if information is available, otherwise optional

## *Glossary of terms used in Section 6 of the Fiches*

<b>Task name/ Term</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Responsible</b>
Estimated completion date	This column indicates the estimated completion date for deliverables, e.g. when these have been reviewed by relevant stakeholders inside or outside the COM (as applicable) and author's positions have been discussed.  <i>For Technical Systems Specifications and (date of) Operation, please see below.</i>	N/A
GO decision	This milestone shows that the agreement and formal decision to proceed with the project have been reached and that the next stage of the project (typically the Technical Systems Specifications) may be started.	DG TAXUD
Application & Service specifications	The definition of the IT system architecture, the IT applications and services functionality and related Use Cases, the Data Model, the System interoperability model and related interfaces.	DG TAXUD
Technical Systems Specifications (TSS)	The key milestone in terms of a target date for the creation of Technical Systems Specifications (TSS), to be understood as the completion date of stable technical specifications, which are updated and available to the Member States after review.  This project work package covers the production of detailed common domain technical requirements and specifications of the technical solution for the (changes to the) system to be developed. The TSS are derived from the Functional Systems Specifications (FSS). The work package also includes all required review cycles leading up to agreement on the specifications by all stakeholders. The MS participation corresponds to the current practice. In general, TSS activity is assumed to start 6 months prior to the end of the FSS as the FSS, while in the review by MS, are assumed to be available to start already the TSS.	DG TAXUD
Central services implementation	This project work package covers the design build and test of the common services by DG TAXUD.	DG TAXUD
Service integration in National Systems	Adaptation of the National Systems in order to integrate new or modified services provided by central or hybrid systems in view of preparing the National implementation.	MS
National Implementation	The implementation of the national components of a system at national level.	MS
Deploy and	The deployment at the central level and installation in the	DG TAXUD

<b>Task name/ Term</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Responsible</b>
Roll-out	production environment or the conformance tests environment, as applicable.	
Conformance tests	<p>This activity covers the different types of Conformance tests (CT):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="432 495 1187 748">1. <u>CT between DG TAXUD and MS (according to current practice).</u> This work package covers the test phase executed to obtain functional and technical assurance that NA (and EO, as applicable) developed system complies with the common technical specifications, and to avoid any risk to disturb any stakeholder already in operations.  It covers the entire needed conformance test phase as defined in TEMPO methodology, i.e. Mode 0, 1, 2, 3 and 3+, as appropriate for the particular project.</li> <li data-bbox="432 936 1187 1151">2. <u>CT between the MS and the EOs.</u> This work package covers the test phase executed to obtain functional and technical assurance that an EO developed system complies with the national specifications, and to avoid any risk to disturb any stakeholder already in operations.  DG TAXUD envisages extending the Conformance test to include testing of the external domain interfaces compliance to the functional and technical specifications. DG TAXUD envisages within the “Arrival and Presentation Notifications and Temporary Storage” project to recommend standard technical interfaces for the notifications information exchanges. Included in the study, a new approach for testing the external domain interfaces will be investigated, with the objective to apply it during the CT.  The date indicated in the “Estimated completion date” contains the end date of the Conformance tests.</li> </ol>	DG TAXUD/ MS/EO
Operation	The milestone 'Operation' (i.e. the 'date of Operation') corresponds with the 'Target start date of deployment of the electronic system' stated in the UCC WP, which is equal to the end date of the transitional period for systems listed in the UCC WP and is the envisaged operational date of the electronic system.	DG TAXUD/ MS/EO

## ***Glossary of terms used in Section 7 of the Fiches***

<b>Term</b>	<b>Short explanation</b>
Distributed development	COM will design and develop some central components of the system for supporting facilities. MS will develop National components of the system which implement the core functionality of the system. Common technical specifications are provided by the COM. <u>Example:</u> NCTS
Central development	COM will develop the total functionality of the system centrally. The MS however are impacted in terms of development insofar they most likely have to develop an interface to the central system. <u>Example:</u> SMS, TARIC.
National development	MS develop the totality of the required functionality in their National Systems. Common technical specifications are not necessarily provided by the COM but rather an outline of the functionality of the system. <u>Example:</u> IT-system to process temporary storage declarations
Hybrid development	It refers to the development which gives MS the choice to either use the centrally developed and centrally operated system, or to develop and operate some of the components on their own national domain. <u>Example:</u> Customs Decisions, UCC AEO and impacts of MRA
Collaborative development	MS could work in a collaborative mode in particular areas to design and develop common services. These services could be deployed centrally or deployed by one MS and shared by many. Alternatively IT System/Services of the national domain could be developed centrally, supported by customs business and IT experts from MS on the condition that this is justified by a business case  Depending on the IT system to be developed, common technical specifications may or may not be provided by the COM. <u>Example:</u> UUM&DS
Distributed operation	COM will operate and support part of the system and maintain common specifications. MS will operate (construct, maintain and manage) National components which implement the core functionality of the system. <u>Example:</u> NCTS
Central operation	In these cases only a central system is developed and the system is managed and operated by DG TAXUD. In these cases DG TAXUD provides the services for the operations and the use of these services. Furthermore, the information management is open to TAXUD and MS users. <u>Example:</u> EBTI, TARIC

<b>Term</b>	<b>Short explanation</b>
National operation	The system is solely operated (constructed, maintained and managed) by MS administrations. <u>Example</u> : Import Clearance system
Hybrid operation	Hybrid operation refers to the operation of a hybrid system. In these cases central components coexist with national components operating in some or all MS. <u>Example</u> : EOS
Inception Phase	It is the first phase of the IT Project Lifecycle as described in the RUP@EC methodology. The aim is to define the project scope and objectives, identify the key functionality, examine implementation alternatives, define cost and schedule and decide to implement the defined project.
Elaboration Phase	In the elaboration phase, the functionality, architecture and design of the IT system is specified.
Construction Phase	The construction phase follows the elaboration phase and aims at developing the system according to the technical design and specifications defined in the preceding phase.
Transition Phase	The transition phase is the last phase aiming at ensuring that the software is ready for delivery to users. The term 'transition phase' is coined by the RUP@EC methodology and is not to be confused with 'Transitional Period', a notion mentioned in the UCC WP.