

Transit in the context of the security amendment

In the context of the security amendment coming into force on 1st of July 2009 the impact on the transit procedure should be explained in two different cases:

1. Transit in case of goods entering the customs territory of the European Union (EU);
2. Transit in case of goods leaving the customs territory of the EU.

1. As from 1st of July 2009 security and safety data is not mandatory to be provided for **goods brought into the customs territory** of the EU under the transit procedure.

Nevertheless, the responsible person (carrier) may lodge an NCTS transit declaration containing the [safety and security data](#).

Alternatively the responsible person (carrier) can lodge an NCTS transit declaration without safety and security data for the purpose of the transit procedure **and** lodge an [Entry summary declaration](#) in ICS separately for the purpose of safety and security.

2. As from 1st of July 2009 security and safety data is mandatory to be provided via export declaration for **goods leaving the customs territory** of the EU.

This means that for goods leaving the customs territory of the EU, for which no export declaration was presented before goods are placed under the transit procedure, the responsible person (carrier) has to lodge an NCTS transit declaration containing the safety and security data.

This means that safety and security data have to be included in the export declaration or, if the export declaration is not required, in a transit declaration covering an EU (Community) movement, where such transit declaration is required.

References: Article 91 of the Customs Code (external transit), Article 163 (internal transit), as well as Articles 182a and 182 b of Regulation (EC) No 648/2005.