STANDARD SUMMARY PROJECT FICHE

1. Basic Information

1.1 Désirée Number: SR0104.02
1.2 Title: Development of EC compatible national management information system
1.3 Sector: Customs
1.4 Location: Slovak Republic

2. Objectives

2.1 Overall Objective(s):

Smooth implementation of the acquis in the area of Customs enforced.

2.2 Project purpose:

Enable exchange and processing of the information between the Slovak Customs Administration (SCA) and the EU systems (VIES, TARIC, QUOTA, NCTS, etc.) in the frame of the National Domain of the "Common Communication Network / Common Systems Interface" (CCN/CSI, see also Annex 4) infrastructure developed by the Commission services (DG TAXUD) as required by accession documents.

2.3 Accession Partnership and NPAA priority

Accession Partnership – medium-term priority – Internal Market

Customs: reinforce the customs administration, in particular by increasing the handling capacity of customs border posts and with respect to applying excise duties.

NPAA
The strategic objectives and aims of the EU in the area of customs computerisation will enable to achieve the effective step-by-step procedures of the customs process, uniform system of processing of the customs declarations, effective control, co-operation with the trade and bank community and data exchange at the international level. It will involve the completion of works related to the branch (resort) information system, customs information system and interface of tax and customs authorities via this information systems thus during the application of the automation projects would be able to exchange data and statistical data with the EU information systems.

2.4 Contribution to National Development Plan – N/A

2.5 Cross Border Impact - N/A

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1 This new system is the only means of communication between DG TAXUD's IT systems and those of the Member State Administrations in charge of customs and indirect taxation. For description see the Annex 4
2 Directorate-General taxation and customs union (former DGXXI)
3. Description

3.1 Background and justification:

By the time of accession to the EU, Slovakia must have fully implemented the “acquis” in the field of customs and taxation and be capable to administer and efficiently apply it. To facilitate and to make more efficient the practical application of the customs and taxation acquis, a number of computerised systems have been developed by the Commission. It is essential to ensure that the SCA and the Slovak Tax Administration are connected to these computerised systems at the latest by the date of accession as the non application of the computerised systems would put at risk the smoothly functioning of the Customs Union. The EC "Interconnectivity Study" (See Annex 4) made clear for the SCA the importance of this topic.

All Commission’s customs and taxation computer systems use a common communication infrastructure known as "Common Communication Network / Common Systems Interface" (CCN/CSI, See also Annex 4 for more detail). The existence of this infrastructure is a pre-requisite for establishing interconnectivity between the Commission’s systems and the SCA ones.

The Slovak Customs Administration (SCA), represented by the Customs Directorate of the Slovak Republic (CD SR) is the project beneficiary. The SCA administers the customs, the collection of taxes and duties of import and export of goods to/from Slovak Republic. The CD also collects and process customs statistical data on the goods imported and exported and is responsible for customs statistics. The implementation of these competencies is automated by the Customs Information System – See the chart below. VIES will be developed by the Slovak Tax Administration in co-operation with the IT department of the SCA. A joint Task Force is under preparation in order to use the CCN/CSI system for VIES. A High-Level Joint Steering Committee including officials of both the SCA and the Slovak Tax Administration will have to be set-up.
Legend:
V.I.S. – Executive Information System (Výkonný informačný systém) is designed for automation of the specific customs related activities
M.I.S. – Management Information System is designed for the automation of the internal management (personnel, wages, logistics, administration, file management, etc)

Following the signature of the Agreement between the EU and the Slovak Republic (the signature is foreseen in autumn 2001), the CCN/CSI gateway will be supplied to SCA. The future national domain will link those Slovak national customs and taxation applications with the EU national customs and taxation administrations. The national domain consists of national network and national application platforms (see the chart below)
Institution Building support to the SCA is provided through previous Phare assistance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Customs Legislation Harmonisation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customs Strategy including Communication Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of legislation and strategy using the particular modules of the Customs Information system</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information management of EC systems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Declaration System</td>
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<td>---------------------</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
3.2 Linked activities:

The proposed project is a direct follow-up of activities already supported by Phare under SR9515 and SR9913-01 programmes, which also co-financed ASYCUDA project, analysis and design of the future Financial Information System, Management Information System, Guarantee system and Customs Strategy. In the frame of the project SR9515-01-03 (Application modules and interface development) the Configuration Management of Reference Tables (CMR) was developed enabling the communication with national declaration system only. This is a pre-requisite for further national domain development.

The SCA is actively participating in the development of new national Transit Information system (TIS) as required by NCTS. This project financed through national resources is implemented according the National Transit Computerisation Project (see Annex 6). Other relevant projects taking place in relation to the development of the customs information system are financed by the state budget. They mainly relate to the establishment of technical preconditions for the CIS functioning, e.g. communication system under the auspices of the Ministry of Finance, and the development and implementation of security elements into the CIS.

An overview of the achieved results and the comparison with the expected results is depicted in the following table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Customs Information System</th>
<th>Legislation and Strategy</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Declarati</td>
<td>Transit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phare 95</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phare 99</td>
<td>I,U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phare 01</td>
<td>Interface to EU systems – A, D, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National funding</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information system integration, harmonisation of the system with the new legislation and institutional system

Legend:
- Analysis A
- Development and pilot installation D
- Implementation I
- Upgrade and new functionality U
- Strategy development SD

Phare has facilitated the development and implementation of Declaration system ASYCUDA, analysis of the financial system and CMR (Configuration Management of Reference Tables). In progress (Phare99) is the development of the Financial system, Guarantee system, MIS/DWH, and customs strategy as well as the ASYCUDA upgrade. All these activities focus on the national level.

3 Pilot installation in three regions Trstená, Trenčín and Bratislava
The proposed project will focus on the interface between the SCA and the EC systems managed by DG TAXUD.

3.3 Results:

1. Business/master plan and user requirement for information management of EC systems to be developed;
2. Subsystems for information management of EC systems operational. The following subsystems are to be considered: EBTI, ECICS, ETM, IPR, NCTS, ORNET, SEED, TARIC, Tariff Suspension, TCO/TCT, VIES (See the acronym list in Annex 4.1). The detailed development plan will be decided on the basis of the Business/Master plan. It is to note that the list of subsystems to be implemented is not fixed by the TAXUD DG yet.

3.4 Activities:

Twinning project

- The PAA and short-term experts will assist and advise the Slovak Customs Administration with the User Requirements (UR) definition, business planning, organisation, co-ordination, control and monitoring of all activities associated with the Information Management (IM) of EC systems.
- Assistance with the business plan: The experts from the partner institution will assist the SCA staff in the analysis of the current needs and the legislative environment. The document developed will be approved by the CD SR management as the obligatory internal implementation norm;
- Assistance with developing the master plan for the relevant national subsystems implementation including the assistance with development of the users requirements for particular systems;
- Seminars for medium level customs managers and policy makers (about 5 seminars with a duration of 3 days for groups of maximum 10 participants). In addition to the theoretically acquired know-how the practical skills of the Slovak staff will be developed by the "learning by doing" and internships.

Technical Assistance

- The Technical Assistance to develop and implement the systems interface between the national customs information system and the relevant EC systems (Taric, VIES, EBTI, Quota, etc.)
- The Technical Assistance will cover the analysis, development, testing and implementation of the CIS subsystems which are required to enable the communication with the relevant EC systems. The systems development work will performed by expatriate and local IT experts to be recruited through the project;
- In co-operation with the SCA project team, development of maintenance activities and further development Information System's functionality;
- Analysis of the training needs, development of the training plans with associated goals to enable the smooth implementation of the interface system and delivery of a
tailored training package covering the Information Management System for relevant subsystems users and administrators.

3.5 The means

3.5.1 Phare will provide the required assistance through a twinning arrangement for the development of the Business Plan and User Requirement. The PAA will be required to provide 18 man/months of assistance to the Slovak Customs Administration (SCA) covering overall project management activities, in particular:

- Assist and advise SCA and the Pre-Accession Unit with the definition, planning, organisation, co-ordination, control and monitoring of all activities relating to the implementation of the twinning project;
- Monitoring the progress and the measures of success and other key indicators of project implementation;
- Co-ordination and monitoring of quality assurance in relation to the programme and to each sub-project;
- Management of short-term experts, including logistics and work supervision;
- Management support to the SCA organisational units responsible for the project implementation;
- Liaison and reporting activities in relation to the European Commission requirements;
- Advice on project implementation and management of service level agreements with IT suppliers;
- Conducting a skills transfer to the in-house overall project manager.

The PAA should have the following profile:

- A senior Member State Customs official with a minimum 10 years experience
- A minimum of 5 years as a project manager with a proven record of success
- Good appreciation of EU legislative requirements
- Three years experience in Quality Assurance and control of IT systems
- Experience in developing business plans and user requirements
- Good communication skills
- Computer literate
- Good knowledge (written & spoken) of English

In addition, the following short-term experts will be required:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of the topical fields (include strategy advice, training, on the job training, guiding the internships)</th>
<th>Indicative number of man/days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Customs legislation experts</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Customs experts in relevant EC systems (VIES, TARIC, QUOTA, NCTS, etc.)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 IT experts experienced in customs and CCN/CSI</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 IT security experts</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 IT lecturers</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.5.2. Technical assistance contract (Subsystems for IM of EC systems). Based on the user requirements, information from DG TAXUD and Business Plan for the IM from and to EC systems an information system is to be developed and implemented in order to enable IM. The SCA has not neither the human resources, nor adequate know-how for the development and implementation of such system. A private software firm with adequate experience and human resources for development and installation of IM system will be selected following an international tendering procedure.

Envisaged stages of the project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Analysis</td>
<td>• Detailed description data-model and process-model of the relevant EC systems and national CIS and DIS (taxation information system)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• New system data-model and process model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development</td>
<td>• Programming and testing of the new system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilot</td>
<td>• Pilot operation and evaluation of the new system at HQ SCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>• System administrators and users training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Operational release f the new system at HQ SCA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following expert categories are to be provided (estimated experts input in %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of the expert categories</th>
<th>Estimate of the input in % of the total scope of work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project management and quality control (expatriate and local project manager(s), quality manager, etc.)</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expatriate customs and legal experts</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expatriate general IT experts (analysts, programmers, developers, etc.) responsible for the general development of the information system</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expatriate IT experts with specific experience in particular EU systems (Operational Information system, TARIC, NCTS, etc.) responsible for the specific development of the information system and its inter-operability with the EU systems</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local IT experts experienced in IS systems analysis, development, testing and implementation</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local IT trainers (training of the IS system users and administrators)</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Institutional Framework

- Slovak Customs Administration (SCA) is part of the Ministry of Finance and responsible for the collection of customs duties, excise and VAT on imports and the prevention of illegal imports and exports. The Administration has a three level structure.

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4 Information Management (IM)
5. Detailed Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phare Support (in MEUR)</th>
<th>Investment</th>
<th>Institution Building</th>
<th>Total Phare (=I+IB)</th>
<th>National Co-financing*</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Twinning - Business plan development</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.A. - Subsystems for IM of EC systems</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Implementation Arrangements

6.1 Implementing Agency

Central Finance and Contracting Unit (CFCU)
Milan Michalička, Director
Mlynské Nivy 61
821 09 Bratislava
Slovak Republic
Tel: + 421 7 53418093
Fax: + 421 7 53418095

6.2 Twinning:

Beneficiary Institution: Customs Directorate
Contact person: Ing. Jozef Gönczöl, Deputy Director General
Mierova 23 – 81511 Bratislava
Tel.: 00421-2-48273191
Fax: 00421-2-43421879
Jgonzol.css@mfsr.sk

6.3 Non-standard aspects: n/a

6.4 Contracts
One technical assistance contract with an estimated value of 1.0 MEUR.

7. Implementation Schedule

7.1 Start of tendering/call for proposals: 4th quarter 2001 for the twinning component 2nd quarter for the T.A. component

7.2 Start of project activity: 2nd quarter 2002 (twinning)

7.3 Project Completion: 3rd quarter 2003

8. Equal Opportunity
Equal opportunity principles and practices in ensuring equitable gender participation in the project will be guaranteed

9. Environment: N/A

10. Rates of return: N/A

11. Investment criteria: N/A

12. Conditionality and sequencing

- Adoption of the "TARIC Regulation" No° 2658/87 and other accession documents implemented
- The Business Plan development and the signature of the contract with the EU on CCN/CSI delivery must precede the National domain implementation project.
- A Joint Steering Committee composed by high-level officials of both the SCA and the Slovak Tax Administration will have to be set-up.

**ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE**

1. Logical framework matrix in standard format
2. Detailed implementation chart
3. Contracting and disbursement schedule by quarter for full duration of programme (including disbursement period)
4. List of relevant Laws and Regulations: Extracts from EC documents concerning the CCN/CSI system; Recent updates of the Interconnectivity study (Contract: DG TAXUD/98/C-055 SA01); List of Acronyms of particular subsystems
5. Reference to relevant Government Strategic plans and studies: Pre-accession strategy of the Customs Administration of the Slovak Republic (selected parts), Strategy of the IT systems development, Transit Computerisation Project (National Project Plan for the Slovak Republic)
## LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR PROJECT

### Programme name and number
SR0104.02

### Contracting period expires
30.11.2003

### Disbursement period expires
30.11.2004

### Total budget
1.5 MEUR

### Phare budget
1.5 MEUR

### Development of EC compatible national management information system

#### Overall objective
Implementation of the acquis in the area of Customs enforced

#### Project purpose
Enable the exchange and processing of data between the SCA and the EU systems;

#### Results
1. Business plan for information management of EC systems developed;
2. Subsystems for information management of EC systems operational

#### Activities
1. Twinning; assist and advise the SCA with the User Requirements (UR) definition, business planning, organisation, co-ordination, control and monitoring of all activities associated with the Information Management (IM) of EC systems;
2. Technical Assistance
   1. Software systems analysis, development and implementation;
   2. Training for Information Management System users and administrators

#### Objectively verifiable indicators
- Roll-out of the national domain system functionality
- Annual report of the CD SR of the relevant year;
- Support from other relevant institutions;
- Adequate provision from state budget;
- Co-operation with international institutions promoted on the political level;
- Signature of the agreement between EU and Slovak Republic on CCN/CSI gateway delivery

#### Sources of Verification
- Annual report of the CD SR in year in question;
- EC regular report
- Annual report of the CD SR of the relevant year;
- Support from other relevant institutions;
- Adequate provision from state budget;

#### Assumptions
- The customs officers and IT staff efficiently trained

### Total budget: 1.5 MEUR

### Phare budget: 1.5 MEUR

### Preconditions
Adoption of the "TARIC Regulation" No° 2658/87 and other accession documents
implemented
Joint Steering Committee composed by high-level officials of both the SCA and the Slovak Tax Administration set-up
## Annex 2: Time implementation chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Institution Building</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Twinning</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>XXXX</td>
<td>XXXX</td>
<td>XXXX</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. T.A. - systems for IM of EC systems</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>XXXX</td>
<td>XXXX</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
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<tr>
<td>Institution Building</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Twinning</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. T.A. - systems for IM of EC systems</td>
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<td>XXXX</td>
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</table>
CUMULATIVE CONTRACTING AND DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE (MEUR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31/03/02</th>
<th>30/06/02</th>
<th>30/09/02</th>
<th>31/12/02</th>
<th>31/03/03</th>
<th>30/06/03</th>
<th>30/09/03</th>
<th>31/12/03</th>
<th>31/03/04</th>
<th>30/06/04</th>
<th>30/09/04</th>
<th>31/12/04</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contracted</td>
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<td>1.5</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursed</td>
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<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
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</table>
Annex 4: Description of CCN/CSI

CCN/CSI: Telecommunication Integration in Customs and Indirect Taxation

Common Communication Network / Common Systems Interface

Introduction
A great many of you have undoubtedly heard of CCN/CSI, but you may not understand the meaning and scope of this acronym. This system is the only means of communication between DG TAXUD's IT systems and those of the Member State Administrations in charge of customs and indirect taxation.

I hope this article will give you an idea of the role and scope of CCN/CSI.

Why CCN / CSI?
DG TAXUD uses approximately twenty separate applications inter-connected about thirty administrations and private partners. Each one of these partners is free to develop its own policy concerning computer strategy, equipment, and programming languages. The computer environment of the sector “customs and indirect taxation” is thus characterised by a large degree of heterogeneity due to the fact that, until recently, the trans-European computer systems were developed fairly quickly without taking into account overall coherence. DG TAXUD cannot and does not wish to influence these policy decisions.

There must, however, be a consensus for the exchange of data between DG TAXUD and its partners. This represents the principle of subsidiarity applied to information technology.

DG TAXUD (former DG XXI) proposed managing this heterogeneity in 1992 by developing a common network and a common system interface language. The Member States were very enthusiastic about this approach and participated in the first phases of study and specification from 1993 to 1995. Three Contractors were selected to implement the development and installation of the CCN/CSI system.

The solution
The solution that DG TAXUD has put into place (fig. 1) consists of two parts:

- CCN (Common Communication Network): the trans-European network composed of interconnected gateways - at least two per national Administration. These gateway computers are all similar and are provided and maintained by the Commission. An international telecom operator provides secure, encrypted, any-to-any communications between the gateways.

- CSI (Common System Interface) is the software permitting the CCN gateways to dialogue with the computers of each Administration. This interface provides communication services to all the applications that need to exchange data with other applications, including those developed at a national level. The local administration is responsible for assuring the security of the data flow between the gateway and its local application server.

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5 Directorate-General taxation and customs union (former DGXXI)
The communication services involve primarily to two interactions: sending messages and receiving messages. However, there are several possible variations: synchronous and asynchronous. Synchronous communications are similar to a telephone call where the applications are continually connected during a transaction. Asynchronous communication is similar to a mailbox. The sending application drops a message into a queue then disconnects. The receiving application later retrieves the message from the queue. Of course, technically, the interface is more complex, but it is designed to be very easy to use without requiring any specialised knowledge from the systems developers.

With CCN/CSI, the programmer who develops an application communicating with another Administration’s application simply has to conform to structures agreed to between the Administrations. The sender sends the message to the receiver’s gateway by indicating the recipient’s logical address, the type of interaction and the options desired. The CCN infrastructure handles the rest, i.e.:

- verifies that the sender is who they claim to be,
- verifies that the sender has the right to send this type of message to the recipient, and that the recipient is able to accept the message,
- converts the data into recipient’s required format
- finds the exact network address of the recipient’s application,
- transmits the message to the recipient’s application and ensures that the hand-over is carried out correctly,
- if an answer is required, the CCN/CSI transmits the response to the initial sender.

The portion of CSI that resides on the computers of the Administrations is limited to a minimum, so as to reduce overhead and facilitate possible migrations towards other types of computer systems, thus ensuring the evolutionary capacity of the system.

**What are the advantages for the Administrations?**

The advantages already obtained by CCN/CSI are:

- the standard interface has stopped the duplication of effort on the part of application programmers, thereby reducing the development costs of the applications,
- the standard interface in each computer environment enables each Administration to substitute its own modules of an application for those proposed by DG TAXUD, and to integrate them into their computer systems,
- the portability of the interface permits diversity and the ability to use newer, less expensive application hardware, this is especially important for candidate countries,
Annex 4: Description of CCN/CSI

- the common interface makes it possible to capitalise on the experience of development teams and to re-use developments carried out for other applications,
- the presence of an immediately available infrastructure has considerably accelerated the adoption of new applications, and thus has reduced the cost appreciably,
- the shared infrastructure has reduced maintenance costs,
- the unique support service enables users, both at DG TAXUD and in the Member States, to benefit from a rapid response to interconnection problems.

An ever growing system

CCN/CSI became operational in May 1999 and has rapidly supported the trans-European applications managed by DG TAXUD. The most important applications are:

- VIES (VAT information exchange system) – the exchange of information between the Member States for the verification of VATs – operational in May 1999;
- TARIC – daily updates of the customs nomenclature – operational in December 1999;
- QUOTA – requests and approvals for exporting at reduced rates – operational in December 1999.
- Computerised Transit – follow-up of intra-community movements of merchandise circulating “under transit” – operational in May 2000;

The system is designed using evolutionary building blocks. The first version, which became operational in May 1999, concentrated on the interoperability between the computer infrastructures used in the national administrations. The second version, released at the end of 1999, prepared the way for its flexible integration into what could be called an extranet. The latest version of CCN/CSI, released in May 2000, improves the software performance and efficiency. Future CCN/CSI developments will longer target global interoperability, since this necessitates technological constraints in certain Member States. Instead, they will try to achieve the best functional, technical and economic solutions for the majority of national Administrations by implementing techniques already used on a widespread basis throughout the world. This is intended to further reduce costs.

The budget for the development of the CCN / CSI project is 8 million Euros over 3 years.

Conclusion

CCN / CSI is a distributed computer environment interconnecting all the computer systems of our customs and indirect taxes sector partners. It contributes to the main objective specified by the European Parliament and the Council, in the Customs Program 2002, to realise a Customs Union. This distributed computer environment opens the way to a modern administrative environment that will help national administrations implement the Community policy by making information readily available on a much more widespread basis.

DG TAXUD faces several challenges concerning CCN/CSI’s future:

- Absorb traffic with should triple in 3 years;
- Maintain the high level of the system’s technology by instituting evolutionary maintenance operations adapted to the needs of the IT market.
- Extend the service to candidate countries

A strategic plan was developed in 2000 to respond to these challenges. It begins with the creation of a simulation tool designed to detect potential bottlenecks and anticipate the impact of future developments on the system. It also includes the introduction of high-availability gateway pairs and an upgrade of the monitoring tools used for surveillance and alerts.
## 4.1 List of acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CCN/CSI</strong></td>
<td><strong>Common Communication Network / Common Systems Interface</strong></td>
<td>- Implemented in every MS: CCN gateway, API stack compatible with the national platform. Allows synchronous and asynchronous exchanges&lt;br&gt;- Technical issue impacting on all DG Taxud application is the change of characters set from the current one-byte Europa 3 latin code to a two-bytes code (Unicode) supporting additional characters to comply with central European countries alphabets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EBTI</strong></td>
<td><strong>European Binding Tariff Information</strong>&lt;br&gt;BTI = valid tariff notification valid 6 years. The Country informs EC about its BTI information. The EC informs other countries&lt;br&gt;National responsibility: to collect BTI application forms from traders; transmit electronically BTI form and pictures to DG Taxud. The country should also be able to consult central DB</td>
<td>- Central database at DG Taxud&lt;br&gt;- to be phased out and replaced by a small web application to consult and introduce BTI related data&lt;br&gt;- Technical issue: harmonise fields in BTI paper form and EBTI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ECICS</strong></td>
<td><strong>European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances</strong></td>
<td>- Remains a yearly sending of CD-ROM with two flat (text) files from DG to MS, with the list of chemical products, sorted by code in one file and by description (in national language) in the other file&lt;br&gt;- No technical evolution foreseen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ETM</strong></td>
<td><strong>Economic Tariff Management Information System</strong>&lt;br&gt;(also called Quota, TMS, TQS or TMG systems)&lt;br&gt;EC tariff includes autonomous and preferential measures: tariff quota, tariff ceiling, reference quantity, trigger level and, export measures.&lt;br&gt;Surveillance based on statistical reports of the quantity obtaining preferential tariff</td>
<td>- ETM is the system the most tightly linked (bi-directional relation) to the TARIC system&lt;br&gt;- Information in ETM is more up-to-date than in the TARIC&lt;br&gt;- ETM not yet operational. Currently a PCS application is used to exchange data by direct computer link or e-mail&lt;br&gt;- Evolution: abandon PCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IPR</strong></td>
<td><strong>Inward Processing Relief procedure</strong>&lt;br&gt;The country decides upon applying relief from intra-community import charges (if the goods are to be re-exported). Each case is given a global code called economic reason</td>
<td>- The Ministry in charge of IPR procedure varies between countries&lt;br&gt;- The current system uses XXATMI via modem / X25&lt;br&gt;- No legal base for EDI&lt;br&gt;- 3 countries send information by fax or e-mail. Cost of a CCN gateway prohibitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NCTS</strong></td>
<td><strong>New computerized Transit System</strong></td>
<td>- Phase 3.1 (computerised information exchanges) not foreseen before 1-2 years&lt;br&gt;- NCTS uses only asynchronous communication:&lt;br&gt;From Country to Dg Taxud: EDI via HTTP and application servers&lt;br&gt;From country to country: EDI via application servers&lt;br&gt;- Current situation v2: two Internet Web sites to download reference data and upload statistics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Annex 4: Description of CCN/CSI

| ORNET  | Origin Network  | Binding Origin information valid 3 years | No EU IT system foreseen  
|        |                |                                        | Information handled on paper (200 cases at DG Taxud) |
| SEED   | System for Exchange of Excise Data | Makes available to other MS information on producers and registered fiscal warehouses | Each MS maintains its SEED registers. Copies are packed in files in predefined format and sent by mail (AFIS Anti Fraud Info system) to DG Taxud  
|        |                |                                        | Current Excise application used to format the file and send it by e-mail  
|        |                |                                        | Should be replaced by a new system EMCS (Excise Movement and Control System) : 3-4 years development |
| TARIC  | Tarif Intégré Communautaire | Envisaged new application grouping ETM, EBTI, ECICS and Tariff suspensions systems: TARIC 3? |
|        | Tariff suspensions | Requests coming from traders sent by MS to DG Taxud for approval and publication to Official Journal. | Central DB at Dg Taxud, not accessible to MS  
|        |                |                                        | Future Web-based application for Tariff suspensions consultation |
| TCO/TCT | Transfert des Cachets d’Origine / Transfert des Cachets de Transit | Includes scanned images of stamps (Word / Acrobat files) sent from DG Taxud to MS | Most countries use paper or fax to disseminate the information  
|        |                |                                        | Possible redevelopment of the application, currently encrypting stamps information and sending by email via internet  
|        |                |                                        | When NCTS becomes operational, Transit stamps management will be abandoned |
| VIES   | VAT Information Exchange System | Zero rate VAT for intra-Community supplies of goods is applicable to an eligible person with the necessary VAT status in another MS, if proved that the goods have left the MS of departure. | Handles Information about the registration of traders and turnover of goods  
|        |                |                                        | Access from MS to other MS national DB in request/response mode  
|        |                |                                        | In place in each member state tax administration  
|        |                |                                        | Uses VIES API over CCN/CSI and VIES gateways  
|        |                |                                        | Evolution: migration to CCN/CSI and develop a public WEB server to check validity of a VAT number |

DB = Database  
EC = European Commission  
MS = Member State
Annex 5: Reference to relevant Government Strategic plans and studies

5.1 Pre-accession strategy of the Customs Administration of the Slovak Republic (selected parts)

The Customs Directorate of the Slovak Republic has approved a strategic document “Pre-accession strategy of the Customs Administration of the Slovak Republic”, concerning mainly areas specified in Blueprints-detailed operational guidelines for the modernisation of key customs sectors.

This document provides for accurate and detailed state of play on the level of administrative/operational capacity, including the progress achieved in operational terms as regards the Acquis implementation.

Respective areas identify current stay, weaknesses, and priorities and describe the concrete plans with detailed timetables to solve he problems. Document also makes references to technical assistance needed in individual cases for the effective development of the Customs Administration of the Slovak Republic.

On the basis of the current situation analysis the Customs Administration determined following strategic aims to be fulfilled:

- to work out the new organisational structure of the Customs Administration, to ensure the stability and social guarantees for customs officers,
- to continue combat against the different forms and methods of corruption within the Customs Administration,
- to solve the tasks related to the personnel and material ensurance of the customs service performance at the EU future external border, at the border with Ukraine, including the reallocation of staff and technical equipment as well as the investment to the infrastructure of the border crossings,
- to further develop and implement the new Customs information system,
- to train systematically the customs staff, by implementation of the foreign education projects and other possibilities to improve professional skills and capabilities at the international level,
- to prepare the gradual take-over of administration of excise taxes by the customs authorities,
- to continue transit reforms in accordance with the Action Plan for the Transit reform in Europe and its computerisation,
- to implement automated selectivity system as an integral part of the customs declaration system,
- to strenghten the relations and partnership with trade community.

The assistance and financial support will be needed in the following areas:

- further development and implementation of the customs information system,
- the building of the future EU external border including the settlement of the phyto and veterinary service and modernisation of the current border crossings,
- training and the foreign languages preparation of the customs officers including the special study trips abroad,
- to finish the build up of the Customs laboratory.

This brief document expresses the willingness and readiness of the Customs Administration of the Slovak Republic to take necessary steps related to conditions to be fulfilled to complement the administrative and operational capacity of the Customs administration functioning within the single EU market.

The following chapter is relevant to the project:

**XIII. COMPUTERISATION**

**IT Management Policy**

Since the establishment of the Customs Administration in 1993 a special department for the management of information technology exists – Information Technology Department of the Customs Directorate. At present the strategy of IT personnel policy does not exist within the Customs administration of the Slovak republic. This will be worked out for the Customs Administration conditions until 2002.
The function of IT in the customs administration is defined in the organisation order of the Customs Administration. The system development priorities are defined via the main tasks of the IT Department in the context of the main tasks of the Customs Administration, as well as by the tasks resulting from the Pre-accession strategy. The most important fact from which they depend is the amount of funds in the relevant budgetary year, or the PHARE funds allocated.

Project Planning Unit was established at the IT Department in 1994, the main responsibility of which is to manage IT projects. The methodology is currently in the stage of drafting, and is based on the methodology of the Select SE Company.

The communication strategy is defined on the level of the Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic. The basis is formed by the private network of the Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic, to which organisations in the framework of the Ministry of Finance sector are attached.

With the aim of defining a security, back-up and recovery procedures a security project is under implementation in the Customs Administration, which defines the general and specific principles of the system operation security, system administration, as well as the system back-up and recovery procedures.

At present, no general migration rules are defined. The migration plan is prepared individually, in the context of the relevant IT project which is aimed at one of the system areas.

The monitoring of functionality of the existing systems is carried out in an automated form, by means of a LOTUS NOTES application. Applications accessible under the branch communication network of the Ministry of the Slovak republic are monitored by the IT department by daily, routine operation.

**IT Technical Policy**

The methodology of system development was selected and based on the methodology of the Select SE Company. This methodology was used in FIS projects (financial information subsystem) and CMR (central management of control tables).

In 1996 CASE instruments were purchased from the Select SE Company.

In FIS and CMR projects a single form of system documentation was used. Documentation standards will be modified in the internal instruction on the customs information system until the end of 2000.

In 1996 an analysis of selected activities of the Customs was performed; however, it has not been updated and completed. The analysis of requirements takes place in the course of each project as one of the main parts of the project.

Telecommunication protocols were selected on the basis of the world trends and the requirements of individual applications at the Customs Administration (TCP/IP, IPX/SPX, NETBEUI). The communication infrastructure ought to be completed in the course of 2000 in such a manner that the maximum amount of the Customs Offices is covered. In the course of 1999 app. 75% of all the Customs offices were interconnected via branch communication network of the Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic.

At present, the Customs Administration uses architecture based on the INTEL processors, both for PC and servers. Operating systems and the database management systems are defined by individual applications of the Customs. The Customs Administration uses, and will be using for further development, above all the MICROSOFT WINDOWS NT and LOTUS NOTES environments, or SCO UNIXWARE and INFORMIX environments.

The quality assurance planning has not been carried out so far. In FIS and CMR projects certain criteria were defined for observing the quality of project outputs. Generalised principles of quality monitoring shall form part of the internal instruction on the Customs information system.

The Customs Administration currently use its own structure for data exchange with the trade, both in contact with the declarants and the banking sphere. A complete automation of communication with the environs and the
scaling down of the paper based system are conditioned by the adoption of legislative changes, which would allow for this method of data exchange.

The mapping of possibilities of connecting to the TARIC system also formed part of the CMR project. In the course of 2000 and in the 1st half of 2001 a project for the promotion of functionality of the present customs transit system (CMT - central point of transit) shall be carried out, the aim of which is the connection to CCN/CSI and NCTS.

**IT Application Policy**

Currently the Customs Administration has a system implemented (since 1993), which is being improved. In December 1998 the ASYCUDA system was implemented, which gradually replaces the original DM1 system. At present, it is in routine operation in 19 customs branches. In the course of 2000 a 2,5-year project of technical assistance financed from PHARE will be launched, for a further implementation of the system in the Customs Administration.

A system for the collection of customs duties, taxes and other charges and accounting has been administered in the Customs Administration since 1993, which is at present being modernised. Within FIS project an analysis for the future financial system has been made. In 2000 the implementation of a project financed by PHARE will begin, the aim of which is to roll out a new system in the Customs Administration in the course of 2 years.

The transit control system has been implemented at the Customs Administration since 1995. In 2000 and in the 1st half of 2001 a project for the upgrade of functionality of the present customs transit system will be implemented, aiming at the connection to CCN/CSI and NCTS.

A system for the collection of statistical data takes place according to the needs defined by the users and in the framework of technical possibilities.

At present the collection of statistical data takes place according to the needs defined by the users and in the framework of technical possibilities.

The IT Department has technically provided for the risk analysis in the customs area. SW is available, as well as information (data) base for undertaking analysis.

The information systems of the Customs Administration use Incoterms, customs tariff headings and other data codes approved by the European Commission.

In the course of 2000 the implementation of a project financed by PHARE will begin, the aim of which is the creation of data warehouse, which will form the basis for MIS.

The Customs Administration has ensured the compatibility of systems with the year 2000.

**IT Operational Policy**

The acceptance testing of users in all areas of procedures has been secured through the testing of new applications. User manuals form part of each new, or updated application in the Customs Administration.

The state carries out the system control by means of generally binding regulations. The systems are maintained in the form of guarantee and post-guarantee services and by the staff training. Rules will be formalised in the internal instruction on the customs information system until the end of 2000.

The feedback system is ensured by means of regular meetings of the information technology staff and the electronic interconnection of the centre with the users and the customs service performance staff.

**Priorities:**

1. To create the IT strategy for period of 5 years  
   Term: by the end 2002
2. To prepare the environment for connection of EU Customs Information System purposes e.g. CCN/CSI, TARIC, EU Import Quotas etc. In this area the assistance of EU will be needed in form of training and financial means during the realisation of the projects.
Term: 2003

3. Integration of the individual subsystems of the Customs Information System with aim of maximum use of the already built communication system of the Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic.
Term: 2003

5.2. Strategy of the IT systems development

The DataCentrum is developing on behalf of Ministry of Finance Strategy of the IT systems development in the sector of Ministry of Finance for the period 2001-2003. This Government Strategic Plan is expected to be approved in first half of the year 2001

6 DataCentrum is subsidiary of the Ministry of Finance
Annex 5: Reference to relevant Government Strategic plans and studies

Customs Directorate of the Slovak Republic

TRANSIT COMPUTERISATION PROJECT
National Project Plan for the Slovak Republic
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1. INTRODUCTION

The Slovak republic jointly with Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland accessed to Convention on a Common transit procedure and Convention on the simplification of Formalities in Trade in Goods on 1st July 1996. From this date the goods can be transported between contracting parties - EC, EFTA and V4 countries according to fundamentals intended booth of Conventions, which considerably simplify customs procedure and increase effectiveness of international trade.

From accession of the SR to Convention on a Common Transit Procedure a number of common transit operations increases. In 1999 transit operation in common transit procedure constituted about 30% from all transit operations.

Customs Administration (CA) of the Slovak Republic fulfils the standard customs functions in the following main areas:
- fiscal: CA collects customs, VAT and excise duties on import,
- enforcement: commercial fraud suppression, illegal goods traffic blocking,
- trade statistics, trade policy,
- trade facilitation.

In the Slovak republic were approximately 1.5 million / year transit movements annually (TSK,TIR, ATA, CIM inclusive), the bulk of movements was registered in road and railway transport. Since the inclusion of the Common transit option, the usage of T1, T2 procedures steadily grows at the expense of the national transit and TIR.

1.1. Technical fields of NCTS

Currently in the SR information’s system is being adapted to the NCTS. Continues of local networking, WAN (wide area network) and development of new Central transit application, which will be point of contact in communication with another administration linked to the NCTS through CCN/CSI.

The IT Department at the SCA carries out activities in area of the technical procurement of the project as the purchase of computers and the establishment of an own communication networks - the primary condition of the NCTS operation. Currently we have developed approximately 40% of the local networks. The development of the WAN is also going on.

The development in this field depend mostly on the financial means allocation from the national state budget for the year 2000 or from the PHARE financial means designated for the ASYCUDA project.

1.2. Legal fields of NCTS

According to Decision No.1/1999 of the EC/EFTA Joint Committee on common transit valid since of 31.3.1999 is computerisation of common transit. Listed decision describes electronic exchange of data, structures of messages for traders and customs administrations.

Basic principles and terms of NCTS - computerisation of common transit for all members administrations and electronic exchange of data has effect in changes of legal fields. Task for each country is to implement all legal changes into national legislation (customs code, implementing regulations, internal rules etc.).

In this field is necessary to solve issues of electronic data exchange, EDI, begin and ending of customs procedure, legal adaptation of prove of electronic customs declaration.
2. GOALS AND OBJECTIVE

2.1. Overall objective of the project

The NCTS will cover these overall objectives:
- detection of commercial fraud
- increasing the efficiency of national/common transit procedure
- decreasing of resources requirement and reduction of time and paper handling enquiry procedures

1.1. Objectives for phases 2 and 3

Phase 2 will cover the development and implementation of a minimal application for INA countries.
Phase 3 will cover the development and implementation of additional functions and geographical extensions.

The implementation of the NCTS for Slovak republic will be covered in phase 3.1.

3. SCOPE AND REQUIREMENT

3.1. Scope of NCTS_SK project

Main scope of the national project of the Slovak republic (NCTS_SK) can be assembled in following task:
- decision about using MCC or development NTA_SK ourselves
- specification of requirements for the NTA
- development and co-operation with CPT TAXUD(DG-XXI)
- integration of the NCTS_SK application into the Slovak customs declaration system and make the data compatible for declaration system ASYCUDA
- by the development of NCTS_SK assure compatibility with international NCTS system, witch will be able to work with the messages form and to the Common domain and with external domain (traders)
- to achieve faster throughput on border
- to adopt NPP
- provision of financial and human resources for the national project
- prepare the National transit centre (NTC)
- install and configure CCN/CSI gateway
- building and deploying WAN and LANs

3.2. Requirements for the NCTS_SK

Current requirements for the implementation of the NCTS project for our customs administration:
- network, hardware and basic software support for NCTS_SK will provide the Slovak customs administration by the requirements specified in the technical documentation of the project.
- Slovak national WAN will be finished by 31. December 2001
- costs of the NCTS_SK project will be covered by Slovak national budget. considerable parts of NCTS_SK e.g. cost for hardware and software can be covered by PHARE support. In this time is very difficult to determine every cost elements, but in this preparation phase of technical details we can review all detailed costs later.
- personal requirements are covered by persons of Customs administration (members of project team, project manager) an external contractors. External contractors develop applications, interfaces build networks, required for NCTS_SK.
- to locate NTC_SK (national transit centre of the SK) choose buildings, rooms etc.
- central administration of guarantee

Specific additional requirements as buildings, furniture and additional financial resources beyond proposed budget are not there included.
3.3. Matters not considered part of the project

Customs administration will install EDI server solution for collect declarations from traders. Also the tender for EDI provider is carried separately with the NCTS_SK. EDI solution concerns the following requirements:

- purchases of software
- upgrade of the existing hardware and purchase of the necessary hardware support
- upgrade of the communication support
- training of personal staff for EDI layer
- development of bar code and printing of accompanying document

4. APPROACH

4.1. Actions and decisions

Preparation phase for NCTS_SK consist of the change and development of current transit application used by CA and purchasing/upgrading of the hardware. It is foreseen to use EDI layer and communicate with traders via EDI. It is necessary to successful building of network.

Further to make new required decisions and actions review. Decisions and actions for achievement in the NCTS_SK consists:

- in phase 3.1 will the Slovak Republic access to the NCTS
- national transit application (NCTS_SK) will be developed ourselves
- rollout on marked customs offices will be done within 3 mounts
- communication among customs offices will be solved using the National transit centre of SK (NTC_SK)
- adoption of EDIFACT for electronic data interchange between CA and traders, Railways company of the SR except
- specification and analysis required data structure of NCTS_SK
- specification of user (customs officers) needs
- development and implementation of client and server application
- define required hardware support ( purchase/upgrade of hardware)
- define security level and risk analysis for the NCTS_SK
- training and conformity test
- geographical extension

4.2. Risk for the project

- insufficient personal resources – scheduled working hours. Solution of this problem is co-operating with external person staff – risk of security.
- insufficient financial resources from Slovak national budget,
- insufficient of technical and communication existing infrastructure

4.3. Profit of the NCTS

Profitability for CA is to decrease huge number of fraud causes, less waiting time for the opening the way. Increase level of control of the goods movement, to reduce mistake by customs procedures.

5. Base of hardware and software support for NTC_SK

Technical infrastructure of the Slovak republic consist from the following hardware and software support:

- Servers are based on Intel platform
  - IBM Netfinity 5500 with 2 processors, 1 GB RAM and disk array(currently 100 GB)
  - Dell servers, with 4 processors, 256 MB RAM and disk array.
- Operation system is UNIX SCO 2.1.x
- Network operation systems are:
  - Windows NT 4.0
  - Novell 5.0
- Databases software:
  - Informix 7.2.x
Client hardware support for Slovak CA is based on the Intel platform and consist form:
• 3500 PC workstations with Intel Pentium processors

This hardware support is used for declaration, administration, communication system etc. Operation systems for clients are based on Microsoft Windows and DOS platform. In the future we will use only MS Windows platform for all customs applications.

Structure of network and communication is solved by WAN and LAN networks. Currently WAN covers 60 % of all customs offices with transfer speed 64 kbps. The development of the WAN is also going on. Some parts of WAN was upgraded on 128 kbps. The plan to the end of the year 2001 is to cover every customs offices with WAN.
In this time we will cover all offices with LAN. Currently we have developed approximately 40% of the local networks.

6. Milestones

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Act.ID</th>
<th>Activity description</th>
<th>start</th>
<th>end</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Run NCTS publicity session</td>
<td>01/98</td>
<td>12/03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Specify and identify customs organisational changes for the NCTS</td>
<td>01/99</td>
<td>12/99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Considerations of implementation of the procedural/legal NCTS provisions</td>
<td>03/99</td>
<td>06/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Specify and identify national NCTS security requirements</td>
<td>10/00</td>
<td>06/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Specify the interfaces between NCTS_SK and the Customs declaration systems</td>
<td>01/01</td>
<td>09/01</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Perform NTA and interfaces functional analysis</td>
<td>01/01</td>
<td>09/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Specify the interfaces between NCTS_SK and the Customs statistics system ASYCUDA</td>
<td>01/01</td>
<td>09/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Specify the NTA migration requirements and procedures</td>
<td>01/01</td>
<td>06/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Specify the basic migration strategy</td>
<td>01/01</td>
<td>04/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Development NTA and/or the interfaces</td>
<td>01/01</td>
<td>06/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Layout and design overall NTA architecture</td>
<td>01/01</td>
<td>06/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Specify the interfaces between NCTS SK and the EDI system</td>
<td>01/01</td>
<td>06/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Confirmation of data structure</td>
<td>01/01</td>
<td>06/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Perform NTA and interfaces technical design</td>
<td>06/01</td>
<td>10/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Install and upgrade of the hardware</td>
<td>04/01</td>
<td>10/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Specify NTA training requirements</td>
<td>10/01</td>
<td>02/02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Perform NTA training session for national users</td>
<td>12/01</td>
<td>02/02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Organisation exchange on local customs offices</td>
<td>10/01</td>
<td>12/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Install the new procedural/legal customs regulations</td>
<td>03/01</td>
<td>09/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>CCN/CSI Gateway installation, set up and integration, training</td>
<td>10/01</td>
<td>02/02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Local support for installation of CCN/CSI network and equipment</td>
<td>10/01</td>
<td>10/02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>EDI layer installation and integration</td>
<td>08/01</td>
<td>02/02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Install the basic software, utilities and IT tools</td>
<td>06/01</td>
<td>08/02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Test the NTA</td>
<td>10/01</td>
<td>01/02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Participate to the NTA certification tests</td>
<td>02/02</td>
<td>05/02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Operate the NTA</td>
<td>06/02</td>
<td>09/02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Perform the national evaluation of the installed NTA</td>
<td>09/02</td>
<td>12/02</td>
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