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Digital delivery of Customs and Taxation policies
Processes & data, customer relationship and planning

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ANNEX 2

MASP-C Rev. 2019 v1.1 **Consolidated Project Fiches**

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Glossary of Terms, Acronyms and Abbreviations

A comprehensive list of EU customs key terms and acronyms is available at https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/glossary_en#heading_1

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

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

TERM/ ACRONYM/ ABBREVIATION/	DESCRIPTION
CRMS2	Customs Risk Management System 2
CRS	Customer Reference System
CS/MIS	Central Services/Management Information System
CS/RD	Central Services/Reference Data
CS/RD2	Central Services/Reference Data 2
CSI	Common System Interface
CT	Conformance Testing (milestone indicating the end of the testing period for compliance with the technical and functional requirements).
CSW	Customs Single Window
CTA	Conformance Testing Application
CFSS	Common Functional System Specifications
CUP	Customs Union Performance
CUP-MIS	Customs Union Performance - Management Information System
Customs 2020 Programme	EU cooperation programme enabling national customs administrations to exchange information and expertise on customs matters.
Customs cooperation initiatives and technological developments to facilitate Customs EIS	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'.
Customs European Information Systems (EIS)	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'.
Customs European initiatives needing further study and agreement	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'.
Customs International Information Systems	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'.
CVED	Common Veterinary Entry Document
CVED-A	Common Veterinary Entry Document for Animals
CVED-P	Common Veterinary Entry Document for Products of Animal Origin
DA	Delegated Act

TERM/ ACRONYM/ ABBREVIATION/	DESCRIPTION
DC	Data Center
DDS2	Data Dissemination System 2
Deployment Window	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 for the full deployment of a given electronic system in all Member States, including national customs administrations and economic operators.
DG AGRI	Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development
DG BUDG	Directorate-General for Budget
DG CLIMA	Directorate-General Climate Action
DG ENV	Directorate-General Environment
DG ESTAT	Directorate-General Eurostat (European Statistics)
DG GROW	Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs
DG MARE	Directorate-General Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
DG OLAF	Directorate-General European Anti-Fraud Office
DG SANTE	Directorate General for Health and Food Safety
DG TAXUD	Directorate General for Taxation and Customs Union
DG TRADE	Directorate General for Trade
DM	Data Model
DS	Digital Signatures
E-Commerce	Electronic Commerce
E-Customs Decision	Electronic Customs Decision (Decision No 70/2008/EC)
EBTI	European Binding Tariff Information
EC	European Communities
ECCG	Electronic Customs Coordination Group
ECICS	European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances
ECJ	European Court of Justice
ECS	Export Control System
EDB	OHIM Enforcement Database
EEA	European Economic Area
EEC	European Economic Community
EIDR	Entry In the Declarant's Records
EIS	European Information Systems
EMCS	Excise Movement Control System
EMSWe	European Maritime Single Window environment

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

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

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

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

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

Project Fiches

A short summary of the main changes resulting from the MASP-C Revision 2019 is included below, in particular as it pertains to the updated structure and arrangement of IT project fiches in the area of customs.

New

Apart from ensuring alignment with the UCC WP following the recent political agreement on Article 278 of the UCC, this revision introduces the project planning for three new fiches at early stages of development:

- 1.17 e-Commerce & CP 42/63
- 1.18 Import of Cultural Goods
- 2.13 European Maritime Single Window environment (EMSWe) in relation to customs systems

Deleted

Upon further consideration and internal consultation, it was determined that the two project fiches below are to be marked as “deleted” from Annex 2 due to a shift in policy focus (fiche 3.4) and the start of operational activities (fiche 4.11).

- 3.4 Exchange of TIR movement data via SPEED2 to Republic of Moldova and Ukraine
- 4.11 Conformance Testing Application (CTA)

The numbering sequence for project fiches marked as “deleted” during this revision will be retained for purposes of traceability and consistency. Project fiches that were merged or deleted during previous MASP-C revisions have been removed from Annex 2.

Reordered

The two fiches below, covering projects currently under development (UCC ICS2) or already in production (UCC SURV3), were moved from Group 2 to Group 1 and renumbered accordingly:

- 2.8 UCC - ICS2 for strengthening the Security of the Supply Chain at Entry → 1.19 UCC Import Control System 2 (ICS2)
- 2.7 UCC Surveillance 3 → 1.20 UCC Surveillance 3

On hold

Two project fiches were placed on hold pending the integration of other potential developments in the respective policy areas. These fiches will be updated accordingly in future MASP-C revisions.

- 3.5 EU-CH EXS data exchange for indirect exports from Switzerland
- 3.6 EU-RU ‘Green Corridor’ pilot project

Reinstated

Project Fiche 4.9 *Business Continuity* was deleted during MASP Rev. 2017 and reinstated as 4.9 *IT Business Continuity* during the current MASP-C revision to cover the IT Business Continuity Management System (IT BCMS) revamping project.

UCC Work Programme Revision 2019

Given the recent amendment to Article 278 of the UCC, draft working version 8.00 of the UCC Work Programme (UCC WP) was produced in October 2019. The MASP-C Revision

2019 is aligned with the key milestones and the dates of deployment as reflected in the UCC WP draft working version 8.00.

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.

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). 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 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 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. 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.

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. 2017 reference: 1.2 UCC Customs Decisions

Version 1 was completed on 2 October 2017, as planned.

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

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– 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) ¹	Q2 2015
2	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q2 2013
	– GO decision	Q2 2013
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q3 2018
	– Technical System Specifications	Q4 2018
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q1 2020
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q1 2020
	– National implementation	Q1 2020
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q1 2020
– Conformance tests	Q2 2020	
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q3 2020
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q3 2020
	– National training and communication	Q3 2020

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

¹ 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.

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 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. Adjustments of the existing import applications under the UCC
- vii. UCC AEO (Alignments to UCC with bigger impacts on granting authorisations)
- viii. 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. 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. Adjustments of the existing import applications under the UCC
- vi. UCC Notification of Arrival, PN and TS
- vii. UCC REX (REX requires the early delivery of the CRS component of this project)
- viii. UCC GUM (Dependent upon the necessary clarifications of GUM and how it is to be developed)

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.

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 foreseen.

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 A4 (Customs Tariff)

Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit A4 (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 foreseen.

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. 2017 reference: 1.4 UCC BTI

Phase 1 was completed on 1 October 2017, as planned.

Milestones and deadlines for Phase 2

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

	– Business Case Document Update ²	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	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document (update of phase 1 document)	Q4 2016
	– GO decision	Q4 2016
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2018
	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2018
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q2 2019
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q3 2019
	– Conformance tests	Q3 2019
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q4 2019
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– 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)
- ii. Adjustments of the existing import applications under the UCC
- iii. UCC SURV3

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

iv. UCC EORI2

v. 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-RECAP, SURV2 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 will allow data exchange between the economic operators and the customs authorities in a uniform and harmonised way. The central EOS-AEO application will provide services for the economic operators to submit requests and additional information and to receive notifications from the decision taking customs authority. 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 will be deployed in two releases. The first release will be operational on 01.10.2019 for the submission of the AEO application and the decision-taking process. The second operational deployment will take place on 16.12.2019 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)

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)

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

6. References and Key Activities

MASP Rev. 2017 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	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	N/A
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q4 2014
	– Level 3 Final Update	Q2 2016
2	– Level 4 (EOS System Process Model and Requirements Update)	Q1 2017
	Legal Provision	
3	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
	Project Initiation Phase	
4	– Vision Document	N/A
	– GO decision	N/A
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2018
	– Technical System Specifications	Q4 2018
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q4 2019
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation (optional)	Q3 2019
Transition Phase		
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2019

	– Conformance tests	Q4 2019
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q4 2019
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– 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	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	N/A
	– Level 3 (User Requirements BPM)	Q2 2012
	– Level 4 (EOS System Process Model and Requirements Update)	Q4 2015
2	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	N/A
	– GO decision	N/A
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2016
	– Technical System Specifications	Q3 2016
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q4 2016
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q2 2017
– Conformance tests	N/A	
5	Operation	
	– 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	Negotiations ongoing	

	– MRA Hong Kong	Negotiations ongoing
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– 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. Adjustments of the existing import applications under the UCC
- vi. UCC AES
- 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. 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, the Export and Exit formalities, including safety and security features, are covered by the functionality of the ECS Phase 2.

However, it is clear that the current version of ECS 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. 2017 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	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	

	– Business Case Document	Q1 2015
	– Business Case Document Update ³	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 ⁴	Q1 2018
2	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q3 2015
	– Updated Vision Document ⁵	Q1 2018
	– GO decision	Q1 2018
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2019
	– Technical System Specifications	Q4 2019
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2020
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q3 2020
	– National implementation	Q3 2020
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2020
	– Conformance tests ⁶	Q4 2020 - Q4 2023
5	Operation	
	– Deployment Window	Q1 2021 – Q4 2023 (01.12.2023 as per UCC WP)
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q1 2021
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and	

³ The Business Case Document Update will in particular reflect the outcome of the transition approach to be agreed with MS.

⁴ 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.

⁵ The Updated Vision Document will in particular reflect the outcome of the transition approach to be agreed with MS.

⁶ Conformance tests are organised based on the Member States` need during the period of the deployment window.

	communication)⁷	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q4 2020
	– National training and communication	Q4 2020

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	Operation	
	– National Deployment Window	Q1 2021 – Q4 2023
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	MS planning

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

7. Expected IT architecture

Development method: Distributed

Operation method: Distributed

8. Dependencies

a. Link to other projects:

- i. UCC Customs Decisions
- ii. UCC AEO and impacts of MRA
- iii. UCC SP
- iv. MASP-T: EMCS
- v. UCC NCTS
- vi. UCC Notification of Arrival, PN and TS
- vii. EU Customs/Maritime SW program
- viii. UCC EORI2
- ix. CTA
- x. SSTL
- xi. CRMS2
- xii. EU-CH EXS data exchange for indirect exports from Switzerland

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

⁷ Training and communication activities are organised based on the Member States' need during the period of the deployment window.

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

1.7 UCC Transit System including NCTS

1. Description and Justification

The scope of the project consist of 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 community 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 the 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);
- 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 this phase is not yet agreed upon but during the business case elaboration it is envisaged to consider the following aspects:

- Implement the new ENS data requirements;
- Interface with the ICS2 Common Repository;
- Interface with the eTIR international system.

2. Objectives

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.

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 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.

5. Legal Basis

Basic act: UCC

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

6. References and Key Activities

MASP Rev. 2017 reference: 1.7 UCC Transit System including NCTS

Milestones and deadlines for UCC NCTS Phase 5 (To be approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– 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
2	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q1 2018
	Legal Provision	
3	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
	Project Initiation Phase	
4	– Vision Document	Q1 2018
	– GO decision	Q1 2018
5	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2019
	– Technical System Specifications	Q4 2019
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2020
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	Q3 2020
	Transition Phase	
– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2020	
– Conformance tests ⁸	Q4 2023	
5	Operation	

⁸ Conformance tests are organised based on the Member States' need during the period of the deployment window.

	– Deployment Window	Q1 2021 – Q4 2023 (01.12.2023 as per UCC WP)
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q1 2021
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	Q1 2021
6	Implementation support (training and communication)⁹	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q4 2020
	– National training and communication	Q4 2020

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	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	Q2 2020
	– Study on the technical feasibility of the transition	Q2 2020
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	N/A
	– Level 3 Update	Q2 2015
	– Level 3 Final Update	Q2 2016
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q2 2021
2	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q3 2021
	– GO decision	Q3 2021
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q4 2021
	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2022
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q2 2023
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	Q2 2023
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q2 2023
	– Conformance tests ¹⁰	Q3 2023 – Q1 2025

⁹ Training and communication activities are organised based on the Member States` need during the period of the deployment window.

¹⁰ Conformance tests are organised based on the Member States` need during the period of the deployment window.

5	Operation	
	– Deployment Window	Q2 2024 – Q2 2025 (02.06.2025 as per UCC WP)
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q2 2024
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	Q2 2024
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q1 2024
	– National training and communication	Q1 2024

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

7. Expected IT architecture

For trans-European project UCC NCTS:

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. CCN2 / eTIR
- vi. UCC UUM&DS (Indirect link because of the UCC CD Trader Portal)
- vii. UCC Notification of Arrival, PN, TS (Goods in TS after Transit procedure and before customs clearance)
- viii. UCC EORI2
- ix. CTA
- x. Exchange of TIR movement data via SPEED2 to Republic of Moldova and Ukraine
- xi. UCC ICS2 (for UCC NCTS Phase 6 only)

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)

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

1.11 UCC Registered Exporter System (REX)

1. Description and Justification

At present, in the framework of the *Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP)*, the authorities of beneficiary countries certify the origin of products. Where the declared origin proves to be incorrect but no fraud was committed by Trade, importers frequently do not have to pay the full import duty because they acted in good faith. As a result, there is a loss to the EU's own resources and it is ultimately the EU taxpayer who bears 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 should be 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 will facilitate targeted ex-post controls. In order to register exporters, each beneficiary country should use 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 should be 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 should be 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 Turkey.

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 will contain the registered exporters. Therefore, the REX IT system will also offer the opportunity to MS 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, it will also be applied in the context of Free Trade Agreements, where the REX system will be applied by EU economic operators to declare the origin of goods exported to partner countries. Concretely, the REX system will first be applied in the context of CETA (agreement between the EU and Canada) as from its date of application (21 September 2017).

It is expected to cover exporters from more than 80 EU GSP countries and 55 CH-only and/or NO-only GSP countries, exporters from 25 Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs) (please see footnote (1) on the next page), and exporters from MSs (bilateral cumulation and re-consignment in the context of the GSP, and exporting to partner countries in the context of FTAs).

2. Objectives

The REX project aims at implementing a system to make up-to-date and complete information available on Registered Exporters established in non-EU countries (GSP beneficiary countries) exporting goods to the EU under preferential trade arrangements. The system will also include exporters registered in the MS for the purpose of bilateral cumulation of origin and split of consignments to be sent to Norway, Switzerland or Turkey. The REX system will be applied by 35 GSP beneficiary countries in 2017. There are at the moment (15.02.2017) about 775 registrations in beneficiary countries and 310 registrations in MSs. The legal obligation for GSP beneficiary countries is to

apply the REX system as from 1st of January 2017. Beneficiary countries which are not in a position to implement the REX system on that date have notified before 1 July 2016 if they will apply the system as from 1 January 2018 or 1 January 2019. (please see note ** in Section 6).

In a second phase, the system will also include exporters registered in MS for the purpose of declaring origin of goods in exports to a partner country in the context of a FTA. The current version of the REX system needs to be adapted for this purpose.

The REX's scope covers also the collaboration needs with Switzerland, Norway and Turkey. 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 will run in parallel.

As from 1 January 2020, the REX system is also foreseen to be applied for OCTs as an extension of scope. The legal basis for OCTs will need to be adapted¹¹. The current version of the REX system needs to be adapted for this purpose.

The REX system should also be extended so that it can be used by exporters in a partner country with which the EU has an FTA.

To facilitate the management of REX registrations on the side of the economic operators, a module for GTP (generic trader portal) will be developed. This will allow economic operators to request and further manage the REX registrations in a fully electronic way (REX 3).

A further description of the business analysis can be found in the business requirements document and the BPM package developed for this domain.

3. Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit E5 (Trade facilitation, rules of origin and international coordination: *Americas, Africa, Far East and South Asia, Oceania*)

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

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

¹¹ The application of the REX system by OCTs which was initially foreseen for 1 January 2017 has been postponed to 1 January 2020 by Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/2093 published in OJ L324 of 30.11.2016, p.18.

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. 2017 reference: 1.11 Registered Exporter System (REX)

Milestones and deadlines for REX 2 (To be approved by ECCG)

	<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 ¹²	Q1 2020
	– Implementation of modifications for the application of the REX system by Turkey	Q1 2019

Operational status: YES/NO

Milestones and deadlines for REX 3 (To be approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	Q2 2019
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	N/A
	– Level 3 Update	
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	N/A
	– Level 4 Update	
2	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	N/A
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q3 2019
	– GO decision	Q4 2019
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q1 2020
	– Technical System Specifications for MS	N/A
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2020
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A

¹² 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.

	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout for acceptance	Q4 2020
	– Conformance tests	N/A
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders and non-EU countries and traders	Q4 2020
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q4 2020
	– 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) 2015/2447¹³ 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 and Beneficiary countries, except MS Spain, MS France, PC Switzerland and PC Norway who will develop 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)
- iii. Generic 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 System (to be linked with the REX

¹³ OJ L 343, 29.12.2015, p. 558.

system)

- ii. DDS2-EO
- iii. CS/RD2
- iv. CCN/CCN2
- v. CRS

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 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 number of applications from right holders has risen from ~18.000 applications in 2010 to ~36.000 applications in 2018.

2. Objectives

The COPIS projects are the following:

- COPIS 1.2.0;
- COPIS Interface with AFIS;
- COPIS Implementation of electronic AFA;
- Feasibility study on interconnection with EDB-ACIST.

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

The interconnection between COPIS and the EDB 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.

Finally, the **COPIS Implementation of electronic AFA** will provide traders with the possibility to submit, extend and amend an application for action electronically to the competent customs department. The central Trader Portal could be developed by and be located in EUIPO but must be connected to authentication and electronic signature as developed under the UUM&DS project. Already existing national portals would remain in place parallel to the centrally developed portal.

The feasibility study on interconnection with EDB will investigate a possible development of an interface between COPIS and the ACIST (anti-Counterfeiting Intelligence Support Tool) module of the EU IPR Enforcement platform in EUIPO, to send the infringements electronically to ACIST.

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;
- Furnish 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.

3. Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit A5 (Protection of Citizens and Enforcement of IPR)

Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit A5 (Protection of Citizens and Enforcement of IPR)

4. BPM reference

N/A

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. 2017 reference: 1.12 COPIS

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

COPIS 3.3.0 is an intermediate release planned for Q3-2020 and needed to register the EORI number of the applicant and to register the data of the representative in COPIS. This would allow to identify all existing AFAs of each applicant/representative to the dashboard in the EU portal when release 4.0.0. goes into production.

	Milestone	Estimated completion date
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	Q2 2016
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	N/A
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	N/A
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	Q2 2013
	– Future provisions in application	N/A
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q3 2018
	– GO decision	Q4 2018
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2019

	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2019
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2020
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q3 2020
	– National implementation	N/A
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q1 2021
	– Conformance tests	Q2 2021
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q4 2021
	– Non-EU Countries (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q4 2021
	– National training and communication	Q4 2021

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)
- ii. EUIPO / Enforcement Database (EDB)

b. What is needed to start this project:

- i. 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. EUIPO / Enforcement Database (EDB)
- ii. CS/RD2

1.13 EU Single Window environment for customs

1. Description and Justification

The Single Window (SW) is a trade facilitation measure which allows parties involved in trade and transport to lodge standardised information and documents through a single-entry point to fulfill all import, export and transit-related regulatory requirements (cf. UNECE recommendation 33). If information is electronic, then individual data elements should be submitted only once.

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 foresees several implementation components. It started with the enabling of automated validation of supporting documents (i.e. certificates and licences) to the customs declaration, using the central IT solution of DG TAXUD.

The first component was the EU SW-CVED project, which implemented the validation of the Common Veterinary Entry Document (CVED) for animals and animal products and the Common Entry Document (CED) submitted with a customs declaration.

The next component, “EU Customs SW: Certificates Exchange” (EU CSW-CERTEX), builds on the outcomes of the EU SW-CVED, takes over its flows and foresees expansion of its scope with additional certificates, as well as enhanced functionalities. EU CSW-CERTEX covers a multitude of certificates, located at different databases and regulated by different legal acts under the responsibility of different DGs. Therefore, it needs to be structured into sub-components, describing the planning for the implementation of specific certificates.

The third component does not envisage the development of a new IT solution, but rather deals with the interoperability of existing solutions. It is about the definition of a broader scope of the EU Single Window environment for customs (beyond the exchange of certificates stored in EU databases), preparation of the legal framework to cover this scope and the action plan for its implementation.

2. Objectives

The objective of the EU Single Window environment for customs is to enable EOs to electronically lodge, and only once, all the information required by customs and non-customs legislation governing the placing of goods under any customs procedure. The initiative is split into three components:

a) EU SW-CVED

The aim of the EU SW-CVED project is to provide for automated validity checks of the CVED and CED certificates submitted with customs declarations. This project consists in interconnecting the MS Customs Systems and the DG SANTE certificates database, TRACES, which hosts the CVED and CED certificates through the DG TAXUD IT solution. Release 1.4.3 of the EU SW-CVED is currently operated. was the last release of this component. After the EU CSW-CERTEX CHED flow is implemented, the CVED and CED documents will migrate to this flow and the EU SW-CVED will be gradually phased out. Before this migration a transitional period is envisaged, where the EU SW-CVED will be used to retrieve CHED documents (successors of CVED-A, CVED-P and CED) from TRACES NT platform through a bridge, enabled by DG SANTE. A new release of EU SW-CVED will be enabled to

cater for such bridge.

b) EU Customs SW: Certificates Exchange (EU CSW-CERTEX)

The project envisages:

- (1) the enhancement of the functionalities, as compared to the EU SW-CVED, such as the quantity management functionality, and the possibility to generate and transmit certificates in a human-readable format (i.e. PDF). More functionalities, such as by adding the push back, will be introduced at subsequent stages;

and

- (2) expansion of the scope of certificates, licences, permits and other documents, available for exchange via EU CSW-CERTEX. The scope of the EU CSW-CERTEX is currently defined to cover the following certificates/licences:
 - FLEGT (DG ENV);
 - COI (DG AGRI);
 - four types of CHED (DG SANTE), i.e. CHED-PP, CHED-A (successor of CVED-A), CHED-P (successor of CVED-P), CHED-D (successor of CED);
 - ODS (DG CLIMA);
 - FGAS (DG CLIMA);
 - Dual use (DG TRADE)
 - Cultural Goods Import Licence and Importer Statement (DG TAXUD).

FLEGT (DG ENV), COI (DG AGRI) and CHED-PP (DG SANTE) are (or will be) managed by TRACES (TRACES NT) administered by DG SANTE. ODS and FGAS licences are administered by DG CLIMA in the ODS Licensing System and FGAS Portal/Licensing System. For Dual Use, the interconnection will be made with the new eLicensing system, which is being developed by DG TRADE, and will be limited to the licences available through this central module. For Cultural Goods, the interconnection with the 'to-be' system will be established, when the system is developed (see Fiche 1.18 for further details).

Looking at the perspectives of the EU CSW-CERTEX evolution, additional certificates 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.

Moreover, the EU CSW-CERTEX will be reengineered, and the current approach of "per-certificate" web-services will be replaced with a single web-service for the Member States. This single web-service will support verification of any Partner Competent Authority document, which is in the scope of EU CSW-CERTEX. The currently enabled separate web-services for FLEGT and COI will be migrated to the reengineered EU CSW-CERTEX. Given that in terms of functionality these two separate web-services are very close to the re-engineered EU CSW-CERTEX, the migration is expected to have limited impact on the Member States using them.

The addition of new certificates will be enabled gradually, with two scheduled releases of the EU CSW-CERTEX per year. The scope and planning of these releases is provided in the chapter below.

c) EU SW environment for customs

In parallel with these activities, a Customs 2020 Project Group was set up in 2016 to study a possible framework to develop the EU Single Window environment for customs including its legal aspects. This Project Group is expected to tackle the global

vision of the EU SW environment for customs, including the scope of application for the automated acceptance and verification of certificates supporting the customs declaration as well as the necessary legal basis and the Action Plan to establish such environment.

Following the outcome of first phase project activities, a new legal initiative was launched in April 2017, which received political validation on 20/06/2017. A 12-week Open Public Consultation was conducted between Q4 2018 and Q1 2019. The Project Group has landed its main deliverables, i.e. the options paper and the working document on the draft legal proposal, which were published to the ECCG, TCG and CPG in July 2019. The activities of the Project Group will expand the scope beyond the exchange of the certificates covered by the first two components. The work within the components will be closely aligned, as the legal framework to be established by the Project Group will fulfil the legal needs for the exchange of certificates. The EU Single Window environment for Customs initiative is the main project that remains within the scope of the e-Customs Decision as most of the projects initially covered by the e-Customs Decision are now managed under the Union Customs Code.

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 Single Window initiative

NB: DG TAXUD Unit A5 (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

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). The Project Group mentioned in Component 3 and administered by DG TAXUD Unit B1 is working on the future legislative proposal. DG TAXUD Unit B1 is responsible for the ongoing maintenance of the e-Customs Decision and the progression to possibly support the EU Customs Single Window environment for customs.

In particular, the EU SW-CVED implementation is supported by DG SANTE legislation.

The respective sectorial legislation of DG AGRI, DG ENV, DG SANTE, DG CLIMA, DG TRADE and DG TAXUD (Cultural Goods) applies to the EU Customs SW: Certificates Exchange project.

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

Future implementing provision: 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. 2017 reference: 1.13 EU Single Window programme

Milestones and deadlines for the Component 2 “EU CSW-CERTEX” - FLEGT
(approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	Q1 2017
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q3 2017
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q3 2017
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	In force
	– Future provisions in application	2021
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q3 2017
	– GO decision	Q3 2017
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q1 2018
	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2018
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q2 2018
	– Service integration in National Systems	From Q2 2018 onwards
	– National implementation	From Q2 2018 onwards
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q2 2018

	– Conformance tests	From Q2 2018 onwards
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	From Q3 2018 onwards
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: YES/NO

Milestones and deadlines for the Component 2 “EU CSW-CERTEX” - COI
(approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	Q1 2017
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q3 2017
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q3 2017
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	In force
	– Future provisions in application	2021
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q3 2017
	– GO decision	Q3 2017
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2018
	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2018
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2018
	– Service integration in National Systems	From Q3 2018 onwards
	– National implementation	From Q3 2018 onwards
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q3 2018
– Conformance tests	From Q4 2018 onwards	
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	From Q4 2018 onwards
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	

	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A
	– National training and communication	N/A
Operational status: YES/NO		
Milestones and deadlines for the Component 2 “EU CSW-CERTEX”		
Reengineered EU CSW-CERTEX – Deployment window of H1 2020.		
Scope of the release: CHED-PP, CHED-D and ODS.		
Overall scope of the reengineered EU CSW-CERTEX with this release: CHED-PP, CHED-D, ODS. (approved by ECCG)		
	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case	Q1 2017
	– Business Case Annex	Q4 2019
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q4 2019
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q4 2019
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	In force
	– Future provisions in application	2021
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q3 2017
	– Vision Document Annex	Q4 2019
	– GO decision	Q3 2017
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q4 2019
	– Technical System Specifications	Q4 2019
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q1 2020
	– Service integration in National Systems	From Q1 2020 onwards
	– National implementation	From Q1 2020 onwards
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q1 2020
	– Conformance tests	From end of June 2020 onwards
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	From end of June 2020 onwards
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A

	– National training and communication	N/A
Operational status: YES /NO		
Milestones and deadlines for the Component 2 “EU CSW-CERTEX”		
Reengineered EU CSW-CERTEX – Deployment window of H2 2020.		
Scope extension with CHED-A, CHED-P, F-GAS and migrated FLEGT and COI.		
Overall scope of the reengineered EU CSW-CERTEX with this release: FLEGT, COI, CHED-A, CHED-P, CHED-D, CHED-PP, ODS, FGAS. (approved by ECCG)		
	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– 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	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	In force
	– Future provisions in application	2021
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q3 2017
	– Vision Document Annex	Q4 2019
	– GO decision	Q3 2017
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2020
	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2020
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q4 2020
	– Service integration in National Systems	From Q4 2020 onwards
	– National implementation	From Q4 2020 onwards
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2020
	– Conformance tests	From Q4 2020 onwards
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	From Q4 2020 onwards
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A
	– National training and communication	N/A
Operational status: YES /NO		

Milestones and deadlines for the Component 2 “EU CSW-CERTEX”

Reengineered EU CSW-CERTEX – Deployment window of H2 2021

Scope of the release: Dual Use

Overall scope of EU CSW-CERTEX with this release: FLEGT, COI, CHED-A, CHED-P, CHED-D, CHED-PP, ODS, FGAS, Dual Use. (approved by ECCG)

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

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

Milestones and deadlines for the Component 2 “EU CSW-CERTEX”

Reengineered EU CSW-CERTEX – Deployment window of H2 2025

Scope of the release: Import of Cultural Goods (this sub-component is linked with

Fiche 1.18, interconnecting the Import of Cultural Goods eLicensing system with EU CSW-CERTEX)

Overall scope of EU CSW-CERTEX with this release: FLEGT, COI, CHED-A, CHED-P, CHED-D, CHED-PP, ODS, FGAS, Dual Use, Import of Cultural Goods. (approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated Completion Date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case	Q1 2017
	– Business Case Annex	Q2 2023
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q1 2024
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q1 2024
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	In force
	- Future provisions in application	2021
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q3 2017
	– Vision Document Annex	Q3 2023
	– GO decision	Q3 2023
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2024
	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2024
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2024
	– Service integration in National Systems	From Q4 2024 onwards
	– National implementation	From Q4 2024 onwards
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2024
	– Conformance tests (CT campaign with MSs)	From Q1 2025 onwards
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders (NB: This is the Operations date for the Commission, MS will conformance test from Q2 2020)	Q2 2025
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

Milestones and deadlines for the Component 3: potential legislative initiative on the EU SW environment for customs (subject to the results of the Customs 2020 PG to study a possible framework to develop the EU SW environment for customs, including the legal context)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Evaluation of the electronic customs implementation in the EU	Q1 2015
2	Agenda Planning Fiche (Commission Work Programme)	Q2 2017
3	Inception Impact Assessment	Q2 2018
4	External study	Q4 2018 – Q4 2019
5	Stakeholder Consultation	
	– Consultation strategy publication	Q2 2018
	– Open Public Consultation (OPC)	Q4 2018 – Q1 2019
	– Targeted consultation	Q4 2016 – Q4 2019
6	Impact Assessment	Q4 2017 - Q4 2019
7	Draft COM proposal	Q1 2020
8	Inter-service consultation	Q1 2018 – Q1 2020
9	Adoption by the College	Q1-Q2 2020
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 Import of cultural goods		
ii. 2.10 Adjustments of the existing import applications under the UCC		
iii. 1.6 UCC Automated Export System (AES)		
iv. 1.7 UCC Transit System including NCTS		
v. 4.5 CCN2		
vi. Partner DGs systems (DG SANTE TRACES NT, DG ENV FLEGIT, DG CLIMA ODS eLicencing System, DG CLIMA F-Gas Portal/HFC registry, DG TRADE DueS, 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 SW for customs projects		
d. Impact on existing system(s):		
i. ICS		
ii. National Customs Declaration Processing Systems		
iii. UCC NCTS		
iv. UCC AES		
v. National SWs in MS		

- vi. CS/RD2
- vii. TARIC

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 A4 (Customs Tariff)

Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit A4 (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. 2017 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	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	Q3 2014
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q4 2014
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q1 2015
2	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q4 2015
	– GO decision	Q1 2016
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q4 2016
	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2017
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q4 2017
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q4 2017
	– National implementation	Q4 2017
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q3 2018
– Conformance tests	Q2 2019	
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q3 2019
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– 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.	Q4 2020

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	Q4 2021

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)

1. Description and Justification

The objective of the Economic Operators' Registration and Identification System is to establish a unique system of registration and identification for economic operators in the EU.

After the applicability of the UCC DA and UCC IA the set of data will change:

- a) A new data element "Establishment in the EU" is introduced;
- b) Some data elements which in the past were optional for the MS to be uploaded to the central database will become mandatory;
- c) The formats of all data elements are defined in the legislation. For some data elements they change in order to achieve compliance with international standards;
- d) The definition for the data element "Third country unique identification number" is amended.

These legal amendments require a change to the EOS/EORI system.

Additional remarks:

It is understood that the date when the system is operational (section 6, point 5) is the date when the database is ready to process information in accordance with the changes referred to above under a) to d). The changes referred to above in points a), b) and d) require that MS add data to existing datasets in the current EORI database. For this purpose a transitional period should be foreseen after the EORI2 becomes operational.

In the context of the single window initiatives of DG TAXUD (cf. fiche 1.13) and DG MOVE (cf. fiche 2.13 on European Maritime Single Window environment (EMSWe) 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.

2. Objectives

The EORI2 project aims to update the existing EOS/EORI system and the EOS webservice (which will be replaced at a given point in time by the CRS services) in order to implement the legal changes resulting from Annex 12-01 to UCC DA and the UCC IA.

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 at this stage

5. Legal Basis

Basic act: UCC

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. 2017 reference: 1.15 UCC Economic Operators Registration and Identification subsystem 2 (EORI2)

Milestones and deadlines (To be approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>	
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling		
	– Business Case Document	N/A	
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	N/A	
	– Level 3 Update	N/A	
2	Legal Provision		
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016	
	3	Project Initiation Phase	
		– Vision Document	N/A
	– GO decision	N/A	
4	IT Project		
	Elaboration Phase		
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2016	
	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2016	
	Construction Phase		
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2017	
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q3 2017	
	– National implementation	Q3 2017	
	Transition Phase		
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2017	
– Conformance tests	Q1 2018		
5	Operation		
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q1 2018 (05/03/2018)	
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A	
6	Implementation support (training and communication)		
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q1 2018	
	– National training and communication	Q1 2018	

Operational status: YES/NO

7. Expected IT architecture

Development method: Hybrid

Operation method: Hybrid

8. Dependencies

a. Link to other projects:

- i. UCC AEO and impacts of MRA
- ii. UCC Customs Decisions

- iii. UCC BTI
- iv. UCC NCTS
- v. Adjustments of the existing import applications under the UCC
- vi. UCC AES
- 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)

b. What is needed to start this project:

- i. EOS, EORI

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

- ii. N/A

d. Impact on existing system(s):

Impact is possible on the following systems:

- i. UCC AEO and impacts of MRA
- ii. NCTS
- iii. ICS
- iv. ECS
- v. CS/RD2
- vi. National Risk Analysis
- vii. National Core Systems Implementation by Collaborating Projects
OR only national implementation
- viii. UCC UUM&DS (Direct Trader Access to EIS)

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).

The system, built up in 2005, is used since then for an increasing number of functions and by an increasing number of customs officers. This requires a reshape: existing elements need to be reviewed/updated and some new elements have to be added. This fits the EU strategy and action plan for customs risk management (objective 4) – COM (2014) 527, 21.8.2014.

2. Objectives

Reshape 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. 2016 reference: “not available”

Milestones and deadlines for Release 1 (To be approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	Q4 2016
	– Level 3 (User Requirements BPM)	Q2 2017
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	N/A
2	Legal Provision	

	– Current provisions adopted	In place
	– Future provisions adopted	N/A
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q2 2017
	– GO decision	Q2 2018
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q1 2020
	– Technical System Specifications	Q1 2020
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2020
	– Service integration in National Systems ¹⁴	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q3 2020
	– Conformance tests	N/A
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q3 2020
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q4 2020
	– National training and communication	Q4 2020
Operational status: YES /NO		
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. CSRD2		

¹⁴ There is no obligation for National Systems to interface with CRMS2.

- ii. TARIC
- iii. CCN2
- iv. UUM&DS
- v. RAPEX (under investigation)

CRMS2 will consume web services for reference data and user authentication.

1.17 e-Commerce & CP 42/63

1. Description and Justification

On 5 December 2017, the Council adopted a package (the so-called VAT e-Commerce package) of Council Directive EU 2017/2455¹⁵ amending Directive 2006/112/EC and Directive 2009/132/EC as regards certain value added tax obligations for cross-border B2C supplies of services and distance sales of goods and Council Regulation EU 2017/2454 amending Regulation (EU) No 904/2010 on administrative cooperation and combating fraud in the field of value added tax. The new legislation puts in place, among others, the import scheme which extends the concept of the mini one-stop shop (MOSS) to small consignments of goods with an intrinsic value not exceeding EUR 150,00. This new scheme will be called the import one-stop shop (IOSS).

Council Regulation 2018/1541¹⁶ amending Regulation (EU) No 904/2010 as regards measures to strengthen administrative cooperation in the field of value added tax introduced tasks for customs in order to support the fight against fraud in the use of CP.42 and CP.63.

On 14 February 2019, the Commission adopted a Delegated Regulation that defines a reduced data set for customs declarations for release for free circulation relating to consignments with an intrinsic value of 150,00 € or less. Directive EU 2017/2455 contains the obligation to implement special arrangements for the declaration and payment of import VAT.

In both the import scheme and the CP.42/63 procedure, the VAT exemption at import applies, subject to the indication of the respective valid VAT identification numbers of one or several parties liable for the payment of the VAT to the tax authorities in the Member State of final destination of the goods.

In the case of the import scheme, the VAT identification number (referred to as IOSS VAT identification number) is a new identifier allocated by the Member State of Identification to the seller directly or via his intermediary established in the Union. The seller or his intermediary becomes liable for the payment of VAT to the tax authorities in the Member State of Identification.

In the case of CP.42/63, it is the VAT identification number of (i) the importer or his tax representative liable for the payment of VAT issued in the Member State of importation as well as (ii) the VAT identification number of the customer in another Member State liable for the VAT on the intra-Community acquisition.

In both cases, the customs authorities have to check the validity of the mentioned VAT numbers at the moment of import. For the CP.42/63, these numbers are in VIES, whereas for the import scheme, a new database has to be created.

In order to ensure the collection of the VAT, the existing or future legal framework foresees that Member States exchange certain information which is or will be made

¹⁵ OJ L 348, 29.12.2017, p. 7.

¹⁶ Council Regulation (EU) 2018/1541 of 2 October 2018 amending Regulations (EU) No 904/2010 and (EU) 2017/2454 as regards measures to strengthen administrative cooperation in the field of value added tax (OJ L 259, 16.10.2018, p. 1–11)

available in the import customs declaration.

It appears therefore necessary that the information collected in the customs declarations is captured and made electronically available to the tax authorities concerned.

The technical solution to achieve this is the use of the SURV-RECAPP system. It will allow that the information required by the VAT legislation will be captured from the customs import declarations in all Member States by SURV-RECAPP and subsequently be made accessible in an automated manner to the relevant tax authorities.

A project group under Customs 2020 has given support to the Commission for the preparation of the business case document for the appropriate IT-solution as well as the Business Process Model.

It should also be noted that the abolition of the EUR 22 VAT exemption threshold applicable as of 1 January 2021 will have a huge impact on the volumes of the customs declarations that are being processed through the national import systems. The customs declaration will consequently be subject to amendments such as new data elements: IOSS VAT identification nr, new code for goods benefitting from IOSS and the creation of a dedicated reduced data set for small consignments.

CP42/63 and IOSS VAT e-Commerce have different deadlines: 01/01/2020 for CP42/63 and 01/01/2021 for IOSS VAT e-Commerce. In order to integrate the two projects in a single development run as much as possible, the change for CP42 and IOSS VAT e-Commerce has been grouped into one single package with two phases. First phase (01/01/2020) will cover the common points between CP42 and e-Commerce, the second phase will deal with the implementation of the features specific to e-Commerce (using super reduced data set and specific reports for Surveillance3).

The VAT e-Commerce Package fiche will be published as part of the MASP-T package, which follows a separate life cycle.

2. Objectives

(a)

Automated validation of the individual VAT identification numbers for the Import scheme declared in the customs declaration.

Validation of the individual VAT identification numbers for the CP42 and 63 declared in the customs declaration against VIES.

(b)

To capture and to make available to tax authorities the relevant data (monthly listing i.e. aggregated values of the imports of goods for a given month per VAT number and non-aggregated data for CP42 and 63).

3. Systems Owner

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

Owner of Legislation

TAXUD Unit A2 (Customs legislation)

TAXUD Unit A4 (Customs tariff)

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

TAXUD Unit C1 (Value added tax)

TAXUD Unit C4 (Tax administration and fight against tax fraud)

4. BPM reference

To be completed.

5. Legal Basis

Basic act:

Directive 2006/112/EC as amended by Directive (EU) 2017/2455

Council Regulation (EU) 904/2010 as last amended by Regulation (EU) 2017/2454 and the further amendment proposed with Commission Proposal COM(2017) 706 final

Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 October 2013 laying down the Union Customs Code

Delegated and Implementing act:

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446 of 28 July 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards detailed rules concerning certain provisions of the Union Customs Code

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/341 of 17 December 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards transitional rules for certain provisions of the Union Customs Code where the relevant electronic systems are not yet operational and amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2446

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447 of 24 November 2015 laying down detailed rules for implementing certain provisions of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the Union Customs Code

Competent Committee/sub- Committee:

Customs Expert Group DIH

Customs Code Committee DIH

Customs Expert Group GEN

Customs Code Committee GEN

6. References and Key Activities

MASP Rev. 2017 reference: “not available”

Milestones and deadlines (To be approved by ECCG)

Phase 1: Customs procedures 42/63

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	Q2 2019
	– Level 3 (User Requirements BPM)	Q2 2019
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	N/A
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	Q1 2019
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	N/A
	– GO decision	Q2 2019

4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2019
	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2019
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2019
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q3 2019
	– National implementation	Q3 2019
	Transition Phase	
– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2019	
– Conformance tests	Q4 2019	
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q1 2020
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q4 2019
	– National training and communication	

Operational status: YES/NO

Phase 2: IOSS VAT e-Commerce

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	Q2 2019
	– Level 3 (User Requirements BPM)	Q2 2019
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	N/A
2	Legal Provision	
	– Future provisions adopted	Q1 2021
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	N/A
	– GO decision	Q2 2019
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2020
	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2020
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2020
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q3 2020
	– National implementation	Q3 2020
	Transition Phase	
– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2020	
– Conformance tests	Q4 2020	
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q1 2021

	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	2019-2020
	– National training and communication	2019-2020
Operational status: YES /NO		
7. Expected IT architecture		
Development method: Central (National systems must be adapted to Central applications)		
Operation method: Central (National systems must be adapted to Central applications)		
8. Dependencies		
a. Link to other projects:		
i. Adjustments of the existing import applications under the UCC SURV-RECAPP		
ii. UCC SURV3		
b. What is needed to start this project:		
i. N/A		
c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:		
ii. N/A		
d. Impact on existing system(s):		
i. SURV3 System		
ii. SURV-RECAPP		
iii. National SURV systems		

1.18 Import of Cultural Goods

1. Description and Justification

Currently, the import of cultural goods is subject to standard customs controls, whereby only the tariff classification code, source country and value of the goods are indicated in the customs declaration. These controls are not sufficient to ensure the proper origin, provenance, age or legitimate ownership of the goods entering the customs territory of the Union from third countries. This is particularly relevant to the illegal trade in cultural goods following the recent conflicts in Iraq and Syria.

The illegal trade of cultural goods is defined as the illegal import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property, including valuable archaeological, historic, literary, artistic or scientific artefacts. Among its many consequences, it contributes to organized crime, serves as a source of money laundering and terrorist financing and curbs the flow of legitimate trade.

Following the measures established under the *Action plan to strengthen the fight against the financing of terrorism*, in July 2017, the Commission tabled a proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council to subject the import of cultural goods to uniform controls throughout the EU. The provisions outlined in Regulation (EU) 2019/880¹⁷ introduce an age threshold for cultural goods and global geographical coverage of all source countries. In terms of documentary requirements, the Regulation grants the Commission the power to adopt implementing acts for the deployment of a central electronic licensing system for the management of import licences and importer statements.

Based on the proposed legislative framework, this fiche will be separated in three main areas of activity: the legislative process, the establishment of a central electronic licensing 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

This component includes the preparation and progressive refinement of the draft implementing acts to the Regulation on the import of cultural goods, stipulating the electroning licensing system related aspects. The implementing acts will uniformly govern arrangements on the development, deployment and maintenance of a central electronic licensing system for the import of cultural goods. The legislative process will span over two years after the entry into force of the Regulation. A Customs 2020 project group is set up to act as a discussion platform where experts from national customs administrations and competent authorities will assist the Commission with the drafting of the implementing acts, the creation of the import licence template, and the

¹⁷ 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

development of the format for the importer statement.

b) Central electronic licensing system

The EU Regulation on the import of cultural goods introduces the establishment of an electronic licensing system to ensure uniform controls for the import of cultural goods upon their entry into the customs territory of the Union. Following the preparation of the implementing acts, the Commission in collaboration with the project group will:

- define the parameters and elaborate the criteria for the functional specifications of the central system;
- introduce procedural rules for the submission and processing of the application for the import licence and registration of the importer statement;
- define the roles and responsibilities of the actors involved in the processing of import licensing procedures for cultural goods.

The Commission will also carry out relevant work on developing system functionalities and technical arrangements for the deployment and maintenance of the central electronic licensing system. This system will be developed at the latest four years after the entry into force of the implementing act as stipulated in Article 8(2) of the Regulation. The system will be used by the economic operators and competent authorities (cultural authorities) responsible for issuing licences.

c) System interface

The information exchange between the central electronic licensing system and national customs/import systems will be facilitated through the EU CSW-CERTEX. The planning for the interconnection of the Cultural Goods eLicensing 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 A5 (Protection of citizens and enforcement of IPR)

4. BPM reference

To be produced during the applicable phases of the project.

5. Legal Basis

Current basic provision:

DG TAXUD legislation (Unit A5)

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

Current implementing provision:

Competent Committee/sub- Committee:

CCC for legislation and ECCG for project management

Future basic provision:

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

Future implementing provision:

To be prepared by DG TAXUD

Competent Committee/sub- Committee:

CCC for legislation and ECCG for project management

6. References and Key Activities

MASP Rev. 2017 reference: “not available”

Milestones and deadlines (To be approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	Q4 2020
	– Level 3 (User Requirements BPM)	Q1 2022
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q1 2022
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	Q2 2019
	– Future provisions adopted	Q2 2021
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q2 2021
	– GO decision	Q2 2021
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2023
	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2023
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2024
	– Service integration in National Systems	
	– National implementation	
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2024
– Conformance tests	Q2 2025	
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q2 2025
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– 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

8. Dependencies

The project is still in the inception phase. 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. Central EU eLicensing system

b. What is needed to start this project:

- i. Drafting of the Implementing Act(s) to the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the import of cultural goods

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

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

d. Impact on existing system(s):

- i. EU CSW-CERTEX
- ii. EORI
- iii. TARIC
- iv. National customs declaration processing systems
- v. 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 will cover 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 will cover the implementation of complete new ENS obligations, related business and risk management processes for all the goods in air traffic. From this release onward the ICS2 system may potentially implement shared risk management support services (these shared supports services form part of Block 2 of the ICS2 – Shared Services Analytics).

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).

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 (Block 1);
 - 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) (Block 1);
 - Setting up an optional shared module for the implementation of the risk management support services – Shared Services Analytics aimed to create the basis for the complementary added value for customs authorities in their timely security and safety related risk analysis (Block 2).

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 ICS2 Project Team

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-(2019-06-07)-v1.20, ICS2-CFSS-BPML4-(2019-06-07)-v1.20

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. 2017 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 (Block 1 and Block 2)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– 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
2	– –Block 1 Common Functional System Specifications (CFSS)	Q2 2018
	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	Q4 2020
3	Programme Initiation Phase	
	– 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	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications (CTSS)	Q2 2018
	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2018
	Construction Phase	
	– STI and Common Repository implementation	Q2 2020
	– National Entry Systems implementation	Q2 2020
	– Traders implementation	Q2 2020
	Transition Phase	
	– Conformance tests ¹⁸	Q4 2020
	– End-to-End tests	Q1 2021
5	Operation	
	– 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	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q1 2021
	– National training and communication	Q1 2021

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

Milestones and deadlines for Release 2 (Block 1 and Block 2)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– 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 – Shared Services Analytics	Q4 2019
2	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application (Block 1)	N/A
	– Provisions in application (Block 2)	TBC
3	Programme Initiation Phase	
	– Common Repository Vision Document update for Block 2 - Shared Services Analytics	Q4 2020
	– GO/NO GO decision for the implementation of Block 2	Q4 2020

¹⁸ Conformance tests are organised based on the Member States` need during the period of the deployment window.

	- Shared Services Analytics	
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration phase	
	Application & Service Specifications (CTSS) – Block 1	Q1 2020
	Update of Technical System Specifications – Block 1	Q1 2020
	Application & Service Specifications – Block 2	Q1 2021
	Technical System Specifications – Block 2	Q1 2021
	Construction Phase	
	– STI and Common Repository implementation	Q1 2022
	– National Entry Systems implementation	Q1 2022
	– Traders implementation	Q1 2022
	– Analytics – block 2 – implementation	Q1 2022
	– National Entry Systems – Analytics – block 2 – implementation	Q1 2022
	Transition Phase	
	– Conformance tests ¹⁹	Q4 2022
– End-to-End tests	Q1 2023	
5	Operation	
	– Deployment Window	Q1 – Q4 2023
	– Commission, Member States administrations	Q1 2023
	– Traders	Q1 – Q4 2023
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q1 2023
	– National training and communication	Q1 2023

Milestones and deadlines for Release 3 (Block 1 & Block 2)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Release 3 - ICS2 common functional system specifications (CFSS)	Q4 2020
2	Legal Provision	
	– N/A	N/A
3	Programme Initiation Phase	
	– N/A	N/A
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration phase	
	Application & Service Specifications (CTSS)	Q1 2021
	Update of Technical System Specifications	Q1 2021
	Construction	

¹⁹ Conformance tests are organised based on the Member States' need during the period of the deployment window.

	– STI and Common Repository implementation	Q4 2022
	– National Entry Systems implementation	Q4 2022
	– Traders implementation	Q4 2022
	Transition Phase	
	– Conformance tests ²⁰	Q4 2023
	– End-to-End tests	Q1 2024
5	Operation	
	– Deployment Window	Q1 – Q4 2024
	– Commission, Member States administrations	Q1 2024
	– Traders	Q1 – Q4 2024
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q1 2024
	– 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)		
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. ECICS,		
ii. DDS2		
iii. TATAF NG		

²⁰ Conformance tests are organised based on the Member States` need during the period of the deployment window.

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 will be implemented as 'SURV2 system evolution for BTI control' in fiche '1.4 UCC BTI'. This part concerns 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 will access 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 A4 (Combined Nomenclature, Tariff classification, TARIC and integration of trade measures)

Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit A4 (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. 2017 reference: 2.7 Surveillance 3

Milestones and deadlines (To be approved by ECCG)

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

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. Adjustments of the existing import applications under the UCC
- iv. 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. N/A

d. Impact on existing system(s):

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

**Group 2: Customs European initiatives
needing further study and agreement**

2.1 UCC Notification of Arrival, Presentation Notification and Temporary Storage

1. Description and Justification

The project aims to clarify the processes for Notification of Arrival, PN and TSD 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. 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, PN and TSD 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 to be 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 PN 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 PN and of the process and the content of the TSD 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 foreseen 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. 2017 reference: 2.1 UCC Notification of Arrival, Presentation Notification and Temporary Storage

Milestones and deadlines²¹ (To be approved by ECCG)

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

²¹ Further adjustments to the NA/PN/TS national systems may be required based on the ICS2 transition strategy.

	– 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	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	N/A
	– GO decision	N/A
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	N/A
	– Technical System Specifications	N/A ²²
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	N/A
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	N/A
	– Conformance tests	N/A
5	Operation	
	– National Deployment Window	Q1 2016 – Q4 2022 ²³
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q4 2022
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A
	– National training and communication	Q4 2022

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

7. Expected IT architecture

Development method: National

Operation method: National

8. Dependencies

a. Link to other projects:

- i. UCC Customs Decisions
- ii. UCC PoUS

²² To be defined by MS and for Notification of Arrival in line with ICS2 planning.

²³ To be defined by MS as part of the national plan with a deployment window till 31.12.2022

- iii. UCC NCTS
- iv. Adjustment of the existing import applications under the UCC
- 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. Adjustments of the existing import applications under the UCC
- 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.

2.5 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 allow the registration, verification of existence and validity as well as release 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 trans-European system will cover the management of the comprehensive guarantees that may be used in more than one MS and the monitoring of the reference amount for each customs declaration, supplementary declaration or an appropriate information of the particulars needed for the entry in the accounts for the existing customs debts or for customs debts which may potentially incur for all customs procedures as provided for in the Union Customs Code, except Transit which is handled as part of the NCTS project.
- **Component 2 – "National Guarantee Management"**: In addition, the MS will have to ensure the deployment of an electronic system at national level to manage the guarantees valid in one MS in accordance to the UCC provisions. This will entail the electronic exchange of data related to national guarantees between EO and customs authorities. Furthermore, the decision on the final solution of component 1 (as part of BC and VD) might also impact the national systems/implementation related to guarantee management.

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 must be made electronically accessible to MS where the customs declarations 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 the basis of each declaration. In case of authorised simplified declarations, entry in the declarant's records and self-assessment, it shall be monitored on the basis of 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. The guarantee shall be monitored audit-based. The GUM system will provide for basic support for monitoring the existence of a guarantee that is provided in another MS than where 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 foreseen; the level of granularity and the date of completion are TBD

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 Rev. 2017 reference: 2.5 UCC Guarantee Management (GUM)

Milestones and deadlines I. UCC Guarantee Management (GUM) Component 1
(To be approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	Q4 2019
	– 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 2020
2	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q2 2020
	– GO decision	Q3 2020
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	

	– Application & Service Specifications	Q1 2022
	– Technical System Specifications	Q3 2022
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2023
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q3 2023
	– National implementation	Q3 2023
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q3 2023
	– Conformance tests ²⁴	Q2 2025
5	Operation	
	- National Deployment Window	Q4 2023 – Q2 2025
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q4 2023
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q4 2023 - Q2 2025
	– National training and communication	Q4 2023 - Q2 2025

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

II. UCC Guarantee Management (GUM) Component 2

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Operation	
	– National Deployment Window	Q2 2025 ²⁵

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. Adjustments of the existing import applications under the UCC
- iii. UCC SP

b. What is needed to start this project:

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

²⁵ To be defined by MS as part of the national plan with a deployment window till 1.06.2025

i. UCC Customs Decisions

ii. CCN2

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

2.6 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 to be 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 will allow INF data to be available online, which enables easy access to information, better traceability and transparency.

The centralised INF system will provide 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 expected 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 would be of high importance as currently it is a heavy manual procedure. A Pilot phase with Release 1 has started in January 2019. The Pilot phase will involve a limited number of traders, and its duration will be a maximum of one year. It is foreseen that the centralised INF SP System will be extended in order to provide system to system integration in subsequent releases, allowing integration with the National Customs Declarations Processing Systems and the trader applications.

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".

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. 2017 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	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– 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	N/A

	considered)	
2	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	N/A
	– GO decision	N/A
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	N/A
	– Technical System Specifications	N/A
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	N/A
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	N/A
	– Conformance tests	N/A
5	Operation	
	– 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	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– 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	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– 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	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	N/A
	– GO decision	N/A
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	N/A
	– Technical System Specifications	N/A

	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	N/A
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	N/A
	– Conformance tests	N/A
5	Operation	
	– 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	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: YES/NO

III. UCC INF for Special Procedures

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– 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	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q2 2016
	– GO decision	Q3 2016
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2017
	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2018
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q2 2019
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q2 2019
	– National implementation	Q2 2019
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2019
	– Conformance tests	Q2 2020
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q2 2020
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case	N/A

	required)	
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– 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		
<p>a. Link to other projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. EOS-EORI ii. UCC Notification of Arrival, PN and TS iii. Adjustments of the existing import applications under the UCC iv. UCC GUM v. UCC Customs Decisions vi. UCC AES vii. UCC NCTS viii. National Core Systems Implementation by Collaborating Projects <p>b. What is needed to start this project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. EOS-EORI ii. UCC Customs Decisions iii. Adjustments of the existing import applications under the UCC iv. UCC AES v. UCC UUM&DS (Direct Trader Access to EIS) vi. TARIC vii. CS/RD2 <p>c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. N/A <p>d. Impact on existing system(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. National Customs Declaration Processing Systems ii. CRS representing a subset of data of EOS-EORI iii. TARIC iv. CS/RD2 		

2.10 Adjustments of the existing import applications under the UCC

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). Especially CCI will interface the today's independent national import applications and the legal evolution will hence establish an EIS in the import domain for this functionality.

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.

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 CCI**. 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 Centralised Clearance 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;

CD in the form of an Entry in the declarant's records and waiver of the presentation notification – this possibility should be further explored if it's feasible and applicable under the scope of CCI. The issue should be considered from practical point of view. Centralised Clearance for Import can have a **national** dimension if the supervising customs office and the presentation customs office are located in the same MS.

(National development, scheduled by MS);

EU Centralised Clearance for Import (CCI) is important for trade as the declarant can lodge all declarations at a single point in the EU whilst goods are being physically presented in other MS. The CCI concept will allow 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 CD and the release of the goods needs to be coordinated between the two concerned customs offices. If these two customs offices are situated in different MS, coordination and harmonisation of the process 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 process²⁶.

With support of a PG, it was decided to limit the scope of CCI Phase 1 and to exclude some combinations with other simplifications (CCI with EIDR), combination of the Entry Summary Declaration with the customs declaration,

²⁶ 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.

specific goods (excise goods, agricultural goods) and the customs procedure - Temporary Admission. These more complex issues will be subject of the project definition and planning of CCI Phase 2.

(Distributed development, according to project milestones planning);

- e. 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 foreseen. 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.

(Distributed or national development, depending on the final scope and according to project milestones planning);

- f. Collaboration of the import systems with MASP-T: EMCS upon importation of goods subject to excise duties.

(Distributed development, according to project milestones planning).

- g. Development of the necessary interfaces with supporting systems e.g. Customs Decisions.

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 will take place from 2016 until 31.12.2022, in line with the UCC WP (UCC WP, (point 14 of Part II: ‘14. 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.

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 new projects for e-Commerce and 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

Systems Owner for components of distributed development (e.g. CCI)

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 Implementing act: UCC WP (UCC WP, (point 15 of Part II: ‘15. UCC Centralised Clearance for Import (CCI)’); 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. 2017 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	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document ²⁷	N/A

²⁷ Replaced by the "final report from the PG to examine the impact of the UCC requirements on the National Systems."

	– 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	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	N/A
	– Future provisions in application	N/A
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	N/A
	– GO decision	N/A
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	N/A
	– Technical System Specifications	N/A
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	N/A
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	N/A
	– Conformance tests	N/A
5	Operation	
	– National Deployment Window	Q1 2016 – Q4 2022
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q4 2022
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: YES/NO

UCC Centralised Clearance for import (CCI) – Phase 1

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– 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	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q2 2018

4	– GO decision	Q2 2018
	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q1 2020
	– Technical System Specifications	Q3 2020
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2021
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q3 2021
	– National implementation	Q3 2021
	Transition Phase for initial MS²⁸	
	– Deploy and Rollout for initial MS	Q4 2021
	– Conformance tests for initial MS ²⁹	Q1 2022
	Transition Phase for other MS	
	– Deploy and Rollout for other MS	Q4 2023
– Conformance tests for other MS ²⁹	Q4 2023	
5	Operation for initial MS	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q1 2022 (01.03.2022 as per UCC WP)
	Operation for other MS	
	– Deployment Window for other MS	Q1 2022 – Q4 2023
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q4 2023 (01.12.2023 as per UCC WP)
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q3 2021 – Q4 2023
	– National training and communication	Q3 2021 – Q4 2023

Operational status: YES/NO

UCC Centralised Clearance for import (CCI) – Phase 2

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

²⁸ 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.

²⁹ Conformance tests are organised based on the Member States' need during the period of the deployment window.

2	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q4 2020
	– GO decision	Q4 2020
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q4 2021
	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2022
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q2 2023
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q2 2023
	– National implementation	Q2 2023
	Transition Phase for initial MS	
	– Deploy and Rollout for initial MS	Q3 2023
	– Conformance tests for initial MS ³⁰	Q3 2023
	Transition Phase for other MS	
	– Deploy and Rollout for other MS	Q2 2025
– Conformance tests for other MS ³⁰	Q2 2025	
5	Operation for initial MS	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q4 2023 (02.10.2023 as per UCC WP)
	Operation for other MS	
	– Deployment Window	Q4 2023 – Q2 2025
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q2 2025 (02.06.2025 as per UCC WP)
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– 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, where not national
(see section 1 ‘Description and Justification’)

Operation method: Distributed, where not national
(see section 1 ‘Description and Justification’)

³⁰ Conformance tests are organised based on the Member States` need during the period of the deployment window.

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

2.11 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 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-MIS is to measure and assess how customs activities and operations lead to/support achievement of strategic objectives in terms of effectiveness, efficiency and uniformity. The CUP-MIS 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-MIS 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-MIS 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, storage, processing and 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, storage, procession 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 the Release 1, data input will be manual, without direct links to either the National Systems of MS or to the 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 the 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 the 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.

5. Legal Basis

Basic provision: N/A

Implementing provision: The CUP is a horizontal 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).

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. 2017 reference: 2.11 Customs Union Performance – Management Information System (CUP-MIS)

Milestones and deadlines for Release 1 (To be approved by ECCG)

Note that the part of the planning indicated has been adapted owing to progress made (not from MASP-C 2017) the rest is in accordance with the Business Case document and might be adapted at a later stage.

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	Q2 2018
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	N/A
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	N/A
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	N/A
	– Future provisions in application	N/A
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q2 2019
	– GO decision	Q4 2019
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q3 2021
	– Technical System Specifications	Q3 2021
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q4 2022
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q1 2023
– Conformance tests	Q2 2024	
5	Operation	
	– Commission and Member States administrations	Q3 2023
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q1 2023
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: YES/NO

Milestones and deadlines for Release 2 (To be approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Elaboration Phase Release 2	Not planned
2	Construction Phase Release 2	Not planned
3	Transition Phase Release 2	Not planned
4	Operation Release 2	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.
- ii. Inputs need to be ensured from several projects/systems such as Business Statistics of NCTS, ECS, ICS, EOS (EORI and AEO), COPIS, CRMS, SURV2, ART2. Inputs from other IT projects like ICSMS will also be considered.
- iii. Inputs are also foreseen from EUROSTAT and DG BUDGET (the OWNRES system and the Annual Activity Reporting for the ACOR Committee).
- 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. CS/RD2

2.12 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. This functionality is under discussion and pending agreement in the context of the Business Case.

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.

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

DG TAXUD Unit A2 (Customs 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. 2017 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	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	Q2 2015
	– Business Case Document Update ³¹	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-authorised issuers)	Q2 2015
2	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
	– Proposed legal amendments	Q3 2020
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q3 2020
	– GO decision	Q4 2020
Phase 1 – T2L/T2LF		
1.1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	- Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM) Update	Q1 2020
4.1	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q3 2021
	– Technical System Specifications	Q1 2022
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q4 2022
	– Integration of National Systems	Q4 2022

³¹ 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.

	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q2 2023
	– Conformance tests	Q1 2024
5.1	Operation	
	– 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
6.1	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q4 2023
	– National training and communication	Q4 2023
Phase 2 – CGM		
1.2	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM) Update	Q2 2021
4.2	IT Project – Phase 2 (CGM)	
	Elaboration Phase – Phase 2 (CGM)	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q4 2022
	– Technical Systems Specifications	Q2 2023
	Construction Phase – Phase 2 (CGM)	
	– Central Services Implementation	Q1 2024
	– Integration of National Systems & EMSWe	Q1 2024
	Transition Phase – Phase 2 (CGM)	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q3 2024
	– Conformance tests	Q2 2025
5.2	Operation	
	– Deployment	Q2 2025 (02.06.2025 as per UCC WP)
	– Commission, Member State administrations and Traders	Q2 2025
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU trades (in case required)	N/A
6.2	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q1 2025
	– National training and communication	Q1 2025

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

7. Expected IT architecture

Development method: Central (under discussion in the context of the Business Case)

Operation method: Central (under discussion in the context of the Business Case)

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

2.13 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, maximum data set can be reported to each Maritime National Single Window (MNSW) 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 to be prepared in collaboration with DG MOVE. 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 MNSW 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 - NA;
- Presentation of goods to customs - PN;
- Temporary storage declaration - TS;
- Customs status of goods – PoUS;
- Electronic transport document – ETD;
- Exit notification;
- Exit summary declaration - EXS;
- Re-export notification.

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, this information should be made available to the MSNW 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 MSNW 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) for EMSWe, defined by DG MOVE with the collaboration of DG TAXUD, which deals with messages sent by traders to NMSWe (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 MNSW 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 WCO DM/EUCDM.

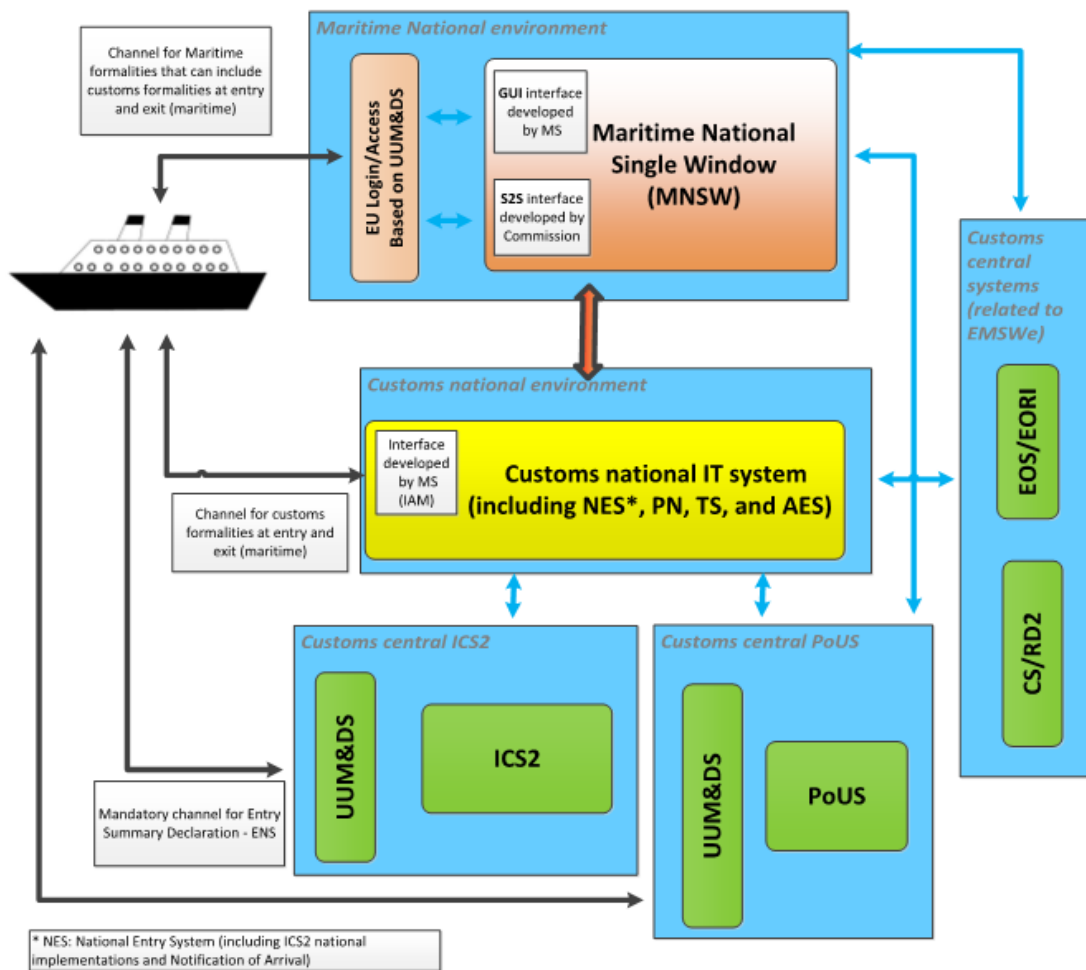
In order to exchange harmonised information according to the legislation and specifications, MS will facilitate connections between the national Customs systems and the Maritime NSW. The EORI number is the common identification for traders who have to lodge also customs formalities and might be extended to maritime actors in line with amended/new legislation. To improve the data quality, the validity of the EORI number should be verified when the trader lodges the information to the MNSW.

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 DA) will be developed at national level based on the NES information or any NES can retrieve from the central repository with the already defined message. In most 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 related BPMs will be defined in parallel with the progress on the Implementing and Delegated Acts and will be updated together with DG MOVE in line with the EMSWe legislation package.

The solutions at national level should be in place when defined by the legal acts (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 not a BPM or an architectural proposal, but just a means to enhance the readability of the text. The possibility to use the systems foreseen by Article 6 (1) of UCC is not prevented according to Article 11(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1239. Customs systems might be used in case of fall-back to permit the traders to submit customs formalities if these cannot be lodged through the NMSW.



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 = Commission (DG MOVE)
- 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 this initiative as BPM-Level 2.

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

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447

Competent Committee/sub- Committee

Customs Code Committee, Customs Code Expert Group

Future basic provision: N/A**Future implementing provision:**

To be defined and completed within 2 years from the entry into force of Regulation (within 15th August 2021).

Competent Committee/sub-Committee:

New Digital Transport and Trade 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) for the business, functional and technical aspects.

6. References and Key Activities

MASP Rev. 2017 reference: “not available”

Milestones and deadlines (To be approved by ECCG) - Dates are provisional waiting the adoption and publication of EMSWe Regulation and subsequent IA/DA and specifications.

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	
	– Level 3 (User Requirements BPM)	
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	
	– Future provisions adopted	Q3 2021
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	
	– GO decision	
4	IT Project	

	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	
	– Technical System Specifications	
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	
	– Service integration in National Systems for NMSW (external domain S2S services)	
	– National deployment window	
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	
	– Conformance tests	
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q3 2025
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	
	– National training and communication	

Operational status: YES/NO

7. Expected IT architecture

Development method: To be decided

Operation method: To be decided

8. Dependencies

As the initiative is still in the starting 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. 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)
- vi. UCC Uniform user management & digital signatures - UUM&DS (Direct Trader Access to EIS) – the EC corporate version
- vii. CS/RD2

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. 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.

Group 3: Customs International Information Systems

3.1 EU Implementation of UNECE eTIR System

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 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 are 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. 2017 reference: 3.1 EU Implementation of UNECE eTIR System

Milestones and deadlines (To be approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	Q2 2020
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	N/A
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q2 2021
2	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	N/A
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q3 2021
	– GO decision	Q3 2021
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q4 2021
	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2022
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q2 2023
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	Q2 2023
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q2 2023
– Conformance tests ³²	Q3 2023 – Q1 2025	
5	Operation	
	– Deployment Window	Q2 2024 – Q2 2025
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q2 2024

³² 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	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q1 2024
	– National training and communication	Q1 2024
Operational status: YES /NO		
7. Expected IT architecture Development method: Central for the exchange of the data between NCTS and eTIR, possibly via SPEED. Distributed national implementation in NCTS for the national part of the TIR operation when necessary. Operation method: Central and distributed national operation.		
8. Dependencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Link to other projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. UCC NCTS b. What is needed to start this project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. N/A d. Impact on existing system(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. SPEED ii. NCTS iii. CS/RD2 		

3.2 eATA Carnet Project

1. Description and Justification

The ATA Carnet is an international customs document that mainly permits the duty-free temporary importation of goods for up to one year. 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 approved by the national Customs authorities and the ICC/WCF.

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.

In March 2014, the ATA Convention had 63 contracting parties and the Istanbul Convention had 65 contracting parties. ATA carnets were issued and accepted in more than 71 countries. About 180.000 ATA carnets were issued in 2013 representing more than 1 million operations and a total value of about 16 billion €. About 50% of ATA carnets were issued in the EU.

Since the current system is almost entirely 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).

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. Therefore, this provision has to be transposed into EU legislation. An article was inserted into UCC IA

to ensure this.

The GNC Utility Block for eATA Carnet has been adopted by the Administrative Committee for the Istanbul Convention in 2016. Before this GNC UB may be implemented it was agreed that the International Chamber of Commerce/ World Chambers Federation should table a proposal to develop a centralised global eATA carnet system. This proposal should be examined by all stakeholders and the Administrative Committee for the Istanbul Convention should take a decision which type of eATA carnet system (centralised or decentralised) should be developed in the end. ICC WCF is currently implementing a system which replicates the paper ATA Carnet procedures using a digital solution called “Mercury II”. The solution, based on traditional technology with a centralized database, is hosted by ICC in Paris. It will be mainly used to register the Carnets and their movements as they are certified by Customs offices along the goods’ journey. In the first half of 2019, ICC will launch a pilot to test the application. The outcome of this pilot should be assessed by the Administrative Committee for the Istanbul Convention first before the EU takes a decision on the proposed way forward regarding the digitalization of ATA carnets.

2. Objectives

The objective of this project is the development of a new EIS under Union law, the ‘eATA Carnet System’, taking into account the GNC Utility Block for eATA Carnet as an option. The full global implementation, involving most of the contracting parties, targets implementation by the year 2022.

3. Systems Owner

International Chamber of Commerce

Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit A2 (Customs Legislation)

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 ; UCC (Article 16 (1))

Delegated and Implementing provisions: UCC DA and/or UCC IA

Competent body: CCC – Section SPE and CEG

6. References and Key Activities

MASP Rev. 2017 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	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Utility Block for eATA	Not planned
	– Business Case Document	Not planned
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Not planned
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Not planned
2	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	Not planned

3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Not planned
	– GO decision	Not planned
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Not planned
	– Technical System Specifications	Not planned
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Not planned
	– Service integration in National Systems	
	– National implementation	
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Not planned
– Conformance tests	Not planned	
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Not planned
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	Not planned
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Not planned
	– National training and communication	Not planned

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

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. CS/RD2

3.3 Smart and Secure Trade Lanes (SSTL)

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 systems³³;
- 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 en 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 foreseen

Component 2 (EU internal): Level 3 Q1 2018, Level 4 Q2 2018

³³ 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. 2017 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	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	Q2 2018
	– User Requirements (international aspects)	N/A
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	N/A
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	N/A
	– Future provisions adopted	N/A
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q3 2018
	– GO decision	Q4 2018
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q1 2020
	– Technical System Specifications	Q3 2020
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2021
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q3 2021
	– National implementation	Q3 2021
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q3 2021
– Conformance tests	Q4 2021	
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q1 2022
	– China	Q1 2022
	– Hong Kong ³⁴	Q1 2023
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	

³⁴ Based on the latest information from Hong Kong.

	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q4 2021
	– National training and communication	Q4 2021

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	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	Q2 2017
	– Level 3 (User Requirements BPM)	Q2 2018
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q4 2019
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	N/A
	– Future provisions adopted	N/A
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q3 2018
	– GO decision	Q4 2018
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q1 2020
	– Technical System Specifications	Q3 2020
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2021
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q3 2021
	– National implementation	Q3 2021
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q3 2021
	– Conformance tests ³⁵	Q4 2021 - Q3 2023
5	Operation	
	– Deployment window	Q1 2022 – Q4 2023
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q1 2022
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q4 2021
	– National training and communication	Q4 2021

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

7. Expected IT architecture

Development method: Centralised for international component and central level services for EU internal component, decentralised for other EU

³⁵ Conformance tests are organised based on the Member States` need during the period of the deployment window.

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

3.4 Exchange of TIR movement data via SPEED2 to Republic of Moldova and Ukraine (Deleted)

Project Fiche 3.4 was deleted during the MASP-C Revision 2019 due to a shift in policy focus.

3.5 EU-CH EXS data exchange for indirect exports from Switzerland (On hold)

Project Fiche 3.5 was put on hold during the MASP-C Revision 2019 pending potential policy developments and will be updated during future MASP-C revisions.

1. Description and Justification

According to Article 10 (2) of 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, goods exiting the customs territories of the Contracting Parties that are destined for third countries shall be covered by an exit summary declaration (EXS).

Article 3 (2) of Annex I, defines the place where the EXS is to be lodged, namely:

-when there is no export declaration: by the competent authority (customs office) in the customs territory of the Contracting Party where the formalities for exit to third countries are carried out;

-when an export declaration is used as an EXS: by the competent authority (customs office) in the customs territory of the Contracting Party where the formalities for export to third countries are carried out.

Article 3 (3) of Annex I stipulates that when goods destined for a third country leave the customs territory of a Contracting Party through the customs territory of the other Contracting Party, the security data of the EXS shall be transmitted by the first Contracting Party to the second one. For that purpose, that article foresees the establishment of an interconnection and use of a common system for transmission of the data.

The agreement has been signed in 2009 and its implementation has been postponed until an automated data exchange will be put in place.

In order to implement the exit summary declaration data exchange with Switzerland the following functionality needs to be developed:

- Real time sending of a request for exit summary (or export) declaration data from an EU MS to Switzerland via SPEED2 or CCN/CSI;
- Receiving the data from Switzerland and pushing it to the EU MS that has sent the request for risk analysis and exit formalities;
- Compiling of business statistics on the number, types, etc. of messages exchanged.

2. Objectives

The main aim of this project is to develop an automated data exchange that would allow implementation of the agreement between the EU and the Swiss Confederation.

3. System Owner

DG TAXUD Unit E4 (Trade facilitation, rules of origin and international coordination - *Europe and neighbouring countries and international organisations*)

Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit E4 (Trade facilitation, rules of origin and international coordination -

Europe and neighbouring countries and international organisations)

4. BPM reference

Level 3: Q2 2021

Level 4: Q3 2021

5. Legal Basis

Basic provision: 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

Implementing provision: N/A

Competent Committee/sub- Committee: EU-Switzerland Joint Committee

6. References and Key Activities

MASP Rev. 2017 reference: 3.5 EU-CH EXS data exchange for indirect exports from Switzerland

Milestones and deadlines (To be approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	Not planned
	– Level 3 (User Requirements BPM)	Not planned
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Not planned
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	Q2 2009
	– Future provisions adopted	N/A
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Not planned
	– GO decision	Not planned
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Not planned
	– Technical Systems Specifications	Not planned
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Not planned
	– Service integration in National Systems	Not planned
	– National implementation	Not planned
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Not planned
– Conformance tests	Not planned	
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Not planned
	– Switzerland	Not planned
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Not planned
	– National training and communication	Not planned

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

7. Expected IT architecture

Development method: Distributed if exchanges done via CCN/CSI, hybrid if via SPEED2

Operation method: Distributed if exchanges done via CCN/CSI, hybrid if via SPEED2

8. Dependencies

a. Link to other projects:

- i. ECS
- ii. UCC AES
- iii. CCN/CSI

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

3.6 EU-RU 'Green Corridor' pilot project (On hold)

Project Fiche 3.6 was put on hold during the MASP-C Revision 2019 pending the integration of other potential developments in this policy area. The fiche will be updated accordingly during future MASP-C revisions.

1. Description and Justification

EU-RU Project Group on AEO Programmes and Risk Management is developing a 'Green Corridor' pilot project that would offer faster customs clearance and reduction of customs controls for the goods exported by participating AEOs from one of the participating EU Member States with the destination in Russian Federation, moved by the road mode of transport. Benefits for the participating AEOs would be offered at the border crossing points and inland customs offices where an import declaration will be lodged. Exporters, transport operators and importers, having an EU AEO status or RU Low Risk Operator status could participate in the pilot project on a voluntary basis.

To support implementation of this pilot project an automated data exchange needs to be developed. Export declaration data (agreed subset, which is only exchanged on EU Common Domain) would be sent to Russia. Control results at import would be sent back to EU.

At a later stage the pilot project could be extended to cover other modes of transport (air, rail and sea) and also to cover the goods exported from Russia to the EU.

The proposed data exchange scheme foresees the data received from EU to be used on Russian side in 2 instances: first, once the goods arrive at the BCP and the MRN of the export declaration is provided by the transport operator to the customs office at the border in order to get the border crossing facilitations; second, once the import declaration is lodged containing a reference to the MRN of the export declaration.

Pilot project would consist of two components: 1) international exchanges between the EU and Russia; 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.

Component 1: international exchanges between the EU and Russia

In order to implement the data exchange with Russia the following functionality needs to be developed:

- Conversion of the export declaration data received from EU MS into agreed format messages;
- Real time exchange of data via SPEED2 with Russia (export declaration data, control results at export, etc.);
- Real time exchange of control results at import with Russia;
- Compilation of business statistics on the number, types, etc. of messages exchanged.

Component 2: EU internal exchanges between the EU MS and Commission

EU internal component requires collection and dissemination of the data between the EU MS and the Commission:

- Flagging of the export declarations falling under the pilot project in national export systems;

- Real time sending of export declaration and control results data to SPEED2;
- Distributing the control result at import data received from Russia to the EU MS;
- Compiling of business statistics on the number, types, etc. of messages exchanged.

2. Objectives

To develop an automated data exchange for the 'Green Corridor' pilot project in order to reach the following objectives:

- accelerate customs clearance (e.g. priority treatment, separate lanes);
- increase the reliability of information;
- decrease the customs control for participating economic operators;
- implement partnership between customs and trade communities in order to promote the development of trade;
- support customs authorities to concentrate their control efforts on less reliable trade.

3. Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit A3 (Risk Management and Security)

Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit E4 (Trade facilitation, rules of origin and international coordination - *Europe and neighbouring countries and international organisations*)

4. BPM reference

Component 1 (International): not foreseen

Component 2 (EU internal): Level 3, Level 4

5. Legal Basis

Current basic provision: EU-Russia Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, in particular its Article 78 (2) lists the exchange of information as one of the areas for bilateral cooperation

Current implementing provision: N/A

Competent Committee/sub- Committee: EU-Russia Sub-Committee on Customs and Cross-Border Cooperation

Future basic provision: EU-Russia Partnership and Cooperation Agreement

Future implementing provision: Agreed minutes of the meeting of the EU-Russia Sub-Committee on Customs and Cross-Border Cooperation

Competent Committee/sub- Committee: EU-Russia Sub-Committee on Customs and Cross-Border Cooperation

6. References and Key Activities

MASP Rev. 2016 reference: N/A

Milestones and deadlines Component 1: International exchanges between the EU and Russia (To be approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	Q4 2018
	– User Requirements	Q3 2018

	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	N/A
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	N/A
	– Future provisions adopted	N/A
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q2 2019
	– GO decision	Q3 2019
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q3 2020
	– Technical System Specifications	Q3 2020
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q4 2021
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q4 2021
	– National implementation	Q4 2021
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q1 2022
– Conformance tests	Q1 2023	
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q3 2022
	– Russia	Q3 2022
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q3 2022
	– National training and communication	Q3 2022

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

Component 2: EU internal exchanges between the EU MS and Commission

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	Q4 2018
	– Level 3 (User Requirements BPM)	Q3 2018
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q1 2019
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	N/A
	– Future provisions adopted	N/A
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q2 2019
	– GO decision	Q3 2019
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q3 2020
	– Technical System Specifications	Q3 2020
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q4 2021
– Service integration in National Systems	Q4 2021	

	– National implementation	Q4 2021
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q1 2022
	– Conformance tests	Q1 2023
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q3 2022
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	Q3 2022
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q3 2022
	– National training and communication	Q3 2022

Operational status: YES/NO

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:

- i. ECS
- ii. UCC AES
- iii. SPEED2
- iv. CRMS
- v. EOS-AEO

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

**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 UCC³⁶ 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 common Union Components for Customs National Systems 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 reused 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 7th November 2017. Future work under this project is foreseen to be carried out under the initiative and leadership of the MS with TAXUD coordination and limited support.

Based on above, the **Expert Team on new approaches to develop and operate Customs IT systems (ETCIT)** was launched in 2018 as an initiative by Estonia and other 12 MS, supported by the Commission via the Customs 2020 programme. The participating countries are Belgium, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, France, Italy, Lithuania, Malta, Netherland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia and Sweden.

Through the work of the Expert Team the goal is to explore how Customs IT systems could be developed and operated in the future via studying new approaches, analysing legal and governance framework for this, provide possible options for launching pilot project(s), and exploring new or alternative possibilities for financing future development and operation of Customs IT systems.

The Expert Team will use work done by various other project groups (e.g. future implementation of Customs IT systems, scenarios for future customs, long-term IT strategy) and will elaborate these outcomes further for the analysis of deeper collaboration between Member States. The Expert Team, working under the supervision of the Commission, will provide expertise and make recommendation based on experience in customs and others areas on how to develop, maintain and operate

³⁶ See MASP-C Annex 5

Customs IT systems in deeper cooperation between customs administrations.

More specifically, the Expert Team will provide recommendations on how the development of Customs IT Systems in future could be done: in particular via providing the analysis on pros and cons of new approaches of developing and operation of IT systems, list of suitable options for a pilot and recommendations for way forward, guidelines for improving legal and governance framework, recommendations on procurement options and recommendations for possible funding and criteria for the cost benefit analysis. The ETCIT started its activity in October 2018 and will finish in September 2019. A new ETCIT 2 will continue the activities for another two years.

Moreover, another collaborative project, lead by Belgium, started its activity in September 2017 and it is currently on-going:

CPG/147 Customs 2020 Project Group on UCC AN, PN and TS analysis

The implementation of the UCC requires information exchange by electronic systems (UCC Art. 6 and 16). UCC Articles 133-152 focus on the arrival notification, the presentation notification and the temporary storage. The L2-L3 BPM's are available and aligned with UCC. Level 4 BPM is not foreseen. This is the responsibility of the Member States.

As outlined in the UCC Work Programme, the UCC AN, PN and TS is the responsibility of the Member States. An upgrade of the existing national systems is needed to align with UCC requirements (e.g. information required by the EU Customs Data Model). During the period of temporary storage, goods can be moved from one temporary storage facility to another. This kind of movement is also possible between Member States. In order to support this, and also for control purposes, a number of messages have to be created and designed. In addition to the upgrades for UCC data requirements and alignment to the EU CDM, national import systems will need to take into account the need to be compatible with the functionality to be introduced for the movement of goods between Temporary Storage Facilities.

For some components, a BPM level 3 is available, but no BPM level 4 is available.

The work of the Project Group shall focus in delivering the BPM level 4 analysis and a MIG (Message Implementation Guide) for AN, PN, lodgement into TS and (crossborder) movement between facilities of TS. Moreover the project group should also complete the BPM's level 3.

The project has been launched by Belgium in Q3 2017. Participating Member states: Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Romania, Spain and Sweden.

The project is planned to complete its work in Q2 2019 with the above mentioned BPMs and the recommendations for the development.

3. Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit E3 (Management of programmes and EU training)

Participating MS

Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit E3 (Management of programmes and EU training): Collaboration projects are performed within the framework of Customs 2020

4. BPM reference

In principle all BPM covering the subject of this collaboration activities can be used.

5. Legal Basis

Basic provision: Regulation on the Customs 2020 Programme

Implementing provision: N/A

Competent body: Customs 2020 Committee for authorisation, CPG for management sponsorship and ECCG for project management.

6. References and Key Activities

MASP Rev. 2017 reference: 4.1 National Core Systems Implementation by Collaborating Projects

Milestones and deadlines (To be approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	N/A
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q2 2019
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q2 2019
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	N/A
	– Future provisions in application	N/A
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Collaboration Study	N/A
	– Vision Document	N/A
	– GO decision	N/A
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	N/A
	– Technical System Specifications	N/A
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	N/A
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	N/A
– Conformance tests	N/A	
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	N/A
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– 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. All projects for which specifications and applications will be developed

b. What is needed to start this project:

- i. Customs 2020 agreement for financing

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

- i. UCC Notification of Arrival, Presentation Notification and Temporary Storage

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 ng1.0 (next generation) – 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. Conformance connectivity testing will start in Q2 2019, and Production is foreseen in Q4 2019.
- Release ng1.1 – includes all features of Release ng1.0 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, using mechanisms to slow down or speed up traffic on CCN2, avoiding communication bottlenecks on the platform. These

requirements are triggered by ICS2 project, and will potentially benefit all future projects using CCN2. Conformance testing will start in Q4 2019, and Production is planned during 1st half of 2020.

- Release ng1.2 – includes all features of Release ng1.1 and will optimize internal configuration of the platform: ensure most efficient use of Oracle COTS that make up the platform, re-design collection of reporting data (that today impacts performance of CCN2), re-create reports in the central reporting tool, improve deployment of CCN2 software and configuration of new application services on top of it. Conformance testing will start in Q2 2020, and Production is planned during 2nd half of 2020.

- Release ng2 – includes all features of Release ng1.2 and will focus on optimizing internal security architecture of CCN2, plus interconnection with other platforms being SPEED2 and CCN. Elaboration phase is foreseen during 1st half of 2021.

- Release ng3 – includes all features of Release ng2 and will re-visit the scope of former Release 3, which foresaw Master Data Management tool. This release is not scheduled yet.

3. Systems Owner

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

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. 2019 reference: 4.5 CCN2

Milestones and deadlines (To be approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Elaboration Phase Release ng1.0	
	- Technical System Specifications	Q1 2019
2	Construction Phase Release ng1.0	
	- Central services implementation	Q1 2019
3	Transition Phase Release ng1.0	
	- Deploy and Rollout	Q2 2019
	- Conformance tests (Connectivity and Functional Testing)	Q3 2019
4	Operation Phase Release ng1.0	
	- Commission, Member States administrations	Q4 2019
1	Elaboration Phase Release ng1.1	
	- Functional System Specifications	Q2 2019
	- Technical System Specifications	Q2 2019
2	Construction Phase Release ng1.1	
	- Central services implementation	Q3 2019
3	Transition Phase Release ng1.1	
	- Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2019
	- Conformance tests (Connectivity and Functional Testing)	Q1 2020
4	Operation Phase Release ng1.1	
	- Commission, Member States administrations	Q2 2020
1	Elaboration Phase Release ng1.2	
	- Functional System Specifications	Q3 2019
	- Technical System Specifications	Q3 2019
2	Construction Phase Release ng1.2	
	- Central services implementation	Q4 2019
3	Transition Phase Release ng1.2	
	- Deploy and Rollout	Q1 2020
	- Conformance tests (Connectivity and Functional Testing)	Q2 2020
4	Operation Phase Release ng1.2	
	- Commission, Member States administrations	Q3 2020
1	Elaboration Phase Release ng2	1 st Half 2021
2	Construction Phase Release ng2	Not planned
3	Transition Phase Release ng2	Not planned
4	Operation Release ng2	Not planned

Operational status: YES/NO

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. CCN/CSI will stay the alternative in case of very significant difficulties.
- 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.

Therefore the new system shall offer unified access to traders to:

- A number of supporting IT systems such as UCC Customs Decisions, EOS-AEO, COPIS, UCC BTI usage and decision;
- Central services for electronic submission of declarations that will be forwarded to the competent national authority.

The trader access study, the first essential task of this project, explored and identified key activities related to secure access management, associated risks and challenges and proposed a viable solution that covers all these aspects efficiently. The UUM&DS End-to-End solutions presented in this study cover User-to-System (U2S) connectivity (in the scope of the Business Case) along with System-to-System (S2S) connectivity and DS (to be covered in subsequent project phases).

The UUM&DS Project has been initiated aiming 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.

The MASP project UCC UUM&DS shall enable 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 shall be deployed as 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 shall be examined on a case-by-case basis at a later stage, including Central Services for electronic submission of specific types of declarations.

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 A5 (Customs Systems and IT Operations)

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. 2017 reference: 4.6 Uniform user management & digital signatures – UUM&DS		
Milestones and deadlines Uniform user management & digital signatures – UUM&DS Release 1 (To be approved by ECCG)		
Uniform user management & digital signatures – UUM&DS Release 2 (Digital signature part required for the ICS2 & COPIS eAFA project) – provisional planning		
	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	N/A
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	N/A
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	In force, but not applicable
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q2 2018
	– GO decision	Q2 2018
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q4 2018
	– Technical System Specifications	Q4 2018
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2019
	– National implementation	Q1 2020
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q1 2020
	– Conformance tests	Q2 2020
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q3 2020
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and	

	communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q3 2020
	– National training and communication	Q3 2020
Operational status: YES /NO		
	Release 2.1 (indicative) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federation through UUMDS of Cross border services (authentication, authorisation, delegation) • Support for Proxy Tickets / Open ID Connect • Upgrade to eIDAS node 2.x 	
1.	Elaboration	Q3 2019
2.	Construction	Not planned
3.	Transition	Not planned
4.	Operation	Not planned
Operational status : YES /NO		
7. Expected IT architecture		
Development method: Distributed		
Operation method: Distributed		
8. Dependencies		
a. Link to other projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. GTP - AEO ii. GTP - BTI iii. UCC ICS2 iv. COPIS Implementation of Electronic AFA 		
b. What is needed to start this project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. N/A 		
c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. COPIS2 ii. GTP -BTI iii. GTP -AEO iv. UCC ICS2 		
d. Impact on existing system(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 availability³⁷ 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 foresee 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**³⁸ 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 1st/2nd/3rd levels of support and operational teams to incidents.
- **Application requirements and recommendations** in order to ensure the design allows for high availability.

³⁷ According to ITIL, availability management aims to define, analyze, 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.

³⁸ 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%.

High availability is measured relative to 100% operational or zero downtime in relation to service window³⁹. 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 sliding window of 3 months. Thus, the reporting of availability is based on Component Availability and Information System Availability.

Availability is calculated as follows:

$$\%Availability = 100 \times \frac{(Sliding\ Window - Schedule\ Maintenance) - Malfunction\ Time}{(Sliding\ Window - Schedule\ Maintenance)}$$

2. Objectives

The main objective is to establish standardised HA capabilities that can be mapped to predefined service levels. As a result all hosted applications can be assigned according to their criticality classification, appropriate HA characteristics. Three distinct HA service levels are defined: Bronze, Silver and Gold. A fourth category namely ‘best effort’ is defined for unclassified applications or information systems. This category applies by default in case the Bronze, Silver and Gold service levels are not agreed upon for the particular hosted application.

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.

Gold service level, is expected to get available by Q3 2022. A modernization program is ongoing that will enable the provision of further improvements that will drastically improve HA.

The following table shows the objectives for each individual Information System⁴⁰ in terms of HA according to the planned availability levels (Bronze/Silver/Gold) until 2022. The last column, Q3 2022, is conditional to funding availability in Q1 2021:

³⁹ The following service windows are applicable: 24x7 and 13x5. Availability is measured against them depending on which category an IS belongs to. Hours outside service windows are considered as scheduled Maintenance.

⁴⁰ 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.

		4 th Q 2015	4 th Q 2017	3 rd Q 2022
High Availability objective	N/A	99.4	99.6	99.8
Service	Best effort	Bronze	Silver	Gold
Max. downtime (per 3 months)	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.
- DG TAXUD is not responsible for the following causes of unavailability:
 - 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);
 - Unavailability caused by events affecting the DC's of NA's where DG TAXUD components are located (i.e. CCN CSI and CCN Gateways);
- Disastrous incidents, which will be dealt with according to Disaster Recovery procedures⁴¹;

3. Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Directorate B (Digital delivery of Customs and Taxation Policies)

Owner of Legislation

N/A (technical project)

⁴¹ Consult fiche 4.9 on the IT Business Continuity Management System.

4. BPM reference		
N/A		
5. Legal Basis		
Basic provision: N/A		
Implementing provision: N/A		
Competent body: ECCG for project management		
6. References and Key Activities		
MASP Rev. 2017 reference: 4.7 High availability DG TAXUD operational capabilities		
Milestones and deadlines (To be approved by ECCG)		
	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	N/A
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	N/A
2	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	N/A
	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	N/A
3	– Future provisions in application	N/A
	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q2 2011 (delivered)
4	– GO decision	N/A
	IT Project: bronze service	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	N/A
	– Technical System Specifications	Q4 2012 (delivered)
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2013 (delivered)
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2013 (delivered)
	– Conformance tests	N/A
	IT Project: silver service	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	N/A
– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2015 (delivered)	
Construction Phase		
– Central services implementation	Q4 2015	
– Service integration in National Systems	N/A	
– National implementation	N/A	

	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q2 2016
	– Conformance tests	N/A
	IT Project: gold service	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q4 2019
	– Technical System Specifications	Q4 2020
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2021
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q3 2022
	– Conformance tests	N/A
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Best effort Q4 2015 Bronze Service Q4 2015 Silver Service Q4 2017 Gold Service Q3 2022
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– 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. At least the following Services/Systems require High Availability at Bronze level: UCC REX, CDMS, UCC UUM&DS, CRS, and CSRD2.
- ii. Any Service/System requiring High Availability at Silver level.
- iii. UCC ICS2 requires 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:

Customs Business Areas	IT systems in operation
Import, Transit, Export (including Safety & Security)	Trans-European systems: ICS, ECS, NCTS, NCTS-TIR-RU, AEO-MR , EU CSW-CERTEX SW-CVED, CDMS, TP
Guarantee & Debt	Trans-European system: NCTS-GMS
Risk Management	Central systems: CRMS, SURV2, COPIS, SURV-CDC, SURV-RECAPP, SURV3
Economic Operator's Management	Central systems: EOS-EORI2, EOS-AEO, RSS, CRS, REX
Goods Classification	Central systems: EBTI3, TARIC3, QUOTA2, ECICS2, CN, SUSP, ISPP
Other	ART2, SMS, DDS2, SPEED, SPEED2, Supporting tools: CS/RD2, CS/MIS, CTA (TTA, STTA)

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	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	N/A
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	N/A
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	N/A
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	N/A
	– Future provisions in application	N/A
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	N/A
	– GO decision	N/A
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	N/A
	– Technical System Specifications	N/A
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	N/A
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	N/A
– Conformance tests	N/A	
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	N/A
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– 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 (Reinstated)

The Project Fiche was deleted during MASP Revision 2017 and reinstated as *IT Business Continuity* during the MASP-C Revision 2019.

1. Description and Justification

IT business continuity focused on IT service continuity⁴² 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 elaborated, 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)⁴³ and Recovery Point Objective (RPO)⁴⁴.

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:

⁴² 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.

⁴³ 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.

⁴⁴ 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
<i>Return to Normal operations (RTO)</i>	24x7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <= 31 hours (applicable to critical, essential and necessary IS) ⁴⁵
<i>Data Loss (RPO) for Disasters</i>	24x7	Maximum loss of a time span of 24 hours (applicable to critical, essential and necessary IS)

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.

Recovery Time Objectives (Q3 2022)	Coverage window	Service Level Commitment
<i>Return to Normal operations (RTO)</i>	24x7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <= 4 -24⁴⁶ hours • Best effort for unclassified application or IS
<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 1 hour (applicable to critical, essential and necessary 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 1 day (applicable to critical, essential and necessary IS)

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.

⁴⁵ The European Commission has classified a number of information systems according to three categories:

- Critical,
- Essential,
- Necessary.

IS not falling into any of these categories are called unclassified IS.

⁴⁶ Depending on the specific system, its own dependencies and the RTO required by IT BCMS BIA

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"> • ≤ 48 hours for critical IS • < 1 week for essential IS • As soon as circumstances permit for necessary IS according to SEC (2006)899 and its revised annex • Best effort for unclassified IS
<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 1 hour (applicable to critical, essential and necessary 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 1 day (applicable to critical, essential and necessary 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 RTO⁴⁷ and RPO thresholds apply.

Recovery Time Objectives	Coverage window	Service Level Commitment
<i>Return to Normal operations (RTO)</i>	24x7	≤ 4 hours

⁴⁷ RTO setting does not apply in case a local disaster event affects the National Administration DC at a Member State hosting CCN gateways.

<i>Data Loss (RPO) for Disasters</i>	24x7	Maximum loss of a time span of 12 hours																																																											
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																																																													
5. Legal Basis Basic provision: N/A Implementing provision: N/A Competent body: N/A																																																													
6. References and Key Activities Milestones and deadlines <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 5%;"></th> <th style="width: 70%;"><i>Milestone</i></th> <th style="width: 25%;"><i>Estimated completion date</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="4">1</td> <td>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Business Case Document</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">2</td> <td>Legal Provision</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Current provisions adopted</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Future provisions in application</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">3</td> <td>Project Initiation Phase</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Vision Document</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– GO decision</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="13">4</td> <td>IT Project:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Elaboration Phase</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Application & Service Specifications</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Technical System Specifications</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Construction Phase</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Central services implementation</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Service integration in National Systems</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– National implementation</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transition Phase</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Deploy and Rollout</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Conformance tests</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IT Project:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Elaboration Phase</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Application & Service Specifications</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Technical System Specifications</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Construction Phase</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>	1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling		– Business Case Document	N/A	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	N/A	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	N/A	2	Legal Provision		– Current provisions adopted	N/A	– Future provisions in application	N/A	3	Project Initiation Phase		– Vision Document	N/A	– GO decision	N/A	4	IT Project:		Elaboration Phase		– Application & Service Specifications	N/A	– Technical System Specifications	N/A	Construction Phase		– Central services implementation	N/A	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A	– National implementation	N/A	Transition Phase		– Deploy and Rollout	N/A	– Conformance tests	N/A	IT Project:		Elaboration Phase		– Application & Service Specifications	N/A	– Technical System Specifications	N/A	Construction Phase	
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	– Central services implementation	N/A
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	N/A
	– Conformance tests	N/A
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	N/A
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: YES/NO

7. Expected IT architecture

Development method: N/A

Operation method: N/A

8. Dependencies

a. Link to other projects:

- i. HA Active-Active implementation project

b. What is needed to start this project:

- i. Completion of IT BCMS Phase 1

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

- i. All projects

d. Impact on existing system(s):

- 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

4.11 Conformance Testing Application (CTA) ***(Deleted)***

Project Fiche 3.4 was deleted during the MASP-C Revision 2019 due to project completion.

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 foreseen 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	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– 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	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	
	– Future provisions in application	
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	
	– GO decision	
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service specifications	
	– Technical systems specifications	
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	
	– Service integration in National Systems	
	– National implementation	
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	
– Conformance tests		
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– 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

Task name/ Term	Description	Responsible
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

Task name/ Term	Description	Responsible
Roll-out	production environment or the conformance tests environment, as applicable.	TAXUD
Conformance tests	<p>This activity covers the different types of Conformance tests (CT):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="472 495 1193 786">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 data-bbox="472 972 1193 1189">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. <p>The date indicated in the “Estimated completion date” contains the end date of the Conformance tests.</p>	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

Term	Short explanation
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.

Term	Short explanation
	<u>Example</u> : EBTI, TARIC
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 and referring to Article 278 of the UCC.