



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
TAXATION AND CUSTOMS UNION
Customs Policy, Legislation, Tariff
Customs Processes and Project Management

Taxud.a.3 (2014)2151261

Brussels, 21.11.2014

ANNEX 2

MASP Rev. 2014 v1.2

Consolidated Project Fiches

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Glossary of Terms, Acronyms and Abbreviations	

Glossary of Terms, Acronyms and Abbreviations

TERM/ ACRONYM/ ABBREVIATION/	DESCRIPTION
ACOR	Advisory Committee on Own Resources
ADR	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
AEO	Authorised Economic Operator
AEO MR	Authorised Economic Operator – Mutual Recognition
AEOC	AEO – Customs Simplifications
AEOF	AEO – Customs Simplifications / Security and Safety
AEOS	AEO – Security and Safety
AES	Automated Export System
AFA	Application for Action
AFIS	Anti-Fraud Information System
API	Application Programming Interface
ARIS	Architecture of Integrated Information Systems
ART	Activity Reporting Tool
ATA	The ATA carnet (for goods) is a standardized document used by Customs services to check temporary admissions. The term "ATA" is a combination of the initial letters of the French words "Admission Temporaire" and the English words "Temporary Admission". Source: Convention on Temporary Admission signed in Istanbul on 26 June 1990.
BC	Business Case document
BCP	Business Continuity Plan
BP	Business Process
BPM	Business Process Model(ing); or Business Process Models
BPM/FSS	BPM supporting Functional System Specifications
BPM/UR	BPM supporting User Requirements
BTI	Binding Tariff Information
CC	Centralised Clearance
CCC	Customs Code Committee
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

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CCC-SPE	Customs Code Committee Special Procedures Section
CCC-TAM	Customs Code Committee Tariff Measures Section
CCC-TIR	Customs Code Committee Transports Internationaux Routiers Section
CCEG	Customs Code Expert Group
CCI	Centralised Clearance for Import
CCIP	Customs Code Implementing Provisions
CCN	Common Communication Network
CCN/CSI	Common Communications Network / Common Systems Interface
CD	Customs Declaration
CDCO	Centrally Developed / Centrally Operated
CIS	Customs Information System
CLASS	Classification
CN	Combined Nomenclature
COM	European Commission
COPIS	System for Protection of Intellectual Property Rights (COunterfeiting and PIracy)
CPG	Customs Policy Group
CRMF	Customs Risk Management Framework
CRMS	Customs Risk Management System
CS	Central Services
CS/MIS	Central Services / Management Information System
CS/RD	Central Services / Reference Data
CSI	Common System Interface
CT	Conformance Test
CUP	Customs Union Performance
Customs Code (CC)	Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 of 12 October 1992 establishing the Community Customs Code
Customs Code Implementing Provisions (CCIP)	Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 of 2 July 1993 laying down provisions for the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 establishing the Community Customs Code
Customs cooperation initiatives and technological developments to facilitate Customs EIS	Customs cooperation initiatives and technological developments to facilitate Customs EIS refers to a group of MASP projects and procedures concerning efforts to strengthen cooperation between Member States and to make progress in the field of technology in order to create new functions in the planned EIS. Relevant project fiches are referred to as 'Group 4' fiches

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Customs European Information Systems	Customs European Information Systems (Customs EIS) refers to a group of MASP projects and procedures on which common agreement exists on the scope and time plan and on which progress can be made. Relevant project fiches are referred to as 'Group 1' fiches
Customs European initiatives needing further study and agreement	Customs European initiatives needing further study and agreement refers to a group of MASP projects and procedures for which further discussion is required before they can find a final and concrete place in the IT plan. Relevant project fiches are referred to as 'Group 2' fiches
Customs International Information Systems	Customs International Information Systems refers to a group of MASP projects and procedures concerning projects managed by international organisations, where the EU and its Member States play an active role, but are not the project organisers or owners. Relevant project fiches are referred to as 'Group 3' fiches
CVED	Common Veterinary Entry Document
DA	Delegated Act
DDS2	Data Dissemination System 2
DG AGRI	Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development
DG BUDG	Directorate-General for Budget
DG ENTR	Directorate-General for Enterprise and Industry
DG ESTAT	Directorate-General Eurostat
DG MARE	Directorate-General Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
DG OLAF	Directorate-General European Anti-Fraud Office
DG SANCO	Directorate General for Health and Consumers
DG TAXUD	Directorate General for Taxation and Customs Union
DG TRADE	Directorate General for Trade
DS	Digital Signatures
DTS	Declaration for Temporary Storage
EBTI	European Binding Tariff Information
EC	European Communities
ECCG	Electronic Customs Coordination Group
ECG	Electronic Customs Group
ECICS	European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances
ECJ	European Court of Justice
ECS	Export Control System
EDB	OHIM Enforcement Database
EDEXIM	European database on export and import of dangerous chemicals,

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	managed by the EU Joint Research Centre
EEA	European Economic Area
EEC	European Economic Community
EIS	European Information Systems
Electronic Customs Decision	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 (eCustoms decision)
EMCS	Excise Movement Control System
ENS	Entry Summary Declaration
EO	Economic Operator
EORI	Economic Operators Registration and Identification subsystem
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
EU	European Union
EUROSTAT	Eurostat is a Directorate-General of the European Commission (see: 'DG ESTAT')
EX	Export
EXS	Exit Summary Declaration
FS	Functional Specifications
FSS	Functional System Specifications
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GMS	Guarantee Management System
GNC	Globally Networked Customs
GSP	Generalised System of Preferences
GUM	Guarantee Management
HL	High Level
HS	Harmonised System
IA	Implementing Act
IAM	Identity and Access Management
IC	Istanbul Convention
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce
ICS	Import Control System
IM	Import

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INF	Information Sheet
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
IT	Information Technology
ITSM2	IT Service Management 2 (ITSM2 Programme)
IUU	Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
MAB	Mutual Assistance Broker
MASP	Multi-Annual Strategic Plan
MCC	Modernised Customs Code – Regulation (EC) No 450/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 laying down the Community Customs Code
MCCIP	Consolidated preliminary draft of the MCC Implementing Provisions (TAXUD/MCCIP/2010/100-3 of 25/11/2011)
MIS	Management Information System
MR	Mutual Recognition
MRA	Mutual Recognition Agreement
MRN	Movement Reference Number
MS	Member States
N/A	Not applicable
NA	National Administration
NCTS	New Computerised Transit System
NCTS-GMS	NCTS Guarantee Management System
NCTS-TIR-RU	NCTS TIR Russia
OCT	Overseas Countries and Territories
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
OJEU (OJ)	Official Journal of the European Union
OLA	Operational Level Agreement
OLAF	European Anti-Fraud Office
OWNRES	Electronic system for reporting cases of fraud and irregularity concerning Traditional Own Resources, managed and maintained by DG BUDG.
PN	Presentation Notification
PoUS	Proof of Union Status
QUOTA2	Electronic system for quota management / allocation
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
REX	Registered Exporter System
RSS	Regular Shipping Service

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RU	Russia
RUP@EC	Rational Unified Process (RUP) is an iterative software development framework. RUP is not prescriptive, but adaptable. RUP@EC is a process framework tailored for the needs of the European Commission.
S2S	System-to-System
SA	Self-Assessment
SAD	Single Administrative Document
SEAP	Single Electronic Access Point
SLA	Service-Level Agreement
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprises
SMS	Specimen Management System
SOA	Service-Oriented Architecture
SPEED	Single Portal for Entry or Exit of Data
STTA	Standard Transit Test Application – 'light' TTA for MS
SURV2	Surveillance 2
SUSP	Electronic system for suspensions management
SW	Single Window
T2L	A type of Customs Transit document
TARIC	Tarif Intégré des Communautés européennes
TBD	To be defined
TC AEO	Third (Partner) Country Authorised Economic Operator
TCUIN	Third Country Unique Identification Number
TIN	Trader Identification Number
TIR	Transports Internationaux Routiers
TOC	Terms of Collaboration
TRACES	Trade Control and Expert System
TSD	Temporary Storage Declaration
TSS	Technical System Specifications
TTA	Transit Test Application – test application use for CT
U2S	User-to-System
UCC	Union Customs Code - Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 October 2013 laying down the Union Customs Code (recast)
UCC DA	Union Customs Code Delegated Acts
UCC IA	Union Customs Code Implementing Acts

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UCC WP	Union Customs Code Work Programme – Commission Implementing Decision No 2014/255/EU of 29 April 2014 establishing the Work Programme for the Union Customs Code
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UR	User Requirements
US	United States (refers to 'USA')
USA	United States of America
UUM	Uniform User Management
UUM&DS	Uniform User Management and Digital Signatures
WCF	World Chambers Federation
WCO	World Customs Organisation
WCO HS	World Customs Organisation Harmonised System
WP	Work Programme

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Project Fiches

Group 1: Customs European Information Systems

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Group 1: Customs European Information Systems / 1.1 AEO Mutual Recognition (AEO MR) adaptations prior to UCC implementation (DELETED, content merged with 1.5)	

1.1 AEO Mutual Recognition (AEO MR) adaptations prior to UCC implementation (DELETED, content merged with 1.5)

The project fiche has been deleted and its contents were merged with fiche '1.5 UCC AEO and impacts of MRA'.

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Group 1: Customs European Information Systems / 1.2 UCC Customs Decisions	

1.2 UCC Customs Decisions

1. Description and Justification

Article IA-I-2-09 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 or act 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, it is foreseen to design a system that may support the decisions which have an impact in just one MS.

The UCC Customs Decisions project includes the customs decisions listed in document DIH 14-001 UCC Annex A-DA - Common data requirements for applications and decisions Rev. 1.

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 IA-II-2-11 UCC IA.

The data requirements for the customs decisions in the scope of this project are defined by the CCC-DIH Section in document DIH 14-001 UCC Annex A-DA - Common data requirements for applications and decisions Rev. 1 and are being taken into account in the Level 4 BPM for customs decisions.

Additional functionality will be 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 interface. 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 paper based procedures only in defined exceptional cases. The UCC Customs Decisions project ensures the detailed IT implementation of this principle.

2. Objectives

The UCC Customs Decisions project 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.

It is foreseen to implement this project in collaboration with the MS.

The Customs Decisions system implemented in this project will allow the electronic

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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 will allow the consultation and validation of Customs Decisions by the movement systems and customs authorities in the MS. The IT system will facilitate the necessary consultations between MS' customs authorities during the decision taking period and the management of the authorisations process.

Further changes in the movement 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 technical specifications of the Customs Decisions system will be implemented in phases, starting with a limited number of customs decisions (TBD) and further iterative releases of technical specifications of the system will add other customs decisions. However, the Customs Decisions system will implement all decisions from the beginning.

The Customs Decisions system will be implemented with the external trader access, the Direct trader access to EIS (see fiche '4.6 Uniform user management and digital signatures – UUM&DS (Direct trader access to EIS)').

The objective of the Customs Decisions external trader access 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.

3. Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit A3 (Customs Processes and Project Management)

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 LA Functional Requirement BPM / UCC Customs Decisions System / 01_Processes*

5. Legal Basis

Basic act: UCC

Implementing act: UCC WP (UCC WP, section II: '3. UCC Customs Decisions')

Implementing act under preparation: UCC DA and/or UCC IA

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

6. References and Key Activities

MASP Rev. 12 reference: 1.2 UCC Customs Decisions

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Group 1: Customs European Information Systems / 1.2 UCC Customs Decisions	

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 2013
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q2 2012
	– Level 3 Update	Q1 2015
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q4 2013
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	In force, but not applicable
	– Future provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q3 2013
	– GO decision	Q3 2013
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service specifications	Q1 2015
	– Technical systems specifications	Q3 2015 (UCC WP: Q3 2015)
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q4 2016
	– Service integration in national systems	Q4 2016
	– National implementation	Q4 2016
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q1 2017
	– Conformance tests	Q3 2017
	5	Operation
– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders		Q4 2017 (UCC WP: 02.10.2017)
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q4 2017
	– National training and communication	Q4 2017

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

7. Expected IT architecture

Development method: Hybrid

Operation method: Hybrid

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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 Proof of Union Status (PoUS)
- ii. UCC Transit System including NCTS
- iii. UCC Automated Export System (AES)
- iv. UCC Guarantee Management (GUM)
- v. UCC Special Procedures
- vi. Adjustments of the existing import applications under the UCC

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.

- vii. Uniform user management and digital signatures – UUM&DS (Direct trader access to EIS)
- viii. EOS-AEO (existing system) + UCC AEO and impacts of MRA

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

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Group 1: Customs European Information Systems / 1.3 UCC Proof of Union Status (PoUS)	

1.3 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 document replacing its paper form by electronic means. 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.
- Streamlining of processes around management of PoUS: The PoUS data will be highly available and 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 an EU harmonized trader interface. This functionality is under discussion and pending agreement in the context of the business case.

2. Objectives

The PoUS project aims to provide an electronic means to issue 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 A3 (Customs Processes and Project Management)

Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit A2 (Customs Legislation) Customs status and Transit

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*

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5. Legal Basis		
Basic act: UCC		
Implementing act: UCC WP (UCC WP, section II: '5. UCC Proof of Union Status (PoUS)')		
Implementing act under preparation: UCC DA and/or UCC IA		
Competent body: CCEG (UCC DA), CCC-GEN (UCC IA), ECCG for project management		
6. References and Key Activities		
MASP Rev. 12 reference: 1.3 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	Q4 2014
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q2 2012
	– Level 3 Update	Q1 2015
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q2 2015
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	In force, but not applicable
	– Future provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q4 2014
	– GO decision	Q1 2015
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service specifications	Q2 2015
	– Technical systems specifications	Q3 2015 (UCC WP: Q3 2015)
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q4 2016
	– Service integration in national systems	Q4 2016
	– National implementation	Q4 2016
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q1 2017
	– Conformance tests	Q3 2017
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q4 2017 (UCC WP: 02.10.17)
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q4 2017

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	– National training and communication	Q4 2017
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. Uniform user management and digital signatures – UUM&DS (Direct trader access to EIS)		
b. What is needed to start this project:		
i. UCC Customs Decisions (for process related to Authorised Issuer)		
c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:		
i. N/A		
d. Impact on existing system(s):		
i. EOS-EORI		
ii. National Declaration Processing Systems		
iii. National Risk Analysis Systems		

1.4 UCC BTI

1. Description and Justification

At the end of 2012, a **total number of 234.250 BTI** were valid in the EU. 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 will be reduced from 6 to 3 years is likely to further increase the number of BTI decisions.

Whereas the BTI is currently only binding upon the customs, the UCC makes 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 (SURV2 system evolution for BTI control).

In order to prepare for the implementation of the planned Surveillance 3 system, the collection and processing of all relevant additional data elements will be implemented during the evolutive development of the SURV2 system.

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 will be implemented in two phases.

- **Phase 1:** This first phase will cover only the core parts to fulfill the obligation of BTI Usage control as soon as possible. This phase will be implemented with a reduced scope and a reduced data set. The EBTI-3 system will be aligned with the BTI-related requirements of the UCC. EBTI-3 and SURV2 legacy specifications will be amended. The updates will be implemented by change management.
- **Phase 2:** Regarding BTI Usage, in addition to the phase 1-requirements described above, phase 2 of this project will be implemented with full scope and full data set. The scope of this phase will fully reflect the needs of the MS. The option systematic checks before the release of goods was excluded from the scope. Additional BTI Usage Surveillance Information will be developed. Regarding BTI Management, additional functionality will be implemented in order to provide the possibility for Traders to submit their BTI applications and receive the BTI decisions via an EU harmonised trader interface in phase 2.

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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 will require 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 intention is to collect and process the following data elements (as identified by the SAD box numbers): 'A' (reference number, and date of acceptance only), 1, 2 (No), 6, 8 (No), 15, 15a, 17a, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 31, 32, 33 (1), 33 (2), 33 (3), 33 (4), 33 (5), 34a, 35, 36, 37 (1), 37 (2), 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 46, 47 (Type), 47 (Tax base), 47 (Rate), 47 (Amount), 47 (Total), 47 (MP), 49.

CCC-TAM approved the data list on 24.05.2013. Moreover the UCC BTI BC, which included the above data list, was approved by MS on 13.01.2014.

- d. The current EBTI-3 system will be 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 will be defined in the UCC DA&IA.
- f. Providing the possibility for Traders to submit their BTI applications and receive the 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.

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<p>3. Systems Owner DG TAXUD Unit A3 (Customs Processes and Project Management)</p> <p>Owner of Legislation DG TAXUD Unit A4 (Combined Nomenclature, Tariff classification, TARIC and integration of trade measures)</p>																																										
<p>4. BPM reference</p> <p>Level 3 BPM -> <i>ref. ARIS BP: EU_Customs/Customs Business Processes/ 02_CBP L2-L3 HL and Business Requirement BPM/Enabling Business Domains/BTI Usage/01_Processes</i></p> <p>Level 3 BPM -> <i>ref. ARIS BP: EU_Customs/Customs Business Processes/ 02_CBP L2-L3 HL and Business Requirement BPM/Enabling Business Domains/BTI Management/01_Processes</i></p> <p>Level 4 BPM -> L4 BPM are not foreseen.</p>																																										
<p>5. Legal Basis</p> <p>Basic act: UCC (Specifically Article 33-37)</p> <p>Implementing act: UCC WP (UCC WP, section II: '2. UCC BTI/Surveillance 2+ (Phase 1, Phase 2)')</p> <p>Implementing act under preparation: UCC DA and/or UCC IA</p> <p>Competent body: CCEG (UCC DA), CCC-GEN (UCC IA), CCC-NOM (UCC IA), ECCG for project management</p>																																										
<p>6. References and Key Activities</p> <p>Milestones and deadlines for phase 1 (To be approved by ECCG)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><i>Milestone</i></th> <th><i>Estimated completion date</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="4">1</td> <td>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Business Case Document</td> <td>Q1 2014</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)</td> <td>Q3 2013</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Level 3 Update</td> <td>Q1 2015</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>– Level 4 (Legacy user requirement documents update)</td> <td>Q2 2014</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">2</td> <td>Legal Provision</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Current provisions adopted</td> <td>In force, but not applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>– Future provisions in application</td> <td>Q2 2016</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">3</td> <td>Project Initiation Phase</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Vision Document</td> <td>Q2 2014</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– GO decision</td> <td>Q3 2014</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">4</td> <td>IT Project</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Elaboration Phase</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Application & Service specifications</td> <td>Q1 2015</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>– Technical systems specifications</td> <td>Q2 2015 (UCC WP: Q2 2015)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>	1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling		– Business Case Document	Q1 2014	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q3 2013	– Level 3 Update	Q1 2015		– Level 4 (Legacy user requirement documents update)	Q2 2014	2	Legal Provision		– Current provisions adopted	In force, but not applicable		– Future provisions in application	Q2 2016	3	Project Initiation Phase		– Vision Document	Q2 2014	– GO decision	Q3 2014	4	IT Project		Elaboration Phase		– Application & Service specifications	Q1 2015		– Technical systems specifications	Q2 2015 (UCC WP: Q2 2015)
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	– Current provisions adopted	In force, but not applicable																																								
	– Future provisions in application	Q2 2016																																								
3	Project Initiation Phase																																									
	– Vision Document	Q2 2014																																								
	– GO decision	Q3 2014																																								
4	IT Project																																									
	Elaboration Phase																																									
	– Application & Service specifications	Q1 2015																																								
	– Technical systems specifications	Q2 2015 (UCC WP: Q2 2015)																																								

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	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q2 2016
	– Service integration in national systems	Q2 2016
	– National implementation	Q2 2016
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q3 2016
	– Conformance tests	Q1 2017
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q1 2017 (UCC WP: 01.03.2017)
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q1 2017
	– National training and communication	Q1 2017

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

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
2	Legal Provision	
	– Future provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document (update of phase 1 document)	Q2 2015
	– GO decision	Q3 2015
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service specifications	Q2 2016
	– Technical systems specifications	Q3 2016 (UCC WP: Q3 2016)
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services 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 (UCC WP: 01.10.2018)
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	

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	– 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		
<p>a. Link to other projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Uniform user management and digital signatures – UUM&DS (Direct trader access to EIS) ii. Adjustments of the existing import applications under the UCC iii. Surveillance 3 <p>b. What is needed to start this project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. N/A <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. EBTI System ii. Surveillance System iii. National Customs Declaration Processing Systems iv. National EBTI systems v. National Surveillance 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.

Therefore the current fiche covers three main components – 'EU AEO Minor Enhancement', EU AEO Major Enhancement and 'AEO Mutual Recognition Enhancement'. The nature and impact of the updates on the existing system have been identified and assessed.

I. EU AEO Minor Enhancement (UCC related)

Part of the envisaged EOS-AEO system changes require updates only in the code lists managed in the CS/RD application and in the EOS-AEO applications' user interface and they are considered as a 'minor system enhancement'. This concerns the UCC related amendments 1 to 6:

1. Term 'Certificate' to be replaced with 'Authorisation' in the EOS-AEO user interface;
2. Other changes in the legal terminology used in the EOS-AEO user interface (e.g. 'Pre-rejection' to be replaced with 'Right to be Heard'; 'AEO Application Rejection' to be replaced with 'AEO Application Refusal', etc.);
3. New codes to be added in CS/RD and various EOS-AEO processes to reflect the new criterion 'practical standards of competence or professional qualifications';
4. New codes to be added in the existing CS/RD code lists that are used to identify the reasons for the suspension, revocation or reassessment of the AEO status;
5. Update of the CS/RD code descriptions that have reference to the CCIP or have been amended under the UCC, e.g. 'customs compliance' to 'compliance with customs and taxation rules';
6. Changes in the duration of the existing time limits.

The deadline for the implementation of this component is **the 1st of May 2016**. The estimated effort for the Member States will be to translate the code descriptions and the EOS-AEO applications' user interface.

II. EU AEO Major Enhancement (UCC related)

The UCC related changes 7 to 16 needed for the alignment of the existing EOS-AEO system to the processes defined in the UCC and UCC IA/DA are considered as a 'major system enhancement' that requires 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.

7. Alignment of the information exchanges to the data requirements defined in the UCC IA/DA Annexes;
8. Automatic issuance of an AEOC authorisation in the cases where the AEOS authorisation granted to an AEOF has been suspended or revoked;
9. Suspension of the AEOC authorisation granted to an AEOF and automatic replacement with an AEOS authorisation;
10. End of the suspension of the AEOC authorisation granted to an AEOF;
11. Revocation of the AEOC authorisation granted to an AEOF and automatic replacement with an AEOS authorisation;
12. Annulment of the revocation of the AEOC authorisation granted to an AEOF;
13. Possibility 'Right to Be Heard' to be exercised before the revocation (not proceeded by suspension) of an AEO authorisation;
14. Annulment of an AEO authorisation;
15. Implementation of new time limits: 'Time Limit for Receiving Additional Information', 'Time Limit To Implement Adjustments' and 'Time Limit to Express Point of View' before the revocation of an AEO autorisation;
16. Changes in the management of the existing time limits: 'Extension of the Time Limit to Take Decision' and 'Extension of the Time Limit to Consult Member States'.

The changes will be analysed in order to ensure continuity of the system when UCC enters into force.

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 'Uniform user management and digital signatures – UUM&DS (Direct trader access to EIS) The implementation of the EOS-AEO direct trade access will be further discussed and will be described in the UCC transitional measures.

III. 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

However, the practical implementation of the AEO MR requires additional EOS functionalities to be provided in order to allow:

- Unilateral suspension and revocation of the benefits granted to one, several or all

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<p>AEOs of a partner country;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link between the EU MRA identifiers (TCUIN) assigned in the framework of AEO data exchange and the EORI registration of the partner countries' economic operator. <p>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 will have to 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 consultation processes already implemented in EOS. The same applies for the validation of the AEO-status in the UCC Custom Decisions system.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>2. Objectives</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>3. Systems Owner DG TAXUD Unit A3 (Customs Processes and Project Management)</p> <p>Owner of Legislation DG TAXUD Unit B2 (Risk Management and Security)</p>
<p>4. BPM reference</p> <p>Level 2 Interaction BPM -> ref. ARIS BP: <i>EU_Customs/ Customs Business Processes/ 01_CBP L1-L2 Global and Interaction BPM / L2 Interaction BPMs</i></p> <p>Level 2 High Level & Level 3 Business Requirements BPM -> ref. ARIS BP: <i>EU_Customs/Customs Business Processes/ 02_CBP L2-L3 HL and Business Requirement BPM/ Enabling Business Domains/ AEO Management</i></p> <p>Level 2 High Level and Level 3 BPM -> ref. ARIS BP: <i>EU_Customs/ Customs Business Processes / 02_CBP L2-L3 HL and Business Requirement BPM / Enabling Business Domains / AEO Mutual Recognition / 01_Processes</i></p> <p>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.</p>
<p>5. Legal Basis</p> <p>Basic act: UCC</p> <p>Implementing act: UCC WP (UCC WP, section II: '6. UCC Authorised Economic Operators (AEO) update')</p> <p>Implementing act under preparation: UCC DA and/or UCC IA</p>

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Competent body: CCEG (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. 12 reference: 1.1 AEO Mutual Recognition (AEO MR) adaptations prior to UCC implementation, 1.5 UCC AEO updates (UCC AEO) and 1.10 Adaptation of the movement systems

Milestones and deadlines (To be approved by ECCG)

I. EU AEO Minor Enhancement (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 Update	Q2 2015
	– Level 4 (EOS System Process Model and Requirements Update)	Q2 2015
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	In force
	– Future 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	Q4 2014

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	– Technical systems specifications	Q1 2015
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q1 2016
	– Service integration in national systems	Q1 2016
	– National implementation	Q1 2016
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q1 2016
	– Conformance tests	N/A
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q2 2016 (01/05/2016)
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q2 2016
	– National training and communication	Q2 2016

II. EU AEO Major Enhancement (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 Update	Q2 2015
	– Level 4 (EOS System Process Model and Requirements Update)	Q3 2015
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	In force
	– Future provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q1 2015
	– GO decision	Q2 2015
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service specifications	Q4 2015
	– Technical systems specifications	Q1 2016 (UCC WP: Q1 2016)
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q1 2017
	– Service integration in national systems	Q1 2017
	– National implementation	Q1 2017
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q3 2017
	– Conformance tests	Q1 2018
5	Operation	

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	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q1 2018 (UCC WP: 01.03.2018)
	– 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
III. 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	
	– Current provisions adopted	In force
	– Future 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 systems 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	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q2 2017
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required) ¹	
	– MRA USA	Q1 2013
	– MRA Switzerland	Q4 2014
	– MRA Japan	Q2 2015
	– MRA China	Q3 2015

¹ As stated in the project description, the milestones for the implementation of MRAs do not depend on the additional EOS functionalities for unilateral suspension/revocation and link between TCUIN and EORI.

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	– MRA Norway	Q4 2015
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 Transit System including NCTS		
v. Adjustments of the existing import applications under the UCC		
vi. UCC Automated Export System (AES)		
vii. UCC-related changes to ICS for strengthening the Security of the Supply Chain at Entry (including Air Cargo Security) and the Customs Risk Management in the EU		
viii. National Core Systems Implementation by Collaborating Projects OR only national implementation		
ix. Uniform user management and digital signatures – UUM&DS (Direct trader access to EIS)		
x. Master Data Consolidation		
b. What is needed to start this project:		
i. EOS-AEO (existing)		
ii. AEO data exchange with partner countries (existing)		
c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:		
i. N/A		
d. Impact on existing system(s):		
i. EOS-EORI		
ii. NCTS		
iii. ICS		
iv. ECS		
v. CS/RD		

vi. National Risk Analysis

1.6 UCC Automated Export System (AES)**1. Description and Justification**

Currently the Export and Exit formalities are covered by the functionality of the ECS Phase 2. The current version of ECS also covers the safety and security features as described in the Customs Code and its Implementing Provisions.

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, partial/split exit via several offices of exit, connection between export and transit and export and the EMCS.

Changes introduced in the UCC and its implementing and delegated acts will necessitate changes to ECS. Whilst some issues are still under discussion, they are expected to concern EU-wide valid Customs Decisions, changes to AEO (including MR), special procedures, entry in the declarant's records and Centralised Clearance.

On the other hand, it is obvious that the application of self-assessment at exit will not require changes to the system. In general, self-assessment shall permit an economic operator (EO) to carry out certain customs formalities, which in principle are to be carried out by the customs authorities (Art. 185 UCC). Nevertheless, there will be no impact on the development of AES, as the authorisation holder will deal with self-assessment at exit outside of AES. 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 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 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;
- Adaption 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;
- 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 EMCS;
- Development of a harmonised interface with NCTS, in case the scenario 'export followed by transit' will still persist;

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.

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2. Objectives																											
The aim of this project is to further develop the ECS Phase 2 in order to implement full AES that would cover the business requirements for processes and data brought about by the UCC, interfaces with supporting systems, EMCS, Centralised Clearance for export.																											
3. Systems Owner DG TAXUD Unit A3 (Customs Processes and Project Management)																											
Owner of Legislation DG TAXUD Unit A2 (Customs Legislation)																											
4. BPM reference																											
Level 2 High Level and Level 3 BPM -> ref. ARIS BP: <i>EU_Customs /Customs Business Processes / 02_CBP L2-L3 HL and Business Requirement BPM / Core Business Domains / Export and Exit / 01_Processes</i>																											
Level 4 detailed BPM -> ref. ARIS BP: <i>EU_Customs /Customs Business Processes / 03_CBP L4 Functional Requirement BPM/ Automated Export System (AES) / 01_Processes</i>																											
5. Legal Basis																											
Basic act: UCC																											
Implementing act: UCC WP (UCC WP, section II: '9. UCC Automated Export System (AES)')																											
Implementing act under preparation: UCC DA and/or UCC IA																											
Competent body: CCEG (UCC DA), CCC-GEN (UCC IA), ECCG for project management																											
6. References and Key Activities																											
MASP Rev. 12 reference: 1.6 UCC Automated Export System (AES)																											
Milestones and deadlines (To be approved by ECCG)																											
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4	– GO decision	Q2 2015
	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service specifications	Q1 2016
	– Technical systems specifications	Q4 2016 (UCC WP: Q3 2016)
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q1 2018
	– Service integration in national systems	Q1 2018
	– National implementation	Q1 2018
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q3 2018
– Conformance tests	Q1 2019	
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q1 2019 (UCC WP: 01.03.2019)
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q1 2019
	– National training and communication	Q1 2019

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 Special Procedures
- iv. EMCS
- v. UCC Transit System including NCTS
- vi. UCC Notification of Arrival, Presentation Notification and Temporary Storage
- vii. EU Customs Single Window program

b. What is needed to start this project:

- i. ECS Phase 2

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

- i. N/A

d. Impact on existing system(s):

- i. ECS
- ii. National Customs Declaration Processing Systems
- iii. NCTS
- iv. EMCS

1.7 UCC Transit System including NCTS

1. Description and Justification

The scope of the project consist of two components:

- Adaptation of the NCTS to the new requirements of the UCC;
- Implementation of the processes related to the use of an electronic transport document as a transit declaration.

Component 1

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 & security data).

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;
- 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;
- Alignment to the new requirements related to the expected strengthened safety and security and AEO MR;
- Development of a harmonised interface with AES in case such requirements will be defined at the AES level.

Component 2

Under the current legislation simplified transit procedures are in use for goods carried by rail, air, maritime transport and pipeline.

In the UCC IA/DA these simplified procedures are to be replaced by use of simplifications and the UCC foresees an electronic transport document as transit declaration in Article 233 (4) e.

The scope of the development is to implement under the legally defined conditions processes for the use of electronic transport documents as transit declaration. A further description of the business analysis will be provided in the BCs as part of the BPM package developed for this domain.

For both components, the requirements for the envisaged system(s) will also include an

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analysis of possible new technological or modernised ways of data capturing (i.e. automatic reading of electronic-seal numbers, attachment of documentation/images) and of possible new means of adding/verifying and securing data en route by operators/customs, etc.																														
2. Objectives The aim of this project is to further develop the NCTS in order to align the existing system to the new UCC requirements as well as to implement a new process related to the use of electronic transport document as transit declaration and if needed processes for the use of reduced data sets.																														
3. Systems Owner DG TAXUD Unit A3 (Customs Processes and Project Management) Owner of Legislation DG TAXUD Unit A2 (Customs Legislation)																														
4. BPM reference Level 4 detailed BPM are to be developed																														
5. Legal Basis Basic act: UCC Implementing act: UCC WP (UCC WP, section II: '8. UCC New Computerised Transit System (NCTS) update') Implementing act under preparation: UCC DA and/or UCC IA Competent body: CCEG (UCC DA), CCC-GEN (UCC IA), ECCG for project management																														
6. References and Key Activities MASP Rev. 12 reference: 1.7 UCC Common and Community Transit System (UCC NCTS) Milestones and deadlines (To be approved by ECCG) for Component 1																														
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4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service specifications	Q4 2015
	– Technical systems specifications	Q3 2016 (UCC WP: Q3 2016)
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2017
	– Service integration in national systems	N/A
	– National implementation	Q3 2017
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q1 2018
– Conformance tests	Q3 2018	
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q4 2018 (UCC WP: 01.10.2018)
	– 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/NØ

MASP Rev. 12 reference: 1.7 UCC Common and Community Transit System (UCC NCTS)

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

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	Q1 2015
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q1 2015
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q3 2015
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	In force, but not applicable
	– Future provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q3 2015
	– GO decision	Q4 2015
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service specifications	

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	– Technical systems specifications	
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	
	– Service integration in national systems	N/A
	– 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)	N/A
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: Distributed

Operation method: Distributed

8. Dependencies

a. Link to other projects:

- i. UCC Customs Decisions
- ii. UCC Automated Export System (AES)
- iii. UCC AEO and impacts of MRA
- iv. EU Customs Single Window program
- v. UCC Guarantee Management (GUM)

b. What is needed to start this project:

- i. NCTS

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)

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Group 1: Customs European Information Systems / 1.8 UCC Information Sheets for Special Procedures (UCC INF) (DELETED, content merged with 2.6)	

1.8 UCC Information Sheets for Special Procedures (UCC INF) (DELETED, content merged with 2.6)

The project fiche has been deleted and its contents were merged with fiche '2.6 UCC Special Procedures'.

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Group 1: Customs European Information Systems / 1.9 Blue Belt initiative and eManifest (DELETED)	

1.9 Blue Belt initiative and eManifest (DELETED)

This project fiche was deleted.

The only remaining task under the Blue Belt initiative as presented in the Single Market Act II, is the creation of the eManifest.

After a number of meetings with MS and Trade, it became clear that the implementation of the eManifest cannot be done under the Customs Code Implementing Provisions, but will be part of the UCC Delegated and and Implementing Acts.

The proposed approach is that no separate Customs Information System will be required, which justifies the deletion of the fiche on eManifest.

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Group 1: Customs European Information Systems / 1.10 Adaptation of the movement systems (DELETED, content merged with 1.5, 1.6, 1.7 and 2.10)	

1.10 Adaptation of the movement systems (DELETED, content merged with 1.5, 1.6, 1.7 and 2.10)

The project fiche has been deleted and its contents were merged with fiches:

- '1.5 UCC AEO and impacts of MRA';
- '1.6 UCC Automated Export System (AES)';
- '1.7 UCC Transit System including NCTS';
- '2.10 Adjustments of the existing import applications under the UCC'.

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Group 1: Customs European Information Systems / 1.11 Registered Exporter System (REX)	

1.11 Registered Exporter System (REX)

<p>1. Description and Justification</p> <p>At present, in the framework of 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.</p> <p>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 established by the COM. Through the system, put in place for the benefit of administrations and 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.</p> <p>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 will also offer the opportunity to MS to enhance their national systems for CDs with an automated verification of the REX number from the declarations against that central database.</p> <p>It is expected to cover exporters from more than 80 GSP countries and exporters from 25 OCT countries. Regarding the possibility of the inclusion of OCT exporters please see footnote (1) on the next page.</p> <p>2. Objectives</p> <p>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 cumulating of origin and splitting of consignments to be sent to Norway, Switzerland or Turkey.</p> <p>The REX's scope will also cover the collaboration needs with Switzerland and Norway. A feasibility study was carried out in order to define the pertinent legal, business and IT</p>
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<p>needs for the implementation. The IT and the legal/business projects will run in parallel.</p> <p>The REX is also foreseen to be applied for OCTs as a first extension of scope. The legal basis for OCTs will need to be adapted².</p> <p>The legal obligation is to apply the REX as from 1st of January 2017. Under certain conditions for the beneficiary countries which are not in a position to implement the REX on that date, the regulation imposes to start using it from 1st of January 2020 at the latest (please see note ** in Section 6).</p> <p>A further description of the business analysis can be found in the business requirements document and the BPM package developed for this domain.</p>
<p>3. Systems Owner</p> <p>DG TAXUD Unit A3 (Customs Processes and Project Management) – during the development</p> <p>DG TAXUD Unit B/TF1 (Rules of Origin) – during the operational phase</p> <p>Owner of Legislation</p> <p>DG TAXUD Unit B/TF1 (Rules of Origin)</p>
<p>4. BPM reference</p> <p>Level 3-4 BPM prepared by DG TAXUD</p> <p>Level 3-4 BPM acceptance by ECCG</p>
<p>5. Legal Basis</p> <p>Current basic provision: Consolidated Regulation (EU) 2454/1993 and some provision of Regulation (EU) 1063/2010 and 530/2013; Council Decision (EU) 755/2013 about OCTs</p> <p>Current implementing provision: CCIP, UCC WP (UCC WP, section II: '1. Registered Exporter System (REX)')</p> <p>Competent body: CCC - Origin Section</p> <hr/> <p>Future basic provision: Consolidated Regulation (EU) 2454/1993 and some provision of Regulation (EU) 1063/2010; Council Decision (EU) 755/2013 about OCTs</p> <p>Future implementing provision: UCC DA and/or IA</p> <p>Competent body: CCC - Origin Section</p>
<p>6. References and Key Activities</p> <p>MASP Rev. 12 reference: 1.11 Registered Exporter System (REX)</p> <p>Milestones and deadlines* (To be approved by ECCG)</p>

² The inclusion of OCTs cannot demand specific measures/individual development but it is assumed that all legal and procedural frameworks will be in place and will be completely harmonized with the GSP rules by the start of the REX system – only in that case can OCTs be part of the REX scheme.

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	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	Q3 2013
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q2 2014
	– Level 3 Update	Q4 2014
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q2 2014
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	Q4 2010
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q2 2014
	– GO decision	Q3 2014
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service specifications	Q1 2015
	– Technical systems specifications for MS	Q1 2015 (UCC WP: Q1 2015)
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q1 2016
	– Service integration in national systems	Q1 2016
	– National implementation	Q1 2016
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout for acceptance	Q3 2016
	– Conformance tests	Q4 2016
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders and non-EU countries and traders	Q1 2017 (UCC WP: 01.01.2017)
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q1 2017
	– National training and communication	Q1 2017

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 Regulation (EU) 1063/2010³ Article 3 (4) “Beneficiary countries which are not in a position to implement the registered exporter system on the date specified in paragraph 3 and which make a written request to the Commission before 1 July 2016 or in relation to which in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 2 the

³ OJ L 307, 23.11.2010, p. 1.

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Commission has proposed adjustments, may continue to apply the provisions set out in Title IV Chapter 2 Section 1A and Annexes 17 and 18 of Regulation (EC) No 2454/93, as amended by this Regulation, until 1 January 2020.”

7. Expected IT architecture

Development method: Central

Operation method: Central

8. Dependencies

a. Link to other projects:

- i. EOS-EORI
- ii. Surveillance 3

b. What is needed to start this project:

- i. EORI

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

- i. Validation of REX number from the National Customs Declaration System

d. Impact on existing system(s):

- i. EOS-EORI
- ii. National Customs Declaration System (to be linked with the REX system)
- iii. Surveillance
- iv. DDS
- v. CS/RD

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 IPR enforcement cases more than doubled in recent years (~43.500 cases in 2009, ~90.500 cases in 2012). The number of applications from right holders has risen from ~1.000 applications in 2000 to ~23.100 applications in 2012.

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.

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

Further, the **COPIS Interface with AFIS** consists of the development of an interface with OLAF's Customs Information System (CIS-EU) database, a module of the Anti-Fraud Information System/Mutual Assistance Broker (AFIS/MAB) application. Once finalised, some of the infringements will be sent to AFIS. AFIS will decide to either store or not, depending on the defined threshold.

Finally, the **COPIS Implementation of electronic AFA** will provide traders with the possibility to submit an application for action electronically to the competent customs department. The development will start at later stages.

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;

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Group 1: Customs European Information Systems / 1.12 COPIS	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange the information in a secure electronic environment; • Keep certain history permitting trend analysis. 																																																						
3. Systems Owner DG TAXUD Unit B1 (Protection of Citizens and Enforcement of IPR) Owner of Legislation DG TAXUD Unit B1 (Protection of Citizens and Enforcement of IPR)																																																						
4. BPM reference N/A																																																						
5. Legal Basis Current 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 Current 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: CCC IPR Enforcement Section																																																						
6. References and Key Activities MASP Rev. 12 reference: 1.12 COPIS Milestones and deadlines for COPIS Interface with AFIS (To be approved by ECCG) <table border="1" data-bbox="204 1128 1342 2051"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><i>Milestone</i></th> <th><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>Q2 2013</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>Q3 2014</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– GO decision</td> <td>Q4 2014</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="10">4</td> <td>IT Project</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Elaboration Phase</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Application & Service specifications</td> <td>Q2 2015</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Technical systems specifications</td> <td>Q2 2015</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Construction Phase</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Central services implementation</td> <td>Q4 2015</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Service integration in national systems</td> <td>Q4 2015</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>Q2 2016</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Conformance tests</td> <td>Q3 2016</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Operation</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	Q2 2013	– Future provisions in application	N/A	3	Project Initiation Phase		– Vision Document	Q3 2014	– GO decision	Q4 2014	4	IT Project		Elaboration Phase		– Application & Service specifications	Q2 2015	– Technical systems specifications	Q2 2015	Construction Phase		– Central services implementation	Q4 2015	– Service integration in national systems	Q4 2015	– National implementation	N/A	Transition Phase		– Deploy and Rollout	Q2 2016	– Conformance tests	Q3 2016	5	Operation	
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	– Technical systems specifications	Q2 2015																																																				
	Construction Phase																																																					
	– Central services implementation	Q4 2015																																																				
	– Service integration in national systems	Q4 2015																																																				
	– National implementation	N/A																																																				
	Transition Phase																																																					
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q2 2016																																																				
– Conformance tests	Q3 2016																																																					
5	Operation																																																					

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	– Commission, Member States administrations (no impact on MS)	Q4 2016
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q4 2016
	– National training and communication	Q4 2016

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

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

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	Q3 2015
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q2 2016
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM) approved	Q4 2016
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	Q2 2013
	– Future provisions in application	N/A
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q1 2017
	– GO decision	Q2 2017
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service specifications	Q1 2018
	– Technical systems specifications	Q4 2018
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2019
	– Service integration in national systems	Q3 2019
	– National implementation	N/A
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q1 2020
	– Conformance tests	Q3 2020
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q4 2020
	– Non-EU Countries (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

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<p>7. Expected IT architecture</p> <p>Development method: Central Operation method: Central</p>
<p>8. Dependencies</p> <p>a. Link to other projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Uniform user management and digital signatures – UUM&DS (Direct trader access to EIS) ii. OHIM Enforcement Database (EDB) <p>b. What is needed to start this project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. N/A <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. N/A

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Group 1: Customs European Information Systems / 1.13 EU Customs Single Window program	

1.13 EU Customs Single Window program

1. Description and Justification

The Single Window (SW) is defined as a facility which allows parties involved in trade and transport to lodge standardised information and documents with 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.

A Customs SW is focused on Customs formalities and involves stakeholders dealing with cross-border movement of goods.

Given the complexity of the SW concept as such, the EU Customs Single Window program foresees several implementation steps, first of which consists in automated validation of supporting documents to the customs declaration. The first project implements the validation of the CVED.

In future projects the validation of other certificates than CVED foreseen in legislation could be implemented. Next implementation steps of the EU Customs Single Window program will be defined in the future, e.g. as a part of Electronic Customs Decision revision.

2. Objectives

The objective of the EU Customs Single Window program is to enable EOs to electronically lodge, and only once, all the information required by customs and non-customs legislation for EU cross-border movements of goods.

The aim of the EU SW-CVED Phase 1 is to provide for automated validity checks of the CVED submitted with customs declarations. This project consists in interconnecting the MS Customs Systems and the DG SANCO TRACES system which holds the CVED.

The aim of the EU SW-CVED Phase 2 will be re-assessed in the context of the Customs 2020 Project Group on the EU Customs Single Window, comprised of a selection of MS and Traders' federations. The Project Group will study the EU Customs Single Window program implementation options in the course of 2014 and up to early 2015. The Project Group's conclusions will be presented to the ECCG.

3. Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit A3 (Customs Processes and Project Management) during the EU Customs Single Window development

DG TAXUD Unit B1 (Protection of Citizens and Enforcement of IPR) once the EU Customs Single Window enters into operation

Project Owner

DG TAXUD Unit A1 (Customs Policy)

DG TAXUD Unit A3 (Customs Processes and Project Management)

DG TAXUD Unit B1 (Protection of Citizens and Enforcement of IPR)

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Owner of Legislation

The EU Customs Single Window program is supported by the Electronic Customs Decision, owned by DG TAXUD Unit A3 (Customs processes and project management).

In particular the EU SW-CVED implementation is supported by DG SANCO 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/ Enabling Business Domains / SW-CVED/ 01_Processes*

Level 4 BPM -> ref. ARIS BP: *EU_Customs/ Customs Business Processes / 03_CBP L4 Functional Requirement BPM / SW-CVED System / 01_Processes*

5. Legal Basis

Current basic provision:

DG TAXUD legislation:

- Electronic Customs Decision – Art. 6

DG SANCO legislation:

- Council Directive 91/496
- Commission Regulation 282/2004
- Council Directive 97/78
- Commission Regulation 136/2004
- Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council 882/2004
- Commission Regulation 669/2009

Current implementing provision: Electronic Customs decision

Competent body: CCC for legislation and ECCG for project management

Future basic provision: Revised Electronic Customs decision

Future implementing provision: Revised Electronic Customs decision

Competent body: CCC for legislation and ECCG for project management

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Group 1: Customs European Information Systems / 1.13 EU Customs Single Window program	

6. References and Key Activities

MASP Rev. 12 reference: 1.13 EU Single Window program

Milestones and deadlines for the EU SW-CVED Phase 1 (approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	Q3 2012
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q1 2013
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q1 2013
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	In force
	– Future provisions in application	Q2 2017
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q4 2012
	– GO decision	Q1 2013
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service specifications	Q2 2013
	– Technical systems specifications	Q3 2013
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2013
	– Service integration in national systems	Q1 2014
	– National implementation	Q1 2014
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2013
	– Conformance tests	Q1 2014
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders (NB: This is the Operations date for the Commission, MS will conformance test from Q4 2014)	Q1 2014
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q1 2014
	– National training and communication	Q1 2014

Operational status: YES/NO

As a next step, the Commission has set-up a Project Group on the implementation of the SW: the Project Group will study the EU Customs Single Window program implementation options in the course of 2014 and up to early 2015.

7. Expected IT architecture

Development method: Central

Operation method: Central

8. Dependencies of the EU SW-CVED project**a. Link to other projects:**

- i. UCC Transit System including NCTS
- ii. Adjustments of the existing import applications under the UCC
- iii. Single Electronic Access Point (SEAP)
 - i. UCC Automated Export System (AES)

b. What is needed to start this project:

- i. SPEED 2

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

- i. Future EU SW projects

d. Impact on existing system(s):

- i. National Customs Declaration Processing Systems
- ii. ICS
- iii. NCTS
- iv. ECS
- v. National SWs in MS

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Group 2: Customs European initiatives needing further study and agreement / 1.13 EU Customs Single Window program	

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

Update MASP Rev. 2014: No changes need to be implemented in relation to Revision 12 of the MASP. The clarification and stabilization of business requirements reflected in the legislation is on-going as part of the stakeholder's discussion on UCC-related Acts. The related BPM are fine-tuned in parallel with the progress and will be finalized once the discussions on the legislation have been concluded.

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 traceability of the goods entering the Union needs to be ensured as well as the interface with the previous (ENS) 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).

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Group 2: Customs European initiatives needing further study and agreement / 2.1 UCC Notification of Arrival, Presentation Notification and Temporary Storage	

<p>Systems Owner System is to be developed, maintained and operated by MS' Customs Administrations</p> <p>Project Owner DG TAXUD Unit A3 (Customs Processes and Project Management)</p> <p>Owner of Legislation DG TAXUD Unit A2 (Customs Legislation) DG TAXUD Unit A3 (Customs Processes and Project Management)</p>

<p>3. BPM reference</p> <p><i>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</i></p> <p><i>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</i></p> <p><i>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</i></p> <p>Level 4 BPM are not foreseen</p> <p><i>An update of the already established and subject to review BPM is required following the changes undertaken for the legislative process' future basic provision. Those changes will be carried out in the maintenance of the BPM.</i></p>

<p>4. Legal Basis</p> <p>Basic act: UCC</p> <p>Implementing act: UCC WP (UCC WP, section II: '12. UCC Notification of Arrival, Presentation Notification and Temporary Storage')</p> <p>Implementing act under preparation: UCC DA and/or UCC IA</p> <p>Competent body: CCEG (UCC DA), CCC Import and Export Formalities, CCC Data Integration and Harmonisation (UCC IA), ECCG for project management</p>

<p>5. References and Key Activities</p> <p>MASP rev.12 reference: 2.1 UCC Notification of Arrival, Presentation Notification and Temporary Storage</p> <p>Milestones and deadlines (To be approved by ECCG)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><i>Milestone</i></th> <th><i>Estimated completion date</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="4">1</td> <td>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Business Case Document</td> <td>Q2 2015</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)</td> <td>Q1 2015</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>	1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling		– Business Case Document	Q2 2015	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q1 2015	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	N/A
	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>										
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling											
	– Business Case Document	Q2 2015										
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q1 2015										
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	N/A										

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2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	In force, but not applicable
	– Future 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 systems specifications	N/A
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	N/A
	– Service integration in national systems	N/A
	– National implementation	Q3 2019
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q3 2019
– Conformance tests	N/A	
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q1 2020 (UCC WP: 02.03.2020)
	– 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	Q1 2020
Operational status: YES /NO		
6. Expected IT architecture		
Development method: National		
Operation method: National		
7. Dependencies		
a. Link to other projects:		
i. UCC Customs Decisions		
ii. UCC Proof of Union Status (PoUS)		
iii. UCC Transit System including NCTS		
iv. Adjustment of the existing import applications under the UCC		
v. UCC Special Procedures		
vi. UCC-related changes to ICS for strengthening the Security of the		

Supply Chain at Entry (including Air Cargo Security) and the Customs Risk Management in the EU

- vii. National Core Systems Implementation by Collaborating Projects
- viii. Single Electronic Access Point (SEAP)
- ix. Uniform user management and digital signatures – UUM&DS (Direct trader access to EIS)

b. What is needed to start this project:

- i. Depends on the state of current national implementation and the extent of efforts for the transition (if required)

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

- i. Depends on the state of current national implementation and the extent of efforts for the transition (if required)

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.

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Group 2: Customs European initiatives needing further study and agreement / 2.2 UCC Centralised Clearance for Import (CCI) (DELETED, content merged with 2.10)	

2.2 UCC Centralised Clearance for Import (CCI) (DELETED, content merged with 2.10)

The project fiche has been deleted and its contents were merged with fiche '2.10 Adjustments of the existing import applications under the UCC'.

DG TAXUD	Version: 1.1
MASP Annex 2 – 2014 yearly revision (Rev. 2014)	
Group 2: Customs European initiatives needing further study and agreement / 2.3 UCC Harmonisation of the Customs Declaration (DELETED, content merged with 2.10)	

2.3 UCC Harmonisation of the Customs Declaration (DELETED, content merged with 2.10)

The project fiche has been deleted and its contents were merged with fiche '2.10 Adjustments of the existing import applications under the UCC'.

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Group 2: Customs European initiatives needing further study and agreement / 2.4 UCC Self-Assessment (SA) (DELETED, content merged with 1.6 and 2.10)	

2.4 UCC Self-Assessment (SA) (DELETED, content merged with 1.6 and 2.10)

The project fiche has been deleted and its contents were merged with fiches:

- '1.6 UCC Automated Export System (AES)';
- '2.10 Adjustments of the existing import applications under the UCC'.

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Group 2: Customs European initiatives needing further study and agreement / 2.5 UCC Guarantee Management (GUM)	

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.

2. Objectives

UCC Article 89(2)(b) states that a guarantee accepted or authorised by the Customs Authorities shall 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 declarant's records and self-assessment, it shall be monitored on the basis of the supplementary declaration/information.

3. Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit A3 (Customs Processes and Project Management)

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*

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L2-L3 HL and Business Requirement BPM / Enabling Business Domains/ Guarantee Management / 01_Processes

Level 4 BPM are foreseen; the level of granularity and the date of completion are TBD

5. Legal Basis

Basic act: UCC

Implementing act: UCC WP (UCC WP, section II: '14. UCC Guarantee Management (GUM)')

Implementing act under preparation: UCC DA and/or UCC IA

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

6. References and Key Activities

MASP Rev. 12 reference: 2.5 UCC Guarantee Management (GUM)

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 2016
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q3 2012
	– Level 3 Update	Q1 2015
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q2 2016
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	N/A
	– Future provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q3 2016
	– GO decision	Q4 2016
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service specifications	Q3 2017
	– Technical systems specifications	Q1 2018 (UCC WP: Q1 2018)
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q1 2019
	– Service integration in national systems	Q4 2019
	– National implementation	Q4 2019
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q2 2019
	– Conformance tests	Q4 2019
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and	Q1 2020

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	Traders	(UCC WP: 02.03.2020)
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q1 2020
	– National training and communication	Q1 2020

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

7. Expected IT architecture

Development method: TBD

Operation method: TBD

8. Dependencies

a. Link to other projects:

- i. UCC Customs Decisions
- ii. Adjustments of the existing import applications under the UCC
- iii. UCC Special Procedures

b. What is needed to start this project:

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

DG TAXUD	Version: 1.1
MASP Annex 2 – 2014 yearly revision (Rev. 2014)	
Group 2: Customs European initiatives needing further study and agreement / 2.6 UCC Special Procedures	

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 Information Sheets (UCC INF) for Special Procedures: central services provided for the management of the standardised information.

I. UCC Special Procedures Harmonisation

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 will show how special procedures may 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 project 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 INF for Special Procedures

The UCC INF ensures the administrative cooperation and the standardised exchange of information between customs authorities across MS during customs procedures of inward and outward processing and usual forms of handling.

The main business processes that are to be supported by the INF IT system are as follows:

- Management of INF for Outward Processing (EX/IM and IM/EX);
- Management of INF for Inward Processing (IM/EX and EX/IM).

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;

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Group 2: Customs European initiatives needing further study and agreement / 2.6 UCC Special Procedures	

- Validating INF data, including links with EORI, AEO 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 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 procedure would be of high importance as currently it is a heavy manual procedure.

A further description of the business analysis can be found in the business case document, L2 Interaction and L2 High Level BPM as well as in L3 Business Requirements BPM as part of the BPM package developed for the core business domain 'Special Procedures excluding Transit' and the enabling business domain 'INF Management'.

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 for Special Procedures 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 A3 (Customs Processes and Project Management)

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*

Level 4 BPM to be considered.

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*

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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 4 Functional Requirements BPM foreseen in Q4 of 2015

5. Legal Basis

Basic act: UCC

Implementing act: UCC WP (UCC WP, section II: '11. UCC Special Procedures' for 'I. UCC Special Procedures Harmonisation' and '10. UCC Information Sheets (INF) for Special Procedures' for 'II. UCC INF for Special Procedures')

Implementing act under preparation: UCC DA and/or UCC IA

Competent body: CCEG (UCC DA), CCC-SPE (UCC IA), ECCG for project management

6. References and Key Activities

I. UCC Special Procedures Harmonisation

MASP Rev. 12 reference: 2.6 UCC Special Procedures

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	Q1 2015
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q1 2015
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM, to be considered)	Q1 2015
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	In force, but not applicable
	– Future 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 systems specifications	Q1 2017 (UCC WP: Q1 2017)
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	N/A
	– Service integration in national systems	N/A
	– National implementation	Q4 2018
Transition Phase		

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	– Deploy and Rollout	Q1 2019
	– Conformance tests	Q3 2019
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q4 2019 (UCC WP: 01.10.2019)
	– 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. UCC INF for Special Procedures

MASP rev.12 reference: 1.8 UCC Information Sheets for Special Procedures (UCC INF)

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
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q2 2012
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q4 2015
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	In force, but not applicable
	– Future 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 systems specifications	Q3 2017 (UCC WP: Q3 2017)
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q4 2018
	– Service integration in national systems	Q4 2018
	– National implementation	Q4 2018
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q1 2019

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	– Conformance tests	Q3 2019
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q4 2019 (UCC WP: 01.10.2019)
	– 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: Distributed

Operation method: Distributed

8. Dependencies

a. Link to other projects:

- i. EOS-EORI
- ii. UCC Notification of Arrival, Presentation Notification and Temporary Storage
- iii. Adjustments of the existing import applications under the UCC
- iv. UCC Guarantee Management (GUM)
- v. UCC Customs Decisions
- vi. UCC Automated Export System (AES)
- vii. UCC Transit System including NCTS
- viii. Master Data Consolidation
- ix. National Core Systems Implementation by Collaborating Projects

b. What is needed to start this project:

- i. EOS-EORI
- 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

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Group 2: Customs European initiatives needing further study and agreement / 2.7	
Surveillance 3	

2.7 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 Community.

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 ENTR, 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 to BTI control-related 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 A3 (Customs Processes and Project Management) in co-ownership with DG TAXUD Unit A4 (Combined Nomenclature, Tariff classification, TARIC and integration of trade measures) during development

Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit A4 (Combined Nomenclature, Tariff classification, TARIC and integration of trade measures)

4. BPM reference

No BPM have been created at the time of this MASP revision

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Surveillance 3	

5. Legal Basis		
Basic act: UCC		
Implementing act: UCC WP (UCC WP, section II: '7. UCC Surveillance 3')		
Competent body: CCEG (UCC DA), CCC Tariff Measures (UCC IA), ECCG for project management		
6. References and Key Activities		
MASP Rev. 12 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
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q1 2015
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q2 2015
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	In force, but not applicable
	– Future 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 systems specifications	Q3 2016 (UCC WP: 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 (UCC WP: 01.10.2018)
	– 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

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Operational status: YES /NO
7. Expected IT architecture Development method: Central Operation method: Central
8. Dependencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Link to other projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. UCC BTI 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. N/A d. Impact on existing system(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. National Customs Declaration Processing Systems

2.8 UCC-related changes to ICS for strengthening the Security of the Supply Chain at Entry (Objectives 1 and 2 of customs risk management strategy – data quality and data availability)

1. Description and Justification

ICS Phase 1 is in full operations in all EU MS since the beginning of 2011. More than 3 million ENS are lodged in the EU in advance before the arrival of the goods for Security and Safety purposes each month.

This project will take into account the following aspects:

- Data quality and filing arrangements (external aspects);
- Management of the exchange and availability of ENS data, risk info and control results (internal aspects).

Customs Risk Management Strategy and Action Plan

The Communication from the Commission on Customs Risk Management and Security of the Supply Chain (COM(2012)793 of 8 January 2013), the recommendations from the High Level Seminar on Strengthening the Security of the Supply Chain (Customs Risk Management in the EU) as outlined in the Dublin Declaration and the Council Conclusions stipulate the importance of ensuring an equal and adequate level of protection throughout the EU with focus on optimising the sharing of data, risk information and results of controls.

An EU strategy and action plan for customs risk management, containing concrete proposals for action, was adopted mid-2014. The implementation of this action plan will be reflected, as necessary, in further revisions of the MASP and will be influenced by the follow-up work to this Communication.

Required functional changes and enhancements to ICS

Based on the experience gained and the evaluation of ICS operations performed in early October 2011, the in-depth work carried out following the Yemen incident (air cargo Security action plan), the following actions/areas have been identified for which improvements related to the ENS in respect of all modes of transport are required:

- Enhanced data requirements and improved data availability provided in the ENS which will allow effective risk analyses;
- Upgrade of a number of existing functionalities to allow for a more harmonised and effective use of ICS and the related processes, in particular to implement partial filing opportunities to allow more EOs than the obliged carrier to provide ENS-data at the required level of detail;
- An upgrade of processes and requirements for filing ENS-data prior to loading of

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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 cost-benefit analysis carried out by an independent consultant (the results of which are under discussion in a specific project group), it appears that:
 - The possibility of creating the basis for submission of declarations by one trader into a single connection point would allow substantial reductions of costs to traders;
 - Shared services between MS would allow a much more robust system and the achievement of the Risk Management objectives not obtainable with a distributed system;
 - Such shared services would create the basis for a timely submission and availability of relevant data.

2. Objectives

Strengthen the security of the supply chain by optimising the exchange of advanced cargo information (in particular for air cargo) 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. Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit A3 (Customs Processes and Project Management)

Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit A2 (Customs Legislation)

DG TAXUD Unit B2 (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 4 BPM are planned for Q4 2015.

Further BPM are to be planned according to the action plan for implementation of measures to strengthen security and safety regarding goods entering the EU Customs territory.

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5. Legal Basis

Basic act: UCC

Implementing act: UCC WP (UCC WP, section II: '15. UCC Safety and Security and Risk Management')

Implementing act under preparation: UCC DA and/or UCC IA

Competent body: CCEG (UCC DA), CCC Section for Import and Export formalities and CCC Data Integration and Harmonization (UCC IA), ECCG for project management

6. References and Key Activities

MASP rev.12 reference: 2.8 UCC Strengthening the Security of the Supply Chain at Entry (including Air Cargo Security) and Customs Risk Management in the EU

Disclaimer: the planning for the different parts of this fiche on 'UCC-related changes to ICS for Strengthening the Security of the Supply Chain at Entry (Objectives 1 and 2 of customs risk management strategy – data quality and data availability)' will be completed in the next version of the MASP and in line with the outcome of the further analysis and the decisions taken resulting from it which is foreseen by end-2014.

Milestones and deadlines (To be approved by ECCG)

	Milestone	Estimated completion date
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Further analysis of the identified approaches for a business architecture and decision on the approach for implementation	Q4 2014
	– Business Case Document	Q1 2015
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q4 2014
	– Level 3 Update	Q3 2015
2	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q4 2015
	Legal Provision	
2	– Current provisions adopted	Q4 2013
	– Future provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	
4	– GO decision	
	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service specifications	
	– Technical systems specifications	
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	
– Service integration in national systems		
	– National implementation	

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	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	
5	– Conformance tests	
	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
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: Currently distributed, future method to be agreed on		
Operation method: Currently distributed, future method to be agreed on		
8. Dependencies		
a. Link to other projects:		
i. UCC Transit System including NCTS		
ii. UCC Automated Export System (AES)		
iii. Adjustments of the existing import applications under the UCC (in order to allow the lodgement of a CD instead of an ENS according to Article 130 UCC)		
iv. UCC AEO and impacts of MRA		
v. UCC Notification of Arrival, Presentation Notification and Temporary Storage		
b. What is needed to start this project:		
i. ICS Phase 1		
c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:		
i. N/A		
d. Impact on existing system(s):		
i. ICS Phase 1		
ii. NCTS Phase 4		
iii. ECS Phase 2		
iv. National Risk Analysis		

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Classification Information System (CLASS)	

v. CRMS

2.9 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

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Classification Information System (CLASS)	

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:

- WCO HS explanatory notes;
- WCO HS classification decisions;
- WCO HS classification opinions;
- Link to the REACH database (managed by the European Chemicals Agency)
- Inclusion of ADR data⁴.

3. Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit A3 (Customs Processes and Project Management) during development

⁴ ADR: The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

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Classification Information System (CLASS)	

<p>DG TAXUD Unit A4 (Combined Nomenclature, Tariff classification, TARIC and integration of trade measures) during operations</p> <p>Owner of Legislation</p> <p>DG TAXUD Unit A4 (Combined Nomenclature, Tariff classification, TARIC and integration of trade measures) during operations</p>																																																		
<p>4. BPM reference</p> <p>No BPM created at the time of this MASP revision</p>																																																		
<p>5. Legal Basis</p> <p>Basic act: UCC (Specifically Article 6(1), Article 14 (2), Article 16)</p> <p>Implementing act: UCC WP (UCC WP, section II: '16. UCC Classification (CLASS)')</p> <p>Competent body: CCEG (UCC DA), CCC-NOM (UCC IA), ECCG for project management</p>																																																		
<p>6. References and Key Activities</p> <p>MASP Rev. 12 reference: 2.9 Classification Information System (CLASS)</p> <p>Milestones and deadlines (To be approved by ECCG)</p> <p><i>Disclaimer: The following planning concerns the Phase-1 components of the CLASS system only.</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Milestone</th> <th>Estimated completion date</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>Q3 2014</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)</td> <td>Q4 2014</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)</td> <td>Q1 2015</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>Q2 2016</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">3</td> <td>Project Initiation Phase</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Vision Document</td> <td>Q3 2015</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– GO decision</td> <td>Q4 2015</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="10">4</td> <td>IT Project</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Elaboration Phase</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Application & Service specifications</td> <td>Q2 2016</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Technical systems specifications</td> <td>Q3 2016</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Construction Phase</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Central services implementation</td> <td>Q4 2017</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Service integration in national systems</td> <td>Q4 2017</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– National implementation</td> <td>Q4 2017</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transition Phase</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Deploy and Rollout</td> <td>Q1 2018</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Conformance tests</td> <td>Q3 2018</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Milestone	Estimated completion date	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		– Current provisions adopted	N/A	– Future provisions in application	Q2 2016	3	Project Initiation Phase		– Vision Document	Q3 2015	– GO decision	Q4 2015	4	IT Project		Elaboration Phase		– Application & Service specifications	Q2 2016	– Technical systems specifications	Q3 2016	Construction Phase		– Central services implementation	Q4 2017	– Service integration in national systems	Q4 2017	– National implementation	Q4 2017	Transition Phase		– Deploy and Rollout	Q1 2018	– Conformance tests	Q3 2018
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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. 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

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Group 2: Customs European initiatives needing further study and agreement / 2.10	
Adjustments of the existing import applications under the UCC	

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 currently 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. CC. Especially CC 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.

Intrinsically, changes to the national systems depend on the current state of functionalities and implementation. 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 future legislation.

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 UCC Customs Decisions or UCC BTI 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). However, these projects are covered by separate project fiches and therefore excluded from this one.

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

- a. Definition of CD datasets in UCC DA/IA Annex B, amending the datasets that exist today, including adjustment of data elements for AEO MR projects
(National development, scheduled by MS);

- b. Adjustments to support the different possibilities for lodging a CD (standard, simplified, entry in the declarant's records).

(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);

- d. UCC and related Acts introduce the possibility to place goods under a customs procedure using CC. This will allow the decoupling of the place where the CD is lodged and customs formalities can be centralized and the place where the goods are presented and that can be changed once they are released for a customs procedure.

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 harmonization 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 process.

The use of Centralized 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;
4. CD in the form of an Entry in the declarant's records and waiver of the presentation notification.

The CC 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.

(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.

(Distributed or national development, depending on the final scope and according to project milestones planning)"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 EMCS upon importation of goods subject to excise duties.

(Distributed development, according to project milestones planning).

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.

Update MASP Rev. 2014: Vis-à-vis MASP Rev. 12 significant changes to the structure of the project fiches have been made. The content however has been maintained to a large extent and is reflected following this revised structure. These changes have been implemented following a MS comment issued during the review cycle of MASP Rev. 12 and its discussion at the ECG.

This comment concerns a request for the expression of the impact of the different projects and requirements on existing national import applications resulting from the implementation of the UCC. The perspective on related initiatives was changed from a fragmented view on 'concepts' to a system-oriented view, resulting in consolidation and transformation of project fiche content. This is especially justified considering that the implementation has to be planned on a system-level, whereas the more fragmented view carries the risk of misalignments in planning and organization and hence unnecessary additional resource consumption.

As a consequence content from the following project fiches (as found in MASP Rev. 12) was absorbed by this project fiche:

- '1.10 Adaption of the movement systems' (also reflected in fiches 1.5, 1.6 and 1.7);
- '2.2 UCC Centralised Clearance for Import (CCI)';
- '2.3 UCC Harmonisation of the Customs Declaration' (also reflected in 1.6 and 1.7);
- '2.4 UCC Self-Assessment (SA)' (also reflected in fiche 1.6);

As stated above, in case other MASP fiches impact the national import applications, this is detailed within those fiches only and not repeated elsewhere (see section 8 on 'Dependencies').

These newly added aspects are not covered in previous versions of the MASP:

- Collaboration of the import systems with EMCS upon importation of goods subject to excise duties;

Adjustments allowing the lodgement of a CD instead of an ENS according to Art. 130 UCC.

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Adjustments of the existing import applications under the UCC	

National modifications will take place from 2016 until 2020, in line with UCC WP and the 'Transitional Delegated Act'.

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 Work Programme defines a calendar for the creation and entering into operation of the UCC Customs systems between 01.05.2016 and 31.12.2020.

Further, in order to manage the situation during this interim period in practice, a 'Transition Delegated Act' is under preparation and should be voted by end 2015.

Each system that will enter into operation at the date indicated in the UCC WP and the Transitional DA 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, etc.

In order to support MS, a national release plan will be created by a dedicated Project Group. This plan will provide more clarity and is to be supported by DG TAXUD. To this end TAXUD will provide planning information concerning activities on EU-level.

2. Objectives

The scope of this project considers MS' request during the last 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. CC)

DG TAXUD Unit A3 (Customs Processes and Project Management)

Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit A2 (Customs Legislation)

DG TAXUD Unit A3 (Customs Processes and Project Management)

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*

Level 4 BPM foreseen. The level of granularity and date of completion are TBD.

Self-Assessment

No BPM foreseen at this stage

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An update of the BPM already established and subject to review is required following the changes undertaken for the future basic provision in the legislative process. Those changes will be carried out in the maintenance of the BPM.

5. Legal Basis

Basic act: UCC

Implementing act: UCC WP (UCC WP, section II: '13. UCC Centralised Clearance for Import (CCI)')

Implementing act under preparation: UCC DA and/or UCC IA

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

6. References and Key Activities

MASP Rev.12 reference: N/A

This fiche was compiled through re-assembly of the following MASP Rev. 12 fiches:

- '1.10 Adaption of the movement systems' (also reflected in fiches 1.5, 1.6 and 1.7);
- '2.2 UCC Centralised Clearance for Import (CCI)';
- '2.3 UCC Harmonisation of the Customs Declaration' (also reflected in 1.6 and 1.7);
- '2.4 UCC Self-Assessment (SA)' (also reflected in fiche 1.6).

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.)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	Q2 2015
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q4 2014
	– Level 3 Update	Q1 2015
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q2 2015
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	N/A
	– Future provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q4 2015
	– GO decision	Q4 2015
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service specifications	Q4 2016
	– Technical systems specifications	Q4 2017 (UCC WP:

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		Q1 2017)
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q1 2019
	– Service integration in national systems	Q3 2019
	– National implementation	Q3 2019
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q1 2020
	– Conformance tests	Q3 2020
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q4 2020 (UCC WP: 01.10.2020)
	– 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: Distributed, where not National
(see section 1 on 'Description and Justification')

Operation method: Distributed, where not National
(see section 1 on 'Description and Justification')

8. Dependencies

a. Link to other projects:

- i. UCC AEO and impacts of MRA
- ii. UCC Transit System including NCTS
- iii. UCC Customs Decisions
- iv. Registered Exporter System (REX)
- v. UCC Notification of Arrival, Presentation Notification and Temporary Storage
- vi. UCC Guarantee Management (GUM)
- vii. UCC Special Procedures
- viii. UCC-related changes to ICS for strengthening the Security of the Supply Chain at Entry (including Air Cargo Security) and the Customs Risk Management in the EU
- ix. UCC Proof of Union Status (PoUS)
- x. UCC BTI

- xi. COPIS
- xii. EU Customs Single Window program
- xiii. Surveillance 3
- xiv. Classification Information System (CLASS)
- xv. National Core Systems Implementation by Collaborating Projects
- xvi. Single Electronic Access Point (SEAP)
- xvii. Uniform user management and digital signatures – UUM&DS (Direct trader access to EIS)
- xviii. Maintenance and updates of operational IT systems

b. What is needed to start this project:

- i. UCC Customs Decisions

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

- i. N/A

d. Impact on existing system(s):

There is no impact on the common specifications of EIS.

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.

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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 (MIS) that will support the Customs Union Performance (CUP) 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 achieving 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 to 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.

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.

3. Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit A1 (Customs Policy)

Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit A1 (Customs Policy)

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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

Current basic provision:

Current implementing provision: The CUP is a horizontal project, the legal basis exists for some parts of the CUP Project (particularly the Customs Code and its Implementing Provisions; 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)

Current competent body: ECCG and Customs Union Performance project group for project management, Customs Policy Group for steering

Future basic provision: N/A

Future implementing provision: N/A

Competent body: N/A

6. References and Key Activities

MASP Rev. 12 reference: 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	Q1 2015
	– 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	Q3 2015
	– GO decision	
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service specifications	

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	– 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

7. Expected IT architecture

Development method: Central

Operation method: Central

8. Dependencies

a. Link to other projects:

- i. Inputs need to be ensured from several projects/systems: Business Statistics of NCTS, ECS, and ICS; EOS (EORI and AEO), COPIS, CRMS, Surveillance 2 and ART 2.
- ii. Inputs are also foreseen from EUROSTAT and DG BUDGET (the OWNRES system and the Annual Activity Reporting for the ACOR Committee).
- iii. Inputs from National Customs IT systems as defined in the CUP project.

b. What is needed to start this project:

- i. N/A

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

- i. N/A

d. Impact on existing system(s):

- i. N/A

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Group 3: Customs International Information Systems

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Group 3: Customs International Information Systems / 3.1 EU Implementation of UNECE eTIR System	

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;
- Adaptation of SPEED 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 A3 (Customs Processes and Project Management)

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.

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5. Legal Basis

Current 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 and link in the Customs Code.

Current implementing provision: N/A, partly CCIP

Competent body: CCC-TIR

Future basic provision: Given the content of the proposal a legal framework should be expected (a new Convention or protocol to existing Convention). For the remaining part, the TIR Convention and the UCC will apply.

Future implementing provision: Under preparation – partly UCC IA/DA

Competent body: CCC-TIR and ECCG for project management

6. References and Key Activities

MASP Rev. 12 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	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 systems 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	Q4 2023

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Group 3: Customs International Information Systems / 3.1 EU Implementation of UNECE eTIR System	

	Traders	
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q4 2023
	– National training and communication	Q4 2023

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

- a. Link to other projects:**
 - i. UCC Transit System including NCTS
- 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. SPEED

3.2 EU Implementation of the 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.

The ATA Carnet system 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 but global eATA Carnet System. This means that the EU will develop a single system, as will 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)). These initiatives will compose a global eATA Carnet System.

This will 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 requires an amendment to the Istanbul Convention (EU is contracting party to the Istanbul Convention but not to the ATA Convention).

The Administrative Committee for the Istanbul Convention held on 25 and 26 April 2013 adopted the EU's proposal to amend the Istanbul Convention regarding electronic data-processing techniques, by inserting a new Article 21a 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 will enter into force in November 2014.

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Group 3: Customs International Information Systems / 3.2 EU Implementation of the eATA Carnet Project	

<p>Article 21a of the Istanbul Convention is not directly applicable. Therefore, this provision has to be transposed into EU legislation.</p>																			
<p>2. Objectives</p> <p>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, which is in the drafting phase during 2014. The full global implementation, involving most of the contracting parties, targets implementation by the year 2022.</p>																			
<p>3. Systems Owner</p> <p>DG TAXUD Unit A3 (Customs Processes and Project Management) when the system is under development</p> <p>DG TAXUD Unit A2 (Customs Legislation) when the system is operational</p> <p>DG TAXUD Unit B4 (Trade Facilitation, Rules of Origin and International coordination) for the Global Networked Customs compliance</p> <p>Owner of Legislation</p> <p>DG TAXUD Unit A2 (Customs Legislation)</p>																			
<p>4. BPM reference</p> <p>N/A</p>																			
<p>5. Legal Basis</p> <p>Current basic provision: Provisions concerning an eATA Carnet System do not exist</p> <hr/> <p>Future basic provision: Article 21a of the Istanbul Convention: Convention on Temporary Admission agreed at Istanbul on 26 June 1990 (may be applied as of November 2014). Article 16(1) of the UCC and relevant DA/IA (will be applied as of May 2016) Competent body: CCC – Section SPE and CCEG</p>																			
<p>6. References and Key Activities</p> <p>MASP Rev. 12 reference: 3.2 EU Implementation of WCO eATA Carnet Project Milestones and deadlines (To be approved by ECCG), for the EU part of the eATA</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><i>Milestone</i></th> <th><i>Estimated completion date</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="4">1</td> <td>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Utility Block for eATA</td> <td>Q4 2014</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Business Case Document</td> <td>Q3 2015</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)</td> <td>Q4 2015</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)</td> <td>Q2 2016</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Legal Provision</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>	1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling		– Utility Block for eATA	Q4 2014	– Business Case Document	Q3 2015	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q4 2015		– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q2 2016	2	Legal Provision	
	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>																	
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling																		
	– Utility Block for eATA	Q4 2014																	
	– Business Case Document	Q3 2015																	
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q4 2015																	
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q2 2016																	
2	Legal Provision																		

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Group 3: Customs International Information Systems / 3.2 EU Implementation of the eATA Carnet Project	

	– Current provisions adopted	N/A
	– Future provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q1 2016
	– GO decision	Q2 2016
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service specifications	Q4 2016
	– Technical systems specifications	Q1 2017
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q1 2018
	– Service integration in national systems	Q1 2018
	– National implementation	
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q3 2018
	– Conformance tests	Q1 2019
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q1 2019
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q1 2019
	– National training and communication	Q1 2019

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

7. Expected IT architecture

Development method: Central System with international interfaces

Operation method: Central (for EU part)

8. Dependencies

a. **Link to other projects:**

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

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

i. N/A

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

i. N/A

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Group 4: Customs cooperation initiatives and technological developments to facilitate Customs EIS / 3.2 EU Implementation of the eATA Carnet Project	

**Group 4: Customs cooperation initiatives
and technological developments to
facilitate Customs EIS**

4.1 National Core Systems Implementation by Collaborating Projects

1. Description and Justification

In the context of the definition of an IT Strategy for the implementation of the UCC 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 cooperatively building common Union Components for Customs national systems in a joint effort in which several MS participate and DG TAXUD provides limited support.

The collaboration is primarily between the MS. COM can only commit to coordinate and support, but will not have a central role in these 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 objectives of this project are to enable and support the collaboration effort by launching a feasibility study 'Collaboration eCustoms' to evaluate and explore the following aspects:

- Reference architecture;
- Definition of common terms;
- High-level picture on business perspective ('component business model');
- Definition of service-oriented-architecture to an appropriate degree of detail;
- Catalogue and definition of Union components;
- Documentation of implementation and operational alternatives, including budget and time;
- Further analysis of all related legal, financial, organisational and other issues.

These objectives were reached by the completion of the Collaboration study, which provided the following assets:

- The necessary practical information so that collaboration projects can be launched with sufficient knowledge of concrete options and issues to tackle;
- A collaboration architecture framework consolidating the architectural assets developed in support of the collaboration effort;
- A set of collaboration projects foreseen or launched by MS, in order to implement the above mentioned Union components.

Future work under this project is foreseen to be carried under the initiative and leadership of the MS with TAXUD coordination and limited support.

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<p>3. Systems Owner</p> <p>DG TAXUD Unit R5 (Customs systems and IT operations)</p> <p>Participating MS</p> <p>Owner of Legislation</p> <p>DG TAXUD Unit R3 (Information and Management of Programmes): Collaboration projects are performed within the framework of Customs 2020</p>																																		
<p>4. BPM reference</p> <p>In principle all BPM covering the subject of this collaboration activities can be used.</p>																																		
<p>5. Legal Basis</p> <p>Current basic provision: Regulation on the Customs 2020 Programme</p> <p>Current implementing provision: N/A</p> <p>Competent body: Customs 2020 Committee for authorisation, CPG for management sponsorship and ECCG for project management.</p> <hr/> <p>Future basic provision:</p> <p>Future implementing provision: N/A</p> <p>Competent body: ECCG for project management</p>																																		
<p>6. References and Key Activities</p> <p>MASP Rev. 12 reference: 4.1 National Core Systems Implementation by Collaborating Projects</p> <p>Milestones and deadlines (To be approved by ECCG)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><i>Milestone</i></th> <th><i>Estimated completion date</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td 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="4">3</td> <td>Project Initiation Phase</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Collaboration Study</td> <td>Q2 2014</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="2">4</td> <td>IT Project</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Elaboration 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		- Collaboration Study	Q2 2014	– Vision Document	N/A	– GO decision	N/A	4	IT Project		Elaboration Phase	
	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>																																
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	– 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																																	
	- Collaboration Study	Q2 2014																																
	– Vision Document	N/A																																
	– GO decision	N/A																																
4	IT Project																																	
	Elaboration Phase																																	

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	– Application & Service specifications	
	– Technical systems specifications	
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	
	– 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	
	– National training and communication	

Operational status: N/A

7. Expected IT architecture

Will follow the EIS projects in question.

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. N/A

d. Impact on existing system(s):

- i. N/A

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4.2 Single Point for Entry or Exit of Data (SPEED 2)

<p>1. Description and Justification</p> <p>It is a key objective of the EU to facilitate trade with third countries and/or exchanges with non-Customs systems. To support this initiative, it has been agreed to develop a generic technical solution which will permit each partner (e.g. third country) to connect to a system developed centrally by DG TAXUD.</p> <p>SPEED (Single Portal for Entry and Exit of Data) is a secure portal connecting the private network CCN/CSI and the external world for system-to-system interfaces. Consequently, SPEED provides a technical infrastructure solution that enables automated data exchange between MS' electronic customs systems and third countries that are not linked to CCN/CSI on the basis of EU bilateral or multilateral agreements.</p> <p>SPEED has been designed to ensure the confidentiality, privacy and integrity of the CCN/CSI network, shielding it from the 'outside world'. It includes high-security hardware and software components to defend against, monitor and log all possible threats facing the CCN network.</p> <p>Some examples of use of SPEED (and SPEED 2) are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmission of some TIR declaration data to Russia, operational since 01.01.2009 with 13 pilot MS; • In the context of AEO MR or REX, data exchange with China, Japan, USA and other third countries; • Data exchange for NCTS between the EU and countries which are not a candidate for EU membership (e.g. Ukraine, Russian Federation, Albania); • In the context of the EU Customs Single Window program, exchange of supporting documents data between MS' electronic customs systems and non-Customs trans-European systems (e.g. DG SANCO TRACES system for CVEDs).
<p>2. Objectives</p> <p>This project consists of the second phase of the SPEED initiative. SPEED 2 is a major evolution of SPEED, aimed at enhancing the IT security at message-level and at providing flexible IT protocol and IT data format conversion features.</p>
<p>3. Systems Owner</p> <p>DG TAXUD Unit R5 (Customs systems and IT operations)</p> <p>Owner of Legislation</p> <p>N/A</p>
<p>4. BPM reference</p> <p>Not foreseen. On-going IT infrastructure project.</p>

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<p>5. Legal Basis</p> <p>Current basic provision: N/A</p> <p>Current implementing provision: N/A</p> <p>Competent body: N/A</p> <hr/> <p>Future basic provision: N/A</p> <p>Future implementing provision: N/A</p> <p>Competent body: ECCG for project management</p>
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<p>6. References and Key Activities</p> <p>MASP Rev. 12 reference: 4.2 Single Point for Entry or Exit of Data (SPEED 2)</p> <p>Milestones and deadlines (To be approved by ECCG)</p>

	<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	Q1 2012
	– GO decision	Q1 2012
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service specifications	Q3 2012
	– Technical systems specifications	Q4 2012
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q1 2013
	– Service integration in national systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q3 2013
– Conformance tests	Q4 2013	
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q2 2014
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case	N/A

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	required)	
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q2 2014
	– National training and communication	Q2 2014
Operational status: YES/NO		
7. Expected IT architecture		
Development method: Central		
Operation method: Central		
8. Dependencies		
<p>a. Link to other projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. UCC Transit System including NCTS ii. UCC AEO and impacts of MRA iii. Registered Exporter System (REX) iv. EU Customs Single Window program <p>b. What is needed to start this project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Currently, the SPEED 2 project is not dependent on the completion of any other project <p>c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Extension of NCTS to non-EU Candidate countries ii. EU Customs Single Window program for veterinary certificates supporting documents, UCC AEO and impacts of MRA and Registered Exporter System (REX) are dependent upon the completion of SPEED2. <p>d. Impact on existing system(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The migration from SPEED to SPEED 2 has a slight impact on existing NCTS TIR data exchange with Russia: it will require conformance tests with Russia as well as international tests between some pilot MS and Russia 		

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Group 4: Customs cooperation initiatives and technological developments to facilitate Customs EIS / 4.3 Master Data Consolidation	

4.3 Master Data Consolidation

1. Description and Justification		
<p>Master Data Consolidation provides a set of services to manage data consistently and with appropriate harmonization across the EU.</p> <p>Current situations whereby master data are not centralised and data is contained in outdated IT applications need to be addressed.</p>		
2. Objectives		
<p>The objective of this project is to provide an IT-environment which will permit a set of services of data to be managed.</p> <p>To explore and to create a new solution for the use and the management of the reference data of EIS.</p> <p>It also concerns re-engineering of current data management in DG TAXUD's IT applications.</p>		
3. Systems Owner		
DG TAXUD Unit R5 (Customs Systems and IT Operations)		
Owner of Legislation		
N/A (technical project only)		
4. BPM reference		
N/A (technical project only)		
5. Legal Basis (for the data, not their management)		
Basic act: UCC		
Implementing act under preparation: UCC DA and/or UCC IA		
Competent body: ECCG for project management		
6. References and Key Activities		
MASP Rev. 12 reference: 4.3 Master Data Consolidation		
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 2016
	– 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	Q2 2016
3	Project Initiation Phase	

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4	– Vision Document	Q4 2016
	– GO decision	Q4 2016
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service specifications	Q2 2017
	– Technical systems specifications	Q3 2017
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q4 2018
	– Service integration in national systems	Q3 2019
	– National implementation	Q3 2019
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q1 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. All projects using the reference data

b. What is needed to start this project:

- i. Technical project, could in principle be started as soon as resources are available

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

- i. All projects where current data management would not be adequate

d. Impact on existing system(s):

- i. Depending if the interfaces will change. If yes, all projects are impacted.

4.4 Single Electronic Access Point (SEAP)

1. Description and Justification

A SEAP will allow traders to lodge their electronic pre-arrival/pre-departure, summary and full customs declarations via a single interface which connects their system with all MS' customs systems or a central system. The data is automatically made available to the responsible competent customs authority.

SEAP provides the framework environment where traders can be connected in order to interact with EU Customs (e.g. to submit an application, a document or a declaration).

The components contributing to the implementation of SEAP will be realised in the context of the development of new systems (SEAP is not a system by itself). The concept of SEAP should be considered in the context of each new system coming into operation. Therefore, the focus shifts from an all-encompassing solution to customs systems having a new implementation.

2. Objectives

The best approach for the practical implementation of the SEAP concept will be further studied. However, a major point of attention is the analysis of the possible interactions between central and MS implementations of customs applications and when and if applicable. SEAP can take several different forms:

- When a single central application exists or is envisaged within the EU (e.g. UCC BTI, UCC Customs Decisions, etc.), the SEAP is the module that provides the functionality for a trader to be connected and authenticated and it will ensure that the communication and data exchange with central application is happening in a correct manner (security, data integrity, etc). It is the most pure and simple form of the SEAP.
- When a decentralised system exists and trade would need to connect to each new MS system where the EO has business to conduct, the SEAP will ensure that the data exchange can happen in a uniform and harmonized way. This will prevent that trade needs to invest in 28 different connections with MS. Subject to MS administrations' choice, that service may be provided by means of an office of lodgement for some systems (optional at this stage).
- Another version of the SEAP could take the form of uniform interface specifications for the external domain (trade/customs). DG TAXUD would ensure that the interface specifications will be respected via testing (by means of a 'dummy trader'). However, no COM IT services would be associated to such a SEAP, only testing.

3. Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit A3 (Customs Processes and Project Management)

Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit A3 (Customs Processes and Project Management)

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4. BPM reference

No BPM exist.

The practical implications of the chosen business architecture will determine the outcome for the BPM and are subject to a further study.

5. Legal Basis

Current basic provision: Electronic Customs Decision

Current implementing provision: Electronic Customs Decision

Competent body: CCC General Customs Legislation and ECCG for project management

Future basic provision: revised Electronic Customs Decision and UCC

Future implementing provision: revised Electronic Customs Decision

Competent body: CCC General Customs Legislation and ECCG for project management

6. References and Key Activities

MASP Rev. 12 reference: 4.4 Single Electronic Access Point (SEAP)

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)	Per system
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Per system
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	In force, but not applicable
	– Future 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 systems specifications	N/A
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	N/A
	– Service integration in national systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
Transition Phase		

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	– 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: TBD

Operation method: TBD

8. Dependencies

a. Link to other projects:

- i. UCC Automated Export System (AES)
- ii. EOS
- iii. EU Customs Single Window program
- iv. Uniform user management and digital signatures – UUM&DS (Direct trader access to EIS)
- v. UCC Transit System including NCTS
- vi. UCC Customs Decisions
- vii. UCC-related changes to ICS for strengthening the Security of the Supply Chain at Entry (including Air Cargo Security) and the Customs Risk Management in the EU

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

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4.5 CCN2

<p>1. Description and Justification</p> <p>The CCN/CSI operational infrastructure consists of a closed, secured network infrastructure that is provided by the COM to facilitate the exchange of information between the NAs of the Customs and Taxation area.</p> <p>ANNEX II.C CCN2 Platform Specification and Requirements: http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/resources/documents/common/tenders_grants/tenders/ao-2012-13/annex_2c.pdf</p>
<p>2. Objectives</p> <p>CCN2 can be defined as the evolution of the current CCN architecture and services, which will apply state-of-the-art SOA and provide a full set of value-added services to support the evolution to new application development and deployment paradigms.</p> <p>A further description of the business analysis can be found in the BC as part of the BPM package developed for this domain.</p> <p>The CCN2 Platform supports the existing Partner applications with no redevelopment from their side (particularly any change in the CSI API is backward compatible).</p> <p>CCN2 will be delivered in several releases in order to minimise risks. The first release will focus on enabling SOA and security.</p>
<p>3. Systems Owner DG TAXUD Unit A3 (Customs Processes and Project Management)</p> <p>Owner of Legislation N/A</p>
<p>4. BPM reference N/A</p>
<p>5. Legal Basis</p> <p>Current basic provision: N/A Current implementing provision: N/A Competent Body: N/A (ECCG for project management)</p> <hr/> <p>Future basic provision: N/A Future implementing provision: N/A Competent Body: N/A (ECCG for project management)</p>
<p>6. References and Key Activities</p>

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MASP Rev. 12 reference: 4.5 CCN2

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 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	Q3 2013
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service specifications	Q3 2015
	– Technical systems specifications	Q3 2015
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2016
	– Service integration in national systems	Q3 2016
	– National implementation	N/A
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q1 2017
– Conformance tests	Q3 2017	
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q4 2017
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q4 2017
	– National training and communication	Q4 2017

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

7. Expected IT architecture

Development method: Central

Operation method: Central

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<p>8. Dependencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Link to other projects:<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. N/Ab. What is needed to start this project:<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. N/Ac. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. N/Ad. Impact on existing system(s):<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. N/A

4.6 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 harmonized interfaces for Trade and the redundant implementations of services of common functionality at MS-level.

UUM&DS enabling the provision of a unique interface on an EU-basis to Customs EIS for traders will contribute to reducing trader interfaces from 28 to 1. In addition, provision of direct access capabilities (and central development and operation of EIS) would mean that MS Customs administrations will not implement functionality (or systems) offering those same services 28 times over.

The MASP project 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. At this stage, UUM&DS shall enable access to a number of Customs EIS being implemented as MASP projects, such as UCC Customs Decisions, COPIS, and UCC BTI.

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.

SEAP provides the framework environment for connecting traders in order for them to

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interact with EU Customs (e.g. for submitting an application / document / declaration, to get information, etc.). The UUM&DS system validates authentication credentials and access rights of traders' users and systems in order to allow them to use the central capabilities such as SEAP.																				
2. Objectives																				
The project will provide a solution with the objectives to:																				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 R5 (Customs Systems and IT Operations)																				
Owner of Legislation																				
DG TAXUD Unit A3 (Customs Processes and Project Management)																				
4. BPM reference																				
N/A																				
5. Legal Basis																				
Basic act: UCC																				
Implementing act: UCC WP (UCC WP, section II: '4.Direct trader access to the European Information Systems (Uniform user management & digital signature)')																				
Implementing act under preparation: UCC DA and/or UCC IA																				
Competent body: CCEG (UCC DA), CCC-GEN (UCC IA), ECCG for project management																				
6. References and Key Activities																				
MASP Rev. 12 reference: 4.6 Direct trader access to EIS (Uniform user management & digital signature)																				
Milestones and deadlines (To be approved by ECCG)																				
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><i>Milestone</i></th> <th><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>Q1 2014</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>In force, but not applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Future provisions in application</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>	1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling		– Business Case Document	Q1 2014	– 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	– Future provisions in application	N/A
	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>																		
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling																			
	– Business Case Document	Q1 2014																		
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	N/A																		
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	N/A																		
2	Legal Provision																			
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	– Future provisions in application	N/A																		

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MASP Annex 2 – 2014 yearly revision (Rev. 2014)	
Group 4: Customs cooperation initiatives and technological developments to facilitate Customs EIS / 4.6 Uniform user management & digital signatures – UUM&DS (Direct trader access to EIS)	

3	Project Initiation Phase	
	- Traders Access Study	Q1 2014
	- Vision Document	Q3 2014
4	- GO decision	Q4 2014
	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	- Application & Service specifications	Q1 2015
	- Technical systems specifications	Q3 2015 (UCC WP: Q4 2015)
	Construction Phase	
	- Central services implementation	Q3 2016
	- Service integration in national systems	Q4 2016
	- National implementation	Q4 2016
	Transition Phase	
- Deploy and Rollout	Q1 2017	
- Conformance tests	Q3 2017	
5	Operation	
	- Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q4 2017 (UCC WP: 02.10.2017)
	- Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	- Centrally developed training and communication	Q4 2017
	- National training and communication	Q4 2017

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. EOS-AEO (future phases of UUM&DS)
- iii. COPIS
- iv. UCC BTI
- v. UCC Proof of Union Status (PoUS) (future phases of UUM&DS)
- vi. UCC Automated Export System (AES) (future phases of UUM&DS)
- vii. Adjustments of the existing import applications under the UCC

(future phases of UUM&DS)

- viii. UCC-related changes to ICS for strengthening the Security of the Supply Chain at Entry (including Air Cargo Security) and the Customs Risk Management in the EU (future phases of UUM&DS)

b. What is needed to start this project:

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

- i. See 8.a. above

d. Impact on existing system(s):

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4.7 High availability DG TAXUD operational capabilities

<p>1. Description and Justification</p> <p>This project aims at providing new high availability of DG TAXUD data centers and a new 24/7 IT operations team. It does so via the DG TAXUD ITSM2 contract.</p> <p>The OLA for Trans-European systems will define more details of the foreseen central high-availability operational capacity.</p>
<p>2. Objectives</p> <p>This project aims at providing new high availability of DG TAXUD data centers and a new 24/7 IT operations team. It does so via the DG TAXUD ITSM2 contract.</p> <p>The objectives include establishing high availability data centre facilities (in place since Q4 2013) and hosting and networking infrastructures (foreseen for Q4 2015).</p> <p>The Operational Level Agreement (OLA) for trans-european systems will define more details of the foreseen central high-availability operational capacity.</p>
<p>3. Systems Owner DG TAXUD Unit R5 (Customs Systems and IT Operations)</p> <p>Owner of Legislation N/A (technical project)</p>
<p>4. BPM reference N/A</p>
<p>5. Legal Basis</p> <p>Current basic provision: N/A Current implementing provision: N/A Competent body: N/A</p> <hr/> <p>Future basic provision: N/A Future implementing provision: N/A Competent body: ECCG for project management</p>
<p>6. References and Key Activities</p> <p>MASP Rev. 12 reference: 4.7 High availability DG TAXUD operational capabilities Milestones and deadlines (To be approved by ECCG)</p>

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Group 4: Customs cooperation initiatives and technological developments to facilitate Customs EIS / 4.7 High availability DG TAXUD operational capabilities	

	<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	Q2 2012
	– GO decision	N/A
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service specifications	N/A
	– Technical systems 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	Q4 2015
	– 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

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Group 4: Customs cooperation initiatives and technological developments to facilitate Customs EIS / 4.7 High availability DG TAXUD operational capabilities	

- 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

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Group 4: Customs cooperation initiatives and technological developments to facilitate Customs EIS / 4.8 Maintenance and updates of operational IT systems	

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. These systems already in operation 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
Guarantee & Debt	Trans-European system: NCTS-GMS
Risk Management	Central systems: CRMS, SURV2, COPIS
Economic Operator's Management	Central systems: EOS-EORI, EOS-AEO, RSS
Goods Classification	Central systems: EBTI3, TARIC3, QUOTA2, ECICS2, CN, SUSP
Other	SMS, DDS2, SPEED, SPEED2, Supporting tools: CS/RD, CS/MIS, (TTA, STTA)

2. Objectives

The objective of this activity is the allocation of necessary resources for maintaining and updating currently operational IT systems.

3. Systems Owner

N/A

Owner of Legislation

N/A

4. BPM reference

N/A

5. Legal Basis

Current basic provision: N/A

Current implementing provision: N/A

Competent Body: N/A (ECCG for project management)

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Future basic provision: N/A
Future implementing provision: N/A
Competent Body: N/A

6. References and Key Activities

MASP Rev. 12 reference: 4.8 Maintenance and updates of operation IT systems

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 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 systems 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)	

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	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A	
	– National training and communication	N/A	
7. Expected IT architecture			
Development method: N/A			
Operation method: N/A			
8. Dependencies			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Link to other projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. N/A 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. N/A d. Impact on existing system(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. N/A 			

4.9 Business Continuity

1. Description and Justification

The UCC (art 6§1) stipulates that all required information exchanges with regard to customs formalities shall be made by electronic data-processing techniques. This also pertains to the Business Continuity Plan (BCP) and in particular the need to replace paper-based fall-back procedures by electronic business continuity procedures by May 2016 (gradual roll-out till 2020 in line with transition measures as part of the UCC DA, which are to be decided upon).

The change in approach is not only driven by legal requirements. Also from an operational point of view the current approach is no longer maintainable (e.g. high volumes of ENS on which risk analysis is to be processed arriving within very short intervals are impossible to handle on the basis of paper-based processing)

Different types of unavailability should be distinguished:

- An electronic system of an EO is unavailable;
- Network or communication services are unavailable;
- An EU Customs EIS is unavailable or partially unavailable (certain services or functions only);
- A national customs application is unavailable or partially unavailable (certain services or functions only).

2. Objectives

BCP as Terms of Collaboration (TOC) and Service Level Agreement (SLA) will have to be upgraded to cover legal requirements as well as business needs in any case of system unavailability.

Hence follows that appropriate measures have to be taken by the COM and MS:

- **To reduce frequency and duration of system unavailability;**
- **To further improve the compliance of the national applications to the common technical specifications;**
- **As well as to support the introduction of business continuity options a) – c) to mitigate negative impacts on business operations:**

a) For time critical services: reduction of system unavailability by offering operating conditions at an acceptable level (agreed limited waiting time). If need be, urgent operational decisions (e.g. release of goods) are taken on information provided via other means;

b) For non-time critical services: postponement of processing until system recovery has completed. When the services are up and running, processing by the system;

c) Substitution by means of use of another MS' or EO's system;

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d) Exceptional administrative procedure with paper forms in exceptional cases, where legally permitted by Article 6§3 UCC.																					
<p>3. Systems Owner DG TAXUD Unit A3 (Customs Processes and Project Management)</p> <p>Owner of Legislation DG TAXUD Unit A3 (Customs Processes and Project Management) for the provisions related to business continuity DG TAXUD Unit A2 (Customs Legislation) for overall coordination</p>																					
<p>4. BPM reference</p> <p>Level 3 and/or Level 4 BPM: not foreseen.</p> <p>A paper describing the envisaged approach to the future UCC BCP is under preparation and review. The BCP as well as TOC and SLAs have to be prepared.</p>																					
<p>5. Legal Basis</p> <p>Current basic provision: Customs Code</p> <p>Current implementing provision:</p> <p>Competent body: CCC General Customs Legislation and CCC Data Integration and Harmonisation</p> <hr/> <p>Future basic provision: UCC</p> <p>Future implementing provision: UCC DA and/or UCC IA</p> <p>Competent body: CCEG (UCC DA) & CCC-GEN (UCC IA) and ECCG for Project management</p>																					
<p>6. References and Key Activities</p> <p>MASP Rev. 12 reference: N/A</p> <p>Milestones and deadlines (To be approved by ECCG)</p> <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" style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">1</td> <td>Business Analysis and Business Modelling</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Business Case Document (being a paper describing the Approach to Business Continuity)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Q4 2014</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Part of system documentation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Part of system documentation</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>- eCustoms SLA update</td> <td style="text-align: center;">TBD</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">2</td> <td>Legal Provision</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Current provisions adopted</td> <td style="text-align: center;">In force but not applicable</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>	1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling		- Business Case Document (being a paper describing the Approach to Business Continuity)	Q4 2014	- Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Part of system documentation	- Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Part of system documentation		- eCustoms SLA update	TBD	2	Legal Provision		- Current provisions adopted	In force but not applicable
	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>																			
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling																				
	- Business Case Document (being a paper describing the Approach to Business Continuity)	Q4 2014																			
	- Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Part of system documentation																			
	- Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Part of system documentation																			
	- eCustoms SLA update	TBD																			
2	Legal Provision																				
	- Current provisions adopted	In force but not applicable																			

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	- Future 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 for each individual concerned project/system
	- Technical systems specifications	N/A
	Construction Phase	
	- Central services implementation	Q2 2016
	- Service integration in national systems	As per transition measures
	- National implementation	As per transition measures
	Transition Phase	
	- Deploy and Rollout	May 2016 – Dec 2020 for each individual concerned project/system
	- Conformance tests	N/A, But monitoring of availability
5	Operation	
	- Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Gradually from May 2016 – Dec 2020 for each individual concerned project/system
	- Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
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: N/A

Operation method: N/A

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8. Dependencies

a. Link to other projects:

- i. High availability DG TAXUD operational capabilities
- ii. Maintenance and updates of operational IT systems
- iii. All UCC projects

b. What is needed to start this project:

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

d. Impact on existing system(s):

- i. EU Information Systems
- ii. National Systems

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Explanations / Project fiche template	

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 A3 (Customs Processes and Project Management) 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.

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6. References and Key Activities

MASP Rev. 12 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.

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Please consider all milestones listed in the template as placeholders.
<p>7. Expected IT architecture</p> <p>Development method: please indicate the development method</p> <p>Operation method: please indicate the method of operation</p>
<p>8. Dependencies</p> <p>a. Link to other projects:</p> <p>i. Please list all other projects / systems which are linked to this project, either by processing the outputs, or by providing inputs during operations.</p> <p>b. What is needed to start this project:</p> <p>i. Please list all other projects that need to be completed before this project can be started</p> <p>c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:</p> <p>i. Please list all subsequent projects that cannot be started until this project is completed</p> <p>d. Impact on existing system(s):</p> <p>i. Complete if information is available, otherwise optional</p>

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Explanations / Glossary of terms used in Section 6 of the Fiches	

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

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National Implementation	The implementation of the national components of a system at national level.	MS
Deploy and Roll-out	The deployment at the central level and installation in the production environment or the conformance tests environment, as applicable.	DG TAXUD
Conformance tests	<p>This activity covers the different types of Conformance tests (CT):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	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

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Explanations / Glossary of terms used in Section 7 of the Fiches	

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

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Central operation	In these cases only a central system is developed and the system is managed and operated by DG TAXUD. In these cases DG TAXUD provides the services for the operations and the use of these services. Furthermore, the information management is open to TAXUD and MS users. <u>Example</u> : EBTI, TARIC
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.

Remark: *This glossary is subject to discussions and future disambiguation*