

New Computerised Transit System



Presentation Agenda

- Principles of the Union and Common Transit
- History
- Geographical scope
- Legal basis & Administration
- How NCTS works
- Future developments
- Information sources



PRINCIPLES



Principles of the Union and Common Transit

- Allow the movement of goods from one point to another
 - within the same customs territory (EU)
 - between the customs territories of different contracting parties (Common transit)
- Suspension of duties, charges and other commercial measures



Principles of the Union and Common Transit

- Main features
 - Electronic transit declaration
 - Clear description and identification of goods
 - Guarantee and Electronic guarantee management
 - Transport within prescribed time limit
 - Facilitations such as simplified procedures, modulation of guarantee, authorised consignor/consignee, etc.
- Balance between the economic interest of operators and the interest of customs



Main transit regimes

- Union transit
 Applies in the customs territory of the EU (28 MS) + Andorra & San Marino (Customs Unions)
- Convention on a common transit procedure / SAD Convention

Apply between the EU, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Turkey, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia

TIR Convention

More than 55 countries using the procedure

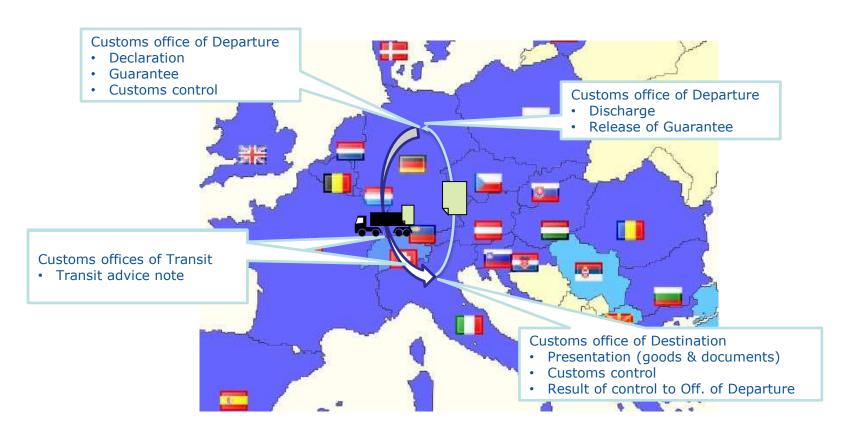
(As of July 2015, the TIR Convention had 69 Contracting Parties including the European Union and its 28 Member States. However a TIR operation is possible only in the countries which have authorised guaranteeing associations (57 countries)



HISTORY



Paper-based transit procedure





Problems with paper-based procedure

- Operational Problems
 - Handling of documents (20M SAD/Year)
 - Incorrect transit declarations
 - Slowness of manual procedure
 - Inefficient customs controls
- Fraud
 - Falsified guarantee certificates
 - Goods not presented at destination & falsified copies 5 (result of control) returned
 - Falsified stamps
 - Falsified declarations



New Computerised Transit System (NCTS)

- Processing of transit declarations electronically
- First fully operational EU system mandatory for operators
- Extension to TIR within EU NCTS-TIR mandatory for operators (1/1/2009)
- Optional inclusion of safety/security (1/7/2009)



GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE



Evolution of Transit movements

A Customs Union with a single customs territory but national fiscal territories required an internal facilitation: Community transit procedure

EU goods (free circulation) : ----→
Non-EU goods:





Evolution of Transit movements

Extension of Community transit to neighbouring countries: common transit procedure (starting 1972)

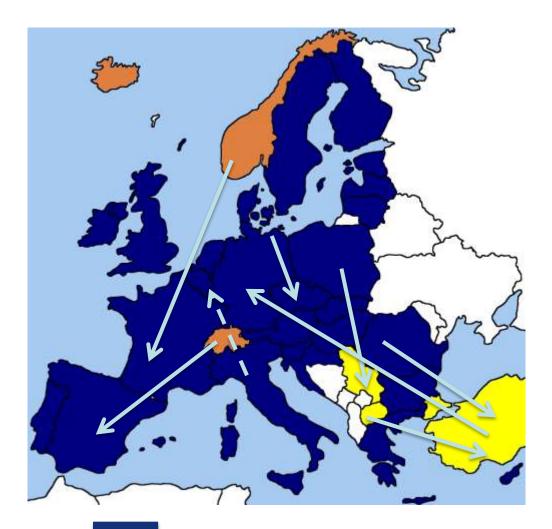
EU goods (free circulation) : ____→

Non-EU goods: →



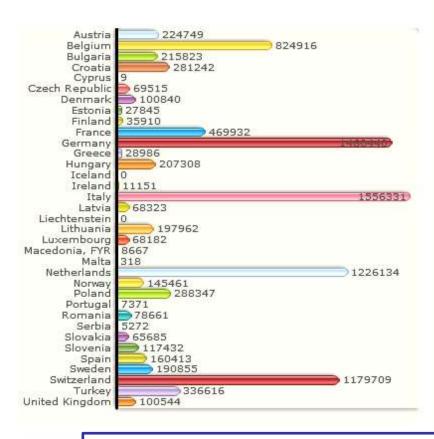
Evolution of Transit movements

EU Internal Market (starting from 1993)











35 Countries (EU 28)

10+ million movements per year*

30+ thousand movements per business day

* Union + Common transit



LEGAL BASIS & ADMINISTRATION



Overview

FTSS: Functional Transit System Specifications

DDNTA: Design document for National Transit Application

ECCG: Electronic Customs Coordination Group

TCG: Trade Contact Group

NPM: National Project Manager

Legal basis

- Union Customs Code
- Delegated Act
- Implementing Act
- Transitional Act
- Common transit convention
 - Union and international legal basis

Business process models

- Level 2: high level overview
- Level 3: business requirements
- Level 4: functional requirements
 - Created by COM/TAXUD
 - Reviewed by ECCG and TCG
 - Approved by ECCG

Specifications

- Functional (FTSS)
- Technical (DDNTA)

- Created by COM/TAXUD & Member States
- Reviewed by NPMs
- Reviewed by ECCG
- Approved by ECCG

References to legal text

No legal references



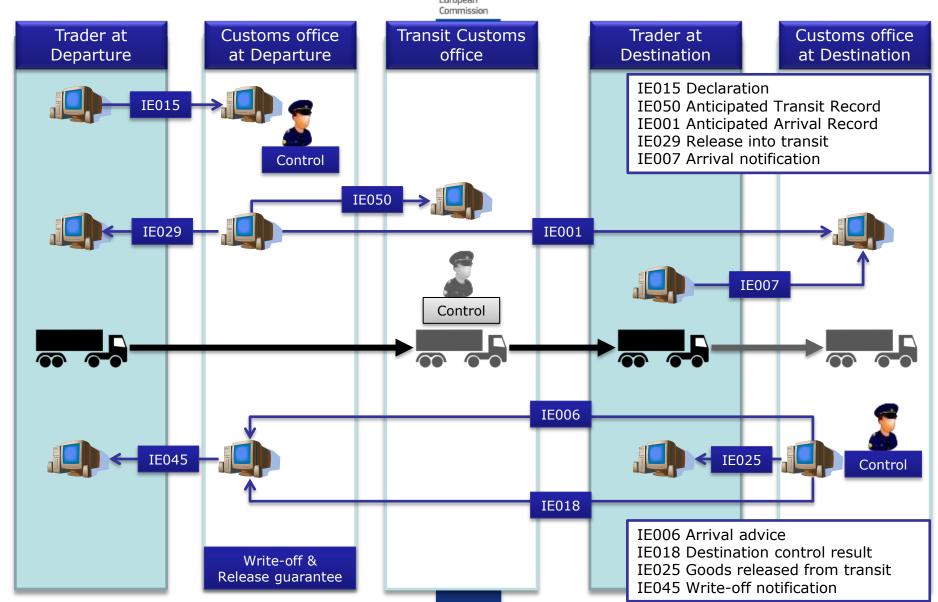
HOW NCTS WORKS



Financing of the NCTS

- Common domain is financed by the Customs 2020 program
- External domain / Member State applications: financed by MS
- Non-EU members of the Transit Convention: annual contribution







Main advantages of NCTS

For the Trader

- Direct electronic data exchange with customs
- Less administrative workload
- Early discharge at Office of departure (release of guarantee)
- Reduced costs



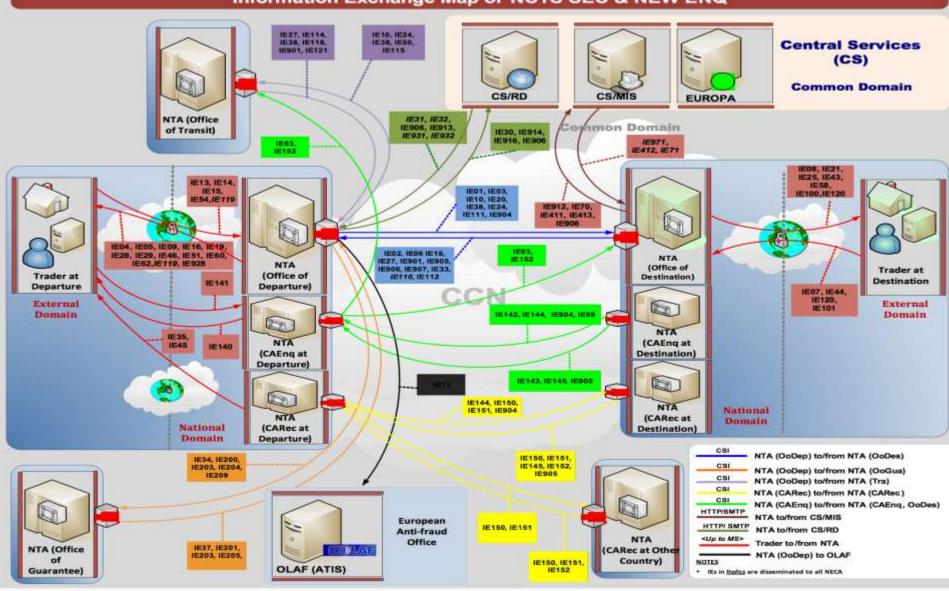
Main advantages of NCTS

For the customs administrations

- Direct data exchange between administrations
- Better planning of human resources
- Elimination of fraudulent document manipulation
- Selective controls based on risk analysis
- Reduction in number of enquiry procedures



Information Exchange Map of NCTS SEC & NEW ENQ





FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS



Future developments

- Work continues to prepare interested countries to join (Georgia, Ukraine, Albania, Moldova, Montenegro, Bosnia & Herzegovina)
- Update of NCTS to align with the Union Customs Code
- On-going improvement of the system



INFORMATION SOURCES



Information sources

Europa TAXUD website

http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/common/about/welcome/index_en.htm

EU Customs strategy:

http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/customs/policy_issues/customs_strategy/index_en.htm

Customs transit

http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/customs/procedural_aspects/transit/index_en.htm

• Transit Movements Electronic Map

http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/dds2/tra/transit_emap.jsp

EC DG TAXUD youtube channel

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UChFPQ0GYmGjI2d251lTRTag



Thank you for your kind attention

