



# WCO - Permanent Technical Committee

## Customs transit procedures in the European Union

### II. Operation of Union & Common Transit procedures

*Brussels, 10 October 2022*

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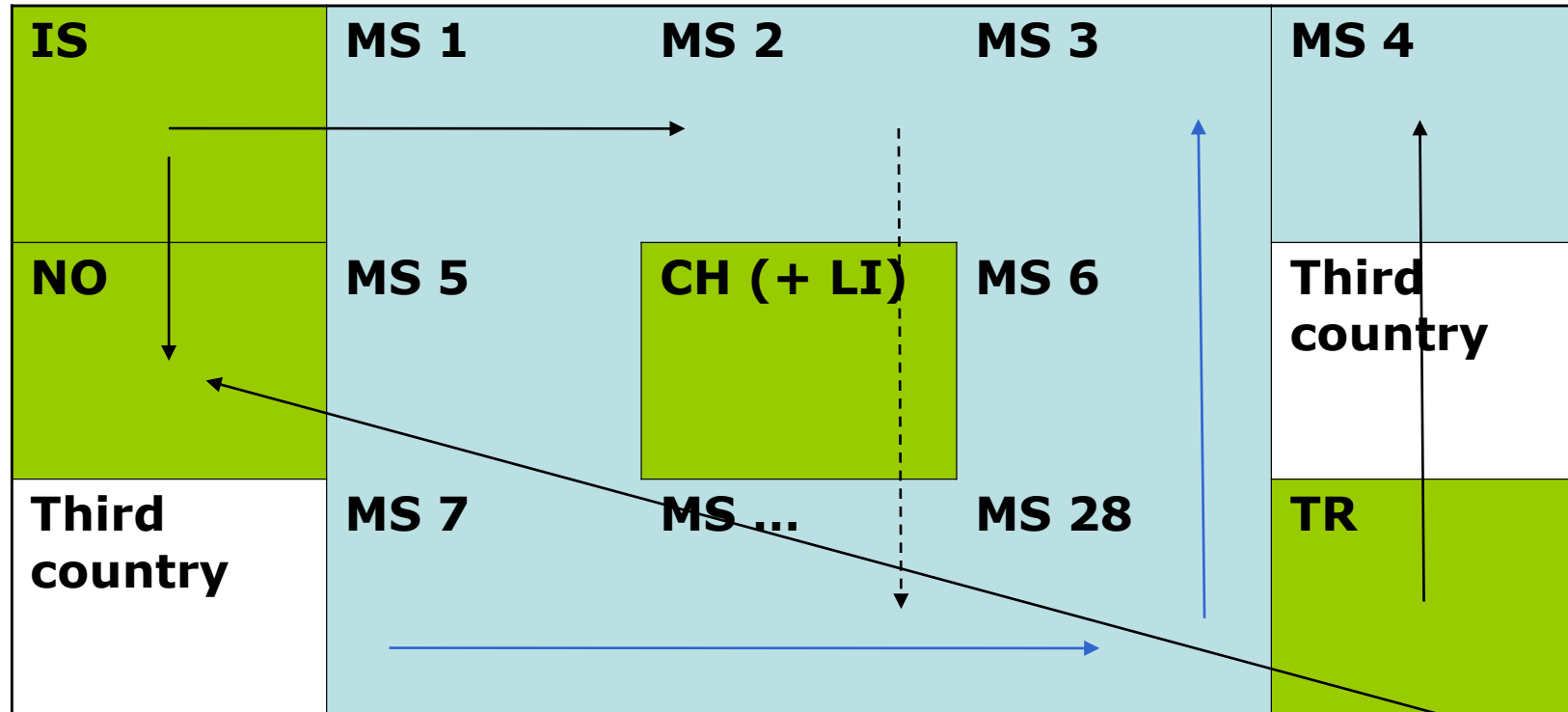
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# 2.1 Movements of goods under the Union and common transit procedures



EU goods (free circulation) (common transit procedure T2):

Non-EU goods (common transit procedure T1):

Non-EU goods (external Community transit):

## 2.2. NCTS: benefits

**Note:** *NCTS is just a means to operate Common/Union transit*

### ❑ Benefits for Customs

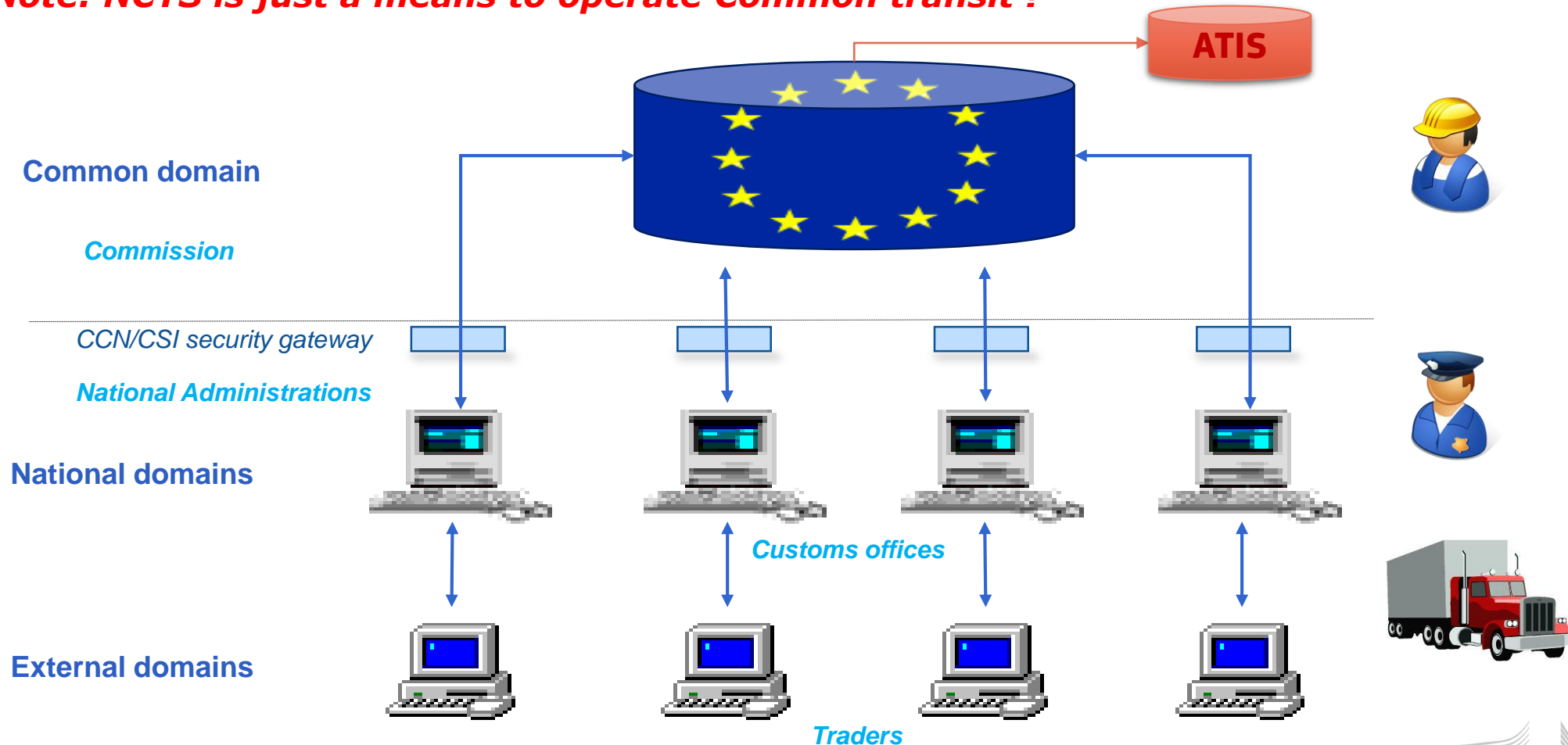
- ✓ **'Real time' exchange of information (declaration, advance arrival information, guarantee check, etc.)**
- ✓ **Customs authorities are linked electronically**
- ✓ **More effective Customs control (risk analysis, guarantee, discharge)**
- ✓ **Statistics**

### ❑ Benefits for business

- ✓ **Fast administrative process**
- ✓ **Faster release of guarantee**
- ✓ **More information available (e.g. movement status info)**
- ✓ **Faster discharge (less open movements and enquire**

# NCTS – How does it broadly work?

**Note: NCTS is just a means to operate Common transit !**



*One of the rare procedures with a paper based business continuity procedure*

## 2.3 Guarantee

- Individual guarantee:
  - Covers a single operation
  - By cash deposit, by guarantor or by voucher (€ 10.000)
  - Covers the full amount of potential customs debt
- Comprehensive guarantee (simplification):
  - Covers several operations
  - Calculated as the potential debt of one week's operations (reference amount)
  - Guarantee level 100% of potential debt or reduced to 50% or 30% or guarantee waiver (depending on meeting specific criteria)
  - Guarantee furnished by guarantor (third party established in a Contracting Party)

## 2.4 Enquiry procedure

- Objective is to determine how and where the debt was incurred, identify the debtor(s) and determine the authorities for recovering the debt*
- Fast electronic procedure based on exchange of messages via NCTS*
- Starts at the latest one week after the goods should have been presented at the office of destination*
- Recovery of the debt starts seven months from the date the goods should have been presented at destination (shorter period in case the operator provides no or insufficient information)*

## 2.5 Recovery procedure

- ❑ Debt covers import and export duties and other charges
- ❑ There can be more than one debtor (joint and several liability)
- ❑ If there is a guarantor he is liable for the debt incurred by the holder of the transit procedure
- ❑ Debt must be notified to guarantor within specific time-limits in order to maintain his liability
- ❑ Recovery is carried out in accordance with the country's own regulations
- ❑ Mutual assistance between administrations for recovery of claims (Appendix IV of the Convention)

## 2.6 Simplifications

Customs may authorise the following simplifications to operators meeting general and specific conditions:

- Use of comprehensive guarantee/waiver
- Status of authorised consignor
- Status of authorised consignee
- Use of seals of a special type
- Simplified transit procedures (rail, air, sea, pipeline)

# Example: Authorised consignor/consignee

Authorisation stipulates how and when to inform customs / measures of identification / categories of goods

Authorised consignor:

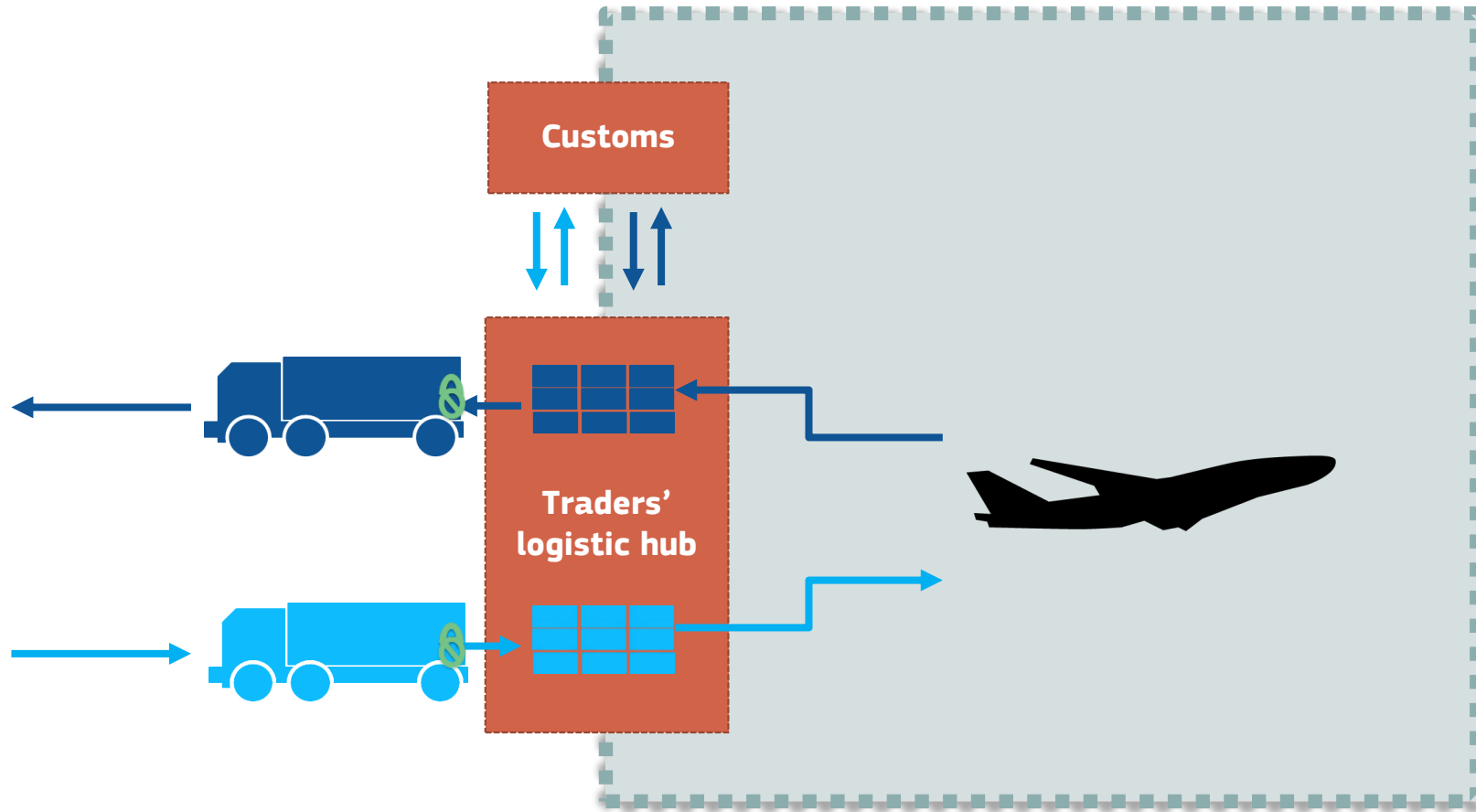
- Places goods under transit from authorised premises without presentation to customs
- Must hold a comprehensive guarantee / guarantee waiver
- Electronic communication with customs office of departure

Authorised consignee:

- Receives goods placed under transit at authorised premises without presentation to customs
- Electronic communication with customs office of destination

# Case study - Simplifications

*Authorised consignor, consignee, seals of a special type*



## 2.7 EU Security measures and transit

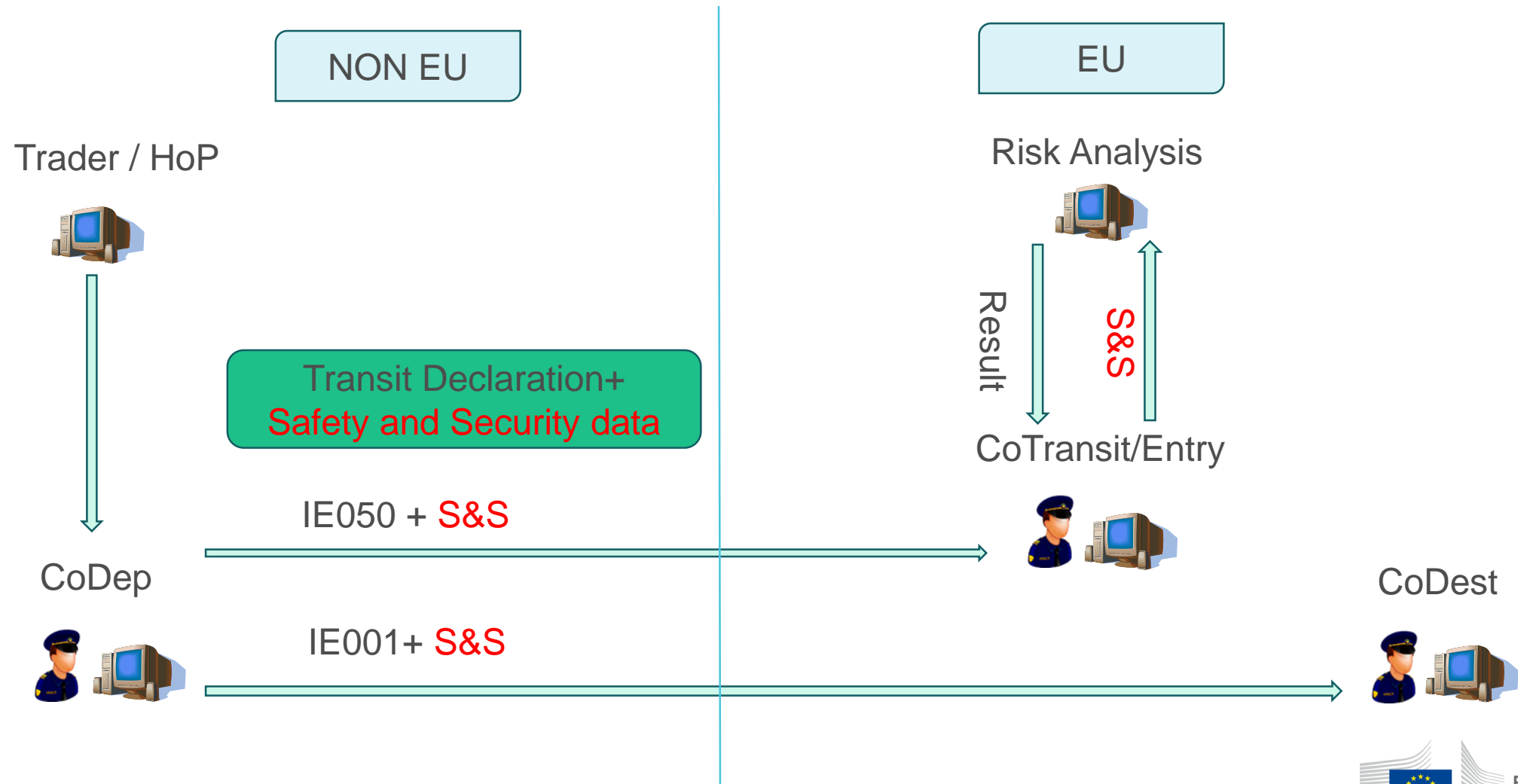
WCO SAFE Framework of Standards

Advance electronic cargo ('summary') declaration on entry in or exit from the EU

- ❑ Procedures and time-limits in Union Customs Code (Reg. 952/2013) and its Delegated and Implementing provisions Advantages for Authorised Economic Operators
- ❑ Automated EU risk management framework
- ❑ Entry Summary Declaration may be combined with the transit declaration

No security measures applied between the EU, Switzerland and Norway

# Entry Summary Declaration may be combined with a transit declaration



# Some figures: Union & common transit movements Per Year – Departure (last 12 months)

## Geographical scope:

38 countries

(EU 27 + 9 CP + AD + SM)

## Volume:

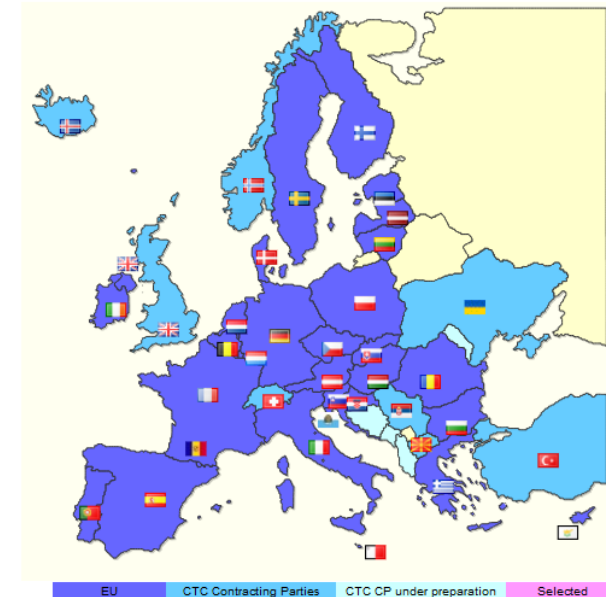
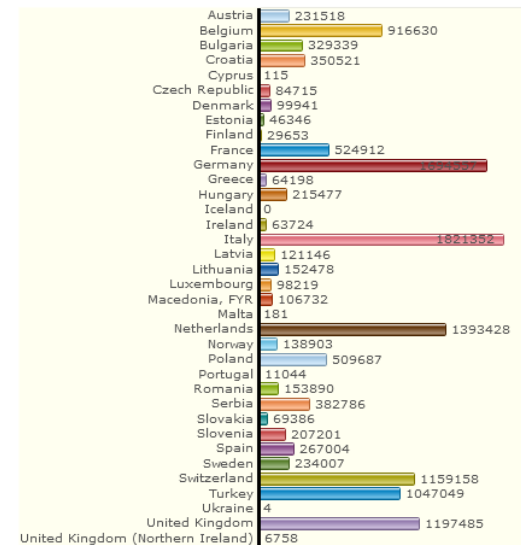
- Approx. **10+ million** movements **per year\***
- Approx. **30+ thousand** of movements in NCTS **per business day\***

\* Union transit + common transit

## Departing movements: EU + CTC

Totals  Per country  In Progress

Country: Austria ▼ Movements: Departure ▼ Period: Last 12 m ▼ Refresh: 15 min ▼



(\*) For technical reasons: Andorra is connected via the Belgian gateway, San Marino is connected via the Italian gateway, Iceland is connected via the Norwegian gateway, Liechtenstein is connected via the Switzerland gateway

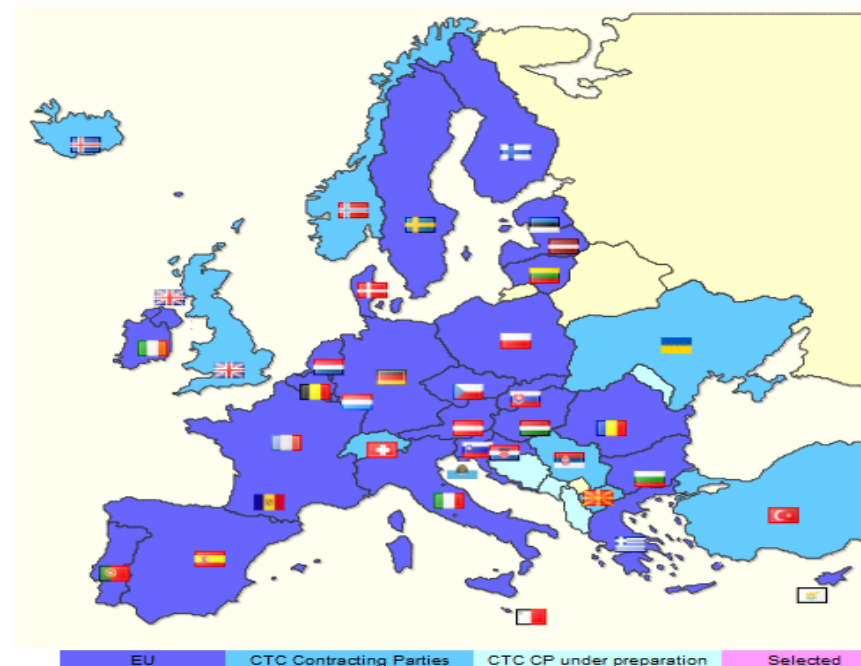
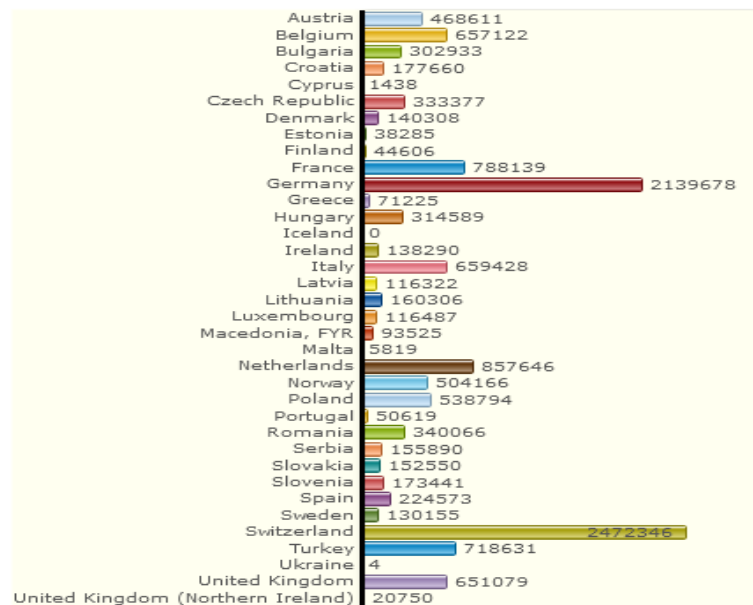
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# Some figures: Union & common transit movements Per Year – Destination (last 12 months)

## Arriving movements: EU + CTC

Totals  Per country  In Progress

Country: Austria  Movements: Arrival  Period: Last 12 m  Refresh: 15 min



(\*) For technical reasons: Andorra is connected via the Belgian gateway, San Marino is connected via the Italian gateway, Iceland is connected via the Norwegian gateway, Liechtenstein is connected via the Switzerland gateway

The last update occurred on : 07-10-2022 13:05

# Further information

**TAXUD website – Transit Webpage:**

[https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/business/customs-procedures-import-and-export/what-customs-transit/union-and-common-transit\\_en](https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/business/customs-procedures-import-and-export/what-customs-transit/union-and-common-transit_en)

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