Business Process Threads for Core Business of CEntralised clearance SYSTEM

Aligned to the business scope of the REGULATION (EU) **No 952/2013** OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of **9 October 2013** laying down the Union Customs Code (UCC) and its Delegated and Implementing Acts

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# 9General Introduction

## Document and WORK overview

### Background and Objectives

The main goal of this “Functional CCI system Specification” (FCSS) is to provide – next to the Functional Requirements Report – a document that the intended readership is already familiar with. This document aims to identify the scope of the Centralised Clearance for Import system (CCI) and to provide detailed description of its functional specification.

This document exploits the "Annex 1: Model Graphics" which is included in the "Functional Requirements Report (FRR)". The FSS document does not supersede the FRR which presents the detailed functional specifications of the CCI system (including the BP Model Graphics, Requirements, Information Exchanges, Rules and Conditions etc.).

The FCSS document has been developed with a very structured and well proven methodology that supports the specification of CCI from the perspective of analysing changes in the business process and data domains. The present document is aligned with Union Customs Code Delegated (No 2015/2446) and Implementing Acts (No 2015/2447) and covers also the scope of the system for CCI as identified by the Multi-Annual Strategic Plan (MASP). More specifically, the document is aligned with the following articles:

* Delegated Act:
  + Articles 2,3,104,106,112,113,128,138,141,144,146,181 and 184 were amended and Articles 122a,124,124a,126,126a and 129a to 129d, were added by the UCC Transitional Delegated Act in order to include some transitional provisions, which will apply until the relevant IT systems are fully operational.
  + Articles 139 and 141 of the UCC Delegated Act have been corrected by a Commission Delegated Regulation.
* Implementing Act:
* It has been modified once by a Commission Implementing Regulation amending notably Articles 62, 68, 163 and 329(8). The amendment entered into force on 14 June 2017.

In the business process domain, process flow diagrams and business process models (BPM) descriptions are the models or work products that will be used to support the understanding and description of the business activities.

All these models are presented in the “[1.2 Definitions](#First_link)” and “[1.6 Symbolism used in the various models](#Second_link)” parts of this document.

### General Approach

The full business process documentation of this document will contain for each process thread within the CCI business area a diagram showing the main process flow, completed by a textual description of the process flow components: events launching or triggering the process thread, elementary business processes and their results. The textual description will include references to the organisation(s) responsible to perform the processes and to the location(s) where they are performed. The diagrams only show the location(s).

This documentation also indicates the references to information to be exchanged between these processes, when these exchanges involve processes performed at different locations.

The structure of the information to be exchanged will be fully supported by the data definition of the logical data model. This document identifies all processes involved in the scope of CCI.

This document contains the following chapters.

* Chapter 1 - General Introduction: In the subsections of this chapter following areas are presented:
  + Document and work overview, along with a detailed list of acronyms, references, locations, legislation changes.
  + Definitions of symbols used in the various models.
  + Textual description of the ARIS models.
* Chapter 2 - CCI: In the subsection of this chapter following areas are presented:
  + Description of CCI process threads.
  + Interfaces with other IT systems.
  + Definition of basic terms.
  + All core processes diagrams description.

### Intended Readership

The intended readership for this document includes:

1. any person responsible for the functional and technical specification or implementation of CCI;
2. any person responsible for the definition of tests for CCI;
3. any other authorised body concerned with CCI.

## Definitions

### Methodology Related Definitions

Many definitions related to methodology, especially in the domain of business process, are already provided in the referenced documents.

The table below lists additional definitions for terms related to the models of this document and for which the symbolism is explained in “1.7-Specific representations inside a process flow diagram”.

| Name | Description |
| --- | --- |
| Attribute | An attribute is a data element in which information is to be exchanged (IE). |
| Data group | A Data group is a set of data containing one or more attributes. |
| Event | An event is an occurrence that happens during the course of the process, affecting the process flow. It may occur outside of the process thread, but is important to the business process. The two categories of events are internal event (event that occurs within a process thread. It may result from the completion of another process, the meeting of a certain condition, or the arrival of a particular point in time) or external event (event that occurs outside the process thread). |
| Location | A location is the place where the business is performed. |
| Organisation | An organisation is a number of Actors. Each Actor has individual roles and responsibilities towards a common business purpose. |
| Result | A result is an outcome of the business response to an event. A result can be an external result (result that goes beyond the business area to affect its environment) or an internal result (result that goes outside the process thread but will stay in the business area). A result can be major, if it is the main response of a process thread to an event, or minor if it occurs in addition to the major result. |

Table : Definitions

### Business Related Definitions

Definitions of organisation and location have special importance in the way business activities in the process flow diagram and description are documented. Therefore, in the forthcoming chapters additional information on these areas along with an exhaustive list of organisations and locations are provided.

#### Organisation

As stated in the table of definitions, an organisation is a number of Actors. Each Actor has individual roles and responsibilities towards a common business purpose.

Within CCI, internal organisations responsible for the system’s performance and external organisations that provide information to CCI are identified. In the following table, detailed descriptions of all involved organisations along with the respective End Users are provided.

The table below gives the list of the organisations involved in CCI, completed with the list of Users, who belong to the organisations:

| Organisation | Internal/ External | Description | End Users |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| National Customs Administration | Internal | National Customs Administration of a country participating in the CCI project. | 1. Customs Officers; 2. Data Manager for the National Domain; 3. System Administrator for National Domain. |
| DG TAXUD | Internal | Organisation responsible for the CCI Computerisation Project. | 1. System Business Owner; 2. System Administrator for Common Domain. |
| Trader | External | Generic term for the Economic Operators who interact with the CCI procedures. | 1. Holder of CCI Procedure; 2. Authorised Consignor; 3. Authorised Consignee. |
| Guarantor | External | The financial organisation, for example a bank, which provides surety for a guarantee. | 1. Guarantor. |

Table : Organisations involved in CCI

#### Locations/Actors

In the previous chapter, it was mentioned that location is the place where business is performed. Nonetheless, this definition should not be interpreted as the geographic term but as the place where various processes for a specific CCI Operation or maintenance of reference data are performed. The detailed list is described in the table below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Any Customs Office | Any Customs Office (Supervising Customs Office, Presentation Customs Office) |
| Customs Authority | Customs Office responsible for executing each particular process depending on the status of the movement |
| Customs Officer | The Customs Officer interacting with the system |
| CCI | The Centralised Clearance for Import system |
| SCO | The Customs Office supervising the CCI procedures |
| PCO | The Customs Office where the goods are presented |

Table : Locations/Actors

## Acronyms

The following acronyms are used in this document.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Acronym** | **Description** |
| AEO | Authorised Economic Operator |
| BPM | Business Process Models |
| CCI | Centralised Clearance for Import system |
| DG TAXUD | Directorate General for Taxation and Customs Union |
| EC | European Commission |
| EDI | Electronic Data Interchange |
| EEC | European Economic Community |
| EFTA | European Free Trade Association |
| EORI | Economic Operators Registration and Identification |
| EU | European Union |
| FRR | Functional Requirements Report |
| FUR | Functional Requirement |
| IA | Implementing Acts |
| ICS | Import Control system |
| ID | Identifier |
| IE | Information Exchange |
| IT | Information Technology |
| LRN | Local Reference Number |
| MASP | Multi-Annual Strategic Plan |
| MRN | Master Reference Number |
| MS | Member State(s) |
| PCO | Presentation Customs Office |
| SCO | Supervising Customs Office |
| UCC | Union Customs Code |

Table : Acronyms

## References

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reference | Title | Version | Date |
| UCC | [Union Customs Code](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013R0952&rid=1) which was adopted on 9 October 2013 as Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council. |  | 9/10/2013 |
| UCC/DA | [UCC Delegated Act](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2015.343.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ:L:2015:343:TOC) was adopted on 28 July 2015 as [Commission Delegated Regulation No 2015/2446](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2015.343.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ:L:2015:343:TOC).  Articles 2,3,104,106,112,113,128,138,141,144,146,181 and 184 were amended and Articles 122a,124,124a,126,126a and 129a to 129d, were added by the UCC Transitional Delegated Act in order to include some transitional provisions, which will apply until the relevant IT systems are fully operational.  Articles 139 and 141 of the UCC Delegated Act have been corrected by a Commission Delegated Regulation. |  | 28/7/2015 |
| UCC/IA | The [UCC Implementing Act](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2015.343.01.0558.01.ENG&toc=OJ:L:2015:343:TOC) was adopted on 24 November 2015 as [Commission Implementing Regulation No 2015/2447](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2015.343.01.0558.01.ENG&toc=OJ:L:2015:343:TOC).  (Modified once by a Commission Implementing Regulation amending notably Articles 62, 68, 163 and 329(8). The amendment entered into force on 14 June 2017). |  | 24/11/2015 |
| UCC/IA | Regulation (EU) 2017/989 correcting and amending certain provisions of Implementing Regulation No 2015/2447. |  | 8/6/2017 |

Table : References

## Assumptions

The following general assumptions have been made when writing this document:

1. Functionality is not bound by the current legislation. The impact of CCI on the legislation will be studied by DG TAXUD's legal team who will be responsible for the required legislative amendments.
2. All Customs Offices in a Customs Administration are supposed to be able to access any data stored in that Customs Administration, subject to National Administration profiles for access for offices and individuals, even if that data was initially dedicated to a specific Customs Office.

## Symbolism used in the various models

This document contains models which support the description of the business processes (business process model view) and the description of data that CCI will manipulate and store (Data model view). We provide here the list of the models belonging to the business process model view, for which we will also provide in the following headings details on the symbolism used:

1. A diagram providing a graphical representation of the business thread. This diagram is called a **process flow diagram**. It shows how the business arranges its processes to respond to external events. This specific technique allows for full understanding of the CCI business before detailing the information technology solution supporting those processes. Many businesses have similar processes, but the arrangement of the processes—the *dynamics* or process flow—may be very different.
2. Textual description of the components of the CCI business thread are shown on the process flow diagram:
3. the (major and minor) **events** that launch the thread;
4. the **processes** that are involved in the thread;
5. the (major and minor) **results** produced by the thread.
6. When applicable, specific assumptions, constraints or remarks will be provided for each of the elements[[1]](#footnote-2).

The Data model view will be limited to the following two models:

1. The model of the State Transition Diagram presents the life cycle of the data, showing the different states and the transformation from one state to the next one. State Transition Diagrams are provided for the most significant process threads.
2. During the execution of the CCI business threads, information is exchanged between processes.

## Specific representations inside a process flow diagram

The following diagram is an example of a process flow diagram which represents which represents the “L4-CCI-01-04 Perform Risk Analysis Βy SCO and PCO” at any Customs Office:

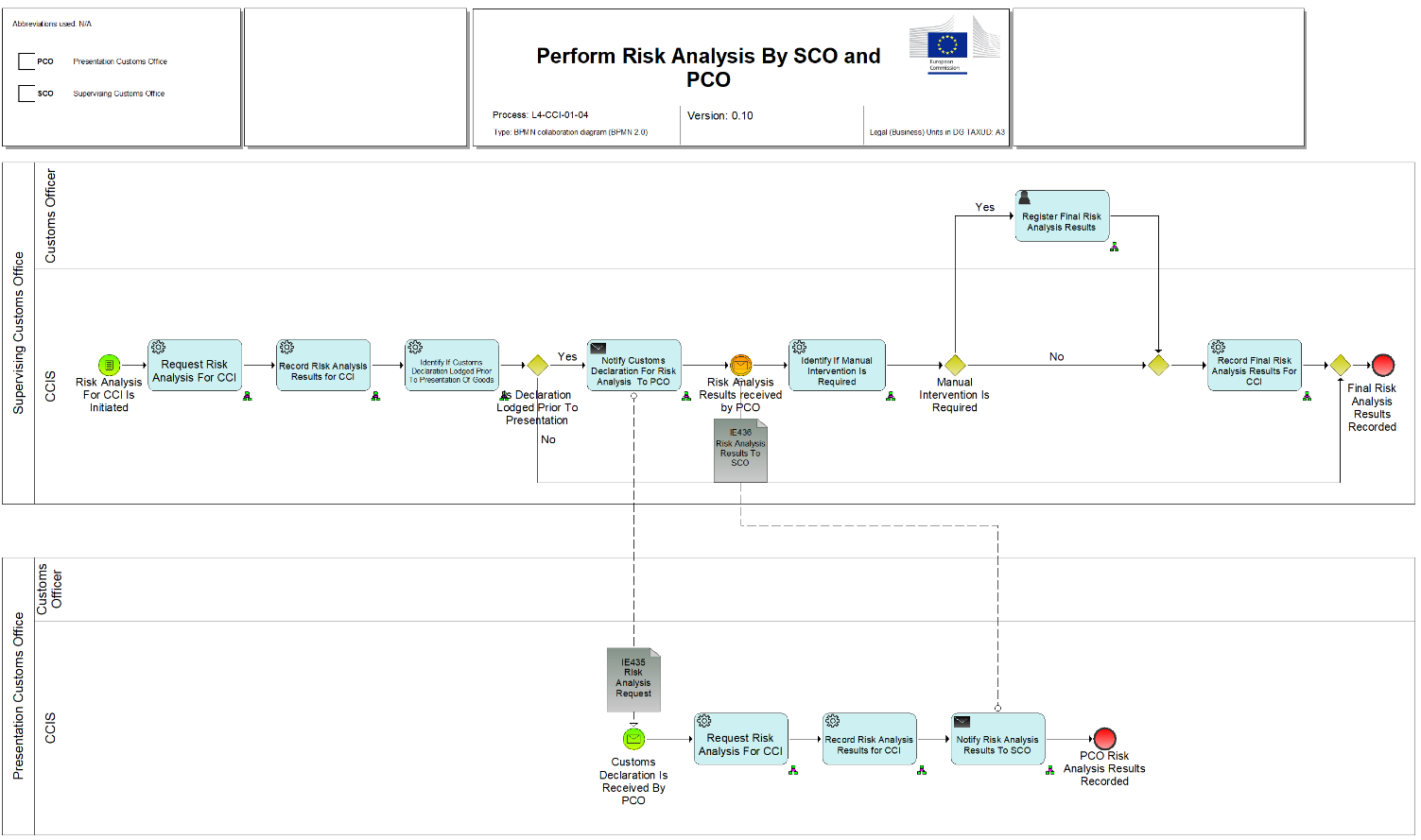


Figure 1: Example of a Process Flow Diagram

Process flows are composed by the following elements:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Group** | **Object** | **Type** | **Attribute / Definition** |
| Lanes and Pools |  | Uncollapsed Pool | A Pool may have internal activities, in the form of the Process that will be executed – “Uncollapsed Pool”. |
|  | Collapsed Pool | A Pool may have no internal activities, i.e., it can be a “black box” – “Collapsed Pool”. |
|  | Lanes | A **Lane** is a subdivision of a Pool and is used to organize and categorize activities. |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Group** | **Object** | **Type** | **Attribute / Definition** |
| Events |  | Empty start event | An **Empty start event** used for a sub process that starts when the flow is triggered by its parent process. |
|  | Conditional start event | A **Conditional start event** is triggered when a condition becomes true. |
|  | Message start event | A **Message start** **event** is used when an IE is received and it triggers the process. |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Group** | **Object** | **Type** | **Attribute / Definition** |
| Events |  | Intermediate message event | **Intermediate message event** is triggered when an IE (Information Exchange) is received. |
|  | Intermediate timer event | **Intermediate timer event** acts as a delay mechanism based on a specific time - date or a specific cycle. |
|  | Intermediate conditional event | **Intermediate conditional event** is used to demonstrate the fulfilment of a condition that is outside the process in scope. On a specific condition which is not an explicit output of the preceding object. |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Group** | **Object** | **Type** | **Attribute / Definition** |
| Gateway |  | Exclusive gateway | **Exclusive gateway** routes the sequence flow to exactly one of the outgoing branches. |
|  | Event based gateway | An event based gateway allows the sequence flow to be routed to the subsequent event/task, whichever is to occur first. |
|  | Parallel gateway | In a **parallel gateway** all outgoing branches are activated simultaneously. |

| **Group** | **Object** | **Type** | **Attribute / Definition** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Tasks |  | Send Task | **Send Task** indicates the automated activity of sending a notification. |
|  | Receive Task | **Receive Task** is designed to receive an IE. |
|  | Service Task [[2]](#footnote-3) | **Service Task** is an automated task performed by the system without human intervention. |
|  | User Task | **User Task** is atypical “workflow” task where a human actor performs the task with the assistance of a software application. This task could be scheduled through a task list manager of some sort. |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Group** | **Object** | **Type** | **Attribute / Definition** |
| Call Activity |  | Call Activity (Always collapsed) | A **Call Activity** triggers another standalone process, which relates to one business function. |
| Sub-process |  | Sub-process [[3]](#footnote-4) | **Sub-process** is aset of activities that have a logical sequence that meet a clear purpose. |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Group** | **Object** | **Type** | **Attribute / Definition** |
| Events |  | Empty end event | An **Empty end event** is the standard modelling to end the process. |
|  | Terminate end event | A **Terminate end event** triggers the immediate termination of a process. |
| **Group** | **Object** | **Type** | **Attribute / Definition** |
| Data objects |  | Information Exchange | An Information Exchange object represents the content of communication between two processes, actors etc. |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Group** | **Object** | **Type** | **Attribute / Definition** |
| Flow |  | Sequence Flow | A Sequence Flow is used to show the order that Activities will be performed in a Process. |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Group** | **Object** | **Type** | **Attribute / Definition** |
| Flow |  | Message Flow | A Message Flow represents the communication between two processes, actors etc. |

## Examples of textual description

Textual description is provided for the following components of a CCI business thread:

1. events;
2. process in the context of CCI;
3. results.

### Major Event

Each event is described by:

1. Event’s Name;
2. Who produces the event (organisation);
3. Where the event happens (location);
4. Event’s description.

### Process CCI

Processes

Each process is described by the following attributes:

1. Process Name;
2. Process identification;
3. Who performs the process (organisation);

**4**

1. Where the process is performed (location);
2. Which constraints apply (blank if no constraints apply);
3. What activities are included in the process (process description);
4. Which information is exchanged between two locations;
5. Final situation description, where system exits the process. (this final situation is not meant to duplicate what is said in the description of what the process does but only mentions the most relevant information).

### Results

**1**

Each result is described by:

**1**

1. Result Name;
2. Who uses the result (organisation);
3. Where the result is used (location);
4. Result description.

# CCI

## Introduction

This section presents the various business process threads of the CCI core business.

This chapter provides a description and a graphical overview for each of the defined CCI business processes. It is rather intended to highlight the major items of the core business and the links that exist between them. These major items will then be described in the rest of this section.

The major process threads are:

* Registration of Customs Declaration;
* Acceptance of Customs Declaration;
* Amendment of Customs Declaration;
* Invalidation of Customs Declaration;
* Perform Controls;
* Release of goods.
* Supplementary Declaration

For CCI Phase 1, under scope the following Declaration Types are implemented:

* “A”: for a standard Customs Declaration (under Article 162 of the Code);
* “C”: for a simplified Customs Declaration with regular use (under Article 166(2) of the Code);
* “D”: for lodging a standard Customs Declaration (such as referred to under code A) in accordance with Article 171 of the Code;
* “F”: for lodging a simplified declaration (such as referred to under code C) in accordance with Article 171 of the Code;
* “Y”: for a supplementary declaration of simplified declarations covered by C and F;

The following Declaration Types are out of scope of CCI Phase 1:

* “B”: for a simplified declaration on occasional basis (under Article 166(1) of the Code;
* “E”: for lodging a simplified declaration (such as referred to under code B) in accordance with Article 171 of the Code;
* “X”: for a supplementary declaration of simplified declarations covered by B and E;
* “Z”: for a supplementary declaration under the procedure covered under Article 182 of the Code.

## Interfaces with other IT systems

The following interfaces with other IT systems apply only to EU Member States:

### UCC Customs Decisions (CD)

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.

CCI will use the information provided in the UCC Customs Decisions system (CDMS) for validations of the declared authorisation(s) in the declaration. CCI components (e.g. National CCI Application) will use information provided in the CDMS that is made available via CRS.

### UCC EORI2

UCC EORI concerns the update the existing EOS/EORI system implementing legal changes resulting from UCC DA/IA.

Validation and retrieval of information related to Economic Operators will be needed in the context of CCI declaration processing. CCI components (e.g. National CCI Application) will use information provided in the EOS-EORI that is made available via CRS.

### UCC AEO and impacts of MRA

Validation of AEO status based on the EORI number will be needed in the context of CCI declaration processing. CCI components (e.g. National CCI Application) will use information provided in the EOS-AEO that is made available via CRS.

### UCC REX

Validation of Registered Exporters (REX) data will be needed in the context of CCI declaration processing. CCI components (e.g. National CCI Application) will use information provided in the REX system that is made available via CRS. Each National Administration must decide the ways to consume the interfaces exposed by the CRS.

### CS/RD2

The Central Service Reference Data (CS/RD2) application provides an up-to-date, consistent and integral baseline of well-maintained business and technical reference data available to distributed, hybrid and central IT systems across EU.

Validation and retrieval of information for reference data (both common and national reference data) will be needed in the context of CCI declaration processing.

It is upon each National Application to decide the ways to use the interfaces proposed to them by CS/RD2 which are at least compatible with the existing ones. More details about interfacing with CS/RD2 can be found in the pertinent documentation of the application

### CTA

The new Conformance Testing Application (CTA) developed and operated by DG TAXUD will help the National Project Teams and the Central Project Team to validate the conformance of the national CCI applications against the agreed common interfaces.

### Maintenance and updates of operational IT systems (CS/MIS)

CS/MIS application shall be updated to support the new CCI business domain, and particularly to support the monitoring of CCI operations (technical statistics) and the consolidation of business statistics.

### CCN2

The communication infrastructure of the common domain will be realized through the means of CCN2 and the supported integration paradigms. DG TAXUD will extend CCN2 so that to put in place the necessary CCI nodes and the corresponding network elements. National Authority needs to be registered on CCN2 platform and adapt the National CCI Application so that to provide and consume services over CCN2. The access and user management on the common domain will be realized through the means of CCN2.

### EU Customs Single Window

EU Customs Single Window enables Economic Operators to lodge electronically all the information required by customs and non-customs legislation for EU cross-border movements of goods. Single Window will allow parties involved in trade and transport to lodge standardised information and documents with a single-entry point to fulfil all CCI-related regulatory requirements.

## L4-CCI-01-00 UCC Centralised Clearance Master Process

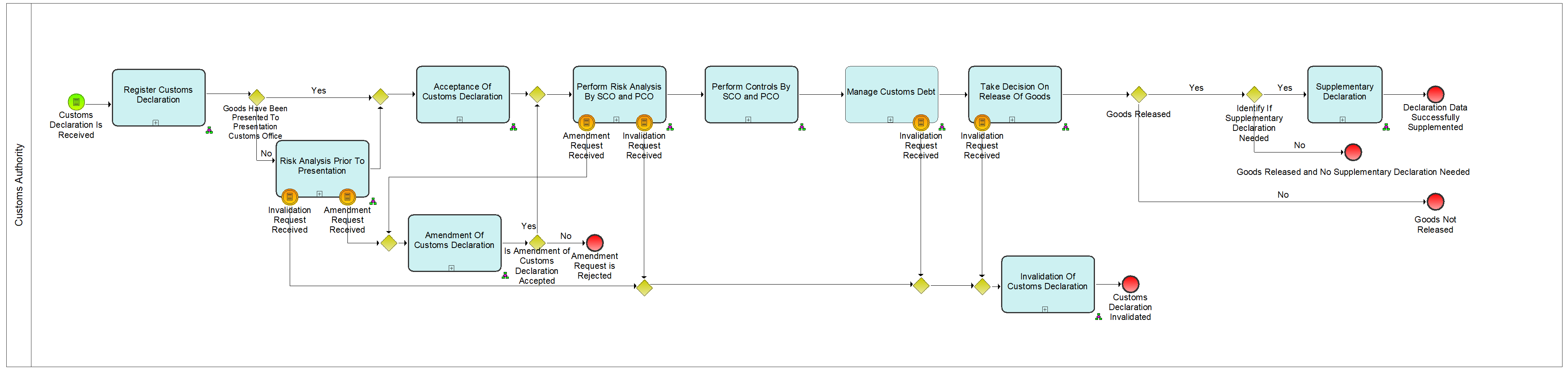


Figure 2: Overview of Centralised Clearance Core Business

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Centralised Clearance Master Process | Process: L4-CCI-01-00 |
| Description: The purpose of this diagram is to present in one diagram the main flow of processes concerning the registration, acceptance, amendment and invalidation of Customs Declarations under Centralised Clearance for Import. The necessary processes of Risk Analysis, Perform Controls, Handle Control Results, Manage Customs Debt, Release of Goods and Supplementary Declaration are also depicted. Moreover, verification of the Declaration may continue after the Release of Goods. This diagram mainly focuses on the successful path. For more details please check the respective L4 BPMN diagrams. | |

## L4-CCI-01-01 Register Customs Declaration

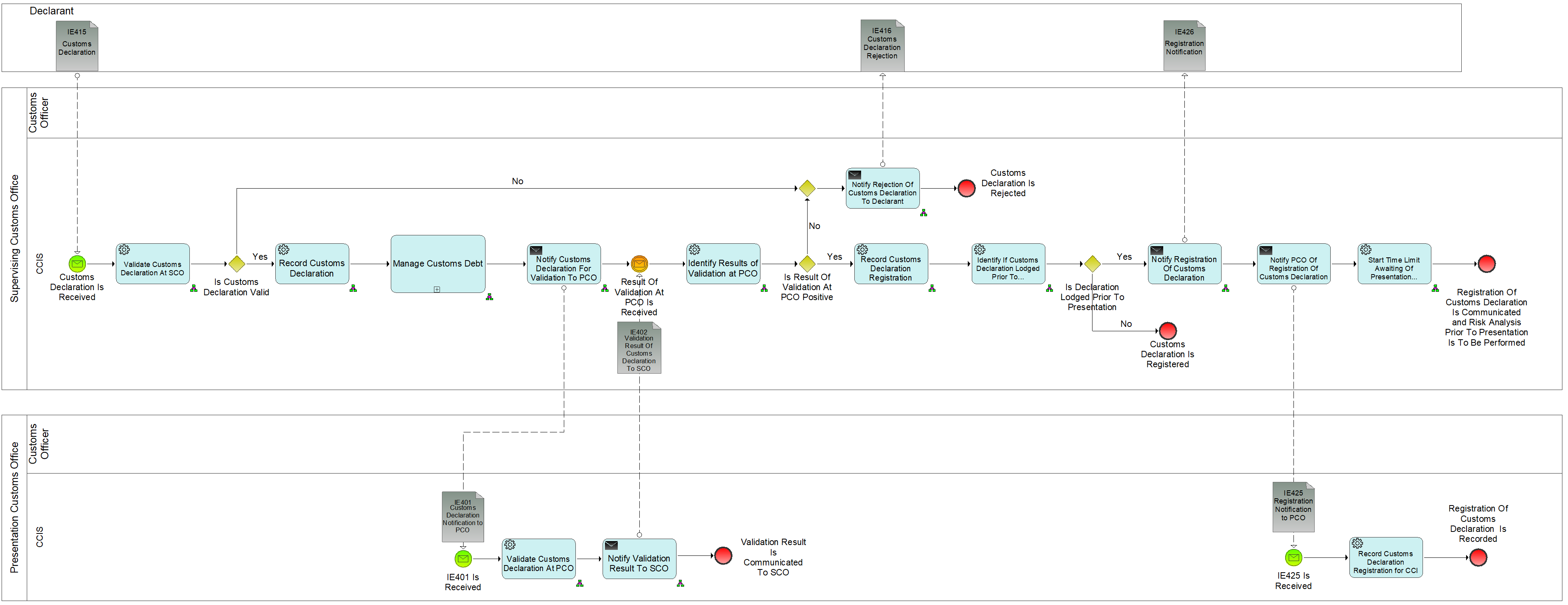


Figure 3: L4-CCI-01-01 Register Customs Declaration

Major Event

|  |
| --- |
| Customs Declaration Is Received |
| Organisation: Trader |
| Location: SCO |
| The Customs Declaration sent by the Declarant is received by the SCO. |

Minor Events

|  |
| --- |
| Result of Validation at PCO Is Received |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| The message sent by the PCO containing the validation results is received by the SCO. |

|  |
| --- |
| Customs Declaration Is Rejected |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| When the decision on the validation of the Customs Declaration is negative, a notification IE416 will automatically be sent to the Declarant informing that the Customs Declaration is rejected. |

|  |
| --- |
| Registration of Customs Declaration Is Communicated and Risk Analysis Prior To Presentation Is To Be Performed |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| When the decision on the validation of the Customs Declaration is positive, and Customs Declaration is lodged prior to presentation, the registration of Customs Declaration is communicated and Risk Analysis prior to presentation is to be performed. |

|  |
| --- |
| Customs Declaration Is Registered |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| When the decision on the validation of the Customs Declaration is positive, and Customs Declaration is not lodged prior to presentation, the Customs Declaration is registered and goods are presented at the PCO. |

|  |
| --- |
| IE401 Is Received |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: PCO |
| A notification IE401 is received requiring a validation for national data. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Result Of Validation At PCO Is Received** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: PCO |
| The message sent by the PCO containing the validation results is received by the SCO. |

Processes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Register Customs Declaration | Process: L4-CCI-01-01 |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration | |
| Location: SCO | |
| **Description:** The process starts when the Customs Declaration is lodged by the Declarant either when the goods have been presented to the Presentation Customs Office or not. In order for the Customs Declaration to be registered in the system, a verification of the authorisation of the holder to present to the competent customs office and a positive result of validation (semantic, syntactic, business level) are needed.  If the Customs Declaration is proven not to be valid at any Customs Office (SCO and PCO), the Declarant is informed regarding the rejection.  If the Customs Declaration is proven to be valid, then it is recorded in the system which calculates the taxes and duties to be secured.  When the Customs Declaration is registered it is identified whether Lodgement is combined with a presentation of goods or not. A provisional Master Reference Number (MRN) is assigned to the Customs Declaration so the Customs Offices are able to track any status change of the Customs Declaration until the acceptance. The successful registration along with the provisional MRN is communicated to the Declarant only in case the Customs Declaration is lodged prior to presentation to enable the Declarant to reference on the lodged Customs Declaration when other legal procedures (e.g. Amendment Request) are used. PCO gets also notified about the registration of the Customs Declaration. The Risk Analysis of the Customs Declaration is initiated and the Presentation Notification is expected by the Declarant. If the goods are presented upon Lodgement of the Customs Declaration, the Acceptance of the Customs Declaration is initiated. | |

## L4-CCI-01-02 Risk Analysis Prior To Presentation

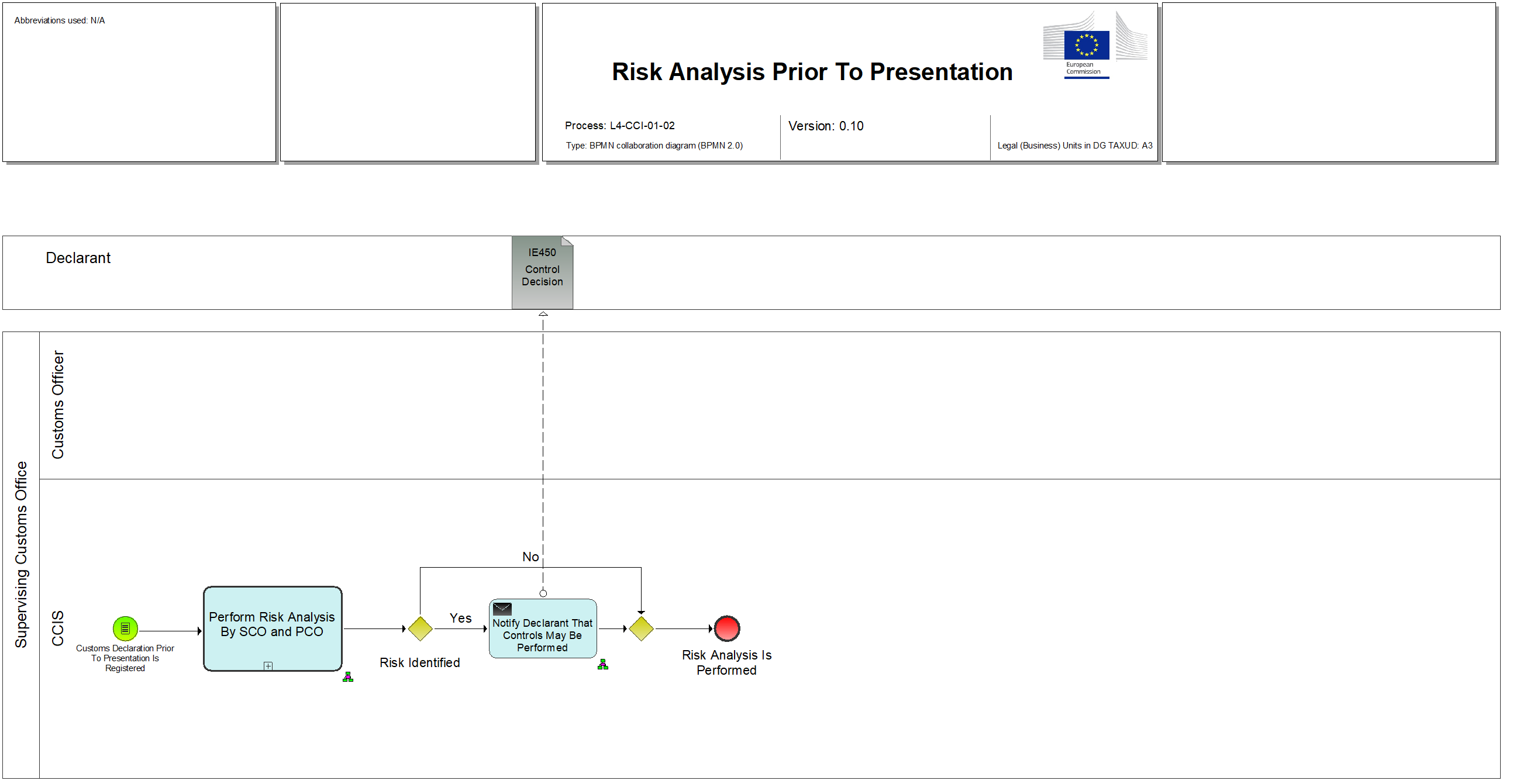


Figure 4: L4-CCI-01-02 Risk Analysis Prior To Presentation

Major Event

|  |
| --- |
| **Customs Declaration Prior To Presentation Is Registered** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| The Risk Analysis prior to presentation process begins when the Customs Declaration prior to presentation is registered. |

Minor Event

|  |
| --- |
| Risk Analysis is Performed |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| The Risk Analysis prior to presentation process ends when the Risk Analysis is performed for the Customs Declaration. |

Processes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Risk Analysis Prior To Presentation | Process: L4-CCI-01-02 |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration | |
| Location: SCO | |
| Description: The process starts upon registration of the Customs Declaration prior to presentation of the goods. The process continues at the SCO with the L4-CCI-01-04 "Perform Risk Analysis By SCO and PCO" process. If risks have been identified after the Risk Analysis, these are notified to the Declarant informing that control of the goods will be performed. | |

## L4-CCI-01-03 Acceptance Of Customs Declaration

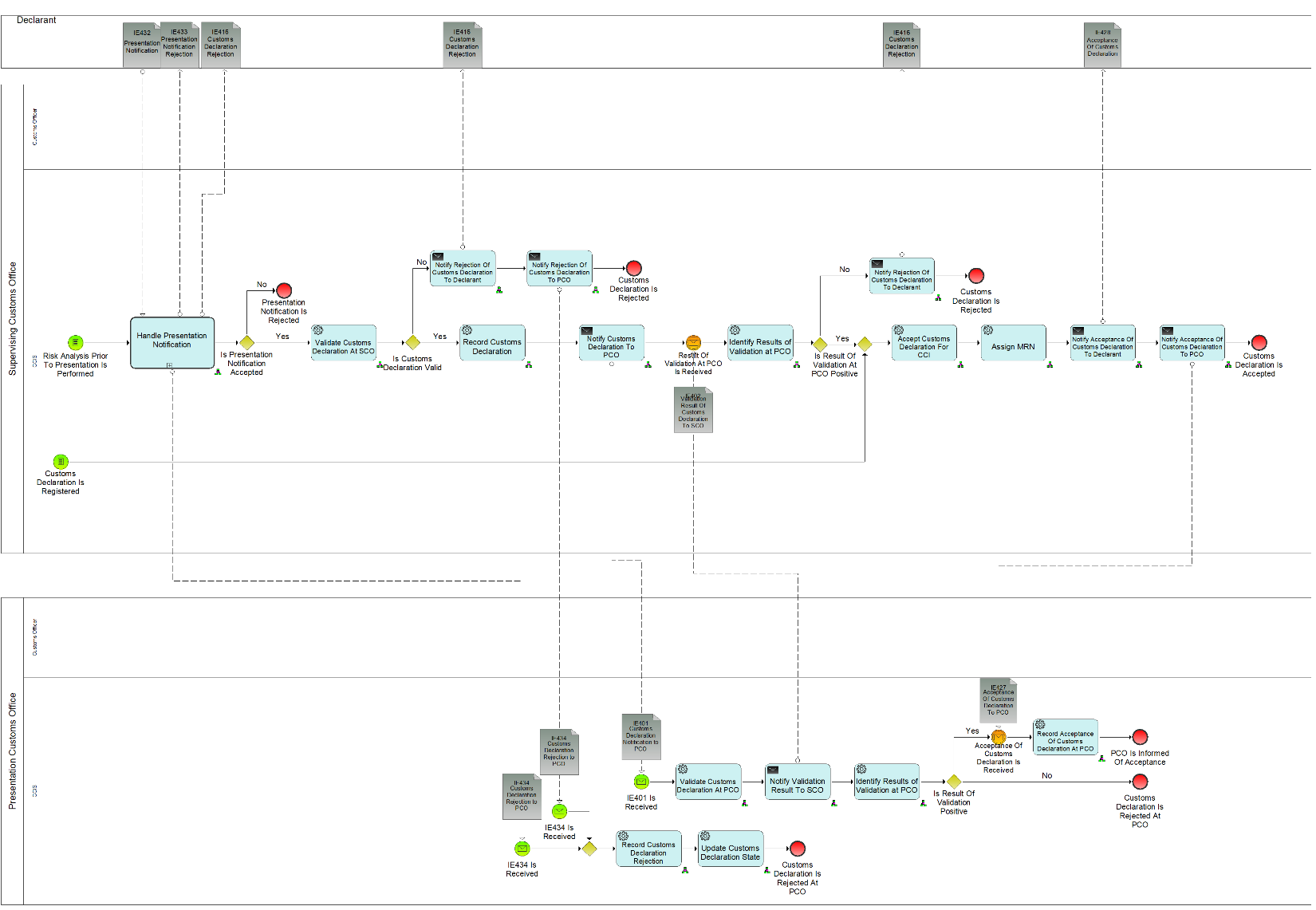


Figure 5: L4-CCI-01-03 Acceptance of Customs Declaration

Major Event

|  |
| --- |
| **Risk Analysis Prior To Presentation Is Performed** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| Risk Analysis by SCO and PCO has been performed for the Customs Declaration that has been lodged prior to the presentation of goods. |

Minor Events

|  |
| --- |
| Customs Declaration Is Accepted |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| The Customs Declaration has been accepted. |

Processes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Acceptance of Customs Declaration | Process: L4-CCI-01-03 |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration | |
| Location: SCO | |
| Description: The process starts when the Customs Declaration is registered in the system and either there is a Risk Analysis result for the case of lodgment prior to presentation of goods or the Customs Declaration is lodged upon presentation and Risk Analysis is to be performed. In case of Presentation Notification is needed (Customs Declaration lodged prior to presentation of goods) then the SCO starts the timer (30 days) for receipt of the Presentation Notification from the Declarant.  In case the Presentation Notification is received within the time limit, the SCO validates the received Presentation Notification.  If the Presentation Notification is found valid, then the system records the Presentation Notification and stops the timer.  If the Presentation Notification is not found valid, the SCO sends a notification of the rejection of the Presentation Notification to the Declarant and the process ends.  In case the Presentation Notification is not received within the time limit and the timer expires, SCO sends a notification of the rejection of the Customs Declaration to both Declarant and PCO and the process ends. When the Presentation Notification is received within the time limit and is validated successfully then the Customs Declaration is validated when the lodgment is prior to presentation, to ensure that the declaration data is still valid at the time of presentation of goods. The Amendment Request is available during this period.  The validation of Customs Declaration is not necessary when the Customs Declaration is lodged upon presentation of goods considering that all information has already been validated and registered and no changes of the declaration data have been performed.  If the declaration is proved not to be valid, the Declarant and the Presentation Customs Office (PCO) are informed regarding the reason of rejection.  If the declaration is proven to be valid, the system at SCO records the declaration and sends the declaration to the PCO. PCO validates the declaration and notifies SCO of the validation results. Upon receipt of the validation results from PCO, SCO identifies if the declaration can be accepted. If the validation results from PCO are positive, the system at SCO accepts the declaration and assigns an MRN. The acceptance of the declaration is notified to both the Declarant and PCO. If the validation results from PCO are negative, the SCO notifies the Declarant of the rejection of the declaration. | |

### L4-CCI-01-03-01 Handle Presentation Notification

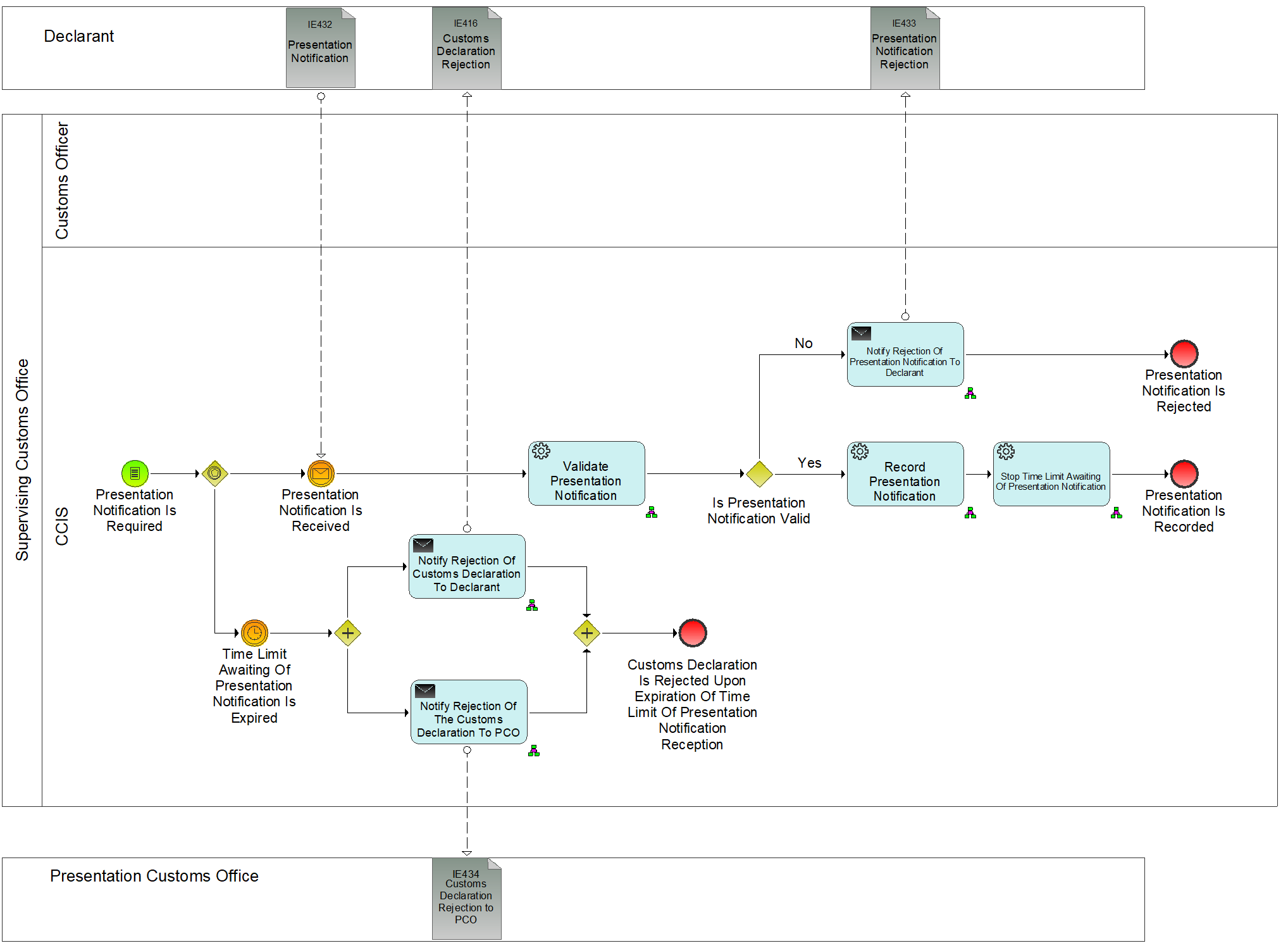


Figure 6: L4-CCI-01-03-01 Handle Presentation Notification

Major Event

|  |
| --- |
| **Presentation Notification Is Required** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| The Customs Declaration has been lodged prior to presentation, the Risk Analysis prior to presentation is performed and the Presentation Notification is expected to be lodged during the legal time limit. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Presentation Notification Is Received** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| The Presentation Notification is received from the Declarant. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Time Limit Awaiting Of Presentation Notification Is Expired** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| The time limit to receive the Presentation Notification from the Declarant is expired. |

Minor Events

|  |
| --- |
| **Customs Declaration Is Rejected Upon Expiration Of Time Limit Of Presentation Notification Reception** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| The time limit to receipt the Presentation Notification is expired and the Customs Declaration is rejected. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Presentation Notification Is Recorded** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| Presentation Notification is recorded. The process ends. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Presentation Notification Is Rejected** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| If Presentation Notification is not valid, a notification is sent to the Declarant, and the Presentation Notification Is rejected. |

Processes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Handle Presentation Notification | Process: L4-CCI-01-03-01 |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration | |
| Location: SCO | |
| Description: The process starts when the SCO receives the Presentation Notification message (IE432) from the Declarant.  a) In case the Presentation Notification is received within the legal time limit, then the CCI system at the SCO validates the notification. If the notification is found valid then the system automatically records the notification and stops the timer awaiting the receipt of the notification by the Declarant. In case the notification is not found valid, then a notification of rejection of the Presentation Notification is sent to the Declarant.  b) In case the time limit awaiting the Presentation Notification expired, then a notification of rejection of the Customs Declaration is sent to both the Declarant and to the PCO. | |

## L4-CCI-01-04 Perform Risk Analysis By SCO and PCO

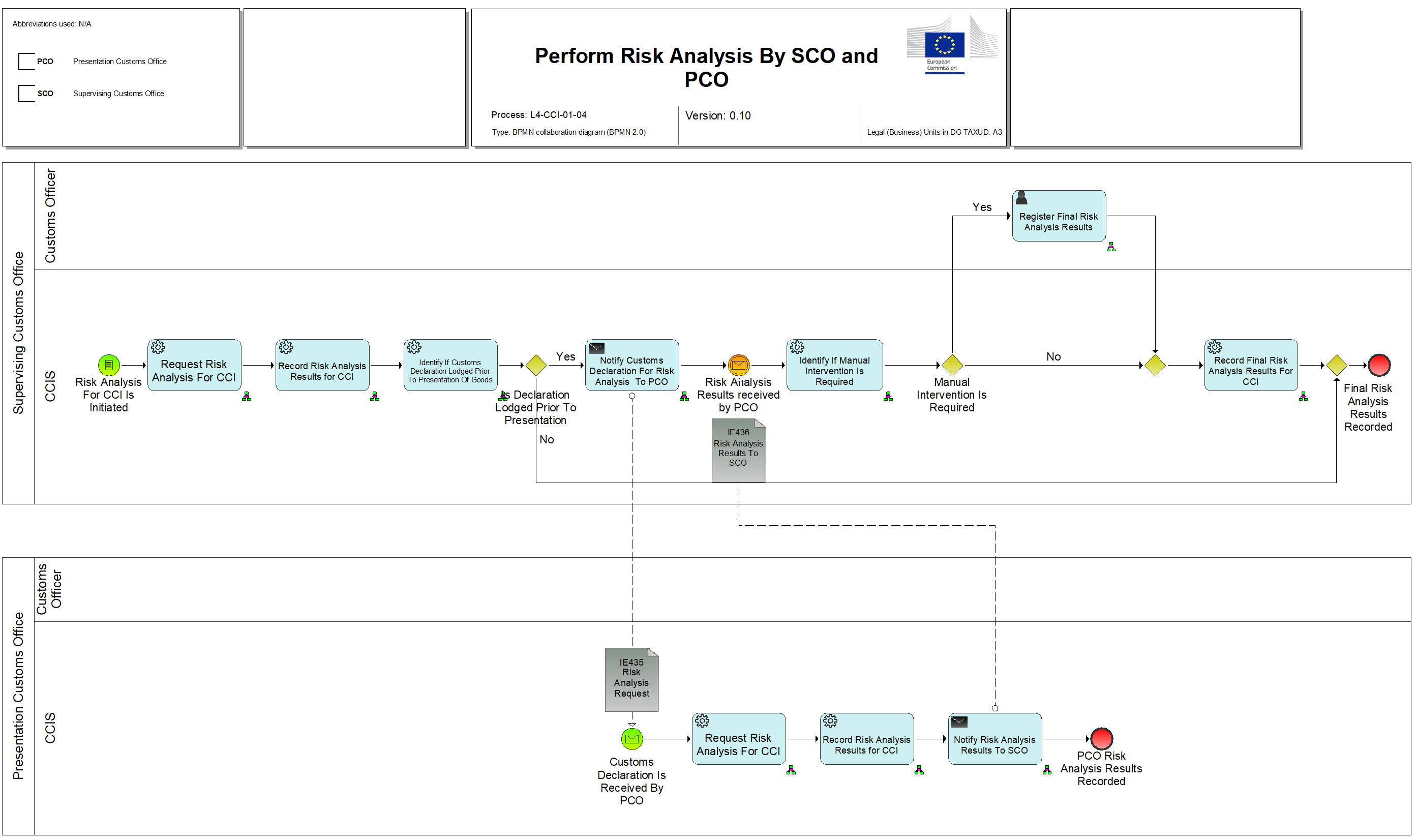


Figure 7: L4-CCI-01-04 Perform Risk Analysis By SCO and PCO

Major Event

|  |
| --- |
| **Risk Analysis for CCI is Initiated** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| Perform of Risk Analysis By SCO and PCO is initiated. |

|  |
| --- |
| **PCO Risk Analysis Results recorded** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: PCO |
| Risk Analysis result recorded at the PCO. |

Minor Events

|  |
| --- |
| Final Risk Analysis Results recorded |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: PCO |
| Perform of Risk Analysis By SCO and PCO process ends with the final results recorded. |

|  |
| --- |
| Risk Analysis Results received by the SCO |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| The Risk Analysis results sent by the PCO are received by the SCO. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Customs Declaration Is Received By PCO** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: PCO |
| The Customs Declaration sent by SCO is received for validation by PCO. |

Processes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Perform Risk Analysis Βy SCO and PCO** | Process: L4-CCI-01-04 |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration | |
| Location: SCO | |
| Description: The process can be initiated after the "L4-CCI-01-03-Acceptance Of Customs Declaration" process or as part of the "L4-CCI-01-02-Risk Analysis Prior To Presentation" process.  The process starts at the Customs Authority of the SCO where the Risk Analysis is to be performed. The CCI system places a request to the National Risk Analysis System along with the necessary information for the Risk Analysis to be performed. The Risk Analysis results are automatically recorded by the system.  At this point, the system will automatically check if the Customs Declaration has been lodged prior to presentation of the goods.  Declaration is lodged prior to presentation of goods: The Customs Declaration has been lodged prior to presentation of the goods, thus Risk Analysis both from the SCO and PCO will be performed. If needed the Customs Officer at the SCO, after examining the results received by the PCO, registers Risk Analysis results, which are automatically recorded by the system.  Declaration is not lodged prior to presentation of goods: Risk Analysis only from the SCO side will be performed at this stage. PCO can perform its own Risk Analysis at a later stage (see Process L4-CCI-01-06-Perform Controls By SCO and PCO). | |

## L4-CCI-01-05 Amendment Of Customs Declaration

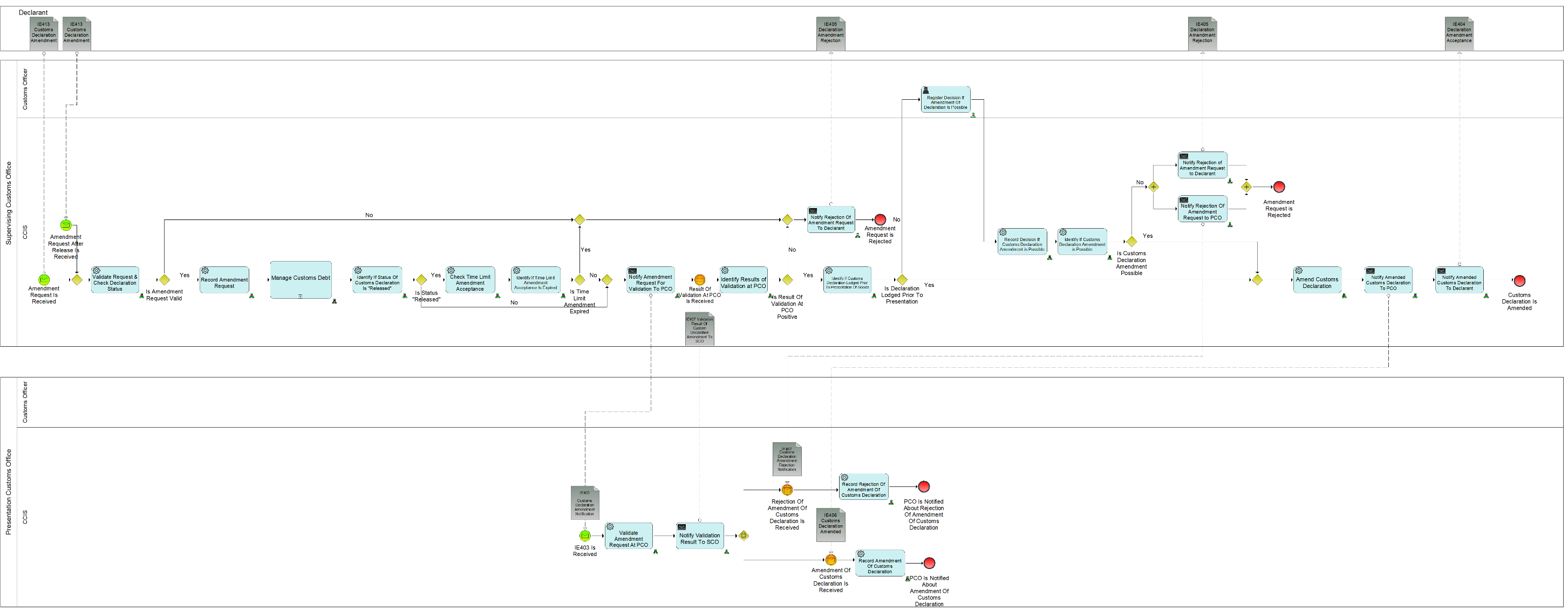


Figure 8: L4-CCI-01-05 Amendment of Customs Declaration (part A)

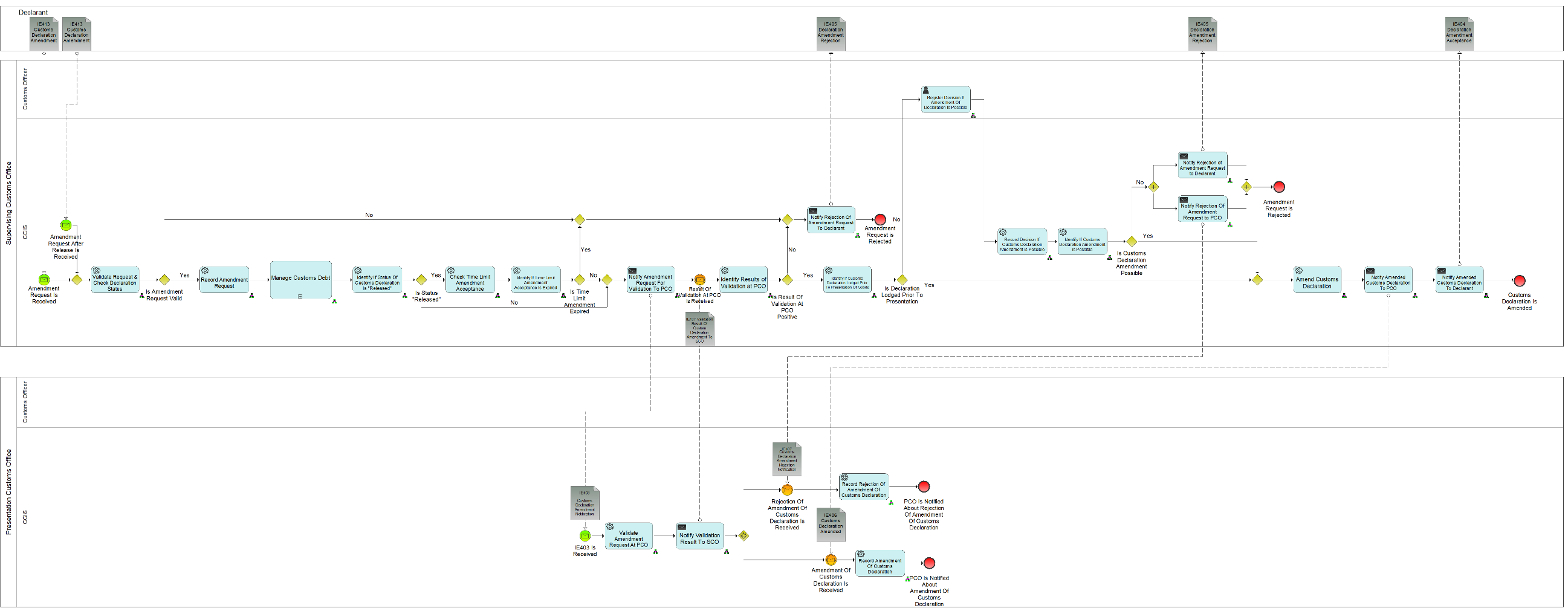


Figure 9: L4-CCI-01-05 Amendment of Customs Declaration (part B)

Major Event

|  |
| --- |
| **Amendment Request is Received** |
| Organisation: Trader |
| Location: SCO |
| The Amendment Request for a Customs Declaration is sent by the Declarant to the SCO. |

Minor Events

|  |
| --- |
| Customs Declaration is Amended |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| The Customs Declaration is amended. |

|  |
| --- |
| Amendment Request is Rejected |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| The Amendment Request is rejected. |

Processes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Amendment of Customs Declaration** | Process: L4-CCI-01-05 |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration | |
| Location: SCO | |
| Description: The process starts when either an Amendment Request is lodged by the Declarant after acceptance of the Customs Declaration, when the declaration is lodged prior to presentation, or when an amendment is lodged after release of the goods, to the Supervising Customs Office (SCO). The SCO validates the Amendment Request and checks the declaration status to identify if the amendment is possible.  In case the Amendment Request is found not valid, (either due to negative result received from the validation of the request, or due to the status of the Customs Declaration not allowing the amendment), the SCO sends a notification of rejection of the Amendment Request to the Declarant and the process ends here.  In case the amendment is found valid, then the Amendment Request is recorded by the CCI system, the CCI system collects the taxes and duties which need to be secured and a notification for validation of the Amendment Request is sent to the PCO. The system at SCO identifies if the Customs Declaration is released (status is "Goods Released"). If the status is "Goods Released" then the system checks if the time limit of amendment acceptance is expired (3 years from the acceptance of the Customs Declaration).  If the time limit has been expired then a (IE405) declaration amendment rejection message is sent to the Declarant.  If the time limit has not been expired then the SCO notifies the Amendment Request to the PCO:  the PCO validates the Amendment Request and sends the results of the validation to the SCO. The SCO then identifies the results of the validation performed at the PCO:  a) If the results of the validation at the PCO are negative, then the Amendment Request is rejected and the SCO sends a notification of rejection of the amendment request to the Declarant and the process ends here.  b) If the results of the validation at the PCO are positive, then the SCO identifies if the Customs Declaration is lodged prior to presentation of goods.  a. In case the Customs Declaration is lodged prior to presentation of the goods, the SCO amends the Customs Declaration and notifies the Declarant and the PCO about the amended Customs Declaration. The process ends here.  b. In case the Customs Declaration is not lodged prior to presentation of the goods, the decision on whether the amendment is possible is registered by the Customs Officer at the SCO. The system records the decision and checks the Declaration status to identify if the amendment is possible:  i. If the amendment is possible, the SCO amends the Customs Declaration and notifies the Declarant and the PCO about the amended Customs Declaration. The process ends here.  ii. If the amendment is not possible then the Amendment Request is rejected and the SCO sends a notification of rejection of the Amendment Request to the Declarant and the PCO. The process ends here.  If Corrections are initiated based on control findings then this will be handled at the Amendment process. | |

## L4-CCI-01-06 Perform Controls By SCO and PCO

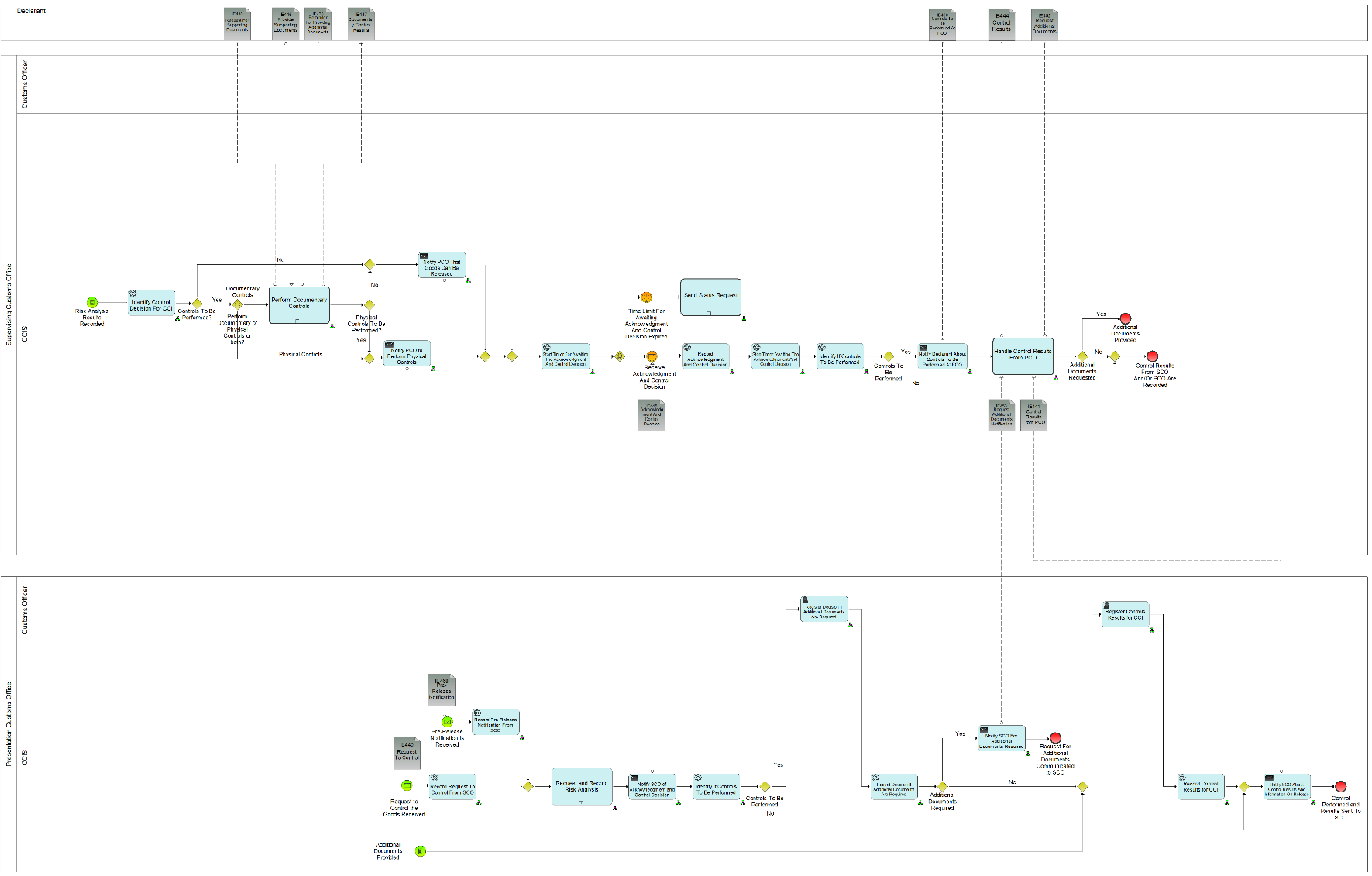


Figure 10: L4-CCI-01-06 Perform Controls by SCO and PCO

Major Event

|  |
| --- |
| **Risk Analysis Results Recorded** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| The process starts when the system at SCO has obtained the Risk Analysis results in order to automatically identify the control decision.  CCI identifies one of the following:   * decision not to control: No control is performed on goods and/or documents. In this case the process continues with a notification to PCO that the goods can be released. * decision to control the goods and/or documents. In this case SCO decides if physical and/or documentary controls are necessary or not and notifies PCO accordingly. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Receive Acknowledgment and Control Decision** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| CCI at the Supervising Customs Office receives an Acknowledgment and Control Decision (IE445) from the Presentation Customs Office regarding the control decision from PCO. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Request to Control the Goods Received** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: PCO |
| The Presentation Customs Office receives an IE440 notification message from the Supervising Customs Office informing of the request to perform physical control on goods. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Pre-Release Notification Is Received** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: PCO |
| The Presentation Customs Office receives an IE468 notification message from the Supervising Customs Office notifying that goods may be released. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Additional Documents Provided** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: PCO |
| When the Declarant provides the additional documents then the PCO may register the decision whether control of the goods is to be performed. |

Minor Events

|  |
| --- |
| **Time Limit For Awaiting Acknowledgment And Control Decision Expired** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| The time limit to receive the Acknowledgement and Control Decision is expired. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Additional Documents Provided** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| A request for additional documents is also recorded and communicated to the Declarant. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Control Results from SCO And/Or PCO Are Recorded** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| Control Results are recorded. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Request for Additional Documents Communicated to SCO** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: PCO |
| When the decision is that additional documents are required, a notification is sent to the SCO informing that additional documents are required and the SCO should notify the Declarant. |

|  |
| --- |
| Control Performed and Results Sent To SCO |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: PCO |
| When the controls and/or Control Results are recorded in CCI, a notification is sent to the SCO informing about the Control Results. |

Processes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Perform Controls by SCO and PCO** | Process: L6-CCI-01-06 |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration | |
| Location: SCO | |
| Description: The process starts when the CCI system at the SCO has obtained the Risk Analysis results in order to automatically identify control decision.  The CCI system identifies one of the following decisions:  o Decision not to control: No control is performed on the goods and/or documents. In this case the process continues with a notification to the PCO that goods can be released.  o Decision to control the goods and/or documents. In this case the SCO decides if physical and/or documentary controls are necessary or not and notifies the PCO accordingly.  At the PCO:  The PCO performs Risk Analysis, acknowledges the SCO about the controls to be performed (if any), requests additional documents (if any), continues with the control of the goods, records the control results and sends a notification message informing about the results of the controls to the SCO.  At the SCO:  a) In case the SCO requested the PCO to control the goods (IE440), a timer starts awaiting the acknowledgement and the control decision from the PCO. If the timer expires without having received the Αcknowledgement and Control Decision from the PCO, the process Send Status Request is triggered. When the Αcknowledgement and Control Decision results are received (IE445), the timer is stopped and the Declarant is notified that the PCO was requested to perform physical controls. When Control Results are received (IE441), it is checked by the CCI system if they have been performed. If the answer is positive, a notification is sent to the Declarant.  b) In case the SCO decides to release the goods, a notification (IE468) is sent to the PCO and a timer starts for awaiting Acknowledgement and Control Decision from the PCO. If the timer expires without having received the Acknowledgement and Control Decision from the PCO, the process Send Status Request (IE904) is triggered. When Control Results are received (IE441), it is checked by the CCI system if they have been performed. If the answer is positive, a notification (IE444) is sent to the Declarant.  In both Cases, a request for additional documents can be received from the PCO, and communicated to the Declarant.  If corrections are initiated based on control findings then this will be handled at the Amendment process. | |

### L4-CCI-01-06-01 Perform Documentary Controls At SCO

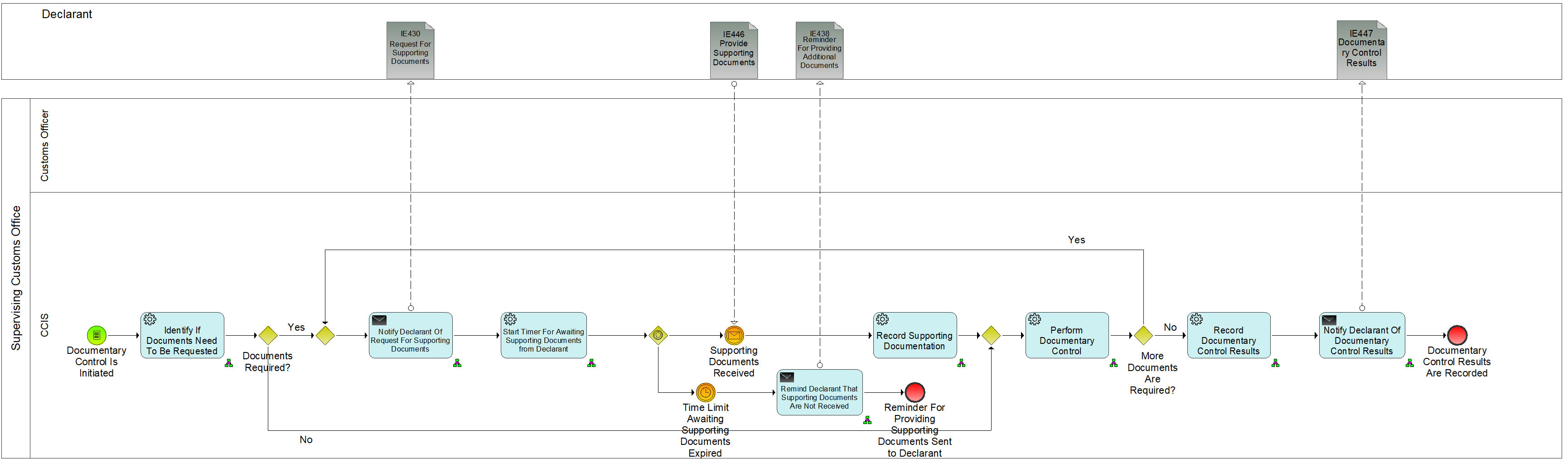


Figure 11: L4-CCI-01-06-01 Perform Documentary Controls At SCO (part A)

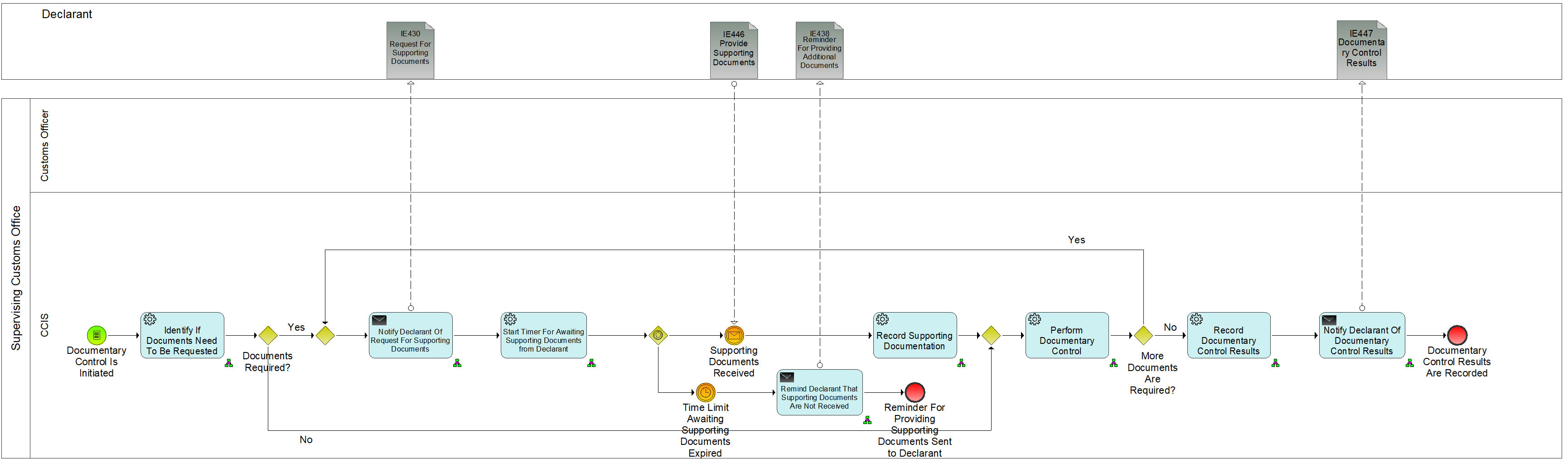


Figure 12: L4-CCI-01-06-01 Perform Documentary Controls At SCO (part B)

Major Event

|  |
| --- |
| **Documentary Control is Initiated** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| Based on the Risk Analysis results, the CCI system at SCO decides to perform documentary controls on the received Customs Declaration. |

Minor Event

|  |
| --- |
| **Documentary Control Results Are Recorded** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| Documentary control results have been successfully recorded by the system at SCO. |

Processes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Perform Documentary Controls At SCO** | Process: L6-CCI-01-06-01 |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration | |
| Location: SCO | |
| Constraint: If the system at SCO automatically identifies that the control decision is positive, SCO decides if documentary controls are necessary or not and notifies PCO accordingly. | |
| Description: Based on the Risk Analysis results, the CCI system at the SCO decides to perform documentary controls on the received Customs Declaration. In case supporting documents are required, the SCO notifies the Declarant to provide the necessary supporting information. Α timer is started to receive the supporting documents from the Declarant. Upon time limit expiration, the CCI system sends a reminder message to the Declarant informing that supporting documents have not been received. The supporting documentation is to be provided by the Declarant and is to be handled not by the CCI system at the SCO but only by the national system. | |

### L4-CCI-01-06-02 Request and Record Risk Analysis

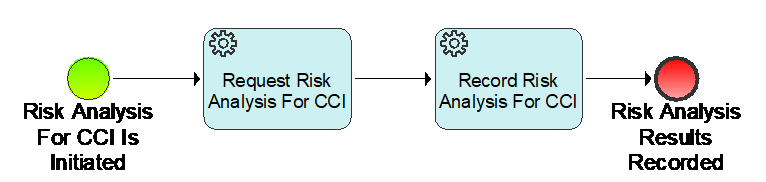


Figure 13: L4-CCI-01-06-02 Request and Record Risk Analysis

Major Event

|  |
| --- |
| **Risk Analysis for CCI is Initiated** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO or PCO |
| This process will be triggered upon receipt of either the IE440 (Request to control) or the IE468 (pre-release notification) by the PCO. |

Minor Event

|  |
| --- |
| **Risk Analysis Results Recorded** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO or PCO |
| Risk Analysis results have been successfully recorded by the system at SCO. |

Processes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Request and Record Risk Analysis** | Process: L6-CCI-01-06-02 |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration | |
| Location: SCO or PCO | |
| Constraint: If the system at SCO automatically identifies that the Control decision is positive, SCO decides if documentary controls are necessary or not and notifies PCO accordingly. | |
| Description: Automatic Risk Analysis is performed at this stage. CCI interfaces with the national Risk Analysis systems of the Member States and ensures that Risk Analysis is initiated once the received data is validated and accepted by CCI. The national Risk Analysis systems of the Member States carry out the required Risk Analysis and send back the Risk Analysis results and control recommendation to CCI. | |

### L4-CCI-01-06-03 Send Status Request

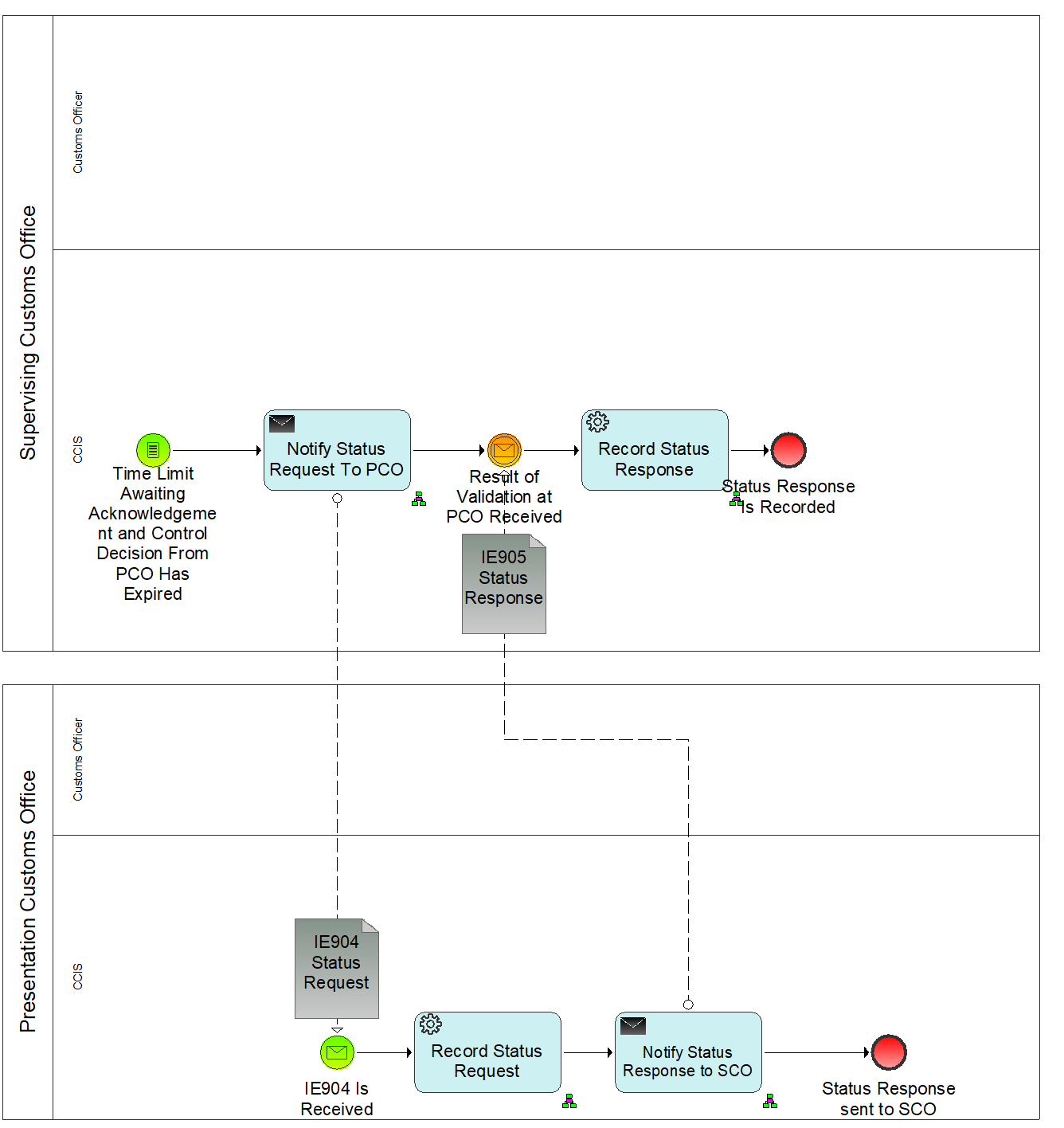


Figure 14: L4-CCI-01-06-03 Send Status Request

Major Event

|  |
| --- |
| **Time Limit Awaiting Acknowledgement and Control Decision From PCO Has Expired** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| The time limit "Awaiting Acknowledgement and Control Decision" has expired and the status request process is triggered. |

Minor Event

|  |
| --- |
| Status Response is Recorded |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| When the status response is recorded the process ends. |

Processes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Send Status Request** | Process: L4-CCI-01-06-03 |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration | |
| Location: SCO | |
| Description: The process is triggered when the timer "Awaiting for Acknowledgement and Control Decision" from the PCO is expired at the SCO. At this point, a request for information regarding the status of the results of controls at the PCO is needed. The SCO sends a status request (IE904) to the PCO. The PCO responds to the SCO with a status response (IE905) notification providing the status of the Control Results to the SCO. When the status response is recorded the process ends. | |

### L4-CCI-01-06-04 Handle Control Results from PCO

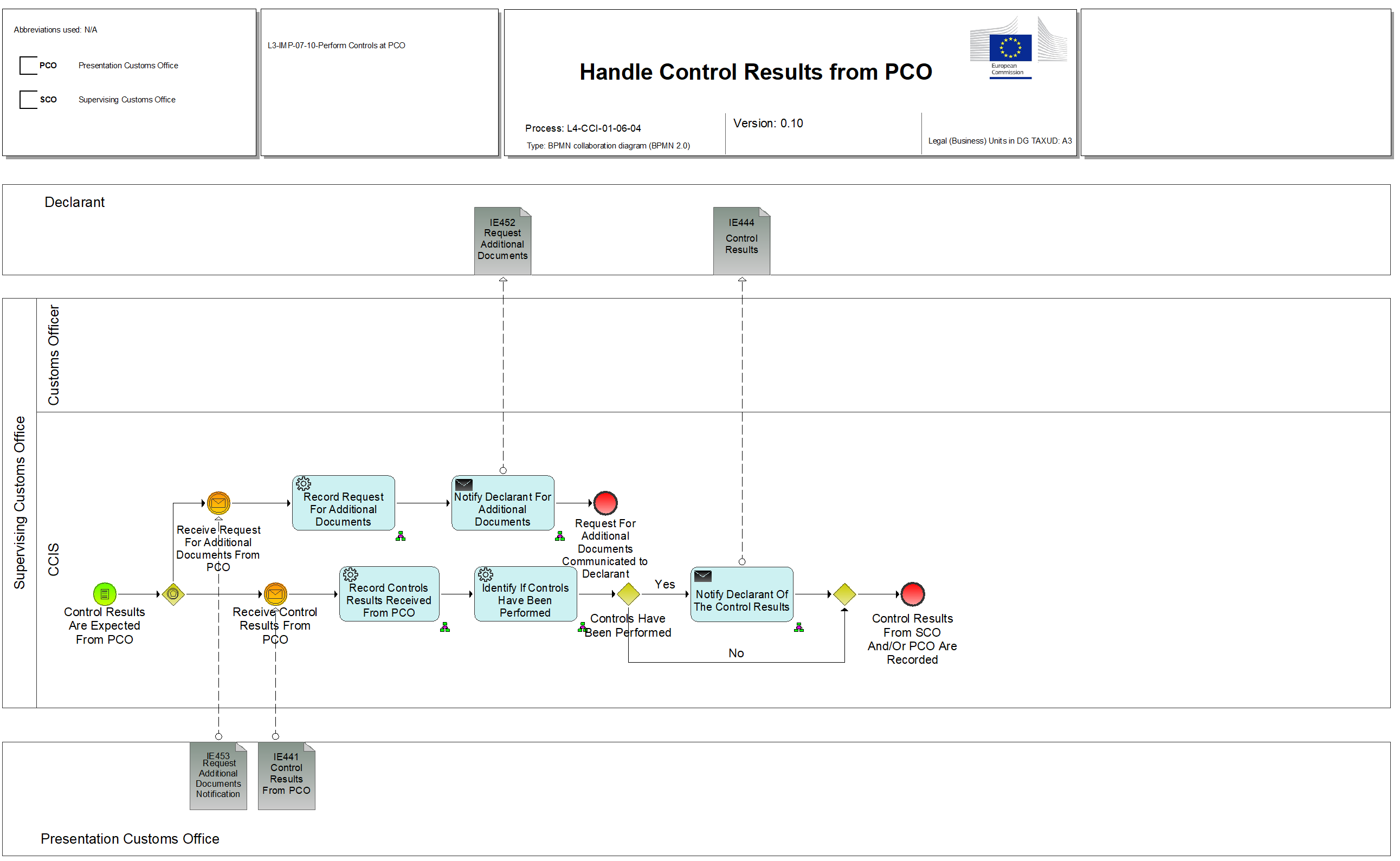


Figure 15: L4-CCI-01-06-04 Handle Control Results from PCO

Major Event

|  |
| --- |
| **Control Results are expected from PCO** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| When there is a request for control (IE440) or the goods can be released at SCO, the Control Results from PCO are expected by SCO. |

Minor Events

|  |
| --- |
| Request for Additional Documents communicated to Declarant |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| When a request for Additional Documents is sent from PCO to SCO, a notification is sent to the Declarant informing that Additional Documents are required. |

|  |
| --- |
| Controls Results from SCO and/or PCO Are Recorded |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| Control Results from PCO are received from SCO, recorded and communicated to the Declarant. |

Processes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Handle Control Results From PCO** | Process: L6-CCI-01-06-04 |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration | |
| Location: SCO | |
| Constraint: If the system at SCO automatically identifies that the Control decision is positive, SCO decides if documentary controls are necessary or not and notifies PCO accordingly. | |
| Description: The process starts at the SCO where Control Results are expected from the PCO. The CCI system records the Control Results received from the PCO. The CCI system at the SCO, identifies if controls have been performed at the PCO, and communicates a positive result to the Declarant. A request for additional documents is also recorded and communicated to the Declarant. | |

## L4-CCI-01-07 Manage Customs Debt

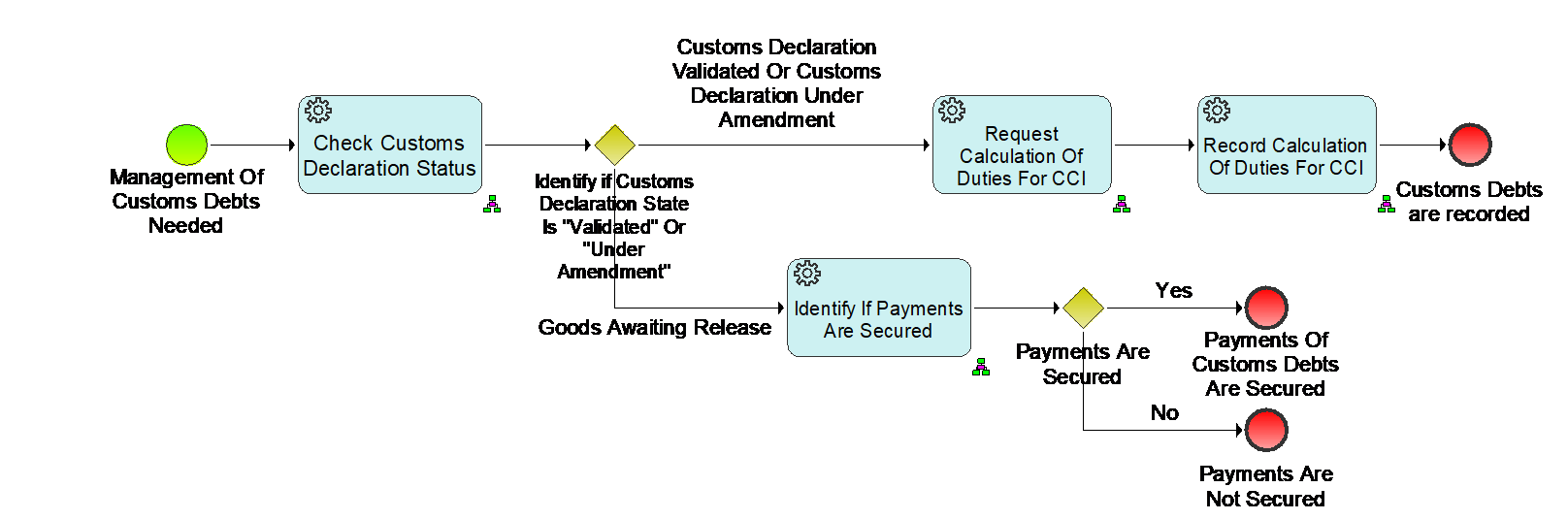


Figure 16: L4-CCI-01-07 Manage Customs Debt

Major Event

|  |
| --- |
| **Management of Customs Debts Needed** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| This process is trigged when there is a need to calculate Customs Debts or to check if Customs Debts Payments are secured. |

Minor Events

|  |
| --- |
| Customs Debts are recorded |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| The system at SCO checks the status of Customs Declaration: If the status is registered or amended, then CCI requests the calculation of the Duties for CCI, and records the results. |

|  |
| --- |
| Payments Οf Customs Debts Αre Secured |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| The system at SCO checks the status of the Customs Declaration: If the status is Under Release, then CCI identifies if payments have been secured, in order to proceed to the decision to release or non-release the goods. |

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| Payments Αre Νot Secured |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| The system at SCO checks the status of the Customs Declaration: If the status is Under Release, then CCI identifies if payments have been secured, in order to proceed to the decision to release or non-release the goods. |

Processes

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| **Manage Customs Debt** | Process: L6-CCI-01-07 |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration | |
| Location: SCO | |
| Constraint: If the system at SCO automatically identifies that the Control decision is positive, SCO decides if documentary controls are necessary or not and notifies PCO accordingly. | |
| Description: This process is triggered when there is a need to calculate the Customs Debts or to check if the Customs Debts payments are secured. The CCI system at the SCO, checks the status of the Customs Declaration: a) If the status is registered or under amendment, then the CCI system requests the calculation of the duties for the CCI system, and records the results. b) If the status is under release, then the CCI system identifies if payments have been secured, in order to proceed with the decision to release the goods or not. The collection of VAT information by the national system is performed at the PCO. | |

## L4-CCI-01-08 Invalidation Οf Customs Declaration

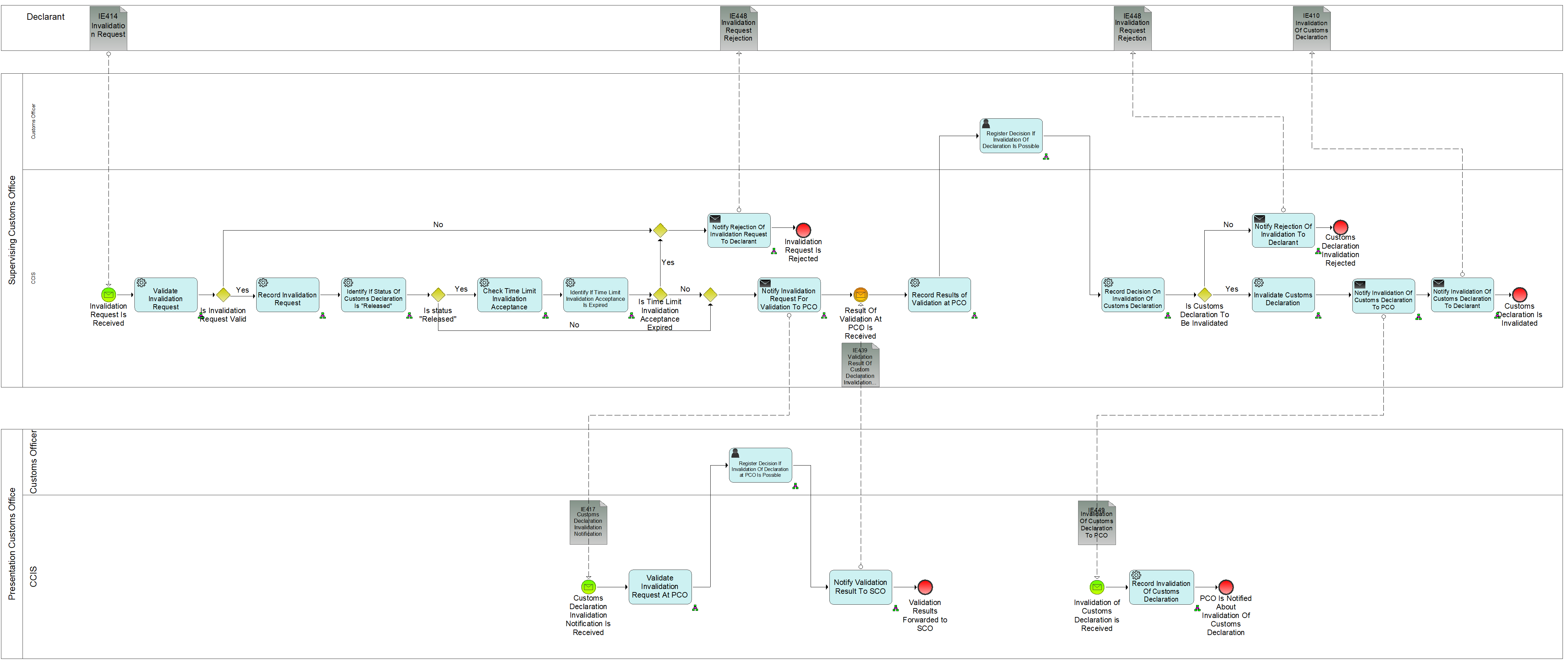


Figure 17: L4-CCI-01-08 Invalidation Of Customs Declaration (part A)

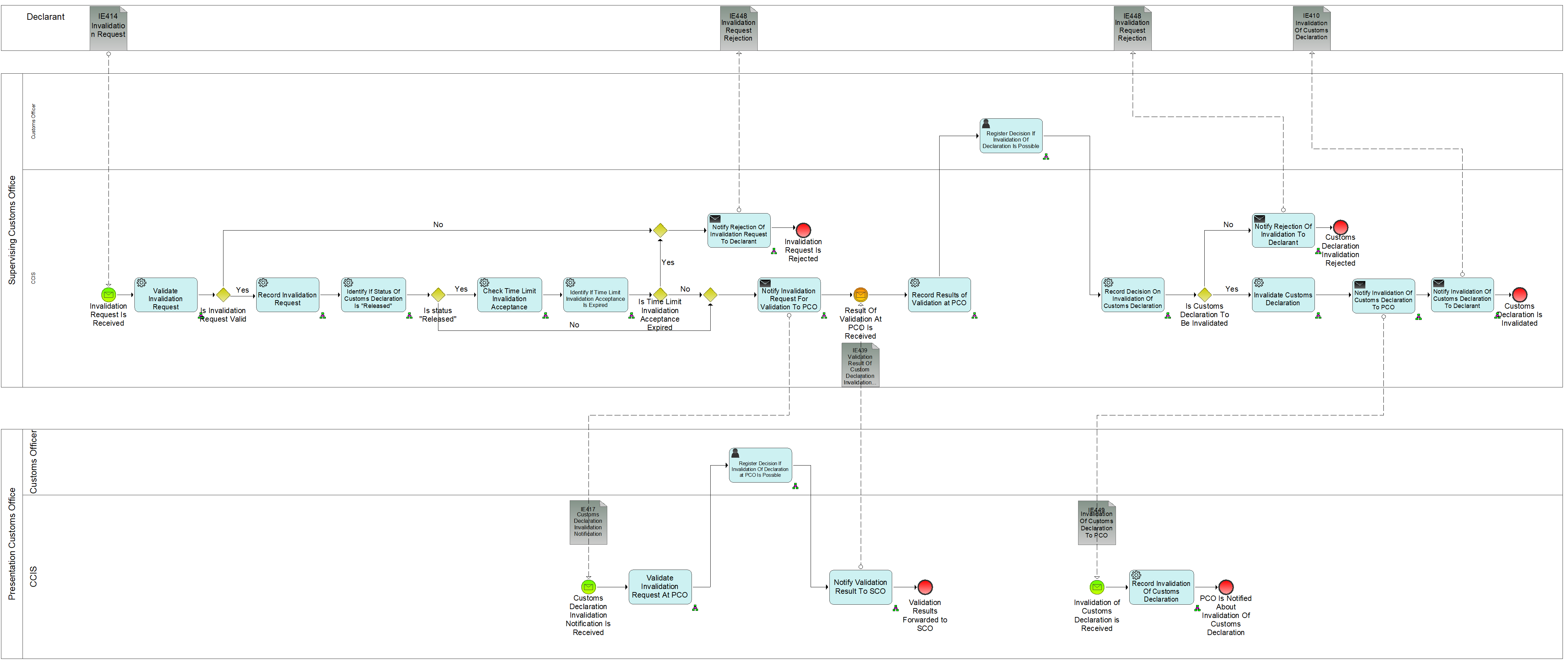


Figure 18: L4-CCI-01-08 Invalidation Of Customs Declaration (part B)

Major Event

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| **Invalidation Request Received** |
| Organisation: Trader |
| Location: Premises of the Trader |
| The Invalidation Request concerning an accepted Customs Declaration, sent by the Declarant to SCO. |

Minor Events

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| Invalidation Request is Rejected |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| Invalidation Request is rejected in two cases:  If the Invalidation Request is not valid or if the timer for Invalidation Acceptance has been expired. |

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| Customs Declaration Invalidation Rejected |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| The Customs Officer registers the decision of the Invalidation Request.  If the result is negative, the Customs Declaration Invalidation is not possible. |

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| Customs Declaration Invalidated |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| The Customs Officer registers the decision on the Invalidation Request. If the result is positive, the Customs Declaration is invalidated. |

Processes

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| **Invalidation Of Customs Declaration** | Process: L4-CCI-01-08 |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration | |
| Location: SCO | |
| Description: The process starts with the receipt of the Invalidation Request of the Customs Declaration by the Supervising Customs Office (SCO). The system records the Invalidation Request. The process continues with the validation of the Invalidation Request. If the request is found invalid, a rejection message (IE448) of the Invalidation Request is sent to the Declarant and the process ends here. If the request is found valid the system checks:  a) If the goods have not been released, then PCO gets notified to register decision if invalidation of the Customs Declaration is possible. The Customs Officer at the SCO registers the decision on whether the Customs Declaration can be invalidated. The CCI system identifies if the Customs Declaration can be invalidated.  If the decision is negative, then a rejection message of the Invalidation Request is sent to the Declarant and the Customs Declaration invalidation is rejected. If the decision is positive, the system invalidates the Customs Declaration and the message concerning the invalidation of the customs declaration is sent to both the Declarant and the PCO.  b) If the goods have been released and the timer for invalidation request has been expired (90 days after acceptance of the declaration), the system sends a rejection message on the invalidation of the request to the Declarant and the process ends here.  If the Timer has not expired, then PCO gets notified to register decision if invalidation of the Customs Declaration is possible. The Customs Officer at the SCO registers the decision on whether the Customs Declaration can be invalidated. The CCI system identifies if the Customs Declaration can be invalidated.  If the decision is negative, then a rejection message on the Invalidation of the Request is sent to the Declarant and the process ends here. If the decision is positive, the system invalidates the Customs Declaration and the message concerning the invalidation of the customs declaration is sent to both the Declarant and the PCO. | |

## L4-CCI-01-09 Take Decision On Release Of Goods

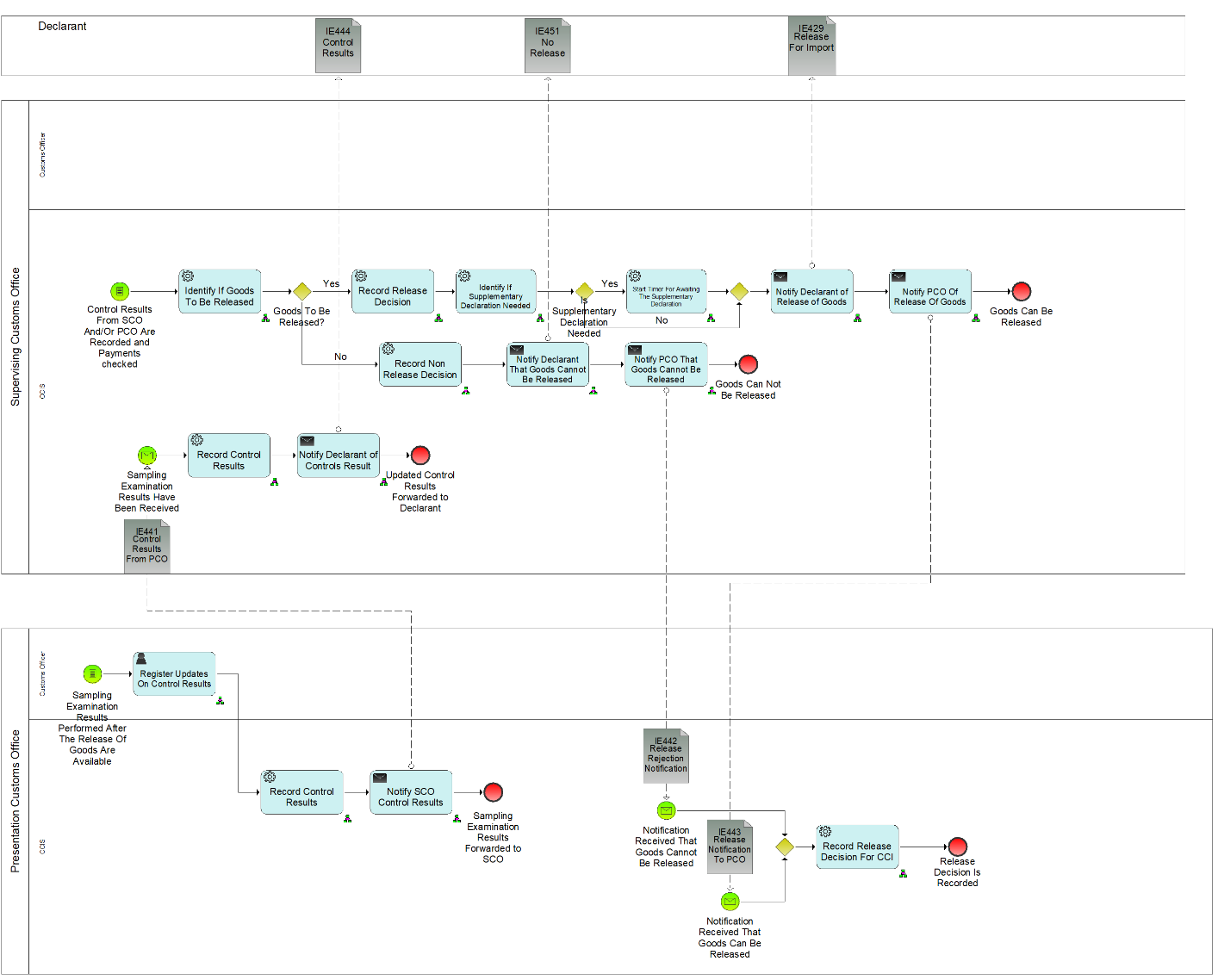


Figure 19: L4-CCI-01-09 Take Decision on Release Of Goods

Major Events

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| **Control Results From SCO And/Or PCO Are Recorded and Payments checked** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| The process begins with the Control Results from SCO and/or PCO recorded and payments checked. Based on these results, the system in SCO identifies if goods will be released. |

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| **Sampling Examination Results have been Received** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| The updated Control Results message, based on the sampling examination results from PCO is received by the SCO. |

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| **Sampling Examination Results Performed After the Release Of Goods Are Available** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: PCO |
| The goods have been released and the result of examination on goods samples imply an update of the initial Controls Result message. |

Minor Events

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| **Notification Received That Goods Can Be Released** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: PCO |
| When the release decision is recorded by the system, a notification IE will automatically be sent to the PCO informing that the goods will be released. |

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| **Notification Received That Goods Can Not Be Released** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: PCO |
| When the release decision is recorded by the system, a notification IE will automatically be sent to the PCO informing that the goods will not be released. |

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| **Goods Can Be Released** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| When the Control Results are recorded and payments checked, CCI will automatically check if the goods will be released. If the result is positive, the goods will be released. |

Processes

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| **Take Decision On Release Of Goods** | Process: L4-CCI-01-09 |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration | |
| Location: SCO | |
| Description: When the Control Results from the SCO and/or PCO are recorded and payments are checked, the CCI system at the SCO automatically identifies if the goods will be released. Based on that decision the movement state changes to either 'Under Release' or 'Non Release'. In both cases, the final decision is communicated to the Declarant and the SCO.  In case of 'Under Release', the system at the SCO checks if the declaration type data element as defined in the Customs Declaration has been identified as Simplified Declaration and for that reason a Supplementary Declaration is required. If yes, a timer is started for awaiting the Supplementary Declaration. Sampling examination results are also performed after the release of goods by the Customs Officer at the PCO and Control Results are recorded and communicated to the SCO. Updated Controls Results are sent to the Declarant. | |

## L4-CCI-01-10 Supplementary Declaration

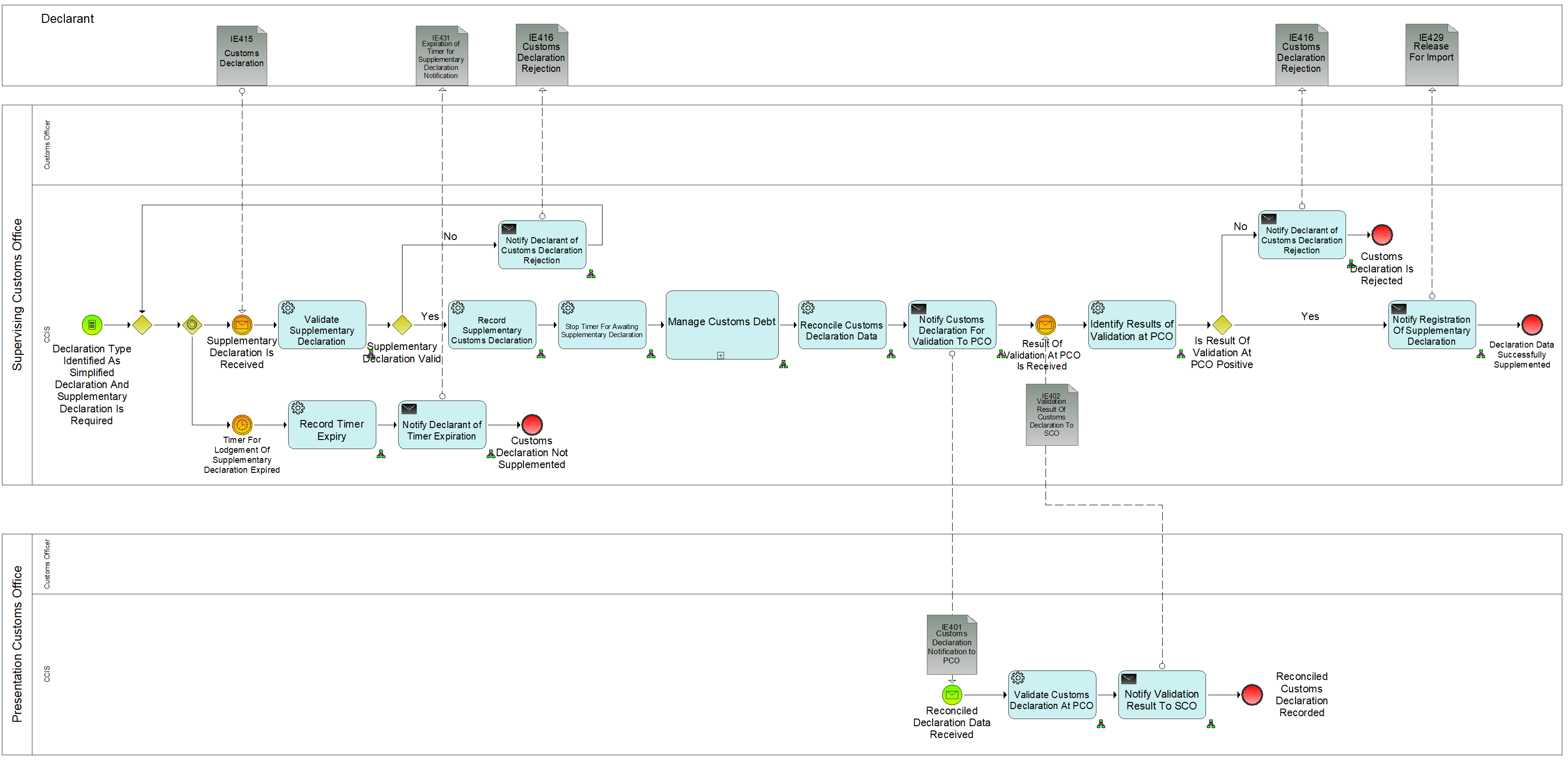
Business 

Figure 20: L4-CCI-01-10 Supplementary Declaration

Major Event

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| **Declaration Type Identified as Simplified Declaration And Supplementary Declaration Is Required** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| The process starts with the Declaration Type Identified as Simplified Declaration and Supplementary Declaration Is Required. |

Minor Events

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| **Reconciled Declaration Data Received** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: PCO |
| Reconciled declaration data received from SCO to PCO. |

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| **Result of Validation at PCO Is Received** |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration |
| Location: SCO |
| The message sent by PCO containing the validation results and the decision on the reconciled Customs Declaration is received by SCO. |

Processes

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| **Supplementary Declaration** | Process: L4-CCI-01-10 |
| Organisation: National Customs Administration | |
| Location: SCO | |
| Description: When the Customs Declaration (IE415) is lodged under the simplified procedure and the goods have been released, a Supplementary Customs Declaration is required in order to provide all the data. The Declarant should provide the Supplementary Customs Declaration within a time limit. The process is triggered when the CCI system identifies that a Supplementary Customs Declaration is required. In this case a timer for awaiting the Supplementary Customs Declaration is started. When the Supplementary Customs Declaration is received, it is validated semantically, syntactically and business wise. The system reconciles the Customs Declaration and performs the calculation of the Customs debt.  1. If the validation at the SCO is successful then the supplementary declaration is recorded and the timer for awaiting the Supplementary Declaration stops. The full Customs Declaration is then sent to the PCO for validation (IE401).  a. If the results of the validation from the PCO (IE402) are positive then the Declarant is notified of the registration of the supplementary declaration.  b. If the results of the validation from the PCO (IE402) are negative then the Declarant is notified with a rejection message (IE416).  2. If the validation at the SCO is unsuccessful, then the Declarant is notified with a rejection message (IE416). If the timer for awaiting the supplementary declaration expires, then a notification message is sent to the Declarant notifying that the timer for lodgement of Supplementary Declaration is expired (IE431). | |

1. For guarantee management, these are general or dependent on a particular guarantee type rather than related to a specific business thread; they are thus expressed for the business area as a whole, rather than detailed by CCI business thread. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. This is used to indicate automated tasks which does not involve an IE, yet the ARIS object is called a Service Task. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Collapsed if activities are visualized in another diagram. Note that this is only to be used if the sub-process occurs in one Lane, as no Pools/Lanes are modelled in a sub-process diagram. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)