



Federal
Public Service
FINANCE

CUSTOMS AND EXCISES

MESSAGE IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE

IDMS – ALL

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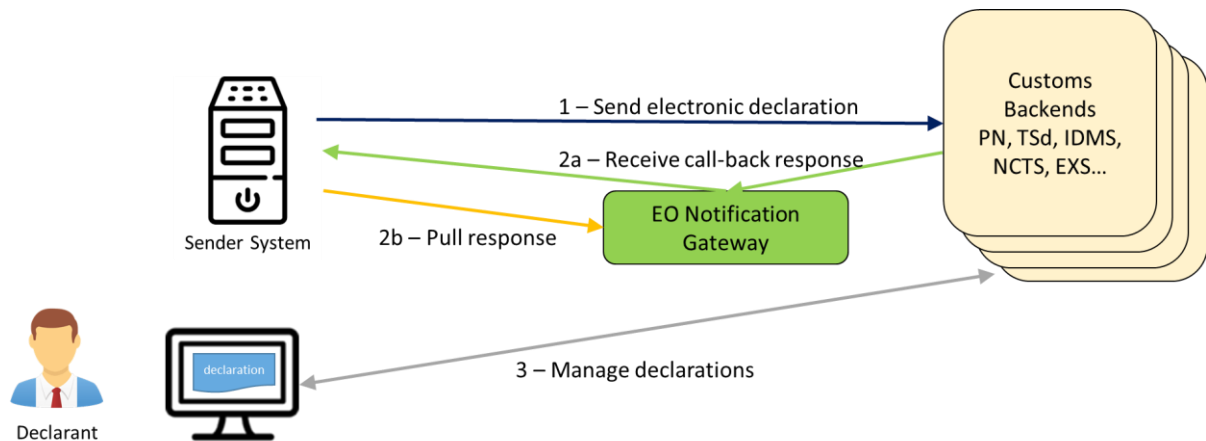
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EO NOTIFICATION GATEWAY DESCRIPTION

INTRODUCTION

The EO Notification Gateway is an application dedicated to deliver asynchronously response messages to Economical Operator (EO).



INVOLVED PARTIES

Declarant: Declaration responsible. Required to have authorizations related to his activities

Sender: The Sender (or Communication Provider) represents the system sending the messages for the lodging of declarations and notifications from Economic Operators to Customs Authorities. It can be the declarant or a customs agency, potentially using a solution provided by a software house. He needs appropriate credentials provided by FODFin and proper callback messages configuration.

Customs: Receive and validate customs declarations

MECHANISM

There are two alternatives to receive a response from the EO Notification Gateway, 2a and 2b :

1. Sender system submits a declaration
- 2a. Response is pushed to sender system by the EO Notification Gateway
- 2b. Sender system pull response from the EO Notification Gateway
3. Web interface for Declarant to manage declaration.

PRELIMINARY STEPS

The following procedures must be followed by the Sender to communicate with Customs systems.

SENDER GET CREDENTIALS FROM FODFIN

Sender provides by email the following information to the Customs helpdesk (plda.helpdesk@minfin.fed.be):

- *Official name*
- *Usual name*
- *ECB number* (EORI, BCE or KBO number)
- *Business Contact Person*

- Name
- Email
- *Technical Contact Person*
 - Name
 - Email
- *Name of the project(s)/web service(s) to which the clients needs access.*

Upon reception of that information, clients will receive credentials:

- credentials (client_id, client_secret) to be used when requesting an access token
- scope(s) that characterize the information that the client has been authorized to access for each project. E.g. 'customsb2b'

SENDER SETUP CALL-BACK URL

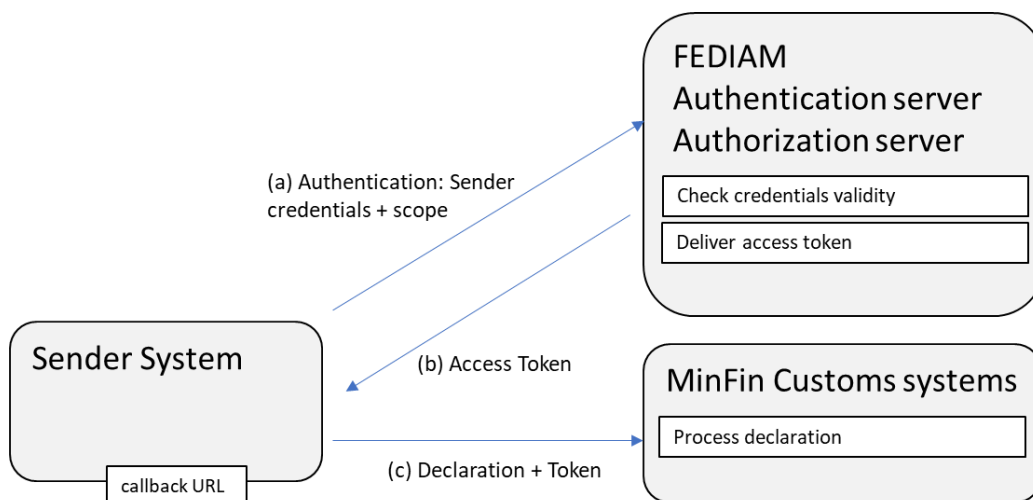
Sender administrator send to plda.helpdesk@minfin.fed.be:

- the Callback URL(s)
- System Name
- Secret

The "secret" is a simple character string that will be used to calculate the X-signature header of messages sent to the callback URL (see Check signature of the messages here below for details).

RETRIEVE THE ACCESS TOKEN

Once the sender system receives its credentials (clientId/secrets), it sends a declaration by this way:



- Sender system request access token using their credentials
- FEDIAM validates request and provides an access token (validity 24h)
- Sender system sends declaration + access token to target MinFin Customs system

The following endpoints must be called to retrieve the access token:

Endpoint Acceptance : **TBD**

The access token can be obtained by performing a HTTP POST request to the token endpoint with the following parameters:

Query String Parameters		
grant_type	Must be	'client_credentials'
Scope	Must contain	'customsb2b'
Headers		
Authorization	Must be	'Basic' base64(client id:client secret)
Content-Type	Must be	Content-Type application/x-www-form-urlencoded

Example of access token request:

```
POST /sso/oauth2/realms/root/realms/externalws/access_token?
grant_type=client_credentials&scope=customsb2b

HTTP/1.1

Host: fediam-a.minfin.be

Accept: application/json

Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

Authorization: Basic aWFtdGVzdCA6SWFNX1Qzc3Q=
```

Example of response:

```
{
  "scope": "customsb2b ecb=BE0436501681",
  "access_token": "SIAJKGE26734V32hkKG",
  "token_type": "Bearer",
  "expires_in": 86400 }
```


Remark: it is highly recommended to use the same token to submit multiple declarations. This avoids successive authentication and improves the performance. A caching mechanism must be put in place at client side.

The 'ecb number' is the EORI number provided in the registering form.

SENDING DECLARATION

HTTP HEADER

The obtained Access Token must be sent in the Authorization header of all web service requests to the project endpoint as a Bearer token.

Example of declaration HTTP header:

```
POST /idms HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Authorization: Bearer SIAJKGE26734V32hkKG
```

HEADER IN THE XML

The message header in the Body must contain the following fields:

- <sender>: *systemName@enterpriseNumber*, *systemName* is used to route back the message and is linked to the callback URL (the *systemName* is optional, if it is the case the default URL callback URL will be used)

The finegrained-security imposes that the 'ecb number'¹ of the calling user must be the same as that which is indicated in the "sender" field of the message.
- <recipient>: target system, PN, TSD, IDMS, NCTS followed by country code. This field is used for info only
- <messageTimestamp>: The timestamp in ISO-8601 format (YYYY-MM-DDT:hh:mm:ss.SSSSSSSSZ).
- <MessageId>: sender message universal unique id number (it must be suffixed by the domain name of the company)
- <messageType >: CC415_H*A, CC415_I1A; 'CC' for external domain; 'A' stands for the first version (B = 2nd version, ...) as foreseen in EU specs

```
<MessageHeader>
  <sender>systema@BE5512345678</sender>
  <recipient>IDMS@BE</recipient>
```

¹ The 'ecb number' is in fact the EORI number provided in the registering form used for getting the credentials. It is also provided in the scope field with the bearer token.

```

<messageTimestamp>2020-06-01T18:44:22.123456789Z</messageTimestamp>

<messageId>5e4875fef975-4232-2340-3564b0e100d0.example.com</messageId>

<messageType>CC415_H1A</messageType>

</MessageHeader>

```

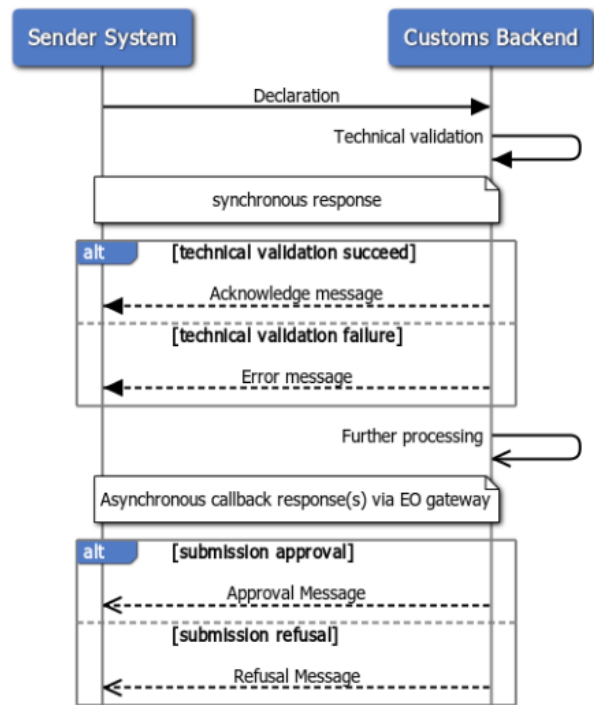
ENDPOINT FOR IDMS

TBD

WORKFLOW

The diagram below displays the core flow process of the communication between the sender system and the customs backend.

Approval message	Approval message returned to the message sender to confirm the submission approval
Refusal message	Refusal message returned to the message sender to confirm the submission refusal
Acknowledge message	Acknowledge the sender that the message passed the technical validation and is ready for business processing
Error message	Inform the sender that the message did not pass the technical validation



1. The Sender system sends a declaration to the Customs backend.
2. The Customs backend sends directly (synchronously) the technical validation response.
3. In case the technical validation succeeds, the Customs backend system sends one or multiple responses to the EO notification Gateway.
4. The notifications are either pushed asynchronously to the Economical operator or pulled by the economical operator.

Remark: we recommend clients to use a maximum of 3 threads for sending declarations. This is needed to avoid performance issues at server side.

SYNCHRONOUS AKNOWLEDGEMENT RESPONSE

In case the input message is technically validated (XSD compliant), the traders will receive a synchronous response containing the correlationID. Based on this id they can eventually pull the asynchronous response messages (with business validation).

Example of synchronous response:

```
<IE928>
  <correlationId>4f4d6d42-4ce3-4d42-b6fb-8db5edec989f</correlationId>
</IE928>
```

ASYNCHRONOUS CALL-BACK RESPONSE (PUSH)

In case the traders chose to use the push mechanism, the EO Notification Gateway will push the business response to the defined callback URL. Here is an example of such business response:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<MessageHeader>
  <sender> IDMS@BE</sender>
  <recipient> BE systema@BE5512345678</recipient>
  <messageTimestamp>2020-06-01T18:44:22.123456789Z</messageTimestamp>
  <messageId>5e4875fef975-4232-2340-3564b0e100d0.example.com</messageId>
  <messageType>CC456_H1A</messageType>
</MessageHeader>
< ImportOperation>
  < LRN>KA2VVMNA4VIQ3BN3ROMF9M</ LRN>
  < businessRejectionType>415</ businessRejectionType>
  < rejectionDateAndTime>2021-06-14T15:25:06</ rejectionDateAndTime>
  < rejectionCode>4</ rejectionCode>
</ ImportOperation >
<FunctionalError>
  <sequenceNumber>1</sequenceNumber>
  <errorPointer>IE001.GoodsShipment.SupportingDocument[1].Type</errorPointer>
  <errorCode>12</errorCode>
  <errorReason>CL213</errorReason>
</FunctionalError>
</IE456>
```

ADDITIONAL CONCERNS ABOUT PERFORMANCES

The push mechanism responds to declarations by sending one or two messages asynchronously to economical operators (I.e: IE428 and IE429). The responses are sent asynchronously. However our queuing system is limited. It is so required that the systems that receive messages sent by EONGW can absorb at least twice the rate of declaration sent to EONGW (IE001). Example : if IE451 messages are sent to IDMS with a rate of 100 messages/seconds, your servers must absorb at least 200 messages/seconds.

Notice also that a firewall in front of your server could consider the high rate of incoming messages as a DoS attack (Denial of Service attack). This protection must be disabled for our IP addresses.

OPTIONAL SECURITY CHECK OF THE RESPONSE

Restrict IP addresses

In order to guarantee the origin of the messages received, the sender system can put in place a firewall that would only accept requests from the following IP addresses of the SPF :

193.191.216.74, 75, 76, 77

Check signature of the messages

The messages sent by EONGW to sender system contain the following headers:

X-signature : the hash (using SHA-256) of the message based on the secret defined in the EONGW configuration

X-Message-type : The message type (ex: IE456)

Correlation-id : the correlation id (unique for all the transaction, ex: 1d89d76d-117b-4907-9879-29d6203ddecf)

The X-signature is calculated by using the secret defined in EONGW database associated to the callbackURL. The following java algorithm can be used to check this signature:

```
@PostMapping
public String retrieveResponseFromEongw(@RequestHeader("X-signature") String signatureHeader,
@RequestBody String xmlContent) throws URISyntaxException {
    String signature = generateSignature("your_secret", xmlContent.getBytes());
    if(signature.equals(signatureHeader)) {
        log.info("Signature successful");
    } else {
        log.error("Signature incorrect. Generated:" + signature + " - in header:" + signatureHeader);
    }
    return "Ok";
}
```

```

public String generateSignature(String secret, byte[] messageContent) {
    String signature = null;
    try {
        MessageDigest messageDigest = MessageDigest.getInstance("SHA-256");
        messageDigest.update(secret.getBytes());
        messageDigest.update(messageContent);
        byte[] signArray = messageDigest.digest();
        signature="Sha256=" + new String(Base64.getEncoder()
            .encodeToString(signArray));
    } catch (NoSuchAlgorithmException e) {
        log.error("Error in generating Signature");
    }
    return signature;
}

```

ASYNCHRONOUS CALL-BACK RESPONSE (PULL)

Instead of getting messages with the push mechanism, sender systems can retrieve responses by calling the API of EO Notification Gateway. The same token as the one used to send declarations to IDMS can be used (the scope will remain : customs2b).

If the push does not respond (connection problems between EONGW and the client for example), it is recommended to use PULL mode.

Retrieving a message from EO Notification Gateway must be done in 2 steps. First we need to search the notification ids that matches some parameters (like correlationId). Secondly we can retrieve the message itself with the notification id got in the previous step.

API to find the list of notification ids that matches

GET ?parameter=value

The parameters can be:

- **correlationId** : the correlation identification number
- **system**: optional, matching 'system name' given when submitting the request (e.g. systema)
- **limit**: optional, maximum number of notifications retrieved (default: 50, max:250)

- **since_id**: optional, notifications after the given notificationId
- **sent** : optional (default=false), if the message has been already sent

Response format will be the one defined in the content type of the Accept header (xml or json).

Example of request:

```
GET
'https://wsapi.minfin.fgov.be/EO/Notification/OAU/v1/api/v1/b2b/eoNotifications?correlationId=2dc7159f-db0f-4701-b43c-c9aeec354665'
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Bearer SIAJKGE26734V32hkKG
```

Example of response:

```
{notifications:
  [ {href: "/1d89d76d-117b-4907-9879-29d6203ddecf"},
    {href: "/1d89d76d-117b-4907-9879-29d6203ddecf"}
  ]
}
```

The ids retrieved can be used then to retrieve the response message with the following API:

API to retrieve one notification

GET /{notificationId}

Pull one message based on the notification id (notice that the notification id is NOT the correlation id).

Response is the actual xml or json message. The header will contain the following informations:

- The message type and its version (e.g. IE456v1.0)
- The correlationID
- The notificationID

Note: notifications will be stored in the EO Notification Gateway during 1 month

ENDPOINT FOR EONGATEWAY

This topic will be the subject of a future publication (Acceptance and Production environment).

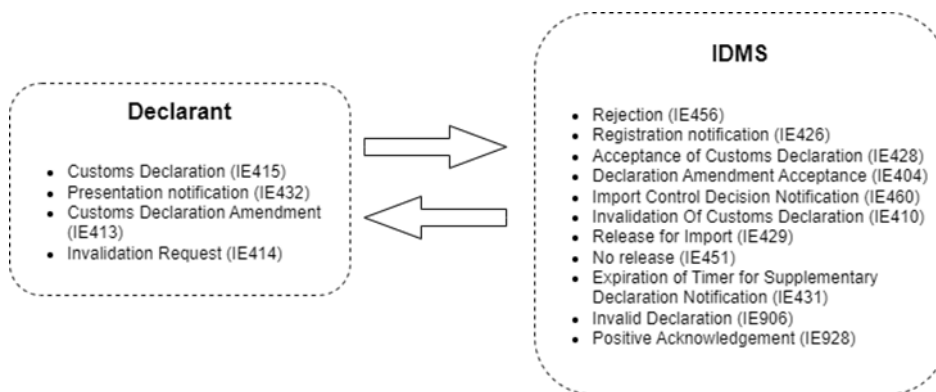
THE DIFFERENT IMPORT DECLARATION COLUMNS

Columns	Declarations/notifications/proof of the customs status of Union goods	Legal Basis	Allowed procedure
H1	Declaration for release for free circulation and Special procedure -- Specific use -- Declaration for end-use	Declaration for release for free circulation: Articles 5(12), 162 and 201 of the Code Declaration for end-use: Articles 5(12), 162, 210 and 254 of the Code	01, 07, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 61, 63, 68
H2	Special procedure -- Storage -- Declaration for customs warehousing	Articles 5(12), 162, 210 and 240 of the Code	71
H3	Special procedure -- Specific use -- Declaration for temporary admission	Articles 5(12), 162, 210 and 250 of the Code	53
H4	Special procedure -- processing -- declaration for inward processing	Articles 5(12), 162, 210 and 256 of the Code	51
H5	Declaration for the introduction of goods in the context of trade with special fiscal territories	Article 1(3) of the Code	40, 42, 61, 63, 95, 96
H6	Customs declaration in postal traffic for release for free circulation	Articles 5(12), 162 and 201 of the Code	01, 07, 40
H7	Customs declaration for release for free circulation in respect of a consignment which benefits from a relief from import duty in accordance with Article 23(1) or Article 25(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1186/2009	Articles 5(12), 162 and 201 of the Code	40 00 (not in dataset)
I1	Import simplified declaration	Articles 5(12) and 166 of the Code	01, 07, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 51, 53, 61, 63, 68

I2	Presentation of goods to customs in case of entry in the declarant's records or in the context of customs declarations lodged prior to the presentation of the goods at import	Articles 5(33), 171 and 182 of the Code	N/A
----	--	---	-----

PROCESS MODEL GRAPHICS

Here are the different messages that the declarant's system can send to IDMS (customs system) and vice versa:



IDMS (customs system) will process the following declarations :

- standard customs declaration
- customs declaration- submission prior to presentation
- simplified and supplementary declaration
- amendment of the customs declaration
- invalidation of the customs declaration

You will find below the diagrams of the different exchanges between IDMS and the Declarant/Representative's system.

Both standard and simplified customs declarations (also pre-lodged ones) can be lodged under IDMS, as well as supplementary declaration.

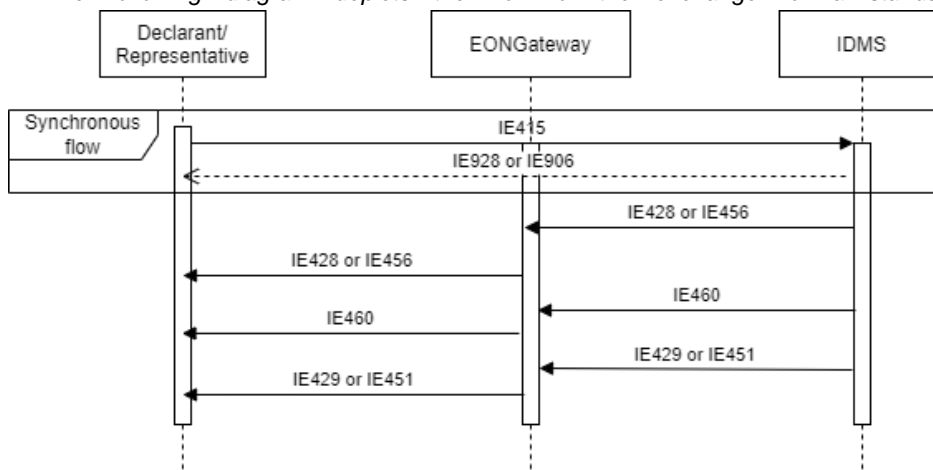
Under the scope of IDMS, the following Declaration Types are implemented:

- "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.
- "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.

STANDARD CUSTOMS DECLARATION

* The following diagram depicts the flow of the exchange for a standard Customs declaration



IE415 - CUSTOM DECLARATION

When the customs declaration is lodged upon presentation of goods, then the additional declaration type is equal to "A", "B" or "C". The declarant submits the standard **customs declaration** via **IE415** message to IDMS.

IE928- POSITIVE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Following the sending of an IE415 message by the trader, a validation is performed automatically by the IDMS system. If the input message (IE415) is technically validated (XSD/Yaml compliant), the traders will receive a **synchronous positive acknowledgement message (IE928)** containing the correlationID.

With this CorrelationId the trader can eventually pull the asynchronous response messages.

IE906- NEGATIVE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

If the input message(IE415) is not technically valid (XSD/Yaml NOT compliant), the traders will receive a **synchronous negative acknowledgement message (IE906)** containing the functional or technical error.

IE428 - CUSTOMS DECLARATION ACCEPTANCE

After a successful validation of the customs declaration and when it is identified that the goods are presented, IDMS system accepts the declaration and a MRN is assigned to the Customs Declaration. IDMS system sends a notification '**Acceptance of Customs Declaration (IE428)**' to the sender of the declaration.

IE456 - CUSTOMS DECLARATION REJECTION

If legal conditions are not fulfilled, the IDMS system sends a **rejection message (IE456)**.

IE 460- IMPORT CONTROL DECISION NOTIFICATION

In respect of a customs declaration already accepted (MRN Allocated), an **Import control decision notification (IE460)** is sent to the declarant/representative (independently of the AEO status) to inform of the upcoming control activities and to require the supporting documents, if needed.

If there is no control expected, the IE460 message is not sent.

IE429 - NOTIFICATION FOR RELEASE

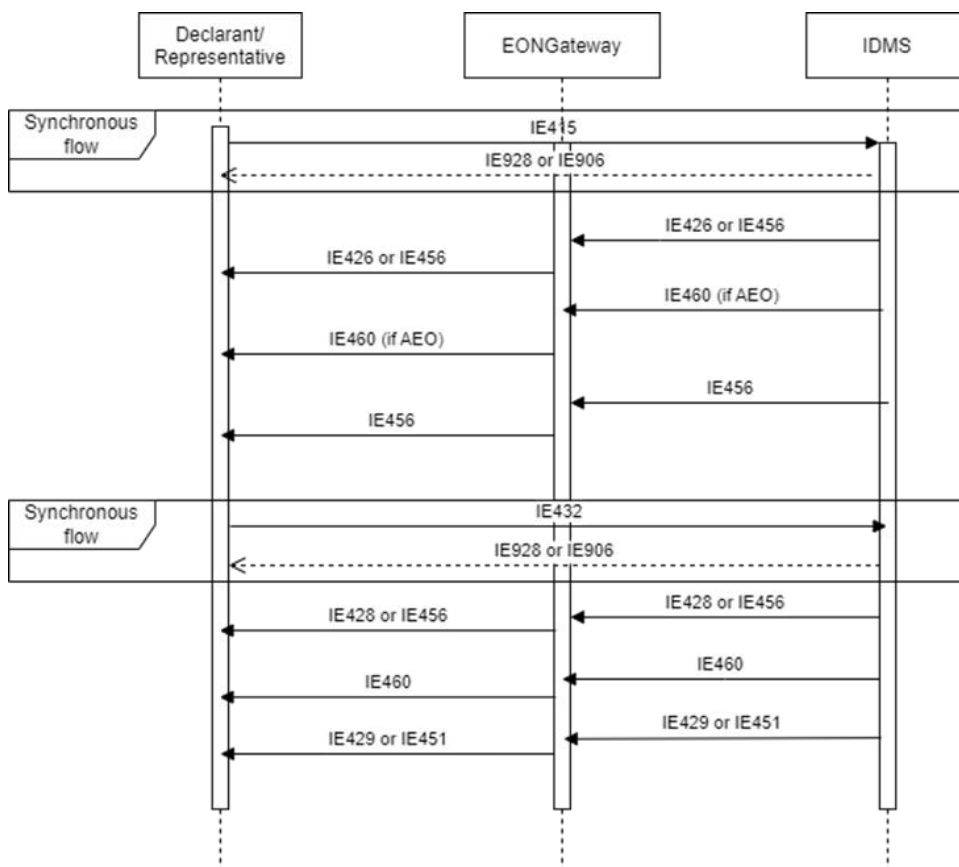
The customs authorities release the goods if they comply with article 194 UCC. IDMS system communicates the final decision (goods released) to the sender of the declaration with the IE429 message.

IE451 - NOTIFICATION FOR NON RELEASE

In case of non compliance with article 194 UCC the goods are not released. IDMS system communicates the final decision (goods not released) to the sender of the declaration with the IE451 message.

CUSTOMS DECLARATION – SUBMISSION PRIOR TO PRESENTATION

**The following diagram depicts the flow of the exchange for a standard Customs declaration.*



In IDMS it is possible to lodge a customs declaration prior to the expected presentation of the goods to customs, as foreseen in Article 171 of the Code (pre-lodged declaration). If the goods are not presented within 30 days of lodging of the customs declaration, the customs declaration shall be deemed not to have been lodged. Until its acceptance (MRN allocation), the pre-lodged customs declaration has no legal effect.

IE415 - CUSTOM DECLARATION

The Declarant/Representative submits a pre-lodged customs declaration via a '**Custom Declaration**' (IE415) message to the IDMS System. Both standard and simplified declaration can be lodged in advance prior to goods presentation as pre-lodged declarations.

IE928- POSITIVE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Following the sending of an IE415 message by the trader, a validation is performed automatically by the IDMS system. If the input message (IE415) is technically validated (XSD/Yaml compliant), the traders will receive a **synchronous positive acknowledgement message (IE928)** containing the correlationID.

With this CorrelationId the trader can eventually pull the asynchronous response messages.

IE906- NEGATIVE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

If the input message(IE415) is not technically valid (XSD/Yaml NOT compliant), the traders will receive a **synchronous negative acknowledgement message (IE906)** containing the functional or technical error.

IE426- REGISTRATION NOTIFICATION

The registration of the pre-lodged customs declaration or its rejection by the IDMS system is based on the result of customs declaration validation.

After a successful validation of the customs declaration, IDMS system:

- checks if the customs declaration was submitted prior to the good's physical presentation (i.e., the additional declaration type is equal to "D", "E" or "F")
- assigns a CRN to the pre-lodged customs declaration.

Then, IDMS system sends a '**Registration notification**' (IE426) to the sender of the declaration.

IE456 - CUSTOMS DECLARATION REJECTION

If legal conditions are not fulfilled, the IDMS system sends a **rejection message (IE456)**.

IE 460- IMPORT CONTROL DECISION NOTIFICATION

An **import control decision notification (IE460)** message can be sent for a customs declaration lodged in accordance with Article 171 of the UCC. If the declarant has an AEO status, he/she he will be notified that the customs authority intends to control his goods before presentation to customs.

If there is no control expected, the IE460 message is not sent.

IE 432- PRESENTATION NOTIFICATION

The Declarant/Representative submits a **presentation notification (IE432)** to the customs system.

The **IE432** should be sent within **30 days** of the submission of a pre-lodged declaration.

When the **presentation notification (IE432)** is received and successfully validated by the IDMS system the pre-lodged customs declaration is accepted, an MRN is allocated, and the values under the D.E. 'Additional Declaration Type' change as follows:

- A' - When the additional declaration type of the corresponding pre-lodged declaration was 'D'.
- 'C' - When the additional declaration type of the corresponding pre-lodged declaration was 'F'.
- 'B' - When the additional declaration type of the corresponding pre-lodged declaration was 'E'.

The IE432 message corresponds to the dataset foreseen in column I2 of Annex B to the UCC DA/IA (Presentation of goods to customs in case of customs declarations lodged prior to the presentation of the goods at import).

The **IE432 message** should be sent within **30 days** of the submission of a pre-lodged declaration.

IE456 - CUSTOMS DECLARATION REJECTION

The IE432 message should be sent by the Declarant/Representant within 30 days of the submission of a pre-lodged declaration. If the customs have not received the message within this period, then IDMS system sends a message (**IE456**) to the declarant in order to inform him/her about the rejection of the pre-lodged declaration and the reason for the rejection.

IE428 - CUSTOMS DECLARATION ACCEPTANCE

After a successful validation by the customs system of the message presentation notification (IE432) within the period of 30 days. IDMS system sends a notification '**Acceptance of Customs Declaration (IE428)**' to the sender of the declaration.

IE429 - NOTIFICATION FOR RELEASE

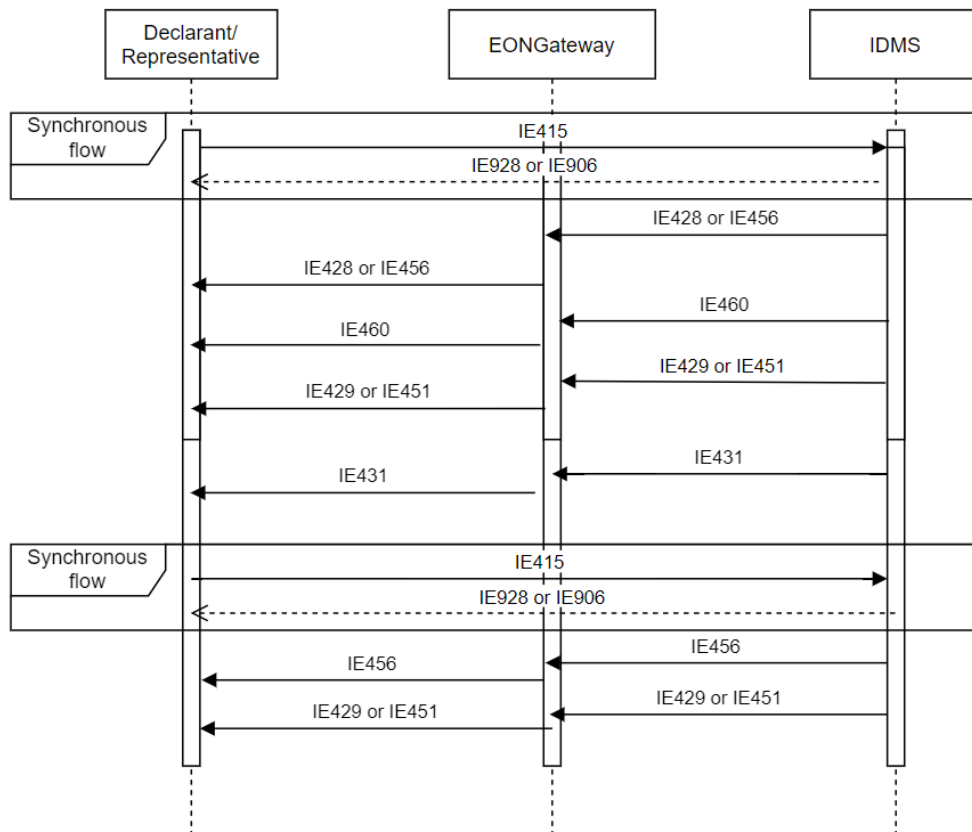
The customs authorities release the goods if they comply with the regulation. IDMS system communicates the final decision (goods released) to the sender of the declaration with the IE429 message.

IE451 - NOTIFICATION FOR NON RELEASE

In case of non compliance, the goods are not released. IDMS system communicates the final decision (goods not released) to the sender of the declaration with the IE451 message.

SIMPLIFIED AND SUPPLEMENTARY DECLARATION.

**The following diagram depicts the flow of the exchange for a supplementary Customs declaration.*



A simplified customs declaration may be accepted in order to put the goods under an import customs procedure, omitting certain particulars necessary for the application of the provisions governing the import procedure or certain supporting documents required for import, as foreseen in Article 162 of the UCC.

The simplified import declaration should contain the dataset and data requirements foreseen in column I1 of Annex B UCC DA/IA. The 'Additional Declaration Type' (D.E. 11 02 000 000) declared can be "B", "C", "E" or "F".

The message used for the simplified declarations is IE415 (the same as for the standard declaration) with additional declaration type equal to "B", "C", "E" or "F".

The simplified declaration covers both cases where it may omit certain particulars required for the standard declaration and where one or more required supporting documents are missing at the time of release of the goods. When the declarant wishes to use a simplified declaration, irrespective of the case (missing data and/or missing documents), from legal point of view, his/her obligation concerning the Data Element (D.E.) provided in the customs declaration is fulfilled by filling the D.E.s of the I1 dataset.

D.E.s, which can be omitted in the simplified declaration, and are optional for the simplified declaration are:

Additional procedure; Country of preferential origin; Country of dispatch; Net mass; Supplementary units; Item amount invoiced; Invoice currency; Preference; Previous document; Quota order number.

In case the release of the goods for import is granted for a simplified declaration, the declarant shall lodge a supplementary declaration.

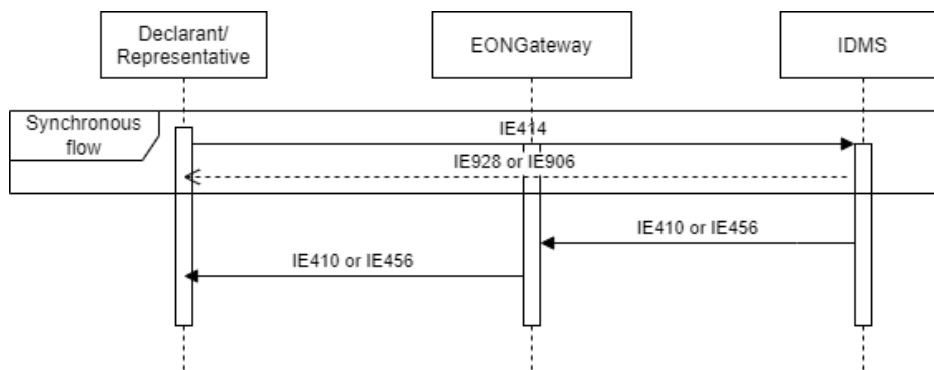
The simplified declaration and the supplementary declaration constitute a single, indivisible instrument taking effect on the date on which the simplified declaration is accepted.

A supplementary declaration covering one simplified declaration is submitted **10 days from the release** of the goods under the simplified declaration.

In case the supplementary declaration is not submitted to IDMS within the defined time-limit, a notification is sent to the declarant with **IE431**, notifying that the timer for lodgement of supplementary declaration is expired.

INVALIDATION OF THE CUSTOMS DECLARATION

**The following diagram depicts the flow of the exchange for an Invalidation of the Customs declaration.*



The invalidation of the customs declaration is a legal act by the competent customs authorities triggered by a reasoned application of the declarant and based on a customs decision taken based on Article 22 UCC. Only in specific cases provided under the UCC legal framework customs declaration that has been accepted may be invalidated.

There are two types of cases where the customs declaration that has been accepted could be invalidated:

- where customs authorities are satisfied that the goods are to be placed immediately under another customs procedure, or
- where customs authorities are satisfied that due to special circumstances the placing of goods under this procedure is no longer justified.

In any of these cases, if the customs authorities have informed the declarant of their intention to examine the goods, the invalidation of the customs declaration shall take place after this examination. The application for invalidation of the customs declaration based on Article 148 (1) to (3) UCC DA, shall be submitted **within 90 days from the date of the acceptance of the customs declaration**.

In case of Article 148 (4)(d) DA only customs declarations accepted during the period provided for in Article 172 (2) DA can be subject to invalidation. According to Article 174(1) UCC, the customs authorities shall, upon

application by the declarant, invalidate a customs declaration already accepted. The declarant can apply for an invalidation of the import declaration by sending an 'Invalidation request' (IE414) of the customs declaration to IDMS, after the declaration had been accepted and before the release for import. In case it is found that the legal requirements are met, IDMS registers the decision that the customs declaration can be invalidated. A notification of the acceptance of invalidation is sent to the Declarant with IE410. The state of the declaration is set to "Invalidated".

Otherwise, if the legal conditions are not fulfilled, IDMS sends a **rejection message (IE456)** to the declarant.

CANCELATION OF A PRE-LODGED DECLARATION

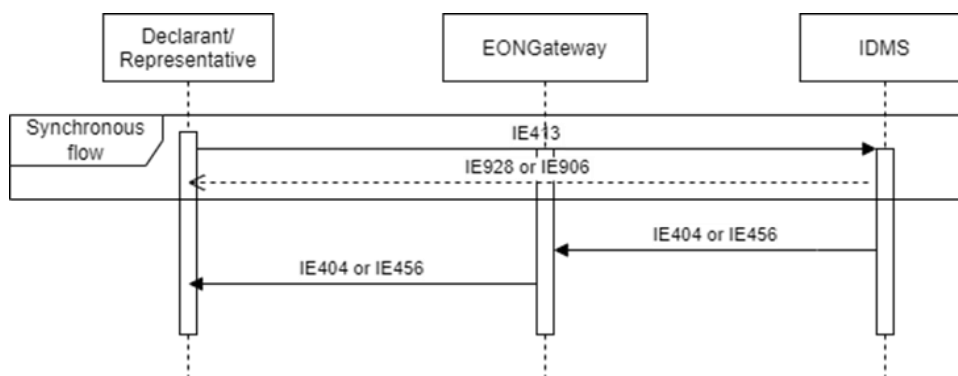
For pre-lodged declaration the terminology invalidation cannot be used since it was not accepted yet. Therefore, the legal provisions applicable to the invalidation of a customs declaration are not applicable to the pre-lodged declaration.

It is possible for a declarant/representative to request the cancellation of a pre-lodged declaration via IE414 message submitted to IDMS.

Although the message foreseen for cancellation of the pre-lodged declarations is the same to the one used to request the invalidation of a customs declaration.

AMENDMENT OF THE CUSTOMS DECLARATION

**The following diagram depicts the flow of the exchange for an amendment of the Customs declaration.*



The declarant may request an amendment to certain elements in the customs declaration as provided for in Article 173 UCC. IDMS system allows for the amendment of the customs declarations before the release of goods for import, in accordance with Article 173(1) and (2) UCC. The declarant can submit an amendment request to IDMS with **message IE413** in the time period between the declaration acceptance and the release for import, i.e., when the movement state is "Accepted". In all other states, the amendment request will be rejected. Specifically, the amendment will be rejected if the state of the declaration is "Under Control" or "Awaiting risk analysis".

AMENDMENT AFTER RELEASE OF GOODS

Pursuant to Article 173(3) UCC amendment to a customs declaration is possible after the release of the goods upon a request by the declarant lodged within three years of the acceptance of the declaration in order to comply with his/her obligations related to the placing of the goods under the customs procedure concerned.

When the movement is under status “Goods Released”, an amendment of the customs declaration is also possible.

When the amendment request was received from the declarant. The amendment request can be replied to the declarant by either an **acceptance IE404** message or a **rejection notification IE456**.

The amendment of the following data groups and data items is not allowed:

Data elements that cannot be amended in the declaration:

- No amendment allowed for <IMPORTER>
- No amendment allowed for <REPRESENTATIVE>
- No amendment allowed for <DECLARANT>
- No amendment allowed for <PERSON PROVIDING GUARANTEE>
- No amendment allowed for <PERSON PAYING CUSTOMS DUTY>
- No amendment allowed for <CUSTOMS OFFICE OF PRESENTATION>
- No amendment allowed for <IMPORT OPERATION.MRN>
- No amendment allowed for <IMPORT OPERATION.LRN>
- No amendment allowed for <IMPORT OPERATION.Declaration type>
- No amendment allowed for <IMPORT OPERATION.Additional declaration type>
- No amendment allowed for <ADDITIONAL FISCAL REFERENCE>
- No amendment allowed for <COMMODITY CODE.Harmonized system subheading code>

CORRECTION OF PRE-LODGED DECLARATION

Since the pre-lodged declaration has no legal effects, the correction of a pre-lodged declaration is not foreseen in the customs legislation. It is important to highlight that the principles for amendment foreseen in Article 173 UCC are applicable only to declaration already accepted by customs and therefore, are not applicable to the pre-lodged declaration.

IDMS system allows for the declarant to correct the data initially submitted as pre-lodged declaration by sending **IE413 message** before the acceptance of the pre-lodge declaration, i.e., while the movement is in the state “Registered and Waiting for Presentation of Goods”.

Until the acceptance (MRN allocation), the pre-lodged customs declaration has no legal effect and because of this there are no limitations and conditions for its corrections. Furthermore, a correction of a pre-lodged declaration (IE413) can be initiated at any time prior to the acceptance of the import declaration. This is not applicable for the accepted customs declaration as it constitutes a legal act and has a legal effect.

The correction of the pre-lodged customs declaration can be requested by the declarant, using the same message (IE413) that is used in the case of amendment of the customs declaration, but the process is different. In case of pre-lodged declaration, as Article 173 UCC is not applicable, the correction can be used by declarant/representative to correct in practice all the data of the pre-lodged declaration.

The declarant can send more than one declaration amendment request (IE413) for a pre-lodged declaration to correct the data, which can be responded either with a positive (IE404) or negative (IE456) message. IDMS system will store the latest dataset of the pre-lodged declaration (pre-lodged IE415 with latest corrections if applicable).

Instead of sending the correction request via IE413 message for the pre-lodged customs declaration, the declarant may always lodge a new pre-lodged declaration with the correct data. In this case for the previous

pre-logged declaration, the declarant can submit a cancelation request (IE414) or to do nothing and after expiration of the time limit for presentation of goods (30 days) the previous pre-logged declaration will be rejected automatically by the system.

Correction after customs informed the AEO trader about intention to control the goods.

As referred above, any correction of a customs declaration before its acceptance is not treated as an amendment in the meaning of Article 173 UCC and consequently is not covered by Article 173 (2). Therefore, the conditions/limitations laid down in that provision do not affect any corrections of a pre-logged declaration. Regarding Article 24(3) UCC DA, customs authorities can send notification (IE460) to AEO trader in advance to inform him about the intention to control.

It is possible to initiate a correction of a pre-logged declaration at any time, independently of the fact that the AEO trader has been informed about the intention to potentially control the goods, until the presentation notification is lodged.

It is necessary to highlight that amendment of the accepted customs declaration is different, where according to Article 173 (2) UCC amendment of customs declaration is not allowed when the customs authorities have informed the declarant that they intend to examine the goods.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION – PRACTICAL GUIDE

USAGE OF DATA GROUPS AT HEADER AND GOODS ITEM LEVEL

In general, in an import declaration, only the D (Declaration), GS (Goods Shipment) and SI (Shipment Item) levels can be used.

When a data element is used on Declaration or Goods Shipment level it covers all items. If only one item is different, the D.E (Data element) cannot be used on Declaration or Goods Shipment level and has to be declared on item level.

There are some Data Groups (D.Gs) and Data Elements (D.Es) that can be found both at header level (meaning the declaration and good shipment level) and at goods item level. These D.Gs and D.Es can be grouped into two categories which are the following:

- The D.G./D.E. that can be declared either only at Header or only at Goods Item level;
- The D.G./D.Es that can be declared either at Header or at Goods Item level or at both levels at the same time.

For the first category a general principle applies across all messages, where specific technical rules are in use to verify that when information is common for all the declared Goods Items, then this information should be reported on Header level (D/GS) and not on Goods Item level (SI). The D.Gs and D.Es for which the above principle applies are presented below:

Data Groups:

- Additional supply chain actor

- Buyer
- Seller
- Exporter
- Destination

Data Elements:

- Nature of transaction
- Gross mass
- Reference number/UCR
- Country of Dispatch

The second category refers mainly to the documents related D.Gs, which can be declared either on Header or on Goods Item level or on both levels. It should be highlighted that when a specific document is declared on header level, the information relates to the whole declaration, and it cannot be declared on item level again. These D.Gs are presented below:

- Previous Document;
- Supporting Document;
- Additional Reference;
- Additional Information;
- Transport document;
- Authorisation;
- Additional fiscal reference;
- Additions and deductions.

For both categories, the above D.Gs are optionally declared, and the 'Goods Shipment' related information shall be recorded at header level and the 'Goods Item' related information shall be recorded at the respective goods item level. The rationale behind this is that there might be specific documents (or Data) that concern the entire declaration, but there might also be documents that concern specific goods items.

D.G./D.E. that can be declared either only at header or only at goods item level

Example 1

The declarant would like to import two goods items where the exporter is different for each goods item (Company 1 Ltd. and Company 2 respectively), but the buyer is company A for both goods items. Additionally, country of dispatch is also different for each goods item since Albania is declared for the goods item #1 and Serbia for the goods item #2.

Consequently, the buyer details since are common for both goods items, will be declared at header level, while the exporter and country of dispatch details that differs between the two goods items shall be declared at goods item level.

D.Gs that can be declared either at header or at goods item level or on both levels – for example, D.G. 'Previous document'.

Example 2

The declarant lodges a supplementary declaration, which have been released with a simplified declaration covering 2 goods items. In the DG 'Previous document' on GS level as previous document is declared the MRN of the simplified declaration since it relates to both goods items.

DG Previous document on GS level	Value of the sub D.E.
Sequence number	1
Type	NMRN
CC qualifier	
Reference number	22ES002801I00093R4

In the DG 'Previous document' on item level is declared the MRN of the declaration for the previous procedure discharged. In this case the goods were under temporary storage, and the declaration for temporary storage was lodge in the MS of presentation.

Goods item 1

DG Previous document for goods item 1	Value
Sequence number	1
Type	NMRN
CC qualifier	FR
Reference number	22FR002801I00093W1
Type of packages	0
Number of packages	0
Measurement unit and qualifier	D
Quantity	0
Goods item identifier	3

Goods item 2

DG Previous document for goods item 2	Value
Sequence number	1
Type	NMRN
CC qualifier	FR
Reference number	22FR002801I00094W2
Type of packages	0
Number of packages	0
Measurement unit and qualifier	D

Quantity	0
Goods item identifier	4

DOCUMENTS-RELATED GROUPS

This chapter intends to describe the usage of each document-related D.G in IE415 message.

During the data harmonization activity in 2019-2020, it was decided that D.E. 2/1 Simplified declaration/Previous document and D.E. 2/3 Documents produced, certificates and authorisations, additional references shall be split to separate data elements taking into consideration the business and IT needs as well.

The following document data groups were approved and implemented in Annex B to the UCC DA.

PREVIOUS DOCUMENT

Generally, D.G. 'Previous Documents' refer to the declaration concerning the previous customs procedures (**CL214**), e.g., in a standard customs declaration for free circulation following a special procedure, for instance the customs warehousing procedure (requested procedure/previous procedure 4071), the customs declaration for customs warehousing (71 00) shall be registered under this D.G. In case the given previous document concern all goods items of the declaration, it can be indicated in D.G. 'Previous Documents' at goods shipment level, otherwise, it should be indicated in the same D.G 'Previous Documents' existing at goods item level.

The structure of the D.G. is different at Goods shipment and at Goods Item levels. At Goods shipment level the D.G. contains only the 'Type' (CL214 - Previous Document Type Common) and the 'Reference number' of the document, while at goods item level, additional data items exist which are the following: "Goods item identifier", "Type of packages", "Number of packages", "Measurement unit and qualifier" and "Quantity". These data items intend to facilitate the discharge of a previous (special) procedure (e.g., resuming the above referred example - procedure/previous procedure 4071 – these data items make it more visible what were the quantities of a specific goods item declared in the customs declaration for placing goods under free circulation following the previous customs warehousing procedure).

For **writing off** purposes D.G. previous document can be used **only on goods item level**, because the details related to the writing-off of the goods declared in the previous document concerned can be declared only on item level.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT

The supporting document are the ones required for the application of the provisions governing the customs procedure for which the goods are declared (Article 163, para 1 UCC) These documents should be declared in the customs declaration under D.G. 'Supporting Document' with the related codes in **CL213** (Supporting Document Type). Similarly, to D.G. 'Previous Document', the D.G. 'Supporting Document' also has different structure at Goods shipment and at Goods Item levels. The additional data items concern the writing-off of the goods declared in the declaration concerned, in relation to the import licenses and certificates. Such

details shall include the reference to the authority issuing the license or certificate concerned ('Issuing authority name'), the period of validity of the license or certificate concerned ('Validity date'), the writing-off amount or quantity and the respective measurement unit ('Measurement unit and qualified', 'Quantity', 'Currency', 'Amount').

TRANSPORT DOCUMENT

D.G. 'Transport Document' shall refer to the transport document with which the goods have been brought into the customs territory of the Union. It includes the relevant codes (CL754 – Transport Document Type) for the type of transport document, followed by the reference number of the document concerned. The structure of this D.G. is the same at Goods shipment and Goods Item level.

For the writing-off purpose of a TSD or a transit procedure the first transport document will be used.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCE

Under D.G. 'Additional Reference', the declarant can register all the TARIC document type codes (CL380 - Additional Reference) starting with letter Y that cover no physical certificates and documents. This means that only the type of the document is required, and no reference number is needed to be declared. The structure of this D.G. is the same at goods shipment and goods Item level.

AUTHORISATION AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

According to Annex B of the UCC DA, under D.G. 'Authorisation' only authorisations of Annex A of the UCC DA can be used. The usage of a separate D.G. can make easier the validation of the authorisation that should be the first step when a declaration is lodged. All other authorisations, permits, certificates and other types of documents shall be registered under D.G. 'Supporting documents'.

Additionally, there are differences between the D.G. 'Authorisation' used at header (D-declaration level) and item level (SI level) as follows:

- The authorisation corresponding to the requested procedure code must be filled-in at declaration level, with the exception of End Use authorisation, the requested procedure code must be the same for all goods items included in the declaration.
- For end use authorisation (requested procedure 44), if the same authorisation is covering all items, it must be declared at declaration level; otherwise, it must be declared at item level. Additionally, in case of end use authorisation its type should be declared because there are 2 types of end use authorisation (C990 end use authorisation ships and platforms and N990- EUS - authorisation for the use of end use procedure) and they are usually related to a certain goods item).
- The authorisation corresponding to the previous procedure (if any) must always be filled-in at item level.
- In the case of binding information (BOI and BTI), authorisations can be registered also either at header level (if they concern to all goods items declared) or at item level (if they concern to a specific good item of the declaration only). In such case, the data sub-elements 'Type' and 'Holder of the authorisation' shall be provided as well.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE ACTORS

In the import declaration, there can be found the following parties:

- Importer
- Declarant
- Representative
- Buyer
- Seller
- Exporter
- Person providing a guarantee
- Person paying customs duty
- Additional supply chain actor

The importer and the declarant should be always required, whilst other parties are dependant or optional and required in specific cases, for example the buyer should be declared only in case it is different from the importer.

As a rule, the identification of the parties is done through the D.E. 13 01 017 000 (Identification number), where EORI or TCUIN can be used.

Following Annex B requirements, in IDMS it is defined that when the Identification number, is declared (for instance the EORI number), then the name and address shall not be used. Otherwise, the name and address are mandatory to be filled in. In other words, if the registered identification number of the party concerned cannot be validated by the national application, the name and address shall be registered.

This should be understood that if the EORI is valid (can be found in the EOS Data base) the name and address of the person concern will be extracted and populated automatically in the D.Es name and address. If the EORI declared is not valid (cannot be found in the EOS DATA base) the declaration will be rejected. Consequently, the name and address should be declared only in case the person concerned (a party in the declaration) has no EORI registration.

It should be noted also that in most of the cases all the parties (like declarant, representative, will have an EORI registration since they are EO5 and it is required by the legislation), but it is possible for example the exporter, who is a person established outside the EU in the import customs declarations, to be identified through his name and address only, if he has not an EORI registration.

Regarding the representative it shall be noted that only the Identification number and status shall be registered in the import declaration considering that the representative shall always possess an EORI number and during the cross-check of the EORI number the name and address information is available in the EORI database.

According to the Annex B, it is also possible to fill in Contact person information next to each actor. Adding this information is optional and the given person is not affected by any legal consequences in the case of infringement. The main aim of this information is to ensure a better cooperation and communication between the customs authority and the person involved into the given customs procedure.

DECLARANT AND REPRESENTATIVE

The notion of “declarant” is defined in the customs code (see Article 5(15) UCC) as the person lodging a customs declaration in his own name (indirect representation) or in whose name such a declaration is lodged (direct representation).

- Article 18 UCC provides for the possibility to appoint a custom representative, direct or indirect.

- Article 170 (1) 2nd subparagraph UCC allows a representative to lodge a custom declaration when such declaration imposes particular obligations on a specific person;
- Article 27 (1) UCC IA on the implementation of Article 39 (d) UCC (criteria for granting the status of authorised economic operator) states that such criteria is to be fulfilled by “the applicant or the person in charge of the applicant’s customs matters” which, in the view of some Member States, could be a direct or indirect representative. In the latter situation, both the importer and the indirect representative would be jointly liable for the customs liabilities arising from the relevant transaction.

The importer may decide to appoint a customs representative for the purposes of completion of the customs formalities foreseen in the UCC legislation. In accordance with Article 18 UCC, the importer may be represented either by an indirect representative or by a direct representative.

- In case the importer has an AEO status and he wants to appoint a representative to apply that customs simplification (for example lodging the customs declaration), only direct representation is possible.
- In case the importer has not an AEO status he can appoint an indirect customs representative, who is an AEO and as thus acting in his own name as declarant, to apply that customs simplification when he works on behalf of the importer.

In the cases when the importer decides to complete the customs formalities without using of a customs representative, the D.G. ‘Declarant’ should be filled in with the importer’s data and the D.G ‘Representative’ will be empty, since no representative was appointed by the importer.

Therefore, three main business cases can be defined, related to declarant and representative.

No Representation

- Only one actor exists in the import declaration (Importer)
- Importer is equal with the Declarant, meaning that D.G. Importer and D.G. Declarant are filled in with the same EORI in IE415,
- D.G. Representative is not to be used in IE415.

Direct Representation

- Two actors are involved in the import declaration (Importer and Direct Representative).
- Representative represents the declarant in a direct status. The D.G. Representative is filled in with the direct representative’s EORI and the status is ‘2’(direct).
- **Importer is equal with the Declarant**, meaning that D.G. Importer and D.G. Declarant are filled in with the importer’s EORI in IE415.

Indirect Representation

- Two actors are involved in the import procedure (Importer and Indirect Representative)
- **Importer is different from the Declarant**, meaning that D.G. Importer and D.G. Declarant are filled in with the different EORIs in IE415. The D.G. Declarant is filled in with the EORI of the indirect representative of the importer. The D.G. Importer is filled with the EORI of the importer.
- In this case the EORI of indirect representation (status **3**) cannot be declared, (see D.E. 1306 000 000 definition in UCC DA Annex B)

TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

The structure of the D.G. Transport Equipment contains the D.G. Container identification number and When container(s) is used (i.e., container indicator = 1) at least one container ID must be recorded. as well, declarant can register correctly in which container the goods are (if containerised)

When container(s) is used (i.e., container indicator = 1) at least one container ID must be recorded.

If only one container ID is indicated then D.G. Goods reference is optional, for the case, when all goods items in the declaration are in this container.

If this is not the case, the DG Goods reference should be used to indicate which goods items are containerized, and which are not.

In case there are indicated more than 1 containers, then in every iteration of D.G. 'Transport Equipment' the container ID shall be recorded along with the relevant Declaration goods items under D.G. 'Goods reference'

TRANSPORT MEANS AT ARRIVAL AND AT THE BORDER

In the import declaration, the declarant can register the transport means at arrival and at the border taking into consideration the requirements of Annex B of UCC DA. The following data groups and data elements are available to provide information to the customs authority for means of transport:

- D.E. Mode of transport at the border
- D.E. Inland mode of transport
- D.G. Arrival transport means
- D.G. Active border transport means

D.E. Inland mode of transport must not be provided where the import formalities are carried out at the point of entry into the customs territory of the Union.

STATISTICAL VALUE

The main concept is that the information exchange concerning the statistical value always happens in EUR and mandatory.

LOCATION OF GOODS

In IDMS, for import declarations in Belgium only the type of location UNLOCODE will be accepted.

According to Article 172 UCC, a customs declaration shall be accepted provided that the goods have been also presented. Meanwhile, it is worth mentioning that according to Article 171 UCC, the declarant has also the possibility to lodge a customs declaration prior to the presentation of the goods. That is why the D.G. Location of goods depends on D.E. Declaration type in the declaration message (IE415).

In the case of pre-lodged declaration, registration of the location of goods is not mandatory. But then, in the presentation notification (IE432) this information shall be provided to customs. However, if the pre-lodged

declaration (IE415) still contained the D.G. Location of goods, this information can be overwritten by the information provided in the presentation notification (IE432) as the declarant might not know the exact location of the goods before the goods are presented.

WAREHOUSE

According to Annex B of the UCC DA, D.E. 'Warehouse' type S' only for declaration for customs warehousing (column H2) and optional for the Member States for the rest of import customs procedures, except where the declaration of placing of goods under a customs procedure is used to discharge a customs warehousing procedure.

COUNTRY OF DISPATCH (16 06 000 000)

The intention of this D.E. is to obtain relevant information, whether the goods were subject to commercial transaction, while on their way from the initial transport related country of export to their release into the customs procedure. All countries traversed between the initial transport related country of export and the Member State where the goods are located at the time of release into the customs procedure are considered intermediary countries.

Should the goods, while in an intermediary country, have been subject to e.g. a sale, then this intermediary country would become "country of dispatch/export". In case of repetitive sales on the way, the last intermediary country would be "country of dispatch/export".

The term commercial transaction should foremost cover any transaction which either changes the nature of the good (e.g., processing) or which has effect on who is (to become) owner of the goods. Any action of handling the goods to preserve them or to rearrange their transport must not be considered.

If neither a commercial transaction (e.g., sale or processing), nor a stoppage unrelated to the transport of goods has taken place in an intermediate country, the relevant Union code should be entered to indicate the country from which goods were initially dispatched to the Member State in which the goods are located at the time of their release into the customs procedure. If such a stoppage or commercial transaction has taken place, the last intermediate country should be indicated.

ORIGIN

The D.E. "Country of origin" (16 08 000 000) and D.E. "Country of preferential origin" (16 09 000 000) are grouped under DG "ORIGIN". Following the Annex B requirements several technical conditions and guidance govern how to fill in the fields in the D.G, dependant on the codes declared in D.E. "Preference" (14 11 000 000).

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (16 08 000 000)

In this D.E. information about the country of non-preferential origin should be entered. The rules for the non-preferential origin are laid down in Title II Chapter 2 of the UCC. The country of non-preferential origin can be different from the country of preferential origin. The country of non-preferential origin will trigger measures outside of preferential agreements that are based on the origin (e.g. collection of anti-dumping duties; certain tariff quotas).

This D.E. is required in 2 cases:

- no preferential treatment is applied or
- the country of non-preferential origin is different to the country of preferential origin.

COUNTRY OF PREFERENTIAL ORIGIN (16 09 000 000)

In this D.E. information about the country of preferential origin should be entered. The rules for the preferential origin are established in bilateral or multilateral agreements, the EU has concluded with third countries or groups of third countries. The country of preferential origin can be different from the country of non-preferential origin. The country of preferential origin is the basis for preferential treatment as foreseen in the bilateral or multilateral agreement, the EU has concluded with the relevant third country or group of third countries.

This D.E. is required if a preferential treatment based on the origin of the goods is requested in D.E. 14 11 000 000 Preference, where the first digit of the respectful codes is 2 or 3.

It's worth to be mentioning that no Code List (CL) is associated to this D.E. avoiding the duplication of TARIC values in a separate CL.

Therefore, from practical point of view the trader can directly use the TARIC database to complete the relevant code in the customs declaration and then the validation will be done directly in TARIC.

It should be noted also that this is one of the D.Es, which can be omitted in the simplified declaration, where the conditions prescribed in the authorisation for use of simplified declaration allow Member States to defer the collection of this D.E. in the supplementary declaration.

TYPE OF PACKAGES AND SHIPPING MARKS

The D.E. 'Type of packages' existing under D.G. 'Packaging' refers to the smallest external packaging unit in accordance with UNECE recommendation 21. The cardinality of the D.G. (99x) allows the declarant to declare several types of packages if the goods are packaged in such way.

Regarding the 'Number of packages' (under D.G. 'Packaging'), if two or more different goods items are packaged together, then the actual number of these packages is entered only on one goods item and for the other goods item, the number of packages shall be zero ('0'). In such cases the declared 'Shipping marks' (under D.G. 'Packaging') for the goods items packaged together must be identical.

EXAMPLE

A declarant/representative would like to declare for import three goods items:

1. Mobile phones;
2. Earphones;
3. Mobile cases.

The first two goods items (Mobile phones and Earphones) will be packaged together in five (5) cartons, while the "Mobile cases" will be packaged alone in four (4) plastic boxes. Therefore, the declarant will have to declare the packaging details per goods item as following:

GOODS ITEM #1: Mobile phones

PACKAGING #1:

Type of packages: CT (Carton)

Number of packages: 5

Shipping marks: AB123456789

GOODS ITEM #2: Earphones

Type of packages: CT (Carton)

Number of packages: 0

Shipping marks: AB123456789

GOODS ITEM #3: Mobile cases

PACKAGING #2:

Type of packages: 4H (Box, plastic)

Number of packages: 4

Shipping marks: XY987654321

Since the first two goods items are packaged together in the same cartons, the number of packages will be declared either to the first goods item or to the second goods item. In this specific example, the number of packages is declared only to the first goods item and for the second goods item, the declared number of packages must be zero ('0'). As a pre-requisite the shipping marks of common packages that contain the two goods items must be the same (AB123456789).

I/N	Goods Item	Type of packages	Number of packages	Shipping marks
1	Mobile phones	CT (Carton)	5	AB123456789
2	Head phones	CT (Carton)	0	AB123456789
3	Mobile cases	4H (Box, plastic)	4	XY987654321

BUSINESS RULES AND ERROR REASON

For this point, please refer to the document named 'BusinessRules_v122022.pdf' published on our website.

ERROR CODE

Code	Name EN	Remark
12	Codelist violation	Value of an element in a message is outside the predefined set of values or not part of the applicable business/technical code list. This type of error is

		applicable to all elements with code values, so it is also applicable to those elements that identify a message type.
13	Codelist violation	A mandatory/required element is missing in the received data following the validation of Rule or Condition , e.g. a required element is not present.
14	Rule violation	
15	Condition violation (Not allowed)	An element is not allowed to have a value due to the following two reasons: The element is not allowed to be present according to some additional condition, e.g. if type of packages has the value 'UNPACKED' then number of package can not have a value (condition C0060).
26	Duplicate Message ID	The same interchange is received again. Duplication is detected by reception of a message identifier that has already been received.
90	Unknown MRN	Notification that one or more numeric characters were used in an alphabetic element or that one or more alphabetic characters were used in a numeric element.
92	Message out of sequence	
93	Invalid MRN	The structure of the MRN is not conform specifications
99	National error	

INFORMATION MODEL DESCRIPTION

For this point, please refer to the documents published on our website.

Please be aware that there will be a later publication concerning the model description of the following messages: IE410, IE413, IE414, IE404, IE426, IE432.

XSD

This part will be published later.

XML (EXAMPLE)

This part will be published later

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

- D. E. : Data Element
- D.G. : Data group
- CL: code list
- AEO: Authorised Economic Operator
- IDMS: Import data mangement system
- EORI: Economic Operators Registration and Identification number
- D: Declaration
- GS: Goods Shipment
- SI: Shipment Item