



15.6.2022

# PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT RESULTING FROM INTERINSTITUTIONAL NEGOTIATIONS

**Subject: Proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs and amending Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 (COM(2020)0673 – C9-0338/2020 – 2020/0306(COD))**

The interinstitutional negotiations on the aforementioned proposal for a regulation have led to a compromise. In accordance with Rule 74(4) of the Rules of Procedure, the provisional agreement, reproduced below, is submitted as a whole to the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection for decision by way of a single vote.

**REGULATION (EU) 2022/...**  
**OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**

**of**

**establishing the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs and amending  
Regulation (EU) No 952/2013**

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Articles 33, 114 and 207 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee<sup>1</sup>,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,

Whereas:

*(-1) The customs union has been a cornerstone of the European Union, which is one of the largest trading blocks in the world. The customs union is fundamental for successful Union integration and for the proper functioning of the internal market, for the benefit of businesses and consumers.*

(1) The Union's international trade is subject to both customs legislation and *legislation other*

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<sup>1</sup> OJ C [...], [...], p. [...]

*than customs* legislation. The latter is applicable to specific goods in policy areas such as health and safety, the environment, agriculture, fisheries, cultural heritage and market surveillance. One of the main tasks assigned to customs authorities in line with Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup> is to ensure the security and safety of the Union and its residents, and the protection of the environment, where appropriate, in close cooperation with other authorities. ***The lack of alignment between Union non-customs regulatory formalities and customs regulatory formalities leads to complex and burdensome reporting obligations for traders and inefficient goods clearance processes conducive to error and fraud and also additional costs for economic operators. The lack of interoperability of the systems used by those authorities is a major obstacle to progress on completing the digital single market in respect of customs controls.*** To address the fragmented interoperability between customs *authorities* and partner competent authorities in the management of goods clearance processes and to coordinate action in this area, the Commission and the Member States have taken a number of commitments over the years to develop single window initiatives for the clearance of goods.

- (2) In accordance with Decision No 70/2008/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>2</sup>, the Member States and the Commission are to endeavour to establish and make operational a framework of single window services ***providing for the seamless flow of data between economic operators and authorities, between customs authorities and the Commission, between customs authorities and other administrations or agencies, and between one customs system and another throughout the Union.*** Certain elements of that Decision have been *either* superseded or are not concrete enough to encourage and incentivise further advances, in particular on the single window initiative. Following up on this, ***and in line with the final report of the Commission of 21 January 2015 entitled ‘Evaluation of the electronic customs implementation in the EU’<sup>3</sup>,*** the Council

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<sup>1</sup> Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 October 2013 laying down the Union Customs Code (OJ L 269, 10.10.2013, p. 1).

<sup>2</sup> Decision No 70/2008/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2008 on a paperless environment for customs and trade (OJ L 23, 26.01.2008, p. 21).

<sup>3</sup> ***Final report prepared by Coffey International Development, Europe Economic Research Ltd and Ramboll Management Consulting on request of the Commission.***

Conclusions of 17 December 2014 on Electronic Customs and Single Window  
Implementation in the European Union<sup>1</sup> endorsed the Venice Declaration of 15 October  
2014<sup>2</sup> and invited the Commission to present a proposal for the revision of Decision No  
70/2008/EC.

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<sup>1</sup> ST16507/14.

<sup>2</sup> Annex to the Council Conclusions of 17 December 2014.

- (3) On 1 October 2015, the Council adopted Decision (EU) 2015/1947<sup>1</sup> approving, on behalf of the Union, the Agreement on Trade Facilitation, which entered into force on 22 February 2017. That agreement represents the most extensive effort at trade facilitation and customs reform under the World Trade Organisation. It contains provisions that aim to significantly improve goods clearance and the effective cooperation between customs *authorities* and other regulatory authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues. In accordance with Article 10(4) of the agreement, members are to endeavour to establish or maintain a single window, enabling traders to submit documentation and/or data requirements for the import, export or transit of goods through a single entry point to the participating authorities or agencies. *Where deemed appropriate and where provided for in Union legislation other than customs legislation, Member States may also enable traders to submit documentation and/or data requirements for goods entered into temporary storage through this single entry point.*

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<sup>1</sup> Council Decision (EU) 2015/1947 of 1 October 2015 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Protocol Amending the Marrakesh Agreement establishing the World Trade Organisation (OJ L 284, 30.10.2015, p. 1).

- (4) Trade facilitation, and safety and security, concern all authorities involved in the goods clearance process across Union borders. The rapid rise in international trade **and e-commerce** has increased the need for better cooperation and coordination among those authorities. The ongoing process of digitalisation allows this situation to be addressed more efficiently by connecting the systems of customs **authorities** and partner competent authorities and enabling **an integrated, accessible and** systematic automated exchange of information between them, **with the objective of strengthening cooperation on customs procedures**. As such, the current framework of regulatory compliance is insufficient to support an effective interaction between customs **authorities** and partner competent authorities, whose systems and procedures are characterised by fragmentation and redundancy. A fully coordinated and efficient goods clearance process requires a streamlined Union regulatory environment for international trade that delivers long-term benefits to the Union and its residents in all policy areas, **supports the effectiveness and good-functioning of the internal market and safeguards consumer protection**.
- (4a) The Special Report 04/2021 of the European Court of Auditors entitled ‘Customs controls: insufficient harmonisation hampers EU financial interests’ and the Council Conclusions document 10130/21 on that Special Report should be taken into account when implementing this Regulation, as the proper functioning of the internal market and the customs union requires sufficient resources and staff.**
- (5) The EU eGovernment action plan 2016-2020 set out in Commission Communication of 19 April 2016<sup>1</sup> seeks to increase the efficiency of public services by removing existing digital barriers, reducing the administrative burden and improving the quality of interactions between national administrations. In **particular, that plan encompasses principles such as a digital-by-default service standard, reporting only once, cross-border-by-default activities, to facilitate mobility within the digital single market, interoperability by default, to ensure that public services work seamlessly across the internal market, and trustworthiness of personal data and IT security.**

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<sup>1</sup> Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, EU eGovernment Action Plan 2016-2020 - Accelerating the digital transformation of government, COM(2016) 179 final of 19 April 2016.

*(5a) In line with the vision set out in the EU eGovernment action plan 2016-2020 and the wider efforts to simplify and digitalise reporting processes for the international trade in goods, the Commission developed a voluntary pilot project called European Union Customs Single Window Certificates Exchange. That project allows customs authorities to automatically verify compliance with a limited number of non-customs formalities, enabling information to be exchanged between the customs systems of participating Member States and the respective Union non-customs systems managing non-customs formalities. While the project has improved clearance procedures, its voluntary nature clearly limits its potential to generate substantial benefits for customs authorities, partner competent authorities and economic operators, namely by lacking a comprehensive view of all imports and exports in the EU and by having limited impact in reducing administrative burdens for economic operators.*

***(5b) The European Union Single Window Environment for Customs should be aligned and made as interoperable as possible with other existing or future customs-related systems, such as centralised clearance under Regulation (EU) No 952/2013. Where relevant, synergies between the European Maritime Single Window environment established by Regulation (EU) 2019/1239 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup> and the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs should be sought.***

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<sup>1</sup> ***Regulation (EU) 2019/1239 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 establishing a European Maritime Single Window environment and repealing Directive 2010/65/EU (OJ L 198, 25.7.2019, p. 64).***

(6) To achieve a fully digital environment and an efficient goods clearance process for all parties involved in international trade, it is necessary to establish common rules for a harmonised and integrated European Union Single Window Environment for Customs (EU Single Window Environment for Customs). This environment should include a set of fully integrated electronic services delivered at Union and national level to facilitate information sharing and digital cooperation between customs *authorities* and partner competent authorities and to streamline goods clearance processes for economic operators. The EU Single Window Environment for Customs should be developed in alignment with the possibilities for trustworthy identification and authentication offered by the eIDAS Regulation<sup>1</sup> and the once-only principle where appropriate, as reiterated in the Single Digital Gateway Regulation<sup>2</sup>. To implement the EU Single Window Environment for Customs, it is necessary to establish, on the basis of the pilot project, a certificates exchange system, the *electronic* EU Customs Single Window Certificates Exchange System (EU CSW-CERTEX), that interconnects national single window environments for customs and Union non-customs systems managing specific non-customs formalities. It is also necessary to harmonise national single window environments for customs, integrate those environments into the EU Single Window Environment for Customs, and establish a set of rules on digital administrative cooperation within the EU Single Window Environment for Customs.

**(6a) *This Regulation should achieve, in particular, a better protection of the citizens and a reduction of the administrative burden on economic operators and customs authorities.***

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<sup>1</sup> Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC (OJ L 257, 28.8.2014, p. 73).

<sup>2</sup> Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2 October 2018 establishing a single digital gateway to provide access to information, to procedures and to assistance and problem-solving services and amending Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012 (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 1).

**(6b)**

***The European Union Single Window Environment for Customs needs to integrate high cybersecurity solutions to prevent to the extent possible attacks that could cause disruptions to the customs and non-customs systems, harm security of trade or inflict damages to the economy of the Union. The standards of cybersecurity need to be designed to evolve at the same pace as the regulatory requirements for network information security evolve. In developing, operating and maintaining the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs, the Commission and the Member States need to follow the appropriate guidelines issued by the European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA) regarding cybersecurity.***

- (7) The exchanges of digital information through EU CSW-CERTEX should cover Union non-customs formalities laid down in Union legislation *other than customs legislation* that customs authorities are entrusted to enforce. *Union non-customs formalities are all operations which must be carried out by a person (means a natural person or an economic operator in accordance with definitions in Regulation (EU) No 952/2013) and/or by a partner competent authority for the international movement of goods, including the part of the movement between Member States, when required.* Those formalities impose different obligations for the import, export or transit of certain goods, and their verification through customs controls is fundamentally important to the effective functioning of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs. EU CSW-CERTEX should cover digitalised regulatory formalities laid down in Union legislation and managed by partner competent authorities in electronic Union non-customs systems, storing the relevant information from all Member States required for goods clearance. It is therefore appropriate to identify the Union non-customs formalities *and their respective Union noncustoms systems that* should be subject to digital cooperation through EU CSW-CERTEX. *In particular, the definition of Union non-customs systems should be broad and capture the different situations and legal formulations that enabled or will enable the creation and use of those systems. Moreover, it is also appropriate to identify the dates by which the specific Union non-custom system, covering a Union non-customs formality and the national single window environments for customs should be interconnected to EU CSWCERTEX. Those dates should reflect the dates established in Union legislation other than customs legislation for the fulfilment of the specific Union non-customs formality, in order to allow the fulfilment through the EU Single Window Environment for Customs.* In particular, EU CSW-CERTEX should initially cover sanitary and phytosanitary requirements, rules regulating the import of organic products, environmental requirements in relation to fluorinated greenhouse gases and ozone depleting substances, and formalities related to the import of cultural goods.
- (8) EU CSW-CERTEX should facilitate information sharing between the national single window environments for customs and Union non-customs systems. This means that when an economic operator submits a customs *declaration or re-export* declaration requiring the compliance of Union non-customs formalities, customs authorities and partner competent authorities may automatically and effectively exchange and verify the required information

for the customs clearance process. An improved digital cooperation and coordination between customs authorities and partner competent authorities should lead to more integrated, faster and simpler paperless processes for goods clearance and better enforcement of and compliance with Union non-customs formalities.

- (9) The Commission, in collaboration with the Member States, should develop, integrate, deploy and maintain EU CSW-CERTEX, ***including the delivery of appropriate training on its functioning and implementation to Member States***. To deliver appropriate, harmonised ***and standardised*** single window services at Union level for Union noncustoms formalities, the Commission should connect the respective Union non-customs systems with EU CSW-CERTEX. Member States should be responsible for connecting their national single window environments for customs with EU CSW-CERTEX, ***assisted by the Commission where necessary***.

- (10) Any processing of personal data *and non-personal data* in EU CSW-CERTEX should *take place in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council (the ‘GDPR’)<sup>1</sup>, Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council (‘IDPR’)<sup>2</sup> and is without prejudice to Regulation (EU) 2018/1807 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>3</sup> (the ‘Regulation on the free flow of non-personal data’)*. It should be conducted within a safe and secure environment protected from cyber-threats. To that end, suitable organisational and technical cybersecurity measures, such as encryption, should be used. Furthermore, any processing of personal and non-personal data in EU CSW- CERTEX should allow information sharing between the national environments for customs and Union noncustoms systems without any storing of personal data, with the exception of technical logs required to identify the data sent to a given system. It should also transform data, where necessary, to enable information exchange between both digital domains. The information technology facilities used for data transformation should be located in the Union.
- (10a) *The European Union Single Window Environment for Customs needs to include failsafe instruments and needs to be designed with a view to contributing, feeding and fostering data analytics capabilities of customs authorities, including through the use of intelligence assisted tools for detection of infringements subject to customs controls or investigated by customs authorities, including as concerns goods safety and security and the protection of the financial interest of the Union.*
- (11) Depending on the type of non-customs formality, the electronic information to be exchanged through EU CSW-CERTEX might contain different categories of data subjects and their personal data required to lodge the customs declaration or *re-export declaration* or to apply for supporting documents. Customs *declarations or re-export* declarations

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<sup>1</sup> *Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1).*

<sup>2</sup> *Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39).*

<sup>3</sup> *Regulation (EU) 2018/1807 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018 on a framework for the free flow of non-personal data in the European Union (OJ L 303, 28.11.2018, p. 59).*

might contain personal data of several categories of data subjects, including exporters, importers, consignees, and additional supply chain actors. Supporting documents might contain the same information for other categories of data subjects, such as consignors, exporters, consignees, importers and licensees. A third category of data subjects whose personal data might be processed in EU CSW-CERTEX includes authorised staff of customs authorities, partner competent authorities or any other certified body, as well as Commission staff and any third party providers acting on its behalf involved in EU CSWCERTEX operational and maintenance activities.

- (12) Where personal data is processed by two or more entities who jointly determine the purpose and means of processing, those entities should be joint controllers. Since the Commission and the Member *States' customs authorities and partner competent authorities* are responsible for the functioning of EU CSW-CERTEX, they should be joint controllers of the processing of personal data in EU CSW-CERTEX in accordance with Regulations (EU) 2018/1725 and (EU) 2016/679.

- (13) The increased digitalisation of customs and Union non-customs regulatory formalities applicable to international trade has opened up new opportunities for Member States to improve the digital cooperation between customs *authorities* and partner competent authorities. In pursuit of those *opportunities and* priorities, several Member States have started to develop frameworks for national single window environments for customs. Those initiatives differ substantially depending on the level of existing customs information technology architecture, priorities and cost structures. It is therefore necessary to require Member States to establish and operate national single window environments for customs for Union non-customs formalities covered by EU CSW-CERTEX, *with a minimum set of functionalities allowing the exploitation of all data present in Union non-customs systems used by partner competent authorities*. Those environments should constitute the national components of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs, enabling electronic information sharing and collaboration between customs *authorities*, partner competent authorities and economic operators to ensure compliance with and efficient enforcement of customs legislation and Union non-customs formalities covered by EU CSW-CERTEX.

In line with this objective, the national single window environments for customs should enable the automated verification by customs authorities of formalities in respect of which data is transmitted from the respective Union non-customs system through EU CSWCERTEX. The national single window environments for customs should also allow partner competent authorities to monitor and control the quantities of authorised goods ('quantity management') that have been released by customs *authorities* through the Union. This should be ensured by providing the necessary clearance information to the Union noncustoms systems through EU CSW-CERTEX. In practical terms, quantity management at Union level is necessary to enable a better enforcement of non-customs regulatory formalities by automatically and consistently monitoring the consumption of authorised quantities for the release of goods, avoiding their overuse or mishandling. *The connection of the national single window environments with EU CSW-CERTEX would facilitate efficient quantity management at Union level.*

- (14) To further simplify goods clearance processes for economic operators, the national single window environments for customs should become a single channel **that could be used by economic operators, without prejudice to the use of other existing communication channels**, to communicate with customs **authorities** and partner competent authorities. **However, those environments should not limit or hinder any other form of collaboration between partner competent authorities and customs authorities.** The Union non-customs formalities subject to this additional facilitation measure are a subset of the overarching formalities covered by EU CSW-CERTEX. The Commission should identify those formalities progressively by assessing the fulfilment of a set of criteria relevant to trade facilitation, taking into account their legal and technical feasibility. In order to further enhance trade facilitation **and improve the efficiency of controls**, it should be possible to use the national single window environments for customs as a platform for coordinating controls between customs authorities and partner competent authorities in line with Article 47(1) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013.
- (15) Each Member State should **designate one or more competent authorities to act as the** █ controller of the data processing operations **taking place** within its █ single window environment for customs. **Those** data processing operations should be performed in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679. Given that some of the data originating from the national single window environment for customs is to be exchanged with Union noncustoms systems through EU CSW-CERTEX, each Member State should be required to notify the Commission **without undue delay** of █ personal data **breaches** compromising the security, confidentiality, availability or integrity of the personal data processed within its **national single window environment for customs and exchanged through EU CSWCERTEX.**

- (16) A fully coordinated goods clearance process requires procedures that support digital cooperation and information sharing between customs authorities, partner competent authorities and economic operators to fulfil and enforce Union non-customs formalities covered by EU CSW-CERTEX. *In this context, interoperability* means the capability to run these processes seamlessly across customs and non-customs systems and domains without losing the context or meaning of the data exchanged. To enable a fully automated verification of Union non-customs formalities, EU CSW-CERTEX should ensure technical interoperability as well as consistent meaning. It is important to align customs and noncustoms terminology to ensure that the exchanged data and information is preserved and understood throughout the exchanges between Union non-customs systems and national single window environments for customs. In addition, to ensure a harmonised enforcement of Union non-customs formalities across the Union, EU CSW-CERTEX should identify the customs *procedure or re-export* for which the supporting *document* can be used based on the administrative *decision* indicated by the partner competent authority in the supporting *document*. From a technical perspective, EU CSW-CERTEX should make customs and non-customs data compatible by *transforming* their format or structure where necessary, without changing their content.
- (17) In view of the Union non-customs formalities covered, EU CSW-CERTEX should serve several purposes. It should make available the relevant data to customs authorities to better enforce Union non-customs regulatory policies through the automated verification of those formalities. It should provide the relevant data to partner competent authorities to monitor and determine the remaining quantity of authorised goods not written off by customs in the clearance of other consignments. It should also support the implementation of the ‘onestop shop’ principle for the performance of controls referred to in Article 47(1) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013, by facilitating the integration of customs and Union noncustoms procedures for a fully automated goods clearance process.

Some legal acts of the Union may require data transfers between national customs systems and the information and communication system established in the relevant act. EU CSWCERTEX should therefore enable *any* automated data sharing between customs authorities and partner competent authorities where required by those acts, ***without limiting the cooperation only to those data exchanges. To the extent of Union legislation not providing for that, Member States define at national level the operational aspect of the cooperation between customs and non-customs authorities. Thus, Member States may use all EU CSW-CERTEX functionalities for a fully automated fulfilment of formalities and any other automated data transfer between customs authorities and the relevant partner competent authorities required by Union legislation establishing Union noncustoms formalities.***

- (18) To establish a single communication channel with the authorities involved in goods clearance, the national single window environments for customs should allow economic operators to submit the necessary data required by customs legislation and Union noncustoms legislation at a single point and receive ***the electronic feedback of*** any related information from the authorities involved directly from that point. ***Such feedback may include notifications of customs decisions.*** The single communication channel should be used only for the Union non-customs formalities covered by EU CSW-CERTEX and identified as suitable for additional facilitation measures.

- (19) There is a significant overlap between the data included in the customs declaration *or reexport declaration* and the data included in the supporting documents *required for the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex*. To enable the re-use of data so that economic operators do not need to provide the same data more than once, it is necessary to reconcile and rationalise the data requirements for customs and the Union non-customs formalities covered by EU CSW-CERTEX. The Commission should therefore identify the data elements included in both the customs declaration *or re-export declaration* and in the supporting documents, *required for the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex ('common data set')*. The Commission should also identify the data elements that are required only by Union non-customs legislation ('partner competent authority data set(s)'). The *common data set*, the *partner competent authority data set(s)* and the *data set required only by customs* should constitute an integrated *data set* including all clearance related information needed to fulfil the customs and Union non-customs formalities covered by EU CSW-CERTEX.
- (20) To allow *the fulfilment of* customs and non-customs formalities affecting the same goods movements, the national single window environments for customs should, *for mandatory Union non-customs systems, or could, for voluntary Union non-customs systems*, enable *economic operators* to submit all data required by multiple regulatory authorities for placing the goods under customs procedures *or re-export* through an integrated *data set*. *Depending on the specific Union non-customs formality, it* should be possible to submit such data *at different points in time, and* together with the customs declaration *or reexport declaration* lodged prior to the expected presentation of the goods to customs *authorities*, in accordance with Article 171 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013. *Such submissions would enable the fulfilment of the once-only principle. The national single window environments for customs should use the integrated data set to transmit the common and the partner competent authority data set to EU CSW-CERTEX, and the common and the specific data required by customs to customs authorities.*

- (21) To transmit the information provided by the economic operators at the national single window environments for customs to all authorities concerned, EU CSW-CERTEX should enable the necessary exchanges of information between the customs and non-customs domains. In particular, EU CSW-CERTEX should receive the data required for fulfilling the applicable Union non-customs formalities from the national single window environments for customs and distribute it to the respective Union non-customs system. This exchange should enable partner competent authorities to review the information transmitted to the respective Union non-customs systems and take their clearance decisions that should be forwarded to customs *authorities* via EU CSW-CERTEX. Customs authorities, in turn, should *communicate* this information to the economic operators through the national single window environments for customs. The EORI number should be used as the identifier for sharing and cross-referencing the information related to these exchanges.

- (22) In accordance with Article 9 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013, an EORI number is assigned to each economic operator engaged in customs operations as an identifier for all dealings with customs authorities in the Union. The Commission maintains a central EORI system to store and handle EORI related data. To facilitate collaboration between the different authorities involved in the goods clearance process, partner competent authorities should have access to the EORI system to validate the EORI number that they can request from economic operators in the context of their formalities.
- (23) Close cooperation between the Commission and the Member States is essential to coordinate all activities associated with the effective functioning of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs. ***This will also help to bridge diverging levels of digitalisation and digital preparedness, thereby preventing potential distortions.*** Given the broad and diverse scope of those activities, it is necessary for each Member State to appoint a competent authority as national coordinator. ***Without prejudice to the internal organisation of the national administrations, the*** national coordinator should be the contact point for the Commission, and should promote cooperation at national level, while ensuring system interoperability. The Commission should provide coordination where necessary, and help ensure the efficient enforcement of Union non-customs formalities.
- (24) The development of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs entails various implementation costs. It is important to allocate those costs between the Commission and the Member States in the most appropriate way depending on the type of services provided. The Commission should incur costs related to the development, maintenance and operation of the central component of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs, EU CSW-CERTEX, and its interfaces with Union non-customs systems. The Member States should incur costs related to their role in ensuring interfaces with EU CSWCERTEX and developing, maintaining and operating the national single window environments for customs.

- (25) Detailed planning is required to progressively integrate various Union non-customs formalities from diverse policy areas into EU CSW-CERTEX. To that end, the Commission should prepare a work programme to incorporate those formalities into EU CSW-CERTEX and to develop connections between the Union non-customs systems processing those formalities and EU CSW-CERTEX. The main objective of the work programme should be to support the operational requirements and implementation timeline of these activities, *with particular consideration to the IT developments required in, inter alia, the national single window environments for customs*. The work programme should be reviewed regularly to assess overall progress in applying the provisions of this Regulation, *and should be updated at least every three years*.

- (26) The Commission should regularly monitor the *state of development* of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs *and the potential to further extend its use. To that purpose, the Commission should produce a yearly report on the state of the implementation of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs and the national single window environments for customs, against the work programme. Moreover, such report should also include a detailed overview on the existing Union non-customs formalities and those included in Commission's legislative proposals, for the purpose of providing a clear overview of the state of digitalisation of formalities at the border. Moreover, that report should, at least every three years, include a regular monitoring of the functioning of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs. Alongside the monitoring, the Commission should also* evaluate the performance of EU CSW-CERTEX **■** to ensure the efficient enforcement of Union non-customs formalities covered by EU CSW-CERTEX. The Commission should submit regular assessment reports on the functioning of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs to the European Parliament and to the Council.

Those reports should take stock of progress, identify areas for improvement and propose recommendations for the future in light of progress made towards an improved digital collaboration between customs *authorities* and partner competent authorities involved in goods clearance to ensure simplified processes for economic operators and the efficient enforcement of Union non-customs formalities. *Those reports should also take into account relevant information provided by Member States on, inter alia, their national single window environments for customs. For the purpose of monitoring and reporting, the Commission should organise and maintain a continuous dialogue with Member States, relevant economic operators and other relevant parties.*

*(26a) The development of new IT systems and update of existing IT systems demand substantial efforts in terms of financial and human investment, especially in IT. This Regulation bridges the gaps between customs authorities and partner competent authorities, and provides a framework for digital collaboration which needs to be implemented across the Union. Therefore, in order to ensure appropriate planning and timelines, Member States are encouraged to perform impact assessments on their national systems, processes and planning and to provide the necessary information, in a timely manner, to the Commission, with a view to promoting better law-making, in particular with regard to delegated acts and implementing acts, in accordance with the objectives of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making.*

(27) To ensure an efficient and effective functioning of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) should be delegated to the Commission in respect of amendments to the list of Union non-customs formalities covered by EU CSWCERTEX; *specifying* the data elements to be exchanged through EU CSW-CERTEX; and *identification of* the data elements that are common to both the customs declaration *or reexport declaration* and *for* the **■** supporting documents *required for the Union noncustoms formalities listed in the Annex* together with the *partner competent authority* data set for each **■** relevant Union act applicable to Union non-customs formalities integrated into EU CSW-CERTEX. *The Commission also determines the dates when the respective Union non-customs systems and the national single window environments for customs should be connected with EU CSW-CERTEX at the latest. Those dates should be established considering two elements: first, the dates by which certain obligations from union non-customs legislation are to be fulfilled, in order to ensure that the EU Single Window Environment for customs can be used for that purpose; second, the deployment windows which are commonly used for customs systems.*

*Member States might connect certain Union non-customs systems and the national single window environment for customs with EU CSW-CERTEX earlier than the dates laid down in the Annex. It is of particular importance that the Commission carries out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making<sup>1</sup>. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and*

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<sup>1</sup> Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making (OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1).

their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.

- (28) To ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission as regards the establishment of the respective responsibilities of the joint controllers for compliance with the obligations under Regulations (EU) 2016/679 and (EU) 2018/1725; adoption of specific rules for the information exchange to be processed through EU CSW-CERTEX, including, where appropriate, any specific rules to ensure the protection of personal data; determining the Union non-customs formalities integrated into EU CSW-CERTEX that may be subject to additional digital cooperation; adoption of procedural arrangements for the additional exchanges of information processed through EU CSW-CERTEX, including, where appropriate, any specific rules governing the protection of personal data and adoption of a work programme to support the implementation of the provisions related to the connection of the relevant Union non-customs systems to EU CSW-CERTEX and the integration of the respective Union non-customs formalities. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup>.
- (29) Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 should be amended so as to integrate the EU Single Window Environment for Customs into the concept of customs legislation, and to better integrate customs and Union non-customs procedures by enabling them to run simultaneously. Firstly, since this Regulation puts in place a mechanism for customs authorities to enforce regulatory formalities affecting the goods clearance process, it is necessary to include it and its supplementing and implementing provisions in the definition of customs legislation set out in point 2 of Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013. This approach is in line with Article 3 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013, which entrusts customs authorities with the task of ensuring the security and safety of the Union and its residents in close cooperation with other authorities where appropriate, while facilitating trade. Secondly, Article 163(1) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 stipulates that the supporting documents required to apply the provisions governing the relevant customs procedure *or re-export* are to be in the declarant's possession and at the disposal of the customs

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<sup>1</sup> Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).

authorities at the time when the customs declaration *or re-export declaration* is lodged. Since customs authorities will be able to obtain through EU CSW-CERTEX the necessary data associated with Union non-customs formalities, this obligation should be deemed to be fulfilled, and Article 163(1) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 should therefore be amended accordingly.

- (30) The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 42(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 and delivered an opinion on **20 November 2020**.
- (31) The integration of Union non-customs formalities into EU CSW-CERTEX requires implementing new information technology infrastructure to establish connections between the national single window environments for customs and Union non-customs systems, identifying the data to be exchanged, and developing technical and functional specifications. The timing needed to advance these developments at Union and national level should therefore be taken into consideration for the application of this Regulation. Furthermore, the implementation of additional digital cooperation measures is expected to take substantially longer as it requires prior identification of the Union non-customs formalities concerned together with the relevant technical developments. It is therefore necessary to defer the application of certain provisions of this Regulation.

- (32) Since the objectives of this Regulation, namely the improved enforcement of Union regulatory requirements across Union borders and facilitation of international trade, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States alone due to the inherently transnational nature of the movement of goods across borders and its complexity, but can rather be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

# Chapter I

## General provisions

### Article 1 Subject matter

This Regulation establishes a European Union Single Window Environment for Customs that provides an integrated set of interoperable electronic services at Union and national level through the European Union Customs Single Window Certificates Exchange System to support interaction and *enhance* information exchange between the national single window environments for customs and the Union non-customs systems referred to in the Annex.

It lays down rules for the national single window environments for customs and rules on digital administrative cooperation and information sharing within the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs *through interoperable data sets*.

### Article 2 Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation, in addition to the definitions in Article 5, points (1), (2), (4), (5), (8), (12), (13), (15) and (16), of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) ‘national single window environment for customs’ means a set of electronic services *established* by a Member State to enable information to be exchanged between the electronic systems of *its* customs *authority*, partner competent authorities and economic operators;
- (2) ‘partner competent authority’ means any Member State authority or the Commission empowered to perform a designated function in relation to the fulfilment of the relevant Union non-customs formalities;
- (3) ‘Union non-customs formality’ means *all the operations which must be carried out by an economic operator and/or by a partner competent authority*, for the international *movement of* goods, as laid down in Union legislation other than customs legislation;
- (4) ‘supporting document’ means any *required document* issued by partner *a* competent *authority or drawn up by an economic operator or any required information provided by an economic operator*, to certify that Union non-customs formalities have been fulfilled;

- (5) ‘quantity management’ means the activity of monitoring and managing the quantity of goods authorised by partner competent authorities in accordance with Union **■** legislation *other than customs legislation* based on the information provided by customs authorities **■** ;

- (6) ‘Union non-customs system’ means *a* Union electronic system *established by, used for or referred to in Union legislation to store* information *on the fulfilment of* the respective Union non-customs *formality*;
- (7) ‘*Economic Operator Registration and Identification number (EORI number)*’ means the number as referred to in Article 1(18) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2015/2446;
- (8) ‘*EORI system*’ means the system established for the purposes of Article 9 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013.

## Article 3

### European Union Single Window Environment for Customs

1. A European Union Single Window Environment for Customs is hereby established. It shall include:
  - (a) the *electronic* European Union Customs Single Window Certificates Exchange System;
  - (b) national single window environments for customs;
  - (c) the Union non-customs systems referred to in *Part A of the Annex, the use of which is mandatory in accordance with Union legislation*;
  - (d) *the Union non-customs systems referred to in Part B of the Annex, the use of which is voluntary in accordance with Union legislation.*
  
2. *The European Union Single Window Environment for Customs and its components shall be designed, interconnected and operated in accordance with Union laws concerning the protection of personal data, the free flow of non-personal data and cybersecurity, using the most appropriate technologies in relation to the specific data and electronic systems concerned, and their purposes.*

## Chapter II

### European Union Customs Single Window Certificates Exchange System

## Article 4

Establishment of the *electronic* European Union Customs Single Window Certificates Exchange System

*The* electronic European Union Customs Single Window Certificates Exchange System (EU CSW-CERTEX) is hereby established *to enable information exchange as laid down in Chapter IV*. EU CSW-CERTEX shall connect the national single window environments for customs with the Union non-customs systems referred to in the Annex.

## Article 5

Roles and responsibilities for EU CSW-CERTEX

1. The Commission, in collaboration with the Member States, shall develop, integrate and operate EU CSW-CERTEX.
2. The Commission shall:
  - (a) connect the Union non-customs systems referred to in the Annex with EU CSW-CERTEX *by the dates set out in the Annex* and enable information to be exchanged on the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex.
  - (b) *provide timely guidance and assistance to Member States in performing the connections to EU CSW-CERTEX referred to in paragraphs 3 and 3a.*
    - 2a. *Trainings on EU CSW-CERTEX are provided in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/444.*
3. The Member States, *assisted by the Commission where necessary*, shall connect the national single window environments for customs with EU CSW-CERTEX *by the dates set out in Part A of the Annex* and enable information to be exchanged on the Union noncustoms formalities listed in *Part A of the Annex*.
  - 3a. *The Member States, assisted by the Commission where necessary, may connect the national single window environments for customs with EU CSW-CERTEX and enable*

*information to be exchanged on the Union non-customs formalities listed in Part B of the Annex.*

4. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 21 *to amend Part A of the Annex, as regards the Union non-customs formalities, their respective Union non-customs systems as laid down in Union legislation other than customs legislation, and the date for the connections referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3.*

**4a. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 21 to amend Part B of the Annex as regards:**

- (a) Union non-customs formalities and their respective voluntary Union non-customs systems as laid down in Union legislation other than customs legislation, and for which the use of EU CSW-CERTEX is provided for in that legislation;**
- (b) Union non-customs formalities and systems under Regulation (EC) No 2021/821 (DUES), Council Regulation (EC) No 2713/2003 (FLEGT), Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 (CITES);**
- (c) the date for the connection referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article for the Union non-customs systems referred to in points (a) and (b) of this paragraph.**

## Article 6

### Processing of personal data in EU CSW-CERTEX

1. Processing of personal data may take place in EU CSW-CERTEX only for the following purposes:
  - (a) enabling information to be exchanged between *the* national single window *environment* for customs and the Union non-customs systems referred to in the Annex as regards the Union non-customs formalities listed therein;
  - (b) performing the *business and technical* transformation of data listed in Article 10(2), where necessary, to enable the exchange of information referred to in this paragraph, point (a).

2. EU CSW-CERTEX may process personal data only on the following categories of data subjects:
- (a) natural persons whose personal information is contained in the customs declaration *or re-export declaration*;
  - (b) natural persons whose personal information is contained in the supporting documents, or in any other additional documentary evidence required for the fulfilment of the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex;
  - (c) authorised staff of customs authorities, partner competent authorities **■** or any other relevant authority or authorised body whose personal information is contained in any documents referred to in points (a) and (b);
  - (d) Commission staff and third party providers acting on behalf of Commission that perform EU CSW-CERTEX-related operations and maintenance activities.

EU CSW-CERTEX may process only the following categories of personal data:

- (a) name, address, country code and identification number of the natural persons referred to in paragraph 2, points (a) and (b), required either by customs legislation or by Union non-customs legislation to fulfil their respective formalities;
- (b) name and signature of the authorised staff referred to in paragraph 2, points (c) and (d).

4. EU CSW-CERTEX shall not store any information exchanged between the national single window environments for customs and Union non-customs systems, ***with the exception of technical logs indicating the supporting documents exchanged and the flow of such exchange.***
5. The transformation of personal data referred to in paragraph 1, point (b), shall be performed using information technology infrastructure located in the Union.

## Article 7

### Joint controllership of EU CSW-CERTEX

1. As regards the processing of personal data in EU CSW-CERTEX, the Commission shall be a joint controller within the meaning of Article 28(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725, and customs authorities and *Member States'* partner competent authorities *responsible for the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex* shall be joint controllers within the meaning of Article 26(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679.
2. The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, establish the respective responsibilities of the joint controllers to comply with the obligations under Regulations (EU) 2016/679 and (EU) 2018/1725. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 22(2) of this Regulation.

The joint controllers shall ensure that they:

- (a) work together to process the request(s) made by the data subject(s) in a timely manner;
- (b) assist each other in matters involving the identification and handling of any data breach related to joint processing;
- (c) exchange the relevant information necessary to inform data subjects pursuant to **Chapter III of** Section 2 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and **Chapter III of** Section 2 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725;
- (d) ensure and protect the security, integrity, availability and confidentiality of the personal data processed jointly pursuant to Article 32 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and Article 33 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725.

## Chapter III

### National single window environments for customs

#### Article 8

Establishment of national single window environments for customs

1. *Each* Member *State* shall establish *a* national single window *environment* for customs *and* shall be responsible for *its* development, integration and operation.
2. The national single window environments for customs shall enable the exchange of information and cooperation by electronic means between customs authorities, partner competent authorities and economic operators *through EU CSW-CERTEX* for the purposes of compliance with and efficient enforcement of customs legislation and the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex.

*For the Union non-customs formalities and systems listed in Part A of the Annex, the* national single window environments for customs shall provide **■** the following functionalities:

█  
(a) a single communication channel for economic operators *who may use it to* fulfil the relevant customs formalities and Union non-customs formalities subject to additional digital cooperation in accordance with Article 12;

(b) █ quantity management related to the Union non-customs formalities, *where applicable; and*

█  
(c) *automatic verification of compliance with the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex based on the data received by customs authorities through EU CSWCERTEX from Union non-customs systems.*

3a. *For each of the Union non-customs formalities and systems listed in Part B of the Annex, if the national single window environment for customs is connected to EU CSWCERTEX in accordance with paragraph 3a of Article 5, that national single*

*window environment for customs shall provide all functionalities listed in paragraph 3.*

4. The national single window environments for customs may be used as a platform to coordinate controls in accordance with Article 47(1) of Regulation (EU) 952/2013.

## **Article 9**

Personal data processing within the national single window environments for customs

1. The processing of personal data within the national single window environments for customs, **■** in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679, *shall take place* separately from the processing operations referred to in Article 6 of this Regulation.

2. Each Member State shall *designate one or more competent authorities to act as the* controller of the data processing operations taking place within its single window environment for customs.
3. Each Member State shall notify the Commission of personal data *breaches* that *compromise* the security, confidentiality, availability or integrity of the personal data processed within its *national* single window environment for customs, *with the exception of breaches that do not concern data exchanged with EU CSW-CERTEX.*

## **Chapter IV**

### **Digital cooperation - information exchange and other procedural rules**

#### **SECTION 1**

#### **DIGITAL COOPERATION RELATED TO UNION NON-CUSTOMS FORMALITIES**

#### **Article 10**

Information exchange processed through EU CSW-CERTEX *and its use*

1. For each of the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex, EU CSW-CERTEX shall enable information to be exchanged between the national single window environments for customs and the relevant Union non-customs systems for the following purposes:
  - (a) making available the relevant data to customs authorities to perform the necessary automated verification of those formalities in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 952/2013;
  - (b) making available the relevant data to partner competent authorities to perform the quantity management of authorised goods in Union non-customs systems based on the goods declared to customs authorities and released by those authorities;

- (c) facilitating ***and supporting*** the integration of procedures between customs ***authorities*** and partner competent authorities for a fully automated ***fulfilment of formalities required to place the goods under a customs procedure or re-export and the cooperation concerning the*** coordination of controls in accordance with Article 47(1) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013, ***without prejudice to the national implementation of those procedures***;

(d) **enabling** any other automated data transfer between customs **authorities** and the relevant partner competent authorities required by Union legislation **establishing Union non-customs formalities, without prejudice to the national use of that data.**

2. For each of the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex, EU CSW-CERTEX shall provide for the following:

(a) aligning customs and non-customs terminology where possible, and identifying the customs **procedure or re-export** for which the supporting **document** can be used based on the administrative **decision** of the partner competent authority indicated in the supporting **document**;

- (b) *transforming, where necessary*, the format of data required to fulfil the relevant Union non-customs formalities into data compatible with the customs *declaration or re-export* declaration and vice versa without changing their content.
3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 21 specifying the data elements to be exchanged through EU CSW-CERTEX in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article.
4. The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, adopt specific rules for the information exchange referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, including, where appropriate, any specific rules to ensure the protection of personal data. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the *examination* procedure referred to in Article 22(2).

## SECTION 2

### ADDITIONAL DIGITAL COOPERATION RELATED TO UNION NON-CUSTOMS FORMALITIES

#### Article 11

Streamlining the fulfilment of customs *formalities* and Union non-customs formalities

1. For **■** Union non-customs formalities listed in *Part A of the Annex*, the national single window environments for customs shall provide the following functionalities:
  - (a) allowing economic operators to submit the relevant information required for the fulfilment of the applicable customs formalities and Union non-customs formalities;  
*and*
  - (b) *communicating* to economic operators the electronic feedback **■** from customs *authorities* and partner competent authorities *regarding* the fulfilment of **■** customs formalities and Union non-customs formalities.
2. *For Union non-customs formalities and systems listed in Part B of the Annex, the national single window environments for customs may provide the functionalities listed in paragraph 1. In that situation, the same set of functionalities as listed in paragraph 1 shall be provided.*

#### Article 12

Union non-customs formalities subject to additional digital cooperation

1. A Union non-customs formality listed in the Annex shall be subject to Article 8(3), point (a) and Articles 11 to 15 **■** provided that the Commission has determined in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article that such formality fulfils the criteria set out in that paragraph.

2. The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, determine which of the Union noncustoms formalities listed in the Annex fulfil the following criteria:
- (a) there is an overlap between several data required for the *customs declaration or reexport declaration and* for *the* supporting documents *required for* the *Union-non* customs *formalities listed in the Annex*;
  - (b) the number of supporting documents issued in the Union for the specific formality is not negligible;
  - (c) the corresponding Union non-customs system referred to in the Annex can identify the economic operator by means of *their* EORI number;

- (d) the applicable Union non-customs legislation allows the fulfilment of the specific formality through the national single window environments for customs in accordance with Article 11.
3. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the *examination* procedure referred to in Article 22(2).

### **Article 13**

#### Data harmonisation and rationalisation

1. The Commission shall identify the common data *set required for* the customs declaration *or re-export declaration* and *for* the ■ supporting documents *required for the Union noncustoms formalities listed in the Annex ('common data set')*, and identify the additional data elements subject solely to Union non-customs legislation.

2. The additional data elements referred to in paragraph 1 shall be identified by the corresponding acronym of the Union non-customs formality listed in the Annex, followed by the suffix ‘partner competent authority **■** data set’.
3. The **common data set**, the additional data elements referred to in paragraph 1 **and the data set** required to place the goods under a specific customs procedure **or re-export** shall constitute an integrated **data set**, containing all data needed by customs **authorities** and partner competent authorities **■** .
4. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 21, identifying, on the one hand, the data elements **of the common data set referred to in paragraph 1** and, on the other hand, the **additional data elements referred to in paragraph 1** for each of the relevant Union acts applicable to Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex.

## **Article 14**

Submission of customs and Union non-customs data by economic operators

1. For the purposes of Article 11, point (a), national single window environments for customs may enable economic operators to submit an integrated **■** data *set including* the customs *declaration or re-export* declaration lodged prior to the presentation of the goods in accordance with Article 171 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013.
2. The integrated *data set* submitted in accordance with paragraph 1 shall constitute both the customs declaration *or re-export declaration accordingly*, and the *submission of data required by partner competent authorities for the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex*.

## **Article 15**

Additional information exchange processed through EU CSW-CERTEX

1. EU CSW-CERTEX shall enable the necessary exchanges of information between national single window environments for customs and Union non-customs systems for the following purposes:
  - (a) transmitting the data that have been identified as *the* common *data set* pursuant to Article 13(I), as well as the applicable *partner competent authority* data set(s) to enable partner competent authorities to carry out their duties for the relevant formalities in accordance with Union non-customs legislation;
  - (b) transmitting to economic operators for the purposes of Article 11(b) any feedback from partner competent authorities entered in the applicable Union non-customs system(s).
2. Where an economic operator is registered with the customs authorities in accordance with Article 9 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013, the EORI number shall be used for the exchanges of information referred to in paragraph 1.
3. The Commission shall adopt, by means of implementing acts, procedural arrangements for the exchanges of information referred to in paragraph 1, including, where appropriate, any specific rules governing the protection of personal data. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the *examination* procedure referred to in Article 22(2).

## **SECTION 3**

### **OTHER PROCEDURAL RULES**

## **Article 16**

Use of the EORI system by partner competent authorities

In carrying out their duties, partner competent authorities shall have access to the EORI system , to validate the relevant data on economic operators stored in that system.

## **Article 17**

National coordinators

Each Member State shall designate a ***national*** coordinator for the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs. The national coordinator shall carry out the following tasks ***to support the implementation of this Regulation***:

- (a) act as national contact point for the Commission for all matters relating to the implementation of this Regulation;
- (b) promote ***and support the*** cooperation between customs and national partner competent authorities on a national level ;
- (c) ***coordinate the activities related to the connection between national single window environments for customs and EU CSW-CERTEX, and the provision of information in accordance with Article 20(4).***

## Chapter V

### Costs of EU CSW-CERTEX, work programme, and monitoring, *reviewing* and reporting

#### **Article 18**

##### Costs

1. The costs associated with the development, integration and operation of EU CSWCERTEX and its interfaces with Union non-customs systems shall be borne by the Union ***budget***.
2. Each Member State shall bear the costs incurred in relation to the development, integration and operation of its national single window environment for customs and its connection with EU CSW-CERTEX.

#### **Article 19**

##### Work programme

The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, adopt a work programme to support the implementation of the provisions of this Regulation related to the connection of the Union noncustoms systems referred to in the Annex to EU CSW-CERTEX and the integration of the

respective Union non-customs formalities. ■ Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the *examination* procedure referred to in Article 22(2).

*The work programme referred to in the first subparagraph shall be reviewed and updated regularly, at least once every three years, in order to assess and improve the overall implementation of this Regulation.*

## **Article 20**

### Monitoring and reporting

1. The Commission shall regularly monitor the functioning of the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs, ***taking also into account information relevant for the monitoring purposes provided by the Member States on, inter alia, the functioning on their national single window environments for customs.***
2. The Commission shall regularly evaluate the performance of EU CSW-CERTEX. ***That evaluation shall include an assessment of the effectiveness, efficiency, coherence, relevance, and Union added-value of EU CSW-CERTEX.***

3. By 31 December 2027 and every *year* thereafter, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a report on the implementation of this Regulation *and provide an overview of Union non-customs formalities included in Union legislation and the Commission's legislative proposals. The report shall provide a detailed overview of the stage of progress that every Member State has reached on its national single window environment for customs in relation to the implementation of this Regulation, as well as the overall progress of the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs in relation to the work programme referred to in Article 19.*

*By 31 December 2027 and every three years thereafter, the report referred to in the first subparagraph shall also include information on the monitoring and evaluation carried out in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2, respectively, including the impact on business operators, small and medium enterprises.*

4. The Member States shall, upon request from the Commission, provide **■** information *on the implementation of this Regulation* that is necessary for the report referred to in paragraph 3.

## Chapter VI

### Procedures for adoption of implementing and delegated acts, amendments to Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 and final provisions

#### **Article 21**

##### Exercise of the delegation

1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.
2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Articles 5(4), **5(4a)**, 10(3) and 13(4) shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period *of time* from the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

3. The delegation of power referred to in Articles 5(4), **5(4a)**, 10(3) and 13(4) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.
4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making.
5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.
6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Articles 5(4), **5(4a)**, 10(3) and 13(4) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.

## **Article 22**

### Committee procedure

1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Customs Code Committee established by Regulation (EU) No 952/2013. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.

**I**

2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.

## **Article 23**

### Amendments to Regulation (EU) No 952/2013

Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 is amended as follows:

(1) in Article 5(2), the following point is added:

‘(e) Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council\* and the provisions supplementing or implementing it;

\*Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council of [date] establishing the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs and amending Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 (OJ L [...], DD/MM/YYYY, p. XX).’

(2) in Article 163(1), the following subparagraph is added:

‘The supporting documents for the applicable Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex to Regulation (EU) [...] shall be deemed to be in the possession of the declarant and at the disposal of the customs authorities at the time when the customs declaration is lodged, provided that those authorities are able to obtain the necessary data from the corresponding Union non-customs system(s) through the European Union Customs Single Window Certificates Exchange System in accordance with Article 10(1), points (a) and (c) of that Regulation.’.

## **Article 24**

### Entry into force and application

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Article 5(2) and (3), Article 8(3), points (b) and (c), and Article 10 shall apply to each of the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex as from the dates set out therein.

Article 8(3), point (a), Article 11, Article 13(1), (2) and (3), Article 14 and Article 15(1) and (2)

shall apply **9 years after entry into force of this Regulation**.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels,

*For the European Parliament*

*The President*

*For the Council*

*The President*

[...]

[...]

## ANNEX

### *Part A*

#### **Union non-customs formalities and Union non-customs systems of mandatory use**

<b>Union noncustoms formality</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Union non-customs system</b>	<b>Relevant Union legislation</b>	<b>Date of application</b>
<b>Common health entry document for animals</b>	CHED-A	TRACES	■ Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>12</sup>  ■	<b>3 March 2025</b>
<b>Common health entry document for products</b>	CHED-P	TRACES	■ Regulation (EU) 2017/625 <i>of the European Parliament and of the Council</i> <sup>3</sup>  ■	<b>3 March 2025</b>

<sup>1</sup> Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products, amending Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 396/2005, (EC) No 1069/2009, (EC) No 1107/2009, (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 652/2014, (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 1/2005 and (EC) No 1099/2009 and Council Directives 98/58/EC, 1999/74/EC, 2007/43/EC, 2008/119/EC and 2008/120/EC, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 854/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 89/608/EEC, 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 96/23/EC, <sup>2</sup> /93/EC and 97/78/EC and Council Decision 92/438/EEC (Official Controls Regulation) (OJ L 95, 7.4.2017, p. 1).

<sup>3</sup> [OP please insert references]

<b>Common health entry document for feed and food of nonanimal</b>	CHED-D	TRACES	Regulation (EU) 2017/625 <i>of the European Parliament and of the Council</i> <sup>1</sup>	<b>3 March 2025</b>
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<b>origin</b>				
<b>Common health entry document for plants and plant products</b>	CHED-PP	TRACES	Regulation (EU) 2017/625 <i>of the European Parliament and of the Council</i> <sup>2</sup>	<b>3 March 2025</b>
<b>Certificate of inspection</b>	COI	TRACES	Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 <sup>3</sup>	<b>3 March 2025</b>
<b>Ozone depleting licence</b>	ODS	ODS 2 Licensing System	Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>4</sup>	<b>3 March 2025</b>
<b>Fluorinated greenhouse gases</b>	F-GAS	F-GAS Portal and HFC Licensing System	Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>5</sup>	<b>3 March 2025</b>

<sup>1</sup> [OP please insert references]

<sup>2</sup> [OP please insert references]

<sup>3</sup> Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 (OJ L 189, 20.7.2007, p. 1).

<sup>4</sup> Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer (OJ L 286, 31.10.2009, p. 1).

<sup>5</sup> Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases and repealing Regulation (EC) No 842/2006 (OJ L 150, 20.5.2014, p. 195).

<b>Import licence for cultural goods</b>	<b>ICG-L</b>	TRACES	Regulation (EU) 2019/880 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>1</sup>	3 March 2025
<b>Importer</b>	<b>ICG-S</b>	<b>TRACES</b>	<b>Regulation (EU)</b>	<b>3 March 2025</b>
<b>statement for cultural goods</b>			<b>2019/880 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>General description for cultural goods</b>	<b>ICG-D</b>	<b>TRACES</b>	<b>Regulation (EU) 2019/880 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>3 March 2025</b>

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<sup>1</sup> Regulation (EU) 2019/880 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on the introduction and the import of cultural goods (OJ L 151, 7.6.2019, p. 1).

<sup>2</sup> Regulation (EU) 2019/880 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on the introduction and the import of cultural goods (OJ L 151, 7.6.2019, p. 1).

<sup>3</sup> Regulation (EU) 2019/880 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on the introduction and the import of cultural goods (OJ L 151, 7.6.2019, p. 1).

## Part B

*Union non-customs formalities and Union non-customs systems of voluntary use for which the use of EU CSW-CERTEX is provided for in Union legislation*

<b>Union noncustoms formality</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Union noncustoms system</b>	<b>Relevant Union non-customs legislation</b>	<b>Connection by</b>
<b>Import licence for Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade</b>	<b>FLEGT</b>	<b>TRACES</b>	<b>Council Regulation (EC) No 2713/2003<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>3 March 2025</b>
<b>Union regime for the control of exports, brokering, technical assistance, transit and transfer of dualuse items</b>	<b>DuES</b>	<b>eLicensing System</b>	<b>Regulation (EC) No 2021/821<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>3 March 2025</b>
<b>Certificates for International trade of endangered species of wild fauna and flora</b>	<b>CITES</b>	<b>TRACES</b>	<b>Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1 October 2025</b>
<b>Information and Communication System for Market Surveillance</b>	<b>ICSMS</b>	<b>ICSMS</b>	<b>Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>16 December 2025</b>

<sup>1</sup> [OP please insert references]

<sup>2</sup> [OP please insert references]

<sup>3</sup> [OP please insert references]

<sup>4</sup> [OP please insert references]

