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Basic information	
COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Regulation	2020/0306(COD) Procedure completed
EU Customs single window	
Subject 2.10.01 Customs union, tax and duty-free, Community transit 2.80 Cooperation between administrations 6.20.04 Union Customs Code, tariffs, preferential arrangements, rules of origin	
Legislative priorities <a href="#">Joint Declaration 2022</a> <a href="#">Joint Declaration 2021</a>	

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible  <a href="#">Internal Market and Consumer Protection</a>	Rapporteur  <a href="#">ŠTEFANEK Ivan</a>	Appointed 02/12/2020
		Shadow rapporteur  <a href="#">LEITÃO-MARQUES Maria-Manuel</a>  <a href="#">YON-COURTIN Stéphanie</a>  <a href="#">CAVAZZINI Anna</a>  <a href="#">CAMPOMENOSI Marco</a>  <a href="#">FIDANZA Carlo</a>	
	Committee for opinion  <a href="#">International Trade</a>	Rapporteur for opinion Chair on behalf of committee  <a href="#">LANGE Bernd</a>	Appointed 19/11/2020
	 <a href="#">Budgets</a>	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
Council of the European Union European Commission	Commission DG <a href="#">Taxation and Customs Union</a>	Commissioner GENTILONI Paolo	

Key events			
28/10/2020	Legislative proposal published	<a href="#">COM(2020)0673</a>	Summary
11/11/2020	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
27/09/2021	Vote in committee, 1st reading		
27/09/2021	Committee decision to open interinstitutional negotiations with report adopted in committee		
11/10/2021	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	<a href="#">A9-0279/2021</a>	Summary
18/10/2021	Committee decision to enter into interinstitutional negotiations announced in plenary (Rule 71)		
20/10/2021	Committee decision to enter into interinstitutional negotiations confirmed by plenary (Rule 71)		
12/07/2022	Approval in committee of the text agreed at 1st reading interinstitutional negotiations	<a href="#">PE734.303</a> GEDA/A/(2022)004689	
04/10/2022	Results of vote in Parliament		
04/10/2022	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	<a href="#">T9-0340/2022</a>	Summary
24/10/2022	Act adopted by Council after Parliament's 1st reading		
23/11/2022	Final act signed		
09/12/2022	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2020/0306(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
Legal basis	Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 033; Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 114-p1; Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 207-p2
Other legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 159
Mandatory consultation of other institutions	<a href="#">European Economic and Social Committee</a>
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	IMCO/9/04529

Documentation gateway					
Legislative proposal		<a href="#">COM(2020)0673</a>	28/10/2020	EC	Summary
Document attached to the procedure		SEC(2020)0360	29/10/2020	EC	

Document attached to the procedure		SWD(2020)0237	29/10/2020	EC	
Document attached to the procedure		SWD(2020)0238	29/10/2020	EC	
Document attached to the procedure		SWD(2020)0239	29/10/2020	EC	
Committee draft report		<a href="#">PE681.103</a>	12/05/2021	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		<a href="#">PE693.883</a>	17/06/2021	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		<a href="#">A9-0279/2021</a>	11/10/2021	EP	Summary
Coreper letter confirming interinstitutional agreement		GEDA/A/(2022)004689	15/06/2022	CSL	
Text agreed during interinstitutional negotiations		<a href="#">PE734.303</a>	15/06/2022	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		<a href="#">T9-0340/2022</a>	04/10/2022	EP	Summary
Draft final act		00033/2022/LEX	23/11/2022	CSL	
Commission response to text adopted in plenary		<a href="#">SP(2022)623</a>	07/12/2022	EC	

## Final act

[Regulation 2022/2399](#)  
[OJ L 317 09.12.2022, p. 0001](#) Summary

## EU Customs single window

**PURPOSE:** to establish an EU Single Window environment for customs with a view to improving the application of EU regulatory requirements throughout the Union and facilitating international trade.

**PROPOSED ACT:** Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council.

**ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT:** the European Parliament decides in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure and on an equal footing with the Council.

**BACKGROUND:** in an ever-changing international trade environment, Single Window initiatives have gained importance in recent years as a means of streamlining the customs clearance process at borders, within and across the EU.

The Single Window concept is understood as a digital solution for the exchange of electronic information between public authorities and between public authorities and economic operators.

The Commission launched a pilot project, the EU Customs Single Window - Common Veterinary Entry Document (EU CSW-CVED) in 2015 in which the customs administrations of five Member States participated on a voluntary basis. Its successor, the EU Single Window Certificate Exchange System for Customs (EU CSW-CERTEX), extended the scope of the regulatory requirements and introduced new functionalities, such as quantity management. The number of participating Member States has increased to nine, and an increasing number of policy areas are also covered.

The EU CSW-CERTEX pilot project has responded to the need to ensure a suitable digital environment for all parties involved in international trade by generating economies of scale. In the light of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is important to put in place a stronger framework for the Customs Union and to continue to facilitate the fulfilment of customs and EU non-customs formalities in order to support economic recovery.

This proposal is the first step towards the implementation of a broader action plan launched in September 2020, fully in line with the Commission's long-term vision of taking the Customs Union to the next level.

**CONTENT:** the legislative proposal aims to establish a harmonised and interoperable EU Single Window environment for customs. This system involves the provision of a fully integrated set of electronic services at EU and national level to exchange information between customs and partner competent authorities and to streamline goods clearance procedures for economic operators.

The Commission, together with the Member States, will continue to design, operate and maintain the central electronic system (EU CSW-CERTEX) to facilitate the exchange of data between all actors involved in the good clearance process.

The general aims of the proposal include:

- 1) creating a central EU system to interconnect the national single window environments for customs and EU non-customs systems, enabling digital cooperation between the regulatory authorities involved in the clearance of goods;
- 2) harmonising the national single window environments for customs and their functionalities and;

3) the establishment of specific rules for the purposes of digital administrative cooperation

The proposal pursues the following objectives:

- enhanced cooperation between customs and competent authorities in charge of enforcing non-customs regulatory formalities required for international trade to expand and improve the IT pilot solution;
- improved enforcement of cross-border regulatory formalities. The information exchanges between customs and non-customs authority systems would allow automated customs controls of supporting documents, electronic feedback of the customs clearance to the partner competent authorities and a better integration of the applicable customs and non-customs procedures;
- streamline goods clearance procedures for economic operators by defining a framework for data harmonisation and enabling the re-use of data provided by economic operators;
- improve EU-wide quantity management in non-customs formalities.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: the impact on operational appropriations is estimated at EUR 64.730 million for the period 2022-2028.

## EU Customs single window

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The Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection adopted the report by Ivan TEFANEC (EPP, SK) on the 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.

The proposal aims to establish a harmonised and interoperable EU single window environment for customs. It provides for the creation of a central system at EU level for the interconnection of national customs single window environments and non-customs systems in the EU, enabling digital cooperation between regulatory authorities involved in the clearance of goods.

The Commission, in cooperation with the Member States, would continue to design, operate and maintain the central electronic system (EU CSW-CERTEX) to facilitate the exchange of data between all actors involved in the clearance of goods.

The committee responsible recommended that the European Parliament's position adopted at first reading under the ordinary legislative procedure should amend the proposal as follows:

Extension of the scope of non-customs formalities covered by the EU CSW-CERTEX system

The proposal should support interaction and intensify the exchange of information between the national Single Window environments for customs and the non-customs systems of the Union referred to in Annex I, Part A and Annex I, Part B containing the list of systems that may be used on a voluntary basis by Member States and that are to be connected by 2023.

The EU CSW-CERTEX system would initially cover sanitary and phytosanitary requirements, rules governing the import of biological products, environmental requirements relating to fluorinated greenhouse gases and ozone-depleting substances, and formalities relating to the import of cultural goods.

It should also cover, on a voluntary basis, rules on product safety (RAPEX), export controls on dual-use goods, international trade in endangered wildlife (CITES), international trade in rough diamonds, forest law enforcement, shipments of waste, governance, trade, and the registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals (REACH)

The Commission should adopt delegated acts amending the lists of non-customs systems in the Union mentioned in Annex I.

Interoperability and harmonisation of systems

Members considered that it is necessary to achieve effective interoperability and standardisation of electronic systems. These systems should be based on uniform technical specifications set by the Commission. These should provide common data sets for all applications, declarations and notifications, for an interoperable and common IT solution, and ensure that decisions issued by national administrations are valid throughout the Union.

The Commission should provide training and support to the teams working on the creation, design and maintenance of national single window environments for customs.

Data processing

Any processing of personal and non-personal data in the EU CSW-CERTEX system should be without prejudice to Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (General Data Protection Regulation - GDPR) and the principles set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/1807 on the free flow of non-personal data. It should be carried out in a safe, secure environment protected from cyber threats.

Working group

Members proposed setting up a working group - composed of representatives of the Commission and national coordinators - to discuss, at technical level, the progress of the implementation of the national Single Window environments for customs. They also suggested that other customs and non-customs formalities be added to the EU Single Window environment and the EU CSW-CERTEX system.

National coordinators

Members suggested that the list of tasks mandated to the national coordinator for the EU single window environment for customs should be extended to include the obligation to follow on the uniform adoption of technical specifications for the national single window environment.

Multi-annual strategic plan for customs (MASP-C)

In the interests of consistency and coordination between the EU Customs Code and this regulation, Members considered it necessary to include the Multiannual Strategic Plan for Electronic Customs (MASP-C), which should provide for the development of electronic customs systems at European level, with a view to creating a European electronic customs environment.

## Data sharing

Member States should aggregate, where possible, relevant non-personal data collected through the use of national Single Window environments for Customs and, where possible and secure, share such data with software developers or equipment producers.

## Cybersecurity framework

The Commission should ensure that the EU-CSW-CERTEX system is developed and designed with a high level of cyber security and includes fail-safe tools. Member States should ensure that national Single Window environments for customs are safe, secure and protected from cyber threats.

## Work programme

The work programme should be reviewed and updated regularly, at least once every three years, in order to assess and improve overall implementation of this Regulation. By 31 December 2026 and every three years thereafter, the Commission should submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a report on the implementation of this Regulation.

# EU Customs single window

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The European Parliament adopted by 618 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions, a legislative resolution on the 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.

The European Parliament's position adopted at first reading under the ordinary legislative procedure amends the Commission's proposal as follows:

## Establishment of an EU Single Window Environment for Customs

The Regulation aims at establishing common rules for a harmonised and integrated EU single window environment for customs. This environment will comprise a set of fully integrated electronic services provided at EU and national level in order to facilitate information sharing and digital cooperation between customs authorities and partner competent authorities and to streamline the goods clearance process for economic operators.

The Regulation lays down rules for the national single window environments for customs and rules on digital administrative cooperation and information sharing through interoperable data sets, within the EU single window environment for customs.

The new rules should boost the fluidity of cross-border trade and help reduce the administrative burden on traders, in particular by saving time and making customs clearance easier and more automated.

The single window environment will allow customs and other authorities to automatically verify that the goods in question comply with EU requirements and that the necessary formalities have been completed. Once fully implemented, businesses will no longer have to submit documents to several authorities via different portals.

Member State authorities involved in the clearance of goods at the EU's external borders should access and exchange electronic information submitted by traders. The Single Window Environment for Customs will also support the automated verification of non-customs formalities for goods entering or leaving the EU.

## Data processing

The EU Single Window Environment for Customs and its components shall be designed, interconnected and operated in accordance with Union law on the protection of personal data, the free flow of non-personal data and cybersecurity, using the most appropriate technologies.

## Electronic certificate exchange system in the context of the Single Window of the Union

In order to implement the EU Single Window environment for customs, the Regulation establishes a certificate exchange system, namely the EU Single Window for Customs Electronic Certificate Exchange System (EU CSW-CERTEX), which connects national customs single window environments and non-customs systems in the EU that handle specific non-customs formalities.

With the assistance of the Commission if necessary, Member States should connect national customs single window environments to the EU CSW-CERTEX system by 3 March 2025 and allow the exchange of information on the EU non-customs formalities listed in Part A of the Annex (e.g. the Common Health Entry Document for animals and the Common Veterinary Document for pets); Common health entry document for animals, products, feed and plants; licence for ozone depleting substances; fluorinated greenhouse gases; import licence for cultural goods).

Member States should connect national single window customs environments to the EU CSW-CERTEX system and allow the exchange of information on EU non-customs formalities and EU voluntary non-customs systems listed in Part B of the Annex (import licensing for forest law enforcement, governance and trade; EU export control, brokering, technical assistance, transit and transfer regime for dual-use items; certificates for international trade in endangered wildlife species; information and communication system for market surveillance).

## National coordinators

Each Member State should appoint a national coordinator for the EU Single Window Environment for Customs. The national coordinator will: (a) act as the national contact point for the Commission on all matters relating to the implementation of the Regulation; (b) promote and support cooperation between national customs authorities and partner competent authorities at national level; (c) coordinate activities related to the connection of national single window environments for customs with EU CSW-CERTEX, and the provision of information.

## Design of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs

The EU Single Window Environment for Customs should include failsafe instruments and should be designed with a view to contributing to and fostering the data analytics capabilities of customs authorities, including through the use of artificial intelligence assisted tools for the detection

of infringements that are subject to customs controls or that are being investigated by customs authorities, including as regards goods safety and security and the protection of the financial interests of the Union.

#### Monitoring and reporting

The Commission should regularly monitor the state of development of the EU Single Window environment for customs and whether its use should be extended. By 31 December 2027 and annually thereafter, 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, by reference to the work programme.

## EU Customs single window

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**PURPOSE:** to create a single window for customs to facilitate international trade, shorten customs clearance times and reduce the risk of fraud.

**LEGISLATIVE ACT:** Regulation (EU) 2022/2399 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the European Union's single window environment for customs and amending Regulation (EU) No 952/2013.

**CONTENT:** the Regulation aims to establish common rules for a harmonised and integrated EU Single Window environment for customs. This environment will comprise a set of fully integrated electronic services provided at EU and national level to facilitate information sharing and digital cooperation between customs authorities and partner competent authorities and to streamline the goods clearance process for economic operators.

Efficient customs clearance and controls are essential to allow trade to flow smoothly while also protecting EU citizens, businesses and the environment. Once fully implemented, businesses will no longer have to submit documents to several authorities through different portals. The single window environment will allow customs and other authorities to automatically verify that the goods in question comply with EU requirements and that the necessary formalities have been completed.

The Single Window Environment:

- will allow Member State authorities involved in goods clearance at the EU's external borders to access and exchange electronic information provided by traders;
- will also facilitate the automated verification of non-customs formalities for goods entering or leaving the EU. This will eliminate the need for manual documentary controls to verify certain non-customs formalities;
- promote the smooth flow of cross-border trade and help reduce the administrative burden on traders.

#### Establishing an EU Single Window Environment for Customs

The EU Single Window environment for customs includes:

- an electronic certificate exchange system within the EU Single Window for Customs;
- national single window environments for customs;
- the EU non-customs systems referred to in Part A of the Annex (Common Health Entry Document for animals, products, feed and plants; ozone depleting substances licence; fluorinated greenhouse gases; import licence for cultural goods), the use of which is mandatory under Union law;
- the EU non-customs Union systems referred to in Part B of the Annex (forest law enforcement, governance and trade import licences; EU export control, brokering, technical assistance, transit and transfers of dual-use items; certificates for international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora; and the information and communication system for market surveillance), the use of which is voluntary under Union law.

#### EU Single Window Certificate Exchange System for Customs

The EU Single Window for Customs (EU CSW-CERTEX) electronic certificate exchange system is being set up to enable the exchange of information. The EU CSW-CERTEX system will connect the national customs single window environments to the non-customs systems of the Union referred to in the Annex. The Commission, in cooperation with the Member States, will ensure the development, integration and operation of the EU CSW-CERTEX system.

#### Establishment of national single window environments for customs

Each Member State will establish a national single window environment for customs and shall be responsible for its development, integration and operation.

The national single window environments for customs will 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.

#### National coordinators

Each Member State will appoint a national coordinator for the EU Single Window Environment for Customs. The national coordinator will: (a) act as the national contact point for the Commission on all matters relating to the implementation of the Regulation; (b) promote and support cooperation between national customs authorities and partner competent authorities at national level; (c) coordinate activities related to the connection of national single window environments for customs with EU CSW-CERTEX, and the provision of information.

#### Design of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs

The EU Single Window Environment for Customs and its components will be designed, interconnected and operated in accordance with Union law on the protection of personal data, the free flow of non-personal data and cybersecurity, using the most appropriate technologies having regard to the particular characteristics of the specific data and electronic systems concerned, and the purposes of those systems.

By 31 December 2027, and annually thereafter, the Commission will submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the implementation of this Regulation.

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 12.12.2022. Certain provisions shall apply from 13.12.2031.