

Challenges of IT customs reform

"Strengthening Competitiveness of the Internal Market by developing the EU Customs Union and its Governance"

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Current challenges of customs operations: IT customs reform

- Current NCTS release is **not rail friendly** as it was developed for road transport
- In particular:
 - NCTS has different codes than the regular codes applied by the railway sector
 - NCTS declaration contains many more boxes to be filled-in for which the data is **not available** in the systems of RUs

Current challenges of customs operations: IT customs reform



- Results of NCTS not being rail-friendly:
 - high investments for hightech solutions;
 - many manual data entries;
 - time loss;
 - expensive workflows;

- missing timetable slots;
- logistic disturbances;
- expensive interfaces between different systems (e.g. NCTS and order management systems of RUs)
- Hence, further negotiations with the European
 Commission are necessary to make NCTS Release 5 fit better with rail transport:
 - dedicated and limited data entry;
- proper fit with railway logistics;

- It was foreseen that the update of NCTS would be in place
 before 01/05/2019
- The procedure set out in Art. 25 TDA would not be applicable
- There was no need to regulate the question of the guarantee (waiver)
- The law contains no provisions concerning the monitoring of the guarantee

- Article 278 UCC: transitional measures apply until the shift to the electronic environment is completed
- The paper-based rail transit procedure is maintained until the new system (= NCTS Release 5) is ready
- Postponement of the delivery date for NCTS Release 5 conflicts with Article 278 UCC
- Article 251 DA: authorisations for the paper-based rail transit procedure must be reassessed by 30 April 2019

- When a new license will have to be issued, a guarantee will also need to be provided
- Contradiction between legal provisions: it is unclear how the guarantee reference amount can be monitored, as the paper-based procedure is not part of the NCTS, and cannot be applied for the guarantee monitoring
- In accordance with the Article 156 IA, it has to be monitored that the outstanding "consumed" guarantee does not exceed the reference amount

How can this monitoring be performed when there is no relevant system for it within the NCTS and there are no provisions in regard to the guarantee and the guarantee management?



 There is a need to develop a <u>new temporary system</u> for guarantee monitoring, which is not clearly defined and might prove to be problematic and costly for some of the RUs

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