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# Interim evaluation of the Union Customs Code (UCC)

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#### Introduction

Established in 1968, the **Customs Union** is an essential pre-condition for the free circulation of goods within the EU, without which the single market would be impossible. The Customs Union is also one of the few exclusive competences of the Union. This means that customs legislation is adopted at EU level, although its implementation is the responsibility of the Member States via their national customs administrations.

The **Union Customs Code (UCC)** is the main EU legislative framework for customs, replacing the previous Community Customs Code (CCC). The main specific aims of the UCC are to (1) streamline and simplify customs rules, procedures and processes; (2) achieve a fully paperless environment; and (3) strengthen legal certainty and predictability of customs rules.

The UCC was adopted in October 2013. Since then, the European Commission has also adopted a number of legal acts to supplement the provisions of the UCC, set procedural rules for its implementation, and define a Work Programme for the development and deployment of a set of electronic systems. The UCC's substantive provisions are being applied since May 2016, but certain aspects are subject to transitional rules until the upgrade / development of the relevant IT systems is complete. More information on the **UCC** legal and IT package and its state of implementation is available <a href="here">here</a>.

In a 2018 report (available here) to the European Parliament and to the Council, the European Commission committed to carrying out, by 2021, an interim evaluation of the UCC legal framework and the electronic systems implemented by that date. The **aim of this consultation** is to gather the views and experiences of interested parties (including businesses, individuals, customs authorities, and other stakeholders) regarding the UCC and its implementation, so that these can be used to inform the conclusions of the interim evaluation, and help to identify ways to improve the functioning of the UCC.

A summary of the responses to this consultation will be published on the Better regulation portal after the end of the consultation period.

#### About you

We would like to know who you are to better understand your views, expectations and needs in relation to customs processes in the EU.

- \*Language of my contribution
  - Bulgarian
  - Croatian

0	Czech
0	Danish
	Dutch
	English
	Estonian
	Finnish
0	French
	German
	Greek
	Hungarian
0	Irish
	Italian
0	Latvian
0	Lithuanian
0	Maltese
0	Polish
0	Portuguese
	Romanian
0	Slovak
	Slovenian
	Spanish
0	Swedish
*I am	giving my contribution as
0	Academic/research institution
•	Business association
0	Company/business organisation
0	Consumer organisation
0	EU citizen
0	Environmental organisation
0	Non-EU citizen
	Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
	Public authority
	Trade union
0	Other

*First name			
Murat			
*Surname			
Özdemir			
*Email (this won't be p	oublished)		
murat.oezdemir@ave-ir	ntl.de		
*Organisation name			
255 character(s) maximum			
AVE International			
*Organisation size			
Micro (1 to 9 en	nnlovees)		
Small (10 to 49			
	249 employees)		
Large (250 or m			
Large (200 of fi	1010)		
Transparency registe	er number		
255 character(s) maximum			
Check if your organisation is influence EU decision-making		<u>er</u> . It's a voluntary database fo	r organisations seeking to
663095315894-59			
*Country of origin			
Please add your country of o	origin, or that of your organi	sation.	
Afghanistan	Djibouti	Libya	Saint Martin
Åland Islands	Dominica	Liechtenstein	Saint Pierre
			and Miquelon
Albania	Dominican	Lithuania	Saint Vincent
	Republic		and the
			Grenadines
Algeria	Ecuador	Luxembourg	Samoa

<ul><li>American</li><li>Samoa</li></ul>	Egypt	Macau	San Marino
Andorra	El Salvador	Madagascar	São Tomé and Príncipe
Angola	Equatorial Guinea	Malawi	Saudi Arabia
Anguilla	Eritrea	Malaysia	Senegal
Antarctica	Estonia	Maldives	Serbia
Antigua and Barbuda	Eswatini	Mali	Seychelles
Argentina	Ethiopia	Malta	Sierra Leone
Armenia	Falkland Islands	<ul><li>Marshall Islands</li></ul>	Singapore
Aruba	Faroe Islands	Martinique	Sint Maarten
Australia	Fiji	Mauritania	Slovakia
Austria	Finland	Mauritius	Slovenia
Azerbaijan	France	Mayotte	Solomon Islands
Bahamas	French Guiana	Mexico	Somalia
Bahrain	French	Micronesia	South Africa
Damam	Polynesia	Wildforfesia	Coulii Airica
Bangladesh	French Southern and Antarctic Lands	Moldova	<ul><li>South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands</li></ul>
Barbados	Gabon	Monaco	South Korea
Belarus	Georgia	Mongolia	South Sudan
Belgium	Germany	Montenegro	Spain
Belize	Ghana	Montserrat	Sri Lanka
Benin	Gibraltar	Morocco	Sudan
Bermuda	Greece	Mozambique	Suriname
Bhutan	Greenland	Myanmar /Burma	Svalbard and Jan Mayen
Bolivia	Grenada	Namibia	Sweden

©	Bonaire Saint Eustatius and Saba	0	Guadeloupe	0	Nauru	0	Switzerland
0	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	Guam	0	Nepal	0	Syria
0	Botswana	0	Guatemala		Netherlands		Taiwan
0	Bouvet Island	0	Guernsey	0	New Caledonia	0	Tajikistan
0	Brazil		Guinea		New Zealand	0	Tanzania
0	British Indian Ocean Territory	0	Guinea-Bissau	0	Nicaragua	0	Thailand
0	British Virgin Islands	0	Guyana	0	Niger	0	The Gambia
	Brunei		Haiti		Nigeria		Timor-Leste
0	Bulgaria		Heard Island and McDonald Islands		Niue		Togo
	Burkina Faso		Honduras		Norfolk Island		Tokelau
0	Burundi	0	Hong Kong	0	Northern Mariana Islands	0	Tonga
0	Cambodia	0	Hungary	0	North Korea	0	Trinidad and Tobago
0	Cameroon	0	Iceland	0	North Macedonia	0	Tunisia
	Canada		India		Norway		Turkey
	Cape Verde		Indonesia		Oman		Turkmenistan
	Cayman Islands		Iran		Pakistan		Turks and
							Caicos Islands
0	Central African Republic	0	Iraq	0	Palau	0	Tuvalu
	Chad		Ireland		Palestine		Uganda
	Chile		Isle of Man		Panama		Ukraine
	China		Israel		Papua New		United Arab
					Guinea		Emirates
0	Christmas Island	0	Italy	0	Paraguay	0	United Kingdom

0	Clipperton	Jamaica	0	Peru	0	United States
0			0		0	
	Cocos (Keeling)	Japan		Philippines		United States
	Islands					Minor Outlying
						Islands
	Colombia	Jersey		Pitcairn Islands		Uruguay
	Comoros	Jordan		Poland	0	US Virgin
						Islands
0	Congo	Kazakhstan	0	Portugal		Uzbekistan
0	Cook Islands	Kenya		Puerto Rico		Vanuatu
0	Costa Rica	Kiribati	0	Qatar		Vatican City
0	Côte d'Ivoire	Kosovo		Réunion		Venezuela
0	Croatia	Kuwait		Romania		Vietnam
0	Cuba	Kyrgyzstan		Russia		Wallis and
						Futuna
0	Curaçao	Laos		Rwanda		Western
						Sahara
0	Cyprus	Latvia		Saint		Yemen
				Barthélemy		
0	Czechia	Lebanon		Saint Helena		Zambia
				Ascension and		
				Tristan da		
				Cunha		
0	Democratic	Lesotho	0	Saint Kitts and	0	Zimbabwe
	Republic of the	20000		Nevis		
	Congo					
0	Denmark	Liberia	0	Saint Luaia		
	Dellillaik	LIDEIIA		Saint Lucia		

The Commission will publish all contributions to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would prefer to have your details published or to remain anonymous when your contribution is published. Fo r the purpose of transparency, the type of respondent (for example, 'business association, 'consumer association', 'EU citizen') country of origin, organisation name and size, and its transparency register number, are always published. Your e-mail address will never be published. Opt in to select the privacy option that best suits you. Privacy options default based on the type of respondent selected

#### \*Contribution publication privacy settings

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

#### Anonymous

Only organisation details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published as received. Your name will not be published. Please do not include any personal data in the contribution itself if you want to remain anonymous.

#### Public

Organisation details and respondent details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published. Your name will also be published.

- I agree with the personal data protection provisions
- \*On average, how frequently are you involved in customs operations, procedures and/or declarations?

This can be in any professional or private capacity, e.g. as a trader, customs agent, customs official, policy maker / legislator, researcher, consumer, etc.

- Daily or almost daily
- One or more times a month
- Less than once a month
- Never
- \* How familiar are you with the Union Customs Code?
  - I have detailed knowledge of parts or all of the UCC
  - I have intermediate knowledge of parts or all of the UCC
  - I have basic knowledge of parts or all of the UCC
  - I have very limited or no knowledge of the UCC

### **Overall views of the UCC**

As of today, what are your (or your organisation's) most important needs and priorities regarding EU customs rules and processes?

	Very important	Quite important	Somewhat important	Not very important	Not important at all	Don't know
* Clearer, more predictable customs rules and processes	•	0	•	0	•	•
* More uniform customs rules and processes across the different EU Member States	•	©	•	©	•	•
* Greater stability of customs rules (to limit adaptation costs)	•	0	•	©	•	•
* More effective exchange of information between national customs administrations and economic operators	•	©	•	©	•	•
* More effective tools to tackle smuggling, illicit or fraudulent trade	•	0	•	0	0	0
* Better enforcement of EU safety, health and environmental rules at the external border	•	©	•	©	•	•

* Faster customs processes and procedures	•	•	•	0	•	•
* Simpler customs processes and procedures	•	•	•	0	•	•
* Better adaptation of customs rules and processes to new global, commercial or socio-economic developments and circumstances	•	•	•	•	•	•
* More financial and/or human resources to enable customs authorities to do their job	•	•	•	•	•	•
* Other (please specify)	0	0	•	0	0	0

## Other (please specify)

1	00 character(s) maximum	
		٦

In your opinion, are these needs more or less important today than they were in 2013, when the UCC was adopted?

	Much more important	A little more important	About the same	A little less important	Much less important	Don't know
* Clearer, more predictable customs rules and processes	•	0	0	0	0	0
* More uniform customs rules and processes across the different EU Member States	•	©	0	©	©	0
* Greater stability of customs rules (to limit adaptation costs)	0	0	•	0	0	0
* More effective exchange of information between national customs administrations and economic operators	•	•	•	•	•	•
* More effective tools to tackle smuggling, illicit or fraudulent trade	•	0	0	0	0	0
* Better enforcement of EU safety, health and environmental rules at the external border	•	•	•	•	©	•

* Faster customs processes and procedures	•	0	0	0	0	•
* Simpler customs processes and procedures	0	0	•	•	•	0
* More financial and/or human resources to enable customs authorities to do their job	•	©	•	©	©	0
* Other (please specify)	0	0	•	0	0	0

#### Other (please specify)

100 character(s) maximum	

Please briefly describe your main needs regarding EU customs rules and processes, and if and how these have changed in the period 2013-2020.

2000 character(s) maximum

Strict uniformity at European Level. This will yield to reliability/predictability.

In your view, how much progress did customs in the EU make towards the following objectives since the UCC entered into force (2016-2020)?

	Significant progress	Some progress	Very little progress	No progress	Don't know
* Streamline and simplify customs rules, procedures and processes	•	•	0	•	•
* Strengthen legal certainty and predictability of customs rules	•	•	0	0	0

* Achieve a fully paperless environment (by ensuring all customs declarations and operations can be made electronically)	•	•	•	•	•
* Protecting the financial interests of the EU and its Member States (by ensuring the correct collection of customs duties)		•	•	•	•
* Protecting the EU from unfair and illegal trade (e.g. by seizing counterfeit goods)	•	•	•	•	•
* Ensuring the security and safety of the EU and its residents (e.g. by stopping imports of dangerous goods)	•	•	•	•	•
* Facilitating legitimate trade and supporting legitimate business activity (by making customs procedures as fast and efficient as possible for trustworthy operators)		•	•	•	•

To what extent did the UCC and its implementation to date contribute to progress towards these objectives?

UCC contributed a lot	UCC contributed to some extent	UCC contributed a little	UCC did not contribute at all	Don't know
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* Streamline and simplify customs rules, procedures and processes	•	•	•	©	•
* Strengthen legal certainty and predictability of customs rules	•	•	•	•	•
* Achieve a fully paperless environment (by ensuring all customs declarations and operations can be made electronically)	•	©	•	©	•
* Protecting the financial interests of the EU and its Member States (by ensuring the correct collection of customs duties)	•	•	•	•	•
* Protecting the EU from unfair and illegal trade (e.g. by seizing counterfeit goods)	•	•	•	©	•
* Ensuring the security and safety of the EU and its residents (e.g. by stopping imports of dangerous goods)	•	•	•	©	•

* Facilitating legitimate trade and supporting legitimate business activity (by making customs procedures as fast and efficient as possible for trustworthy operators)	•	•	•	•	•
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# Do you agree or disagree with the following statements on the *design* of the UCC legal and IT package?

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
* The structure of the UCC legal and IT package, including division of content across legal acts and data annexes, is user-friendly	•	•	©	•	©	•
* The provisions of the UCC legal and IT package are clear and understandable	•	•	©	©	©	0
* The UCC legal and IT package, including its periodic amendments, is visible and well-communicated	•	©	•	©	©	

* As a whole, the UCC legal and IT package provides a coherent framework for the regulation of customs activities and related IT developments	•	•	•	•	•	•
* The UCC legal and IT package is an improvement over its predecessor (the Community Customs Code)	•	©	©	•	•	•

# Do you agree or disagree with the following statements on the *implementation* of the UCC legal and IT package?

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
* The UCC rules and provisions are applied in a uniform way by the customs authorities of the different EU Member States	•	•	•	•	•	•
* The national customs administrations and the European Commission cooperate effectively regarding the implementation of the UCC	•	•	•	©	©	©
* Economic operators have sufficient opportunities to express their views regarding the implementation of the UCC	•	0	•	•	•	•

* Sufficient activities (e. g. seminars, consultations, guidance, training) have been carried out to help economic operators prepare for and comply with the UCC changes	•	•	•	•	•	•
* The current allocation of responsibilities for the UCC IT systems between national customs administrations and the European Commission is appropriate	•	•		•		•
* The pace of progress with the development and deployment of the UCC IT systems has been satisfactory	•	0	•	•	•	•

What do you consider to be the main achievement, improvement or positive impact of the UCC to date?

2000 character(s) maximum

Longterm uniform rules are set, uniform implementation will follow once the IT-Infrastructure is set.

What do you consider to be the main challenge or disappointment with the UCC and /or its implementation to date?

2000 character(s) maximum

UCC is Union competency, the adoption/interpretation on national level yields to a gap on the implementation level. Please see as a recent example Corona and the different handling of prefential documents via member states (while guidance for facilitation was given by the Commission).

How consistent is the UCC legal framework with EU policies in other fields? Are there any inconsistencies, conflicts or tensions with the relevant Commission priorities for 2019-2024?

	Very consistent	Mostly consistent	Partly consistent	Not very consistent	Not consistent at all	Don't know
* A European Green Deal: Europe aims to be the first climate-neutral continent by becoming a modern, resource-efficient economy	•	•	•	•	©	•
* A Europe fit for the digital age: The EU's digital strategy will empower people with a new generation of technologies	•	•	•	•	•	©
* An economy that works for people: The EU must create a more attractive investment environment, and growth that creates quality jobs, especially for young people and small businesses	•		•	•	•	•
* A stronger Europe in the world: The EU will strengthen its voice in the world by championing multilateralism and a rulesbased global order.	•	•	•	•	©	•

If you see any significant inconsistencies between the UCC and other EU policies
or Commission priorities, please briefly explain them.

10	000 character(s) maximum

### **Selected UCC changes and issues**

The UCC legal and IT package introduced a number of specific changes to customs rules, procedures, processes and systems. We would now like to ask you about your opinion on some of the most significant of these changes, including some that are already in force, and others that have yet to be fully implemented.

# Customs procedures for import (release for free circulation) and export, including customs declarations

	Very positive effect	Somewhat positive effect	Neither positive nor negative effect	Somewhat negative effect	Very negative effect	Don't know
* All customs declarations have to be made electronically (UCC Art. 6)	•	•	•	©	©	©
* The data requirements are harmonised throughout the EU (UCC-DA and IA, Annex B)	©	•	•	•	•	•

* The provisions for lodging customs declarations in the form of an entry in the declarant's records (EIDR) have changed	•	•	•	•	•	•
* Self- assessment allows authorised economic operators to carry out specific customs formalities themselves (UCC Art. 185)	•	•	•	©	•	

* Under centralised clearance, traders can lodge customs declarations at the customs office that is responsible for the place where they are established, rather than where the goods are presented (UCC Art. 179). Until the electronic systems to support this at EU-level are available, centralised clearance is applied along the principles of the 'Single Authorisation for Simplified Procedures'				
* In 2019, the UCC-DA was amended as regards the declaration of certain low-value consignments. From July 2021, a declaration with reduced dataset will be required for goods up to a value of €150	•	•	•	

* The UCC					
common risk					
<u>management</u>					
<u>framework</u>					
aims to ensure					
a consistent					
and uniform					
application of					
customs					
controls by the					
provisions on	•	0	0	0	0
risk analysis,					
common risk					
management					
criteria and					
standards, and					
the exchange					
of risk					
information					
(UCC Art. 46,					
UCC-IA)					

1000 character(s) maximum

To reach uniformity and harmonisation, an approach in which CCL- and Single-Window-Implementation are prioritized in the MASP would have been reasonable. This applies especially to import procedures.

#### Customs decisions and AEO authorisations

	Very positive effect	Somewhat positive effect	Neither positive nor negative effect	Somewhat negative effect	Very negative effect	Don't know
The rules and procedures regarding customs decisions were comprehensively recast and streamlined (UCC Art. 22-37)	•	•	•	•	•	•

Time limits were						
imposed for decisions to be taken upon application (as a general rule, 30 days to accept an application and 120 days to make a decision)	•				•	•
Under the right to be heard, customs authorities are required to inform the applicant of a decision that would adversely affect them	•	•	©	•	©	•
The criteria and conditions for obtaining the AEO status were further strengthened (UCC-IA Art. 24-28), including the new AEO criterion on possessing proven practical standards of competence or professional qualifications (UCC Art. 39(d))	•	•		•	•	•
Strengthened  AEO benefits, notably by enhancing the AEO status with regard to customs simplifications	•	•	©	•	•	0

1000 character(s) maximum

### Customs Tariff, Origin and Valuation

	Very positive effect	Somewhat positive effect	Neither positive nor negative effect	Somewhat negative effect	Very negative effect	Don't know
* The UCC clarifies that an application for a Binding Tariff Information (BTI) or Binding Origin Information (BOI) decision may be lodged for any customs procedure (UCC Art. 33(1) (b))	•	•	©	•	•	©
* BTI and BOI decisions are binding not only on the customs authorities but also on the economic operator (UCC Art. 33.2)	•	•	•	•	•	©
* BTI decisions are now valid for a period of three years instead of six years (UCC Art. 33.3)	•	©	•	•	•	0

* The rules for valuation have been clarified and harmonised (e. g. regarding the determination of the transaction value, and the provisions governing royalties and	©	©	•	•	•	
licence fees) (UCC-IA Art. 128, 136, 137)						

1000 character(s) maximum

The rules for valuation have been clarified and harmonised: this could be argued about on the level of different member states. Please see all legal cases pending in this regard.

#### Customs Debt and Guarantees

Very positive effect	Somewhat positive effect	Neither positive nor negative effect	Somewhat negative effect	Very negative effect	Don't know
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* The assessment of a customs debt has been simplified; duties are assessed according to the conditions at the time the debt is incurred (UCC Art. 85), pursuant to a consolidated list of exceptions (Art. 86)	•	•	•	•	•	•
* Another ground for the extinguishment of a customs debt has been introduced for persons whose behaviour did not involve any attempt at deception and who contributed to the fight against fraud (UCC Art. 124 (7))	•	•	©	•	•	•
* The scope of compulsory guarantees has been increased (UCC Arts. 148 (2) (c) and 211 (3) (c))	•	•	•	•	•	•
* A  comprehensive guarantee can be granted for several procedures (UCC IA Art. 157 (3), UCC Art 89 (6))	•	•	•	•	•	•

* Guarantees can be valid in more than one Member State. In such cases, they must cover import VAT and any applicable excise duty (UCC Art. 89 (2))	•	•	•	•	•	•
* In certain cases, economic operators can be granted reduced or waived guarantees (UCC Art. 95, UCC DA Art. 84, UCC IA Art. 158)	•	•	•	•	•	•

1000 character(s) maximum

A comprehensive guarantee can be granted for several procedures (UCC IA Art. 157 (3), UCC Art 89 (6)): this does not work yet! Though, it will be of positive effect..

#### Entry of Goods and Temporary Storage

Very positive effect	Somewhat positive effect	Neither positive nor negative effect	Somewhat negative effect	Very negative effect	Don't know
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* The UCC introduced new requirements with regard to the lodgement and treatment of pre-arrival declarations (UCC-DA Art. 104-113)		•	©	©		
* The provisions on temporary storage were changed, including the need for an authorisation and for a guarantee, and an extended maximum duration (UCC Art. 144-149; UCC-DA Art. 115-116; UCC-IA Art. 191-193)	•		•			•
* Customs authorities may now authorise the movement of goods from one temporary storage facility to another without a transit procedure (UCC Art. 148 (5), UCC-DA Art. 118)	©	•	•	•	•	•

1000 character(s) maximum

### Special Procedures

	Very positive effect	Somewhat positive effect	Neither positive nor negative effect	Somewhat negative effect	Very negative effect	Don't know
* The UCC sets out a more extensive set of common provisions for special procedures (on authorisations, records to be kept, etc.) than had previously been the case (UCC Arts. 210- 225)	•	•	•	•	•	•
* "Processing under customs control" and "destruction" were repealed as separate procedures, and are now included within the "inward processing" procedure	©	•	•	•	•	•
* The number of types of customs warehouses was reduced, and there is now only one type of free zone	©	•	•	•	•	•

* With regard to transit, the					
electronic					
transport					
document can					
now be used as					
a customs	©	•	©	0	0
transit					
declaration, and					
the concept and					
list of sensitive					
goods have					
been deleted					

1	1000 character(s) maximum							

#### IT systems that have already been deployed

Eight of the IT systems in the UCC work programme have been deployed to date. What effect has the deployment of the following IT systems had on your organisation?

	Very positive effect	Somewhat positive effect	Neither positive nor negative effect	Somewhat negative effect	Very negative effect	Don't know
* Registered Exporter System – REX (new system deployed in 2017)	•	•	•	•	©	•
* Customs Decisions – CDS (new system deployed in 2017)	•	©	©	©	©	©

* Direct Trader Access to the European Information Systems – UUM&DS (Uniform User Management & Digital Signature) (new system deployed in 2017)	•	•	•	•	•	
* Economic Operator Registration and Identification System – EORI2 (upgrade deployed in 2018)	©	•	•	•	•	
* Surveillance 3 - SURV3 (upgrade deployed in 2018)	0	•	0	©	©	0
* Binding Tariff Information – BTI (upgrade deployed in 2019)	©	•	•	•	•	0
* Authorised Economic Operators – EU Trader Portal for eAEO (upgrade deployed in 2019)	•	•	•	•	•	•

* Information Sheets for Special Procedures – INF (new system deployed in 2020)	•		•	•	•	•
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1	000 character(s) maximum							

#### IT systems that have yet to be deployed

Nine of the IT systems in the UCC work programme will be deployed progressively until 2025. What effect do you expect the deployment of the following IT systems to have on your organisation?

	Very positive effect	Somewhat positive effect	Neither positive nor negative effect	Somewhat negative effect	Very negative effect	Don't know
* Guarantee Management – GUM (new system)	0	•	•	•	•	•
* Import Control System Upgrade - ICS2 (upgrade)	0	•	•	•	•	•
* Proof of Union Status – PoUS (new system)	0	0	•	•	0	•
* Centralised Clearance for Import – CCI (new system)	•	•	0	•	0	0
* New Computerised Transit System - NCTS (upgrade)	•	0	0	•	0	0

* Automated Export System - AES (upgrade)	•	•	•	•	•	•
* Notification of Arrival, Presentation Notification and Temporary Storage – NA, PN and TS (upgrade)	•	•	•	•	•	•
* National Import Systems – NIS (upgrade)	0	•	•	•	0	0
* Special Procedures – SP (upgrade)	•	0	0	•	0	•

Would you like to provide further details on the expected positive or negative effects of any of the UCC IT systems listed above?

1	1000 character(s) maximum						

### Adaptation to changes and future UCC implementation

How well is the UCC legal and IT package able to deal with the following kinds of changes that affect customs in the recent past and foreseeable future?

	Very well	Quite well	Fairly well	Not very well	Not well at all	Don't know
* The Covid-19 pandemic and its social and economic consequences	0	•	•	0	•	•
* The withdrawal of the UK from the EU (Brexit)	0	•	0	©	0	0

* Global geopolitical developments (e. g. new trade agreements, commercial disputes, punitive tariffs, etc.)	•	•	•	•	•	
* New business models and technologies (e.g. e-commerce, 3D printing, blockchain, etc.)	•	•	•	•	0	•
* Other (please specify)	0	0	•	0	0	0

#### Other (please specify)

1	1000 character(s) maximum						

In your view, should any of the following be amended or revised in the foreseeable future to ensure the effectiveness of the UCC?

	Major changes needed	Moderate changes needed	Minor changes needed	No changes needed	Don't know
* The UCC legal package	0	•	0	0	0
* The UCC IT package	•	0	0	0	0

Please briefly explain what changes (if any) you believe are needed to facilitate the effective implementation and application of the UCC legal and IT package.

2000 character(s) maximum

The UCC IT package is key for a uniform application of the UCC along the entire EU.

#### **Useful links**

<u>Union Customs Code UCC - information (https://ec.europa.eu/taxation\_customs/business/union-customs-code/ucintroduction\_en)</u>

<u>UCC implementation report (https://ec.europa.eu/taxation\_customs/sites/taxation/files/docs/body/22012018\_report\_implementation\_ucc\_en.pdf)</u>

#### Contact

Contact Form