World Customs Organisation Connectivity

Theodoros Vassiliadis
Head of Unit
Customs Systems & IT operation
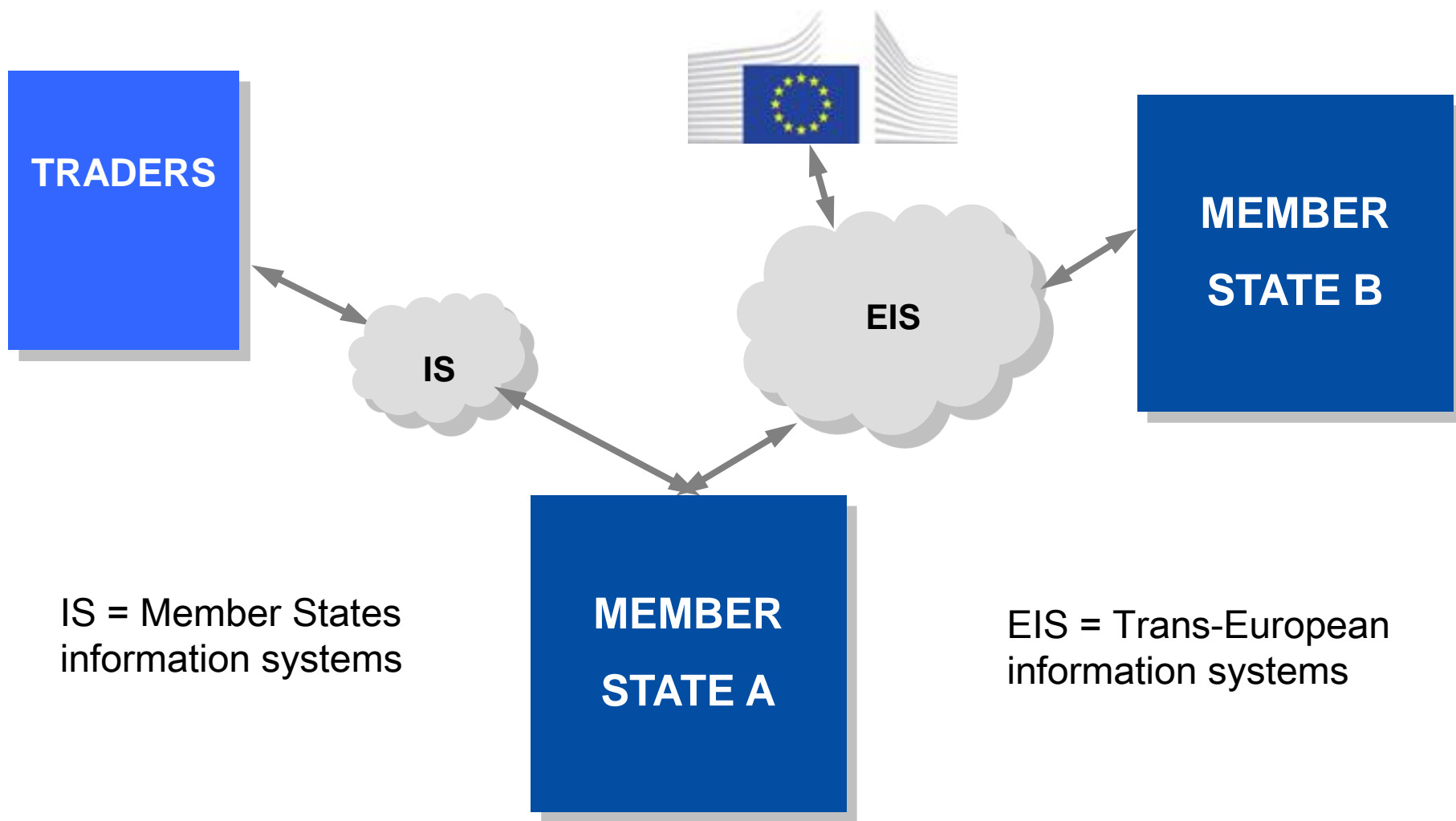theodoros.vassiliadis@ec.europa.eu

paul-herve.theunissen@ec.europa.eu

Presentation Outline

- **AS-IS situation**

- In-Progress activities

- TO-BE situation

- Conclusions

Information Exchange

TRADERS

IS

EIS

MEMBER STATE B

MEMBER STATE A

IS = Member States information systems

EIS = Trans-European information systems

EU Customs EIS

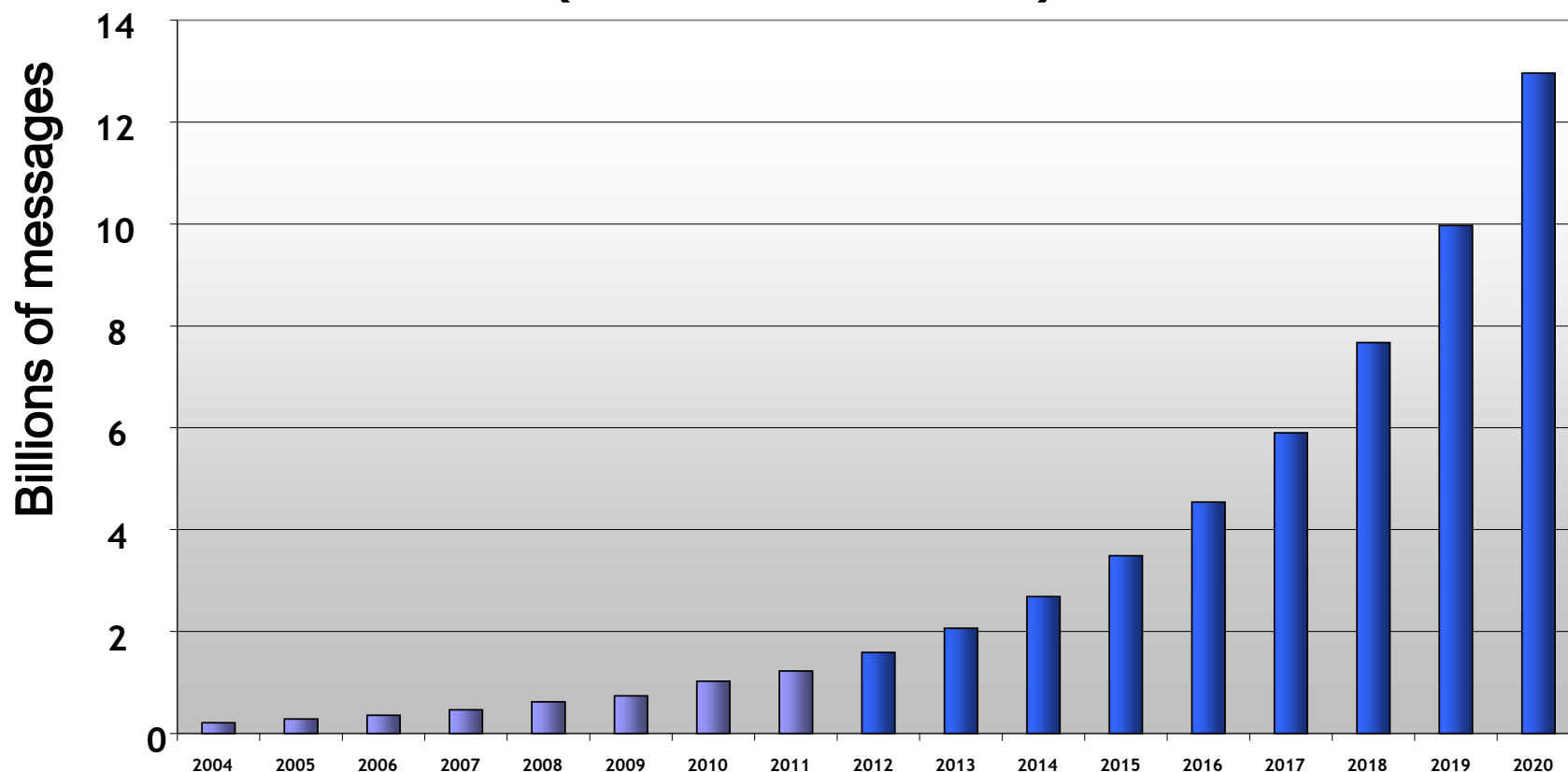| BUSINESS PROCESS AREAS	SYSTEMS
Goods Classification	EBTI3, TARIC3, QUOTA2, ECICS2, CN, SUSP
Web publication	DDS2
Transit, Safety & Security, Import, Export	SMS, ICS, ECS, NCTS, NCTS-TIR-RU, CS/RD, CS/MIS, TTA, STTA
Trader Management	EOS-EORI, EOS-AEO, RSS
Risk Management	CRMS, SURV2, COPIS
Guarantee & Debt	NCTS-GMS

CCN Network (Customs and Tax)

- Operational since 1999
- 45 sites in 31 countries
- Exchange > 1,2 Billion Messages in 2011
- Exchanges of Customs, Tax & Anti-Fraud Information
- Supporting > 1,000 Applications in Member States
- 99.91% Availability, 12 hours x 5 working days

EU Customs – Connectivity Facts

- Volume exchanged each year between MS:
    - 300 million messages
    - 2 Tb of data

- 40 application domains (1200 national applications) interconnected

- 1 million messages exchanged each year with Russia

Data Exchange Growth

Annual Information Exchanges between Member States
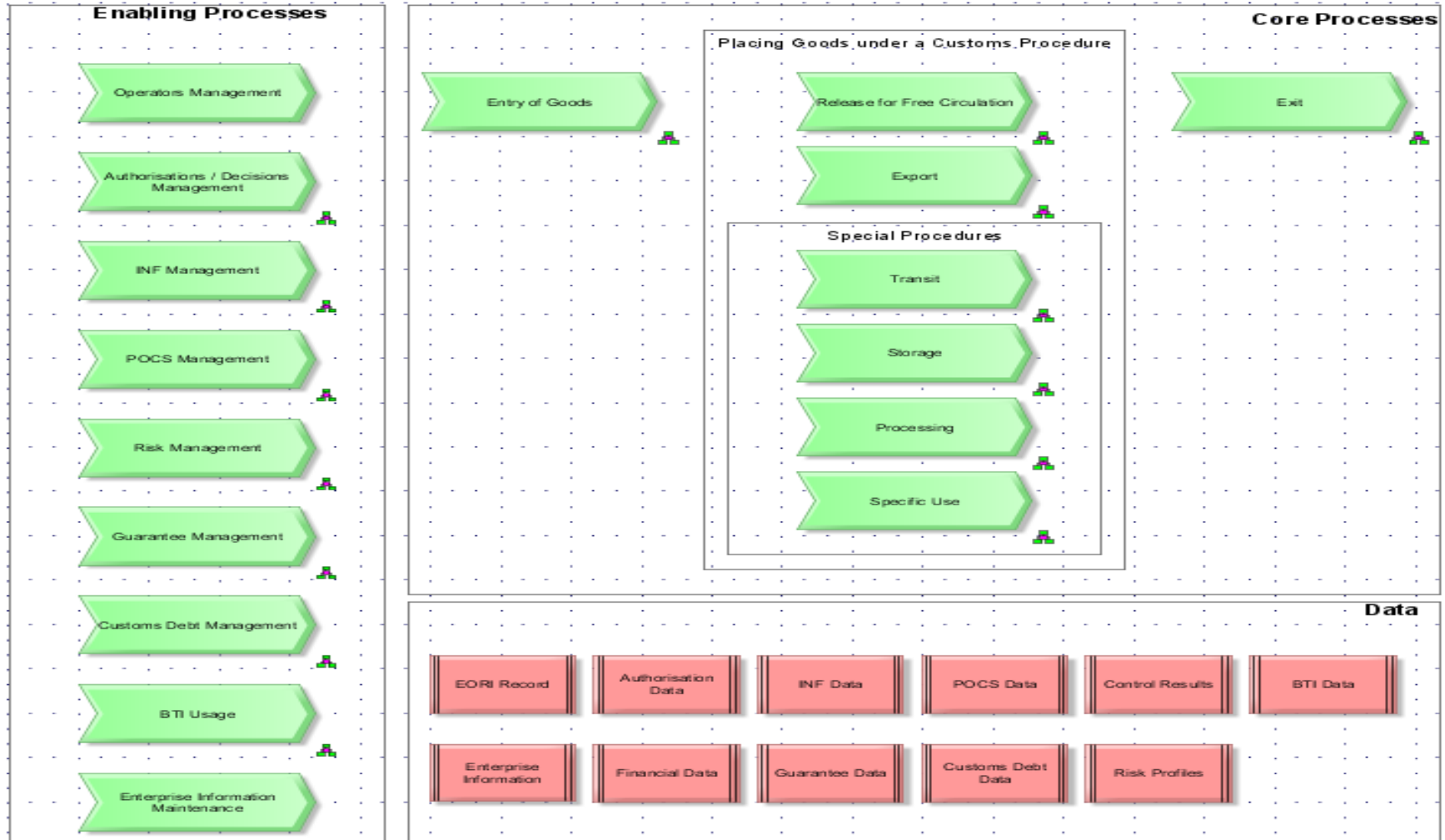2004-2011 and Forecast 2020
(Customs and Taxations)

Presentation Outline

- AS-IS situation

- **In-Progress activities**

- TO-BE situation

- Conclusions

Customs Business Analysis

Business projects

- **Projects with interconnection to non-Customs applications**

  - Single Window
  - Mutual Recognition of Authorised Economic Operators (e.g. EU - USA)
  - Non-Customs-administration users accessing Customs central applications

IT technical activities

- **Implement**

  - High-Availability Infrastructure
  - Service Oriented Architecture approach
  - SPEED2
    (flexible and secure portal interfacing EU Customs applications and the external world)

- **Study**
  - Traders Access

Presentation Outline

- AS-IS situation

- In-Progress activities

- **TO-BE situation**

- Conclusions

Why change?

- Harmonize, where possible, trader interface and processes

- Reduce time-to-market

- Reduce complexity

- Increase capability to change
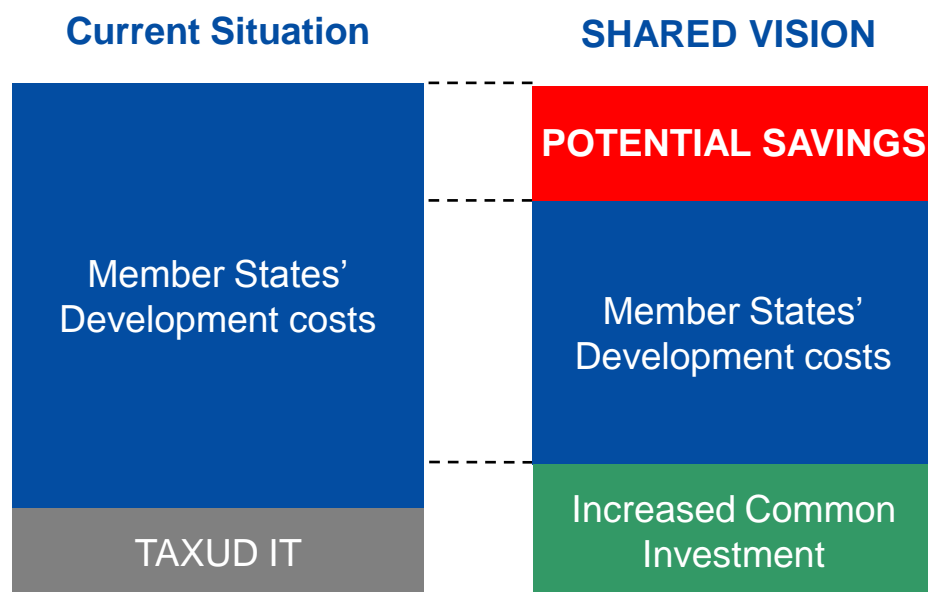
- Reduce overall costs

Overall proposed strategy

- Break systems design into small, manageable pieces
- Identify common pieces
- Develop common pieces optimally:
  - by the Commission
  - or by collaborating Member States

- Introduce necessary foundation
  - Service Oriented Architecture
  - CCN2 (as SOA enabler)
  - Customs Reference Architecture

Shared Development/Collaboration

▪ Reducing Overall Costs of Systems by:

- Collaboration between Member States
- Centralising common systems at TAXUD

- Collaboration-based or more centralised systems will rely on a Customs Reference Architecture

Current Situation

SHARED VISION

	POTENTIAL SAVINGS
Member States' Development costs	Member States' Development costs
TAXUD IT	Increased Common Investment

Backup slides
(support to questions)

Customs Policy Drivers

- Protect financial interests
- Support fair & competitive Internal Market
- Implement trade policy
- Contribute to EU internal security
- Balance control – trade facilitation

Traditional customs areas

- Goods classification (TARIC, Quota, etc.)
- Import, export, transit
- Trader management (registry, decisions, authorisations)
- Risk management
- Facilitation (special procedures, simplified procedures, etc.)
- Guarantee & debt

Safety & Security

- Entry

- Exit

- Authorised Economic Operator (AEO)

- AEO Mutual Recognition

- Risk management (safety & security)

TO-BE High Level Architecture