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From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
No. Cion doc.:	ST 12529/20 + ADD1
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 - Four Column table

Following the European Parliament's vote on a first reading position in March 2021 and the negotiating mandate granted by the Committee of Permanent Representatives on 15 December 2021, delegations will find attached a four column table¹ to facilitate the comparison of the Commission, European Parliament and Council texts.²

Please note that:

- the Commission text is indicated in regular;
- the European Parliament text is indicated in ***bold italics*** and ~~strikethrough~~;³ and
- the Council text is indicated in **bold underlined** and [...].

At the Working Party on Customs Union which took place on 8 February 2022, delegations were invited to share their preliminary views on the annexed four-column document.

¹ The table may contain -at this stage- typos or minor inconsistencies that will be corrected in due course.

² For the sake of clarity and better reading, the Annexes to the proposal are not included in the table.

³ Where no text is indicated in the European Parliament column, it means that the Commission text is accepted.

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 - 2020/0306(COD) - IMCO/9/04529

Cell in green: The text can be deemed as already agreed
Cell in yellow: The issue needs further discussion at technical level
Cell in red: The issue needs further discussion in depth at the trilogue meetings

Note:
Differences between the EP's position and the Commission's proposal are highlighted in Bold/Italics. Deletions are marked in strike-through.
Differences between the Council's position and the Commission's proposal are highlighted in Bold/Underlines. Deletions are marked in strike-through

<i>Row</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>COMMISSION</i>	<i>EP</i>	<i>COUNCIL - GENERAL APPROACH</i>	<i>POSSIBLE COMPROMISE SOLUTION</i>
<i>CHAPTER I</i>					
<i>SUBJECT MATTER, SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS</i>					
<i>ARTICLE 1</i>					
1.			<i>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.</i>		
2.	Recital 1	The Union's international trade is subject to both customs legislation and Union non-customs legislation. The latter is applicable to specific goods in policy areas such as health and	The Union's international trade is subject to both customs legislation and Union non-customs legislation. The latter is applicable to specific goods in policy areas such as health and	The Union's international trade is subject to both customs legislation and Union non-customs legislation. The latter is applicable to specific goods in policy areas such as health and	

	<p>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 Council⁴ 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 authorities responsible for Union non-customs regulatory formalities ('partner competent authorities') and customs authorities often work in silos, creating complex and burdensome reporting obligations for traders and inefficient goods clearance processes conducive to error and fraud. To address the fragmented interoperability</p>	<p>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 Council² 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 authorities responsible for Union non-customs regulatory formalities ('partner competent authorities') and customs authorities often work in silos, creating complex and burdensome reporting obligations for traders and inefficient goods clearance processes conducive to error and fraud <i>and additional costs for economic operators. Problems concerning the interoperability</i></p>	<p>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 Council⁵ 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 authorities responsible for <u>lack of alignment between</u> Union non-customs regulatory formalities ('partner competent authorities') and customs authorities often work in silos, creating <u>regulatory formalities leads to</u> complex and burdensome reporting obligations for traders and inefficient goods clearance processes conducive to error and fraud. To address the fragmented</p>	
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⁴ 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).

⁵ 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).

		between customs 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.	<i>of those authorities are major obstacles to progress on completing the digital single market and achieving integrated and coordinated customs and border management.</i> To address the fragmented interoperability between customs 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.	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	
3.	Recital 2	In accordance with Article 4(6) of Decision No 70/2008/EC of the European Parliament and of	In accordance with Article 4(6) of Decision No 70/2008/EC of the European Parliament and of	In accordance with Article 4(6) of Decision No 70/2008/EC of the European Parliament and of	

	the Council ⁶ , the Member States and the Commission are to endeavour to establish and make operational a framework of single window services. As stated in the final report on Evaluation of the electronic customs implementation in the EU of 21 January 2015 ⁷ , while certain elements of that Decision remain highly relevant, other parts either have been superseded or are not concrete enough to encourage and incentivise further advances, in particular on the single window initiative. Following up on this, the Council Conclusions of 17	the Council ³ , the Member States and the Commission are to endeavour to establish and make operational a framework of single window services <i>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 and enabling economic operators to submit all information required for import or export</i>	the Council ¹⁰ , the Member States and the Commission are to endeavour to establish and make operational a framework of single window services. As stated in the final report on Evaluation of the electronic customs implementation in the EU of 21 January 2015 ¹¹ , while certain elements of that Decision remain highly relevant, other parts either have been superseded or are not concrete enough to encourage and incentivise further advances, in particular on the single window initiative. Following up on this, the Council Conclusions of 17	
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⁶ 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).

⁷ Final report prepared by Coffey International Development, Europe Economic Research Ltd and Ramboll Management Consulting on request of the Commission.

¹⁰ 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).

¹¹ Final report prepared by Coffey International Development, Europe Economic Research Ltd and Ramboll Management Consulting on request of the Commission.

		<p>December 2014 on Electronic Customs and Single Window Implementation in the European Union⁸ endorsed the Venice Declaration of 15 October 2014⁹ and invited the Commission to present a proposal for the revision of Decision No 70/2008/EC.</p>	<p><i>clearance to customs, including information required by non-customs related legislation. As stated in the final report on Evaluation of the electronic customs implementation in the EU of 21 January 2015⁴, while certain Certain elements of that Decision remain highly relevant, other parts either 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 on Evaluation of the electronic customs implementation in the EU of 21 January 2015⁵, the Council Conclusions of 17 December 2014 on Electronic Customs and Single Window Implementation in the European Union⁶ endorsed the Venice Declaration of 15 October 2014⁷</i></p>	<p>December 2014 on Electronic Customs and Single Window Implementation in the European Union¹² endorsed the Venice Declaration of 15 October 2014¹³ and invited the Commission to present a proposal for the revision of Decision No 70/2008/EC.</p>	
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⁸ ST16507/14.

⁹ Annex to the Council Conclusions of 17 December 2014.

¹² ~~ST16507~~**ST 16507**/14.

¹³ Annex to the Council Conclusions of 17 December 2014.

			and invited the Commission to present a proposal for the revision of Decision No 70/2008/EC.		
4.	Recital 2a (new)		<i>Decision No 70/2008/EC served as the legal basis empowering the Commission to draw up a Multi-Annual Strategic Plan for Customs (MASP-C) for creating a coherent and interoperable electronic customs environment for the Union. In its proposal for a Regulation establishing, as part of the multiannual financial framework, the Customs programme for cooperation in the field of customs⁸, the Commission proposed, in order to fulfil its commitments under the Better Regulation Agenda, to repeal and replace Decision No 70/2008/EC. Eventually, references to the MASP-C were omitted from the Customs programme established by Regulation (EU) 2021/444 and, as a consequence, Decision No 70/2008/EC was not repealed. As all relevant provisions of Decision No 70/2008/EC have either been</i>		

			<p><i>taken over by Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 or are now taken over by this Regulation, Decision No 70/2008/EC should be repealed. In order to ensure coherence and coordination between Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 and this Regulation, the MASP-C should include all the relevant elements related to all the electronic systems relevant to both Regulations.</i></p>		
5.	Recital 3	<p>On 1 October 2015, the Council adopted Decision (EU) 2015/1947¹⁴ 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</p>	<p>On 1 October 2015, the Council adopted Decision (EU) 2015/1947¹⁵ 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</p>	<p>On 1 October 2015, the Council adopted Decision (EU) 2015/1947¹⁵ 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</p>	

¹⁴ 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).

¹⁵ 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).

		provisions that aim to significantly improve goods clearance and the effective cooperation between customs 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.	significantly improve goods clearance and the effective cooperation between customs 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.	significantly improve goods clearance and the effective cooperation between customs <u>authorities</u> 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. <u>Where deemed appropriate and where provided for in Union non-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.</u>	
6.	Recital 4	Trade facilitation, and safety and security, concern all authorities involved in the goods clearance process across Union borders. The rapid rise in	Trade facilitation, and safety and security, concern all authorities involved in the goods clearance process across Union borders. The rapid rise in	Trade facilitation, and safety and security, concern all authorities involved in the goods clearance process across Union borders. The rapid rise in international	

	<p>international trade 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 and partner competent authorities and enabling a systematic automated exchange of information between them. As such, the current framework of regulatory compliance is insufficient to support an effective interaction between customs 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.</p>	<p>international trade <i>and e-commerce</i> 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 and partner competent authorities and enabling <i>a an integrated, accessible and</i> systematic automated exchange of information between them, <i>with the objective of strengthening and establishing regular cooperation on customs procedures</i>. As such, the current framework of regulatory compliance is insufficient to support an effective interaction between customs 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</p>	<p>trade 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 <u>authorities</u> and partner competent authorities and enabling a systematic automated exchange of information between them. As such, the current framework of regulatory compliance is insufficient to support an effective interaction between customs <u>authorities</u> 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.</p>	
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			the Union and its residents in all policy areas, <i>supports the effectiveness and good-functioning of the internal market and safeguards consumer protection.</i>		
7.	Recital 4a (new)		<i>The findings contained in the Special Report 04/2021 of the European Court of Auditors entitled ‘Customs controls: insufficient harmonisation hampers EU financial interests’ should be taken into account when implementing this Regulation. Furthermore, while digital solutions can enhance harmonisation and reduce the workflow, digital solutions would not dispense with the need for properly trained staff. Thus, a lack of sufficient resources and staff of customs authorities could endanger the proper functioning of the internal market and the customs union. Therefore, Member States’ investments in electronic systems should ensure sufficient funding for the required staff in order to guarantee that customs controls are conducted in a</i>		

			<i>uniform manner across the Union.</i>		
8.	Recital 5	The EU eGovernment action plan 2016-2020 set out in Commission Communication of 19 April 2016 ¹⁶ 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 line with this vision 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. This project allows customs authorities to automatically	The EU eGovernment action plan 2016-2020 set out in Commission Communication of 19 April 2016 ¹⁰ 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 line with this vision 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. This project allows customs authorities to	The EU eGovernment action plan 2016-2020 set out in Commission Communication of 19 April 2016 ¹⁷ 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 line with this vision 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. This project allows customs authorities to automatically verify compliance with a limited	

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ 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.

		<p>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.</p>	<p>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 <i>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.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>	
9.	Recital 5a (new)		<i>In line with the vision set out in the EU eGovernment action</i>		

		<p><i>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.</i></p>		
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10.	Recital 5b (new)		<p><i>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. The Commission should encourage interoperability between trade systems and the national single window environments, and where appropriate and with the agreement of the relevant third country, the Commission should consider the possibility of making EU CSW-CERTEX interoperable with customs and non-customs systems from third countries in order to facilitate goods clearance and make international trade more efficient. Where relevant, synergies between the European Maritime Single Window environment established by Regulation (EU) 2019/1239 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹¹ and the European Union Single Window Environment for</i></p>		
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			<i>Customs should be sought.</i>		
11.	Recital 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 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	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 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	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	

		for trustworthy identification and authentication offered by the eIDAS Regulation ¹⁸ and the once-only principle where appropriate, as reiterated in the Single Digital Gateway Regulation ¹⁹ . 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 EU Customs Single Window Certificates Exchange System (EU CSW-CERTEX), that interconnects national single window environments for	authentication offered by the eIDAS Regulation ¹² and the once-only principle where appropriate, as reiterated in the Single Digital Gateway Regulation ¹³ . 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 EU Customs Single Window Certificates Exchange System (EU CSW-CERTEX), that interconnects national single window environments for customs and Union non-customs	identification and authentication offered by the eIDAS Regulation ²⁰ and the once-only principle where appropriate, as reiterated in the Single Digital Gateway Regulation ²¹ . 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	
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¹⁸ 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).

¹⁹ 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).

²⁰ 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).

²¹ 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).-

		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.	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.	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.	
12.	Recital 6a (new)		<i>The full digitalisation achieved by a European Union Single Window Environment for Customs requires a high-level of cybersecurity of the solutions proposed. A successful attack on the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs would likely cause the disruption of customs and non-customs systems in the Union and inflict damages to trade and the Union's economy. Thus, a high standard of cybersecurity of communication networks, information systems and devices used by the custom authorities should be followed, such as that</i>		

			<p><i>to be set by the future Directive of the European Parliament and the Council on measures for a high common level of cybersecurity across the Union (the "NIS 2 Directive"), repealing Directive (EU) 2016/1148. Both the Commission and Member States should follow, whenever possible, recommendations coming from the European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA) regarding cybersecurity of EU CSW-CERTEX and the national single window environments for customs.</i></p>		
13.	Recital 7	<p>The exchanges of digital information through EU CSW-CERTEX should cover Union non-customs formalities laid down in Union legislation that customs authorities are entrusted to enforce. 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</p>	<p>The exchanges of digital information through EU CSW-CERTEX should cover Union non-customs formalities laid down in Union legislation that customs authorities are entrusted to enforce. Those formalities impose different obligations for the import, export or transit of certain goods, and their verification through customs controls is fundamentally</p>	<p>The exchanges of digital information through EU CSW-CERTEX should cover Union non-customs formalities as laid down in the Union non-customs legislation that customs authorities are entrusted to enforce. <u>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</u></p>	

	<p>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 which should be subject to digital cooperation through EU CSW-CERTEX. 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.</p>	<p>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 which should be subject to digital cooperation through EU CSW-CERTEX, <i>while, in the long term, and as soon as the appropriate technical and functional specifications are in place, all non-customs systems should be included</i>. 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</p>	<p><u>Regulation (EU) No 952/2013</u> <u>and/or by a partner competent authority for the international movement of goods, including the movement between Member States when required.</u> 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 which should be subject to digital cooperation through EU CSW-CERTEX. <u>Moreover, it is also appropriate to identify the dates by which the specific Union non-custom system</u></p>	
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			import of cultural goods, <i>and, on a voluntary basis, rules related to product safety, forest law enforcement, governance and trade and as well as to the registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals.</i>	<u>covering a Union non-customs formality and the national single window environments for customs should be interconnected to EU CSW-CERTEX. In particular, those dates should reflect the dates established in union non-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.</u> 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.	
14.	Recital 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	EU CSW-CERTEX should facilitate information sharing between the national single window environments for customs and Union non-customs systems. This means that when	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	

		an economic operator submits a customs 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.	an economic operator submits a customs 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.	economic operator submits a customs <u>declaration or re-export</u> 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.	
15.	Recital 9	The Commission, in collaboration with the Member States, should develop, integrate, deploy and maintain EU CSW-CERTEX. To deliver appropriate and harmonised single window services at Union level for Union non-customs formalities, the Commission should connect the respective Union non-customs systems	The Commission, in collaboration with the Member States, should develop, integrate, deploy and maintain EU CSW-CERTEX. To deliver appropriate and harmonised single window services at Union level for Union non-customs formalities, the Commission should connect the respective Union non-customs	The Commission, in collaboration with the Member States, should develop, integrate, deploy and maintain EU CSW-CERTEX. To deliver appropriate and harmonised single window services at Union level for Union non-customs formalities, the Commission should connect the respective Union non-customs systems with EU CSW-CERTEX.	

		<p>with EU CSW-CERTEX. Member States should be responsible for connecting their national single window environments for customs with EU CSW-CERTEX.</p>	<p>systems with EU CSW-CERTEX. Member States should be responsible for connecting their national single window environments for customs with EU CSW-CERTEX <i>and should bear responsibility for integrating and managing the appropriate interfaces with EU CSW-CERTEX, including a sufficient number of properly trained staff. Moreover, the Commission should provide training and support the teams involved in creating, designing and maintaining the national single window environments for customs. The Commission should also provide assistance in connecting the national single window environments for customs to EU CSW-CERTEX. Furthermore, EU CSW-CERTEX and the national single window environments should be aligned with the recommendations for interoperability in public services set out in the European Interoperability</i></p>	<p>Member States should be responsible for connecting their national single window environments for customs with EU CSW-CERTEX.</p>	
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			Framework – Implementation Strategy.		
16.	Recital 10	Any processing of personal data in EU CSW-CERTEX should facilitate information sharing between the national environments for customs and Union non-customs systems without any storing of data. 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.	Any processing of personal <i>and non-personal data in EU CSW-CERTEX should be without prejudice to Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council (the ‘GDPR’)</i> ¹⁴ <i>and the principles laid down in the Regulation (EU) 2018/1807 of the European Parliament and of the Council</i> ¹⁵ <i>(the ‘Regulation on the free flow of non-personal data’), and should be conducted within a safe and secure environment protected from cyber-threats. To that end, suitable organisational and technical cybersecurity measures, and in particular encryption measures, should be adopted and deployed. Furthermore, any processing of personal and non-personal data in EU CSW- CERTEX</i> should facilitate information sharing between the national environments for customs and Union non-customs systems	Any processing of personal data in EU CSW-CERTEX should facilitate information sharing between the national environments for customs and Union non-customs systems without any storing of personal data. 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.	

			without any storing of data. 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.		
17.	Recital 10a (new)		<i>The European Union Single Window Environment for Customs should be designed with a high level of cybersecurity and should include fail-safe instruments. Moreover, the framework for an European Union Single Window Environment for Customs and the digitalisation of customs and non-customs systems should enable Member States and the Commission to make effective use of state-of-the-art data analytics and artificial intelligence tools to enhance the detection of fraud and non-conformity and to decrease such risks for the Union. Furthermore, it should also lead to strengthened control and safeguard</i>		

			<i>mechanisms against fraudulent activities in order to improve the targeting of manual and on-the-ground inspections, including when it comes to product safety and, when they are imported for commercial purposes, counterfeit products.</i>		
18.	Recital 10b (new)		<i>It is necessary to establish a working group for national single window environments for customs, which should serve as a forum to discuss, at a technical level, the progress in the implementation of national single window environments for customs and to assist in suggesting additional customs and non-customs systems to be added to the European Union Single Window Environment and EU CSW-CERTEX. The working group should consist of representatives of the Commission and of the national coordinators of the Member States. The representatives of the working group should have an understanding of the technical details of the national and European Union single</i>		

			<p><i>window environments for customs. Furthermore, at the request of the Member State concerned, the working group should provide input and support for the creation, design and implementation of any of the national single window environments for customs. In order to ensure continuity, the working group should meet at least every six months, and the meetings should be convened and chaired by the Commission representatives, who should keep a written summary of the conclusions of each meeting, as well as an updated register of every Member State's national single window environment for customs and of the progress of the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs.</i></p>		
19.	Recital 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	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	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	

		<p>subjects and their personal data required to lodge the customs declaration or to apply for supporting documents. Customs declarations 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 CSW-CERTEX operational and maintenance activities.</p>	<p>their personal data required to lodge the customs declaration or to apply for supporting documents. Customs declarations 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 CSW-CERTEX operational and maintenance activities.</p>	<p>data required to lodge the customs declaration or <u>re-export declaration or</u> to apply for supporting documents. Customs <u>declarations or re-export</u> declarations 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 CSW-CERTEX operational and maintenance activities.</p>	
20.	Recital 12	Where personal data is processed by two or more entities who jointly determine	Where personal data is processed by two or more entities who jointly determine	(1) Where personal data is processed by two or more entities who jointly determine the	

		the purpose and means of processing, those entities should be joint controllers. Since the Commission and the Member States 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 ²² and (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council ²³ .	the purpose and means of processing, those entities should be joint controllers. Since the Commission and the Member States 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 ¹⁶ and (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹⁷ .	purpose and means of processing, those entities should be joint controllers. Since the Commission and the Member States <u>State's customs and partner competent authorities</u> 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 ²⁴ and (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council ²⁵ .	
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²² 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).

²³ 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).

²⁴ 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).

²⁵ 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).

21.	Recital 13	<p>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 and partner competent authorities. In pursuit of those 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. Those environments should constitute the national components of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs, enabling electronic information sharing and collaboration between customs,</p>	<p>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 and partner competent authorities. In pursuit of those 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. Those environments should constitute the national components of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs. <i>The relevant non-customs systems listed in Annex I should be developed and integrated by each Member State</i></p>	<p>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 <u>authorities</u> and partner competent authorities. In pursuit of those <u>opportunities and</u> 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., <u>with a minimum set of functionalities allowing the exploitation of all data present in Union non-customs systems used by partner competent authorities.</u> Those environments</p>	
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	<p>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 CSW-CERTEX. 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 through the Union. This should be ensured by providing the necessary clearance information to the Union non-customs systems through EU CSW-CERTEX. In practical terms, quantity management at Union level is necessary to enable a</p>	<p><i>in its national single window environment for customs and should be safe and secure, protected from cyber-threats and using the best available cybersecurity tools, and on the basis of uniform technical specifications provided by the Commission. Those uniform technical specifications should provide common data sets for all applications, declarations and notifications in order to create an interoperable common IT interface solution, and should ensure that decisions issued by national administrations are valid throughout the Union. This would enable enabling</i> electronic information sharing and collaboration between customs, partner competent authorities and economic operators to and would 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 have equivalent</p>	<p>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 CSW-CERTEX. 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</p>	
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		<p>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.</p>	<p><i>characteristics and</i> 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 CSW-CERTEX. 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 through the Union. This should be ensured by providing the necessary clearance information to the Union non-customs 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. <i>The alignment of the national single window environments with EU CSW-</i></p>	<p>information to the Union non-customs 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.</p>	
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			<i>CERTEX would facilitate efficient quantity management at Union level.</i>		
22.	Recital 14	To further simplify goods clearance processes for economic operators, the national single window environments for customs should become a single channel to communicate with customs and partner competent 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, it should be possible to use the national single window environments for customs as a platform for coordinating controls between customs authorities and partner	To further simplify goods clearance processes for economic operators <i>and to reduce administrative burdens</i> , the national single window environments for customs should become a single channel to communicate with customs and partner competent 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 <i>and improve the efficiency of controls</i> , it should be possible to use the national single window environments for customs as a platform for	(2) To further simplify goods clearance processes for economic operators, the national single window environments for customs should become a single channel <u>that could be used by economic operators</u> to communicate with customs <u>authorities</u> and partner competent authorities. <u>However, those environments should not limit or hinder any other form of collaboration between partner competent authorities and customs authorities.</u> 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	

		competent authorities in line with Article 47(1) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013.	coordinating controls between customs authorities and partner competent authorities in line with Article 47(1) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013.	enhance trade facilitation, 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.	
23.	Recital 15	Each Member State should be the sole controller of the data processing operations performed within its national single window environment for customs. The 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 non-customs systems through EU CSW-CERTEX, each Member State should be required to notify the Commission in case of any personal data breach compromising the security, confidentiality, availability or integrity of the personal data processed within its	Each Member State should be the sole controller of the data processing operations performed within its national single window environment for customs. The 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 non-customs systems through EU CSW-CERTEX, each Member State should be required to notify the Commission <i>immediately</i> in <i>the</i> case of any personal data breach compromising the security, confidentiality, availability, <i>accessibility</i> or integrity of the personal data	Each Member State should be <u>designate one or more competent authorities to act as</u> the sole controller of the data processing operations performed <u>taking place</u> within its national single window environment for customs. The 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 non-customs systems through EU CSW-CERTEX, each Member State should be required to notify the Commission in case of any personal data breach compromising the security, confidentiality, availability or	

		environment.	processed within its environment.	integrity of the personal data processed within its environment <u>that affects other Member States.</u>	
24.	Recital 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. 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 non-customs terminology to ensure that the exchanged data and information is preserved and understood throughout the	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. 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 non- customs terminology to ensure that the exchanged data and information is preserved and understood throughout the	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. <u>Interoperability</u> <u>In this context, interoperability</u> 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 non-customs terminology to ensure that the exchanged data and information is preserved and	

		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 procedures for which the supporting documents can be used based on the administrative decisions indicated by the partner competent authority in the supporting documents. From a technical perspective, EU CSW-CERTEX should make customs and non-customs data compatible by converting their format or structure where necessary, without changing their content.	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 procedures for which the supporting documents can be used based on the administrative decisions indicated by the partner competent authority in the supporting documents. From a technical perspective, EU CSW-CERTEX should make customs and non-customs data compatible by converting their format or structure where necessary, without changing their content.	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 procedures <u>procedure or re-export</u> for which the supporting documents <u>document</u> can be used based on the administrative decisions <u>decision</u> indicated by the partner competent authority in the supporting documents <u>document</u> . From a technical perspective, EU CSW-CERTEX should make customs and non-customs data compatible by converting <u>transforming</u> their format or structure where necessary, without changing their content.	
25.	Recital 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	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	(3) 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	

	<p>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 ‘one-stop 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 non-customs 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 CSW-CERTEX should therefore enable automated data sharing between customs authorities and partner competent authorities where required by those acts.</p>	<p>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 ‘one-stop 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 non- customs procedures for a fully automated <i>and intelligence-assisted</i> 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 CSW-CERTEX should therefore enable automated data sharing between customs authorities and partner competent authorities where required by those acts.</p>	<p>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 ‘one-stop 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 non-customs 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 CSW-CERTEX should therefore enable <u>permit any</u> automated data sharing between customs authorities and partner competent authorities where required by those acts, <u>without limiting the cooperation only to those data exchanges. Member</u></p>	
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				<u>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 non-customs formalities.</u>	
26.	Recital 18	<p>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 non-customs legislation at a single point and receive any related information from the authorities involved directly from that point. 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.</p>	<p>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 non-customs legislation at a single point and receive any related information from the authorities involved directly from that point. 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.</p>	<p>(4) 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 non-customs legislation at a single point and receive <u>the electronic feedback of</u> any related information from the authorities involved directly from that point. <u>Such feedback may include notifications of customs decisions.</u> The single communication channel should be used only for the Union non-customs formalities covered by</p>	

				EU CSW-CERTEX and identified as suitable for additional facilitation measures.	
27.	Recital 19	There is a significant overlap between the data included in the customs declaration and the data included in the application for supporting documents. 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 and the application for supporting documents. The Commission should also identify the data elements that are required only by Union non-customs legislation ('partner competent authority (PCA) data set(s)'). The customs declaration data and the PCA data set(s) should constitute an integrated declaration including	There is a significant overlap between the data included in the customs declaration and the data included in the application for supporting documents, <i>which makes customs clearance difficult</i> . 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 and the application for supporting documents. The Commission should also identify the data elements that are required only by Union non-customs legislation ('partner competent authority (PCA) data set(s)'). The customs declaration data and the PCA data set(s) should constitute an integrated	(5) There is a significant overlap between the data included in the customs declaration <u>or re-export declaration</u> and the data included in the application for supporting documents <u>required for the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex</u> . 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 <u>or re-export declaration</u> and <u>in the</u> application for supporting documents. <u>required for the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex (common data set)</u> . The Commission should also identify the data elements that are required only by	

		all clearance related information needed to fulfil the customs and Union non-customs formalities covered by EU CSW-CERTEX.	declaration including all clearance related information needed to fulfil the customs and Union non-customs formalities covered by EU CSW-CERTEX.	Union non-customs legislation ('partner competent authority (PCA) data set(s)'). The customs declaration <u>common data and set, the PCA partner competent authority</u> data set(s) <u>and the data set required only by customs</u> should constitute an integrated declaration <u>data set</u> including all clearance related information needed to fulfil the customs and Union non-customs formalities covered by EU CSW-CERTEX.	
28.	Recital 20	To allow economic operators to fulfil customs and non-customs formalities affecting the same goods movements, the national single window environments for customs should enable them to submit all data required by multiple regulatory authorities for placing the goods under customs procedures through an integrated declaration. It should be possible to submit such data together with the customs declaration lodged prior to the expected presentation of the goods to customs, in accordance with Article 171 of Regulation	To allow economic operators to fulfil customs and non-customs formalities affecting the same goods movements, the national single window environments for customs should enable them to submit all data required by multiple regulatory authorities for placing the goods under customs procedures through an integrated declaration. It should be possible to submit such data together with the customs declaration lodged prior to the expected presentation of the goods to customs, in accordance with Article 171 of Regulation	To allow economic operators to fulfil customs and non-customs formalities affecting the same goods movements, the national single window environments for customs should <u>may</u> enable them to submit all data required by multiple regulatory authorities for placing the goods under customs procedures <u>or re-exports</u> through an integrated declaration <u>data set. Depending on the specific Union non-customs formality, it</u> should be possible to submit such data <u>at different points in time,</u> <u>and</u> together with the customs declaration <u>or re-export</u>	

		(EU) No 952/2013.	(EU) No 952/2013. <i>Such submissions would enable the fulfilment of the once-only principle. The European Union Single Window Environment for Customs should allow authorised economic operators, as defined in the Union Customs Code, to use their certified status when interacting with it, thus enabling easier filling of declarations and information to customs authorities.</i>	<u>declaration</u> lodged prior to the expected presentation of the goods to customs <u>authorities</u> , in accordance with Article 171 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013. <u>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.</u>	
29.	Recital 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	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	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 via EU CSW-CERTEX. Customs authorities, in turn, should make this information available 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.	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 via EU CSW-CERTEX. Customs authorities, in turn, should make this information available 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.	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 <u>authorities</u> via EU CSW-CERTEX. Customs authorities, in turn, should make <u>communicate</u> this information available 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.	
30.	Recital 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	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	(6) 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	

		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.	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.	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.	
31.	Recital 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. Given the broad and diverse scope of those activities, it is necessary for each Member State to appoint a competent authority as national coordinator. 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	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. <i>This will also help to bridge Europe's digital divide, and the Member States' diverging levels of digitalisation and digital preparedness, thereby preventing potential distortions.</i> Given the broad and diverse scope of those activities, it is necessary for each Member State to appoint a competent authority as national coordinator. The national coordinator should be the contact point for the	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. Given the broad and diverse scope of those activities, it is necessary for each Member State to appoint designate a competent authority as national coordinator . The national coordinator should be the contact point for the Commission <u>for all matters relating to the implementation of this Regulation</u> , and should may promote cooperation at national level, while ensuring system	

		coordination where necessary, and help ensure the efficient enforcement of Union non-customs formalities.	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.	interoperability. The Commission should may provide coordination where necessary, and help ensure the efficient enforcement of Union non-customs formalities.	
32.	Recital 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	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 CSW- CERTEX and developing,	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 CSW-CERTEX and developing, maintaining and	

		CSW-CERTEX and developing, maintaining and operating the national single window environments for customs.	maintaining and operating the national single window environments for customs.	operating the national single window environments for customs.	
33.	Recital 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. The work programme should be reviewed regularly to assess overall progress in applying the provisions of this Regulation.	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. The work programme should be reviewed regularly to assess overall progress in applying the provisions of this Regulation, <i>and should be updated at least every three years.</i>	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., <u>with particular consideration to the IT developments required in, inter alia, the national single window environments for customs.</u> The work programme should be reviewed regularly to assess overall progress in applying the provisions of this Regulation.	

34.	Recital 26	<p>The Commission should regularly monitor the functioning of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs to evaluate the performance of EU CSW-CERTEX and 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 and partner competent authorities involved in goods clearance to ensure simplified processes for economic operators and the efficient enforcement of Union non-customs formalities.</p>	<p>The Commission should regularly monitor the functioning of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs to evaluate the performance of EU CSW-CERTEX and 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, <i>at the latest every three years.</i> 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 and partner competent authorities involved in goods clearance to ensure simplified processes for economic operators and the efficient enforcement of Union non-customs formalities. <i>For the purpose of monitoring and reporting, the Commission should organise and maintain a</i></p>	<p>The Commission should regularly monitor the functioning of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs to, <u>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. The Commission should regularly</u> evaluate the performance of EU CSW-CERTEX and 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 <u>authorities</u> and partner competent authorities involved in goods clearance to ensure simplified processes for</p>	
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			<i>continuous dialogue with Member States, relevant economic operators, civil society actors and other relevant parties.</i>	economic operators and the efficient enforcement of Union non-customs formalities. <u>Those reports should also take into account relevant information provided by Member States on, inter alia, their national single window environments for customs.</u>	
35.	Recital 26a			<u>The demand for development of new IT system or amendments of existing IT systems stemming from Union law and policies is high and ongoing, thus putting pressure on customs and IT departments in particular. This Regulation bridges the gaps between customs and partner competent authorities, and provides a framework for digital collaboration which needs to be implemented by both sides. Therefore, in order to improve the planning, Member States are encouraged to perform impact assessments on their national systems, processes and planning as soon as IT developments are considered, and to provide such information to contribute to the</u>	

				<u>expertise which the Commission gathers prior to the adoption of delegated acts and in the preparation of draft implementing acts. In particular, in order to ensure that implementation timelines are set realistically.</u>	
36.	Recital 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 CSW-CERTEX; specification of the data elements to be exchanged through EU CSW-CERTEX and identifying the data elements that are common to both the customs declaration and the application for supporting documents together with the PCA data set for each of the relevant Union act applicable to Union non-	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 adding to the list of Union non-customs formalities covered by EU CSW-CERTEX; specification of specifying the data elements to be exchanged through EU CSW-CERTEX; amending Annex Ia in order to enable the Commission to adapt the MASP-C to developments in future customs-related projects and envisaged IT requirements; and identifying the data elements that are common to both the customs declaration and the	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 CSW-CERTEX; specification of the data elements to be exchanged through EU CSW-CERTEX and identifying identification of the data elements that are common to both the customs declaration or re-export declaration and for the application for supporting documents required for the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex together with	

		<p>customs formalities integrated into EU CSW-CERTEX. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry 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-Making²⁶. 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 their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.</p>	<p>application for supporting documents together with the PCA data set sets for each of the relevant Union act acts applicable to Union non-customs formalities integrated into EU CSW-CERTEX. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry 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-Making¹⁸. 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 their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.</p>	<p>the PCA <u>partner competent authority</u> data set for each of the relevant Union act applicable to Union non-customs formalities integrated into EU CSW-CERTEX. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry <u>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-</u></p>	
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²⁶ 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).

				<p><u>customs systems and the national single window environment for customs with EU CSW-CERTEX earlier than are the dates laid down in the Annex. It is of particular importance that the Commission carries out</u> 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-Making²⁷. 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 their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.</p>	
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²⁷ — ~~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).~~

37.	Recital 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	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	(7) 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	
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		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 ²⁸ .	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 ¹⁹ .	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 ²⁹ .	
38.	Recital 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	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	(8) 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	

²⁸ 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).

²⁹ 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).

	<p>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 are to be in the declarant's possession and at the disposal of the customs authorities at the time when the customs 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</p>	<p>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 are to be in the declarant's possession and at the disposal of the customs authorities at the time when the customs declaration is lodged. Since customs authorities will be able to obtain through EU CSW-CERTEX the necessary data associated with Union</p>	<p>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 <u>or re-export</u> are to be in the declarant's possession and at the disposal of the customs authorities at the time when the customs declaration <u>or re-export declaration</u> 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</p>	
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		obligation should be deemed to be fulfilled, and Article 163(1) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 should therefore be amended accordingly.	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.	be fulfilled, and Article 163(1) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 should therefore be amended accordingly.	
39.	Recital 30	The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 42(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 and delivered an opinion on xx/xx/202x.	The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 42(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 and delivered an opinion on xx/xx/202x.	The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 42(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 and delivered an opinion on xx/xx/202x <u>20/11/2020</u> .	
40.	Recital 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 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	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	

		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.	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.	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.	
41.	Recital 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	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	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	

		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,	proportionality set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives,	proportionality set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives,	
Chapter 1					
General Provisions					
42.	Article 1-title	Subject matter	Subject matter	Subject matter	
43.	Article 1, para graph 1	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 information exchange between the national single window environments for customs and the Union non-customs systems	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 <i>enhance</i> information exchange between the national single window environments for customs and the Union non-customs	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 information exchange between the national single window environments for customs and the Union non-customs systems referred to in the Annex.	

		referred to in the Annex.	systems referred to in the Part A and Part B of Annex I.		
44.	Article 1, para graph 2	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.	It lays down rules for the national single window environments for customs and <i>non-customs systems referred to in Annex I, and sets out uniform technical specifications for interoperability through a European Union Single Window Environment for Customs, as well as</i> rules on digital administrative cooperation and information sharing within the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs <i>with the aim of better protecting citizens and of reducing the administrative burden on economic operators.</i>	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.	
45.	Article 2- title	Definitions	Definitions	Definitions	
46.	Article 2	For the purposes of this Regulation, in addition to the definitions in Article 5, points (1), (2), (5), (8), (12), (15) and (16), of Regulation (EU) No	For the purposes of this Regulation, in addition to the definitions in Article 5, points (1), (2), (5), (8), (12), (15) and (16), of Regulation (EU) No	For the purposes of this Regulation, in addition to the definitions in Article 5, points (1), (2), <i>(4), (5)</i> , (8), (12), <i>(13), (15)</i> and (16), of Regulation (EU) No	

		952/2013, the following definitions shall apply:	952/2013, the following definitions shall apply:	952/2013, the following definitions shall apply:	
47.	Article 2 (1)	(1) 'national single window environment for customs' means a set of electronic services delivered by a Member State to enable information to be exchanged between the electronic systems of customs authorities, partner competent authorities and economic operators;	(1) 'national single window environment for customs' means a set of electronic services delivered by a Member State to enable information to be exchanged between the electronic systems of customs authorities, partner competent authorities and economic operators;	(1) __'national single window environment for customs' means a set of electronic services delivered established by a Member State to enable information to be exchanged between the electronic systems of its customs authorities authority , partner competent authorities and economic operators;	
48.	Article 2 (2)	(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;	(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;	(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;	
49.	Article 2 (3)	(3) 'Union non-customs formality' means any formality for the international trade in goods laid down in Union legislation other than customs legislation;	(3) 'Union non-customs formality' means any formality for the international trade in goods laid down in Union legislation other than customs legislation;	(3) __'Union non-customs formality' means any formality all the operations which must be carried out by an economic operator and/or by a partner competent authority, for the international trade	

				in movement of goods, as laid down in Union legislation other than non -customs legislation;	
50.	Article 2 (4)	(4) ‘supporting document’ means any certificate, attestation, declaration of conformity, licence or permit issued by partner competent authorities to certify that Union non-customs formalities have been fulfilled;	(4) ‘supporting document’ means any certificate, attestation, declaration of conformity, licence or permit issued by partner competent authorities to certify that Union non-customs formalities have been fulfilled;	(4) __‘supporting document’ means any certificate, attestation, declaration of conformity, licence or permit required document issued by a partner competent authorities authority or drawn up by an economic operator to certify that Union non-customs formalities have been fulfilled or any required information provided by the economic operator ;	
51.	Article 2 (5)	(5) ‘quantity management’ means the activity of monitoring and managing the quantity of goods authorised by partner competent authorities in accordance with Union non-customs legislation based on the information provided by customs authorities on the clearance of related consignments;	(5) ‘quantity management’ means the activity of monitoring and managing the quantity of goods authorised by partner competent authorities in accordance with Union non-customs legislation based on the information provided by customs authorities on the clearance of related consignments;	(5) __‘quantity management’ means the activity of monitoring and managing the quantity of goods authorised by partner competent authorities in accordance with Union non-customs legislation based on the information provided by customs authorities on the clearance of related consignments ;	
52.	Article 2 (6)	(6) ‘Union non-customs system’	(6) ‘Union non-customs system’ means any Union electronic	(6) __‘Union non-customs system’ means any a Union	

		means any Union electronic system that stores information from all relevant partner competent authorities, which is needed by customs authorities to verify compliance with the respective Union non-customs formalities.	system that stores information from all relevant partner competent authorities, which is needed by customs authorities to verify compliance with the respective Union non-customs formalities.	electronic system that stores established by Union legislation to store information from all relevant partner competent authorities, which is needed by customs authorities to verify compliance with the respective fulfilment of Union non-customs formalities. ;	
53.	Article 2 (6a) new		<i>(6a) ‘European electronic systems’ means electronic systems necessary for the customs union and for the execution of the mission of customs authorities, in particular the electronic systems referred to in Article 16(1) and Articles 278 and 280 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013, Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/880 of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁰, and in other provisions of Union law governing electronic systems for customs purposes, including international agreements, such as the Customs Convention on the international transport of goods under cover of TIR carnets</i>		

			<i>(TIR Convention)21;</i>		
54.	Article 2 (6b) new		<i>(6b) ‘common component’ means a component of the European electronic systems, developed at Union level, which is available for all Member States or identified as common by the Commission for reasons of efficiency, security and rationalisation;</i>		
55.	Article 2 (6c) new		<i>(6c) ‘national component’ means a component of the European electronic systems, developed at national level, which is available in the Member State that created that component or contributed to its joint creation;</i>		
56.	Article 2 (6d) new		<i>(6d) ‘transformation’ means the process of converting the format of non-customs data into data that is compatible with customs declarations, and vice versa, without changing their content.</i>		

57.	Article 2 (7a) new			<u>(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;</u>	
58.	Article 2 (8a) new			<u>(8) ‘EORI system’ means the system established for the purposes of Article 9 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013.</u>	
59.	Article 3 - title	European Union Single Window Environment for Customs		European Union Single Window Environment for Customs	
60.	Article 3	A European Union Single Window Environment for Customs is hereby established. It shall include the European Union Customs Single Window Certificates Exchange System, national single window environments for customs and the Union non-customs systems referred to in the Annex.	A European Union Single Window Environment for Customs is hereby established. It shall include the European Union Customs Single Window Certificates Exchange System, national single window environments for customs and the Union non-customs systems referred to in the <i>Part A of Annex I.</i> <i>The Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 21 amending the</i>	A European Union Single Window Environment for Customs is hereby established. It shall include the <u>electronic</u> European Union Customs Single Window Certificates Exchange System, national single window environments for customs and the Union non-customs systems referred to in the Annex.	

			<i>lists of Union non-customs systems laid down in Parts A, B and C of Annex I. When adopting those delegated acts, the Commission shall ensure that any system that fulfils the applicable rules laid down in Articles 10 to 15 is deleted from the list of Part B or C of Annex I and added to the list of Part A or B of Annex I.</i>		
CHAPTER II					
<i>European Union Customs Single Window Certificates Exchange System</i>					
ARTICLE 4					
61.	Article 4 - title	Establishment of the European Union Customs Single Window Certificates Exchange System	Establishment of the European Union Customs Single Window Certificates Exchange System	Establishment of the <u>electronic</u> European Union Customs Single Window Certificates Exchange System	
62.	Article 4	An electronic European Union Customs Single Window Certificates Exchange System (EU CSW-CERTEX) is hereby established. EU CSW-	An electronic European Union Customs Single Window Certificates Exchange System (EU CSW-CERTEX) is hereby established. EU CSW-CERTEX	An The electronic European Union Customs Single Window Certificates Exchange System (EU CSW-CERTEX) is hereby established. <u>to enable</u>	

		CERTEX shall connect the national single window environments for customs with the Union non-customs systems referred to in the Annex.	shall connect the national single window environments for customs with the Union non-customs systems referred to in the Part A of Annex I.	<u>information exchange as laid down in Chapter IV.</u> EU CSW-CERTEX shall connect the national single window environments for customs with the Union non-customs systems referred to in the Annex.	
63.	Article 5 - title	Roles and responsibilities for EU CSW-CERTEX	Roles and responsibilities for EU CSW-CERTEX	Roles and responsibilities for EU CSW-CERTEX	
64.	Article 5(1)	1. The Commission, in collaboration with the Member States, shall develop, integrate and operate EU CSW-CERTEX.	1. The Commission, in collaboration with the Member States, shall develop, integrate and operate EU CSW-CERTEX.	1. The Commission, in collaboration with the Member States, shall develop, integrate and operate EU CSW-CERTEX.	
65.	Article 5(2)	2. The Commission shall connect the Union non-customs systems referred to in the Annex with EU CSW-CERTEX and enable information to be exchanged on the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex.	2. The Commission shall connect the Union non-customs systems referred in the Part A of Annex I with EU CSW-CERTEX and enable information to be exchanged on the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Part A of Annex I.	2. The Commission shall connect the Union non-customs systems referred to in the Annex with EU CSW-CERTEX and enable information to be exchanged on the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex.	
66.	Article 5(3)	3. The Member States shall connect the national single	3. The Member States shall connect the national single window environments for	3. The Member States shall connect the national single window environments for	

		window environments for customs with EU CSW-CERTEX and enable information to be exchanged on the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex.	customs with EU CSW-CERTEX and enable information to be exchanged on the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Part A of Annex I	customs with EU CSW-CERTEX and enable information to be exchanged on the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex.	
67.	Article 5(4)	4. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 21 amending the Annex, in particular to cover other Union non-customs formalities.	4. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 21 amending the Annex, in particular to cover other Union non-customs formalities.	4. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 21 amending the Annex, in particular to cover other Union non-customs formalities <u>to amend the Annex, by adding, removing or changing Union non-customs formalities, their respective Union non-customs systems as laid down in the Union non-customs legislation and determine the connection dates for added or changed Union non-customs formalities referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3.</u>	
68.	Article 6-title	Processing of personal data in EU CSW-CERTEX	Processing of personal and non-personal data in EU CSW-CERTEX	Processing of personal data in EU CSW-CERTEX	

69.	Article 6(-1a) new		<i>-1a. The processing of personal and non-personal data in EU CSW-CERTEX under this Regulation shall be without prejudice to Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and the principles laid down in Regulation (EU) 2018/1807. :</i>		
70.	Article 6(-1b) new		<i>-1b. Processing of personal and non-personal data in EU CSW-CERTEX shall be conducted within a safe and secure environment, protected from cyber-threats and using the best available cybersecurity tools.</i>		
71.	Article 6(1)	1. Processing of personal data may take place in EU CSW-CERTEX only for the following purposes:	1. Processing of personal data may take place in EU CSW-CERTEX only for the following purposes:	1. Processing of personal data may take place in EU CSW-CERTEX only for the following purposes:	
72.	Article 6(1)(a)	a) enabling information to be exchanged between national single window environments for customs and the Union non-customs systems referred to in the Annex as regards the Union non-customs formalities listed	a) enabling information to be exchanged between national single window environments for customs and the Union non-customs systems referred to in the Part A of Annex I as regards the Union non-customs	(a) enabling information to be exchanged between the national single window environments environment for customs and the Union non-customs systems referred to in the Annex as regards the Union non-	

		therein;	formalities listed therein;	customs formalities listed therein;	
73.	Article 6(1)(b)	(b) performing the transformation of data listed in Article 10(2), where necessary, to enable the exchange of information referred to in this paragraph, point (a).	(b) performing the transformation of data listed in Article 10(2), where necessary, to enable the exchange of information referred to in this paragraph, point (a).	(b) performing the <u>business and technical</u> transformation of data listed in Article 10(2), where necessary, to enable the exchange of information referred to in this paragraph, point (a).	
74.	Article 6(2)	2. EU CSW-CERTEX may process personal data only on the following categories of data subjects:	2. EU CSW-CERTEX may process personal data only on the following categories of data subjects:	2. EU CSW-CERTEX may process personal data only on the following categories of data subjects:	
75.	Article 6(2)(a)	(a) natural persons whose personal information is contained in the customs declaration	(a) natural persons whose personal information is contained in the customs declaration	(a) natural persons whose personal information is contained in the customs declaration; <u>or re-export declaration;</u>	
76.	Article 6(2)(b)	(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	(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 <i>Part A of Annex I</i> ;	(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;	

		Annex;			
77.	Article 6(2)(c)	(c) authorised staff of customs authorities, partner competent authorities, consignment verification authorities or any other relevant authority or authorised body whose personal information is contained in any documents referred to in points (a) and (b);	(c) authorised staff of customs authorities, partner competent authorities, consignment verification authorities or any other relevant authority or authorised body whose personal information is contained in any documents referred to in points (a) and (b);	(c) authorised staff of customs authorities, partner competent authorities, consignment verification authorities or any other relevant authority or authorised body whose personal information is contained in any documents referred to in points (a) and (b);	
78.	Article 6(2)(d)	(d) Commission staff and third party providers acting on behalf of Commission that perform EU CSW-CERTEX-related operations and maintenance activities.	(d) Commission staff and third party providers acting on behalf of Commission that perform EU CSW-CERTEX-related operations and maintenance activities.	(d) Commission staff and third party providers acting on behalf of Commission that perform EU CSW-CERTEX-related operations and maintenance activities.	
79.	Article 6(3)	3. EU CSW-CERTEX may process only the following categories of personal data:	3. EU CSW-CERTEX may process only the following categories of personal data:	3. EU CSW-CERTEX may process only the following categories of personal data:	
80.	Article 6(3)(a)	(a) name, address, country code and identification number of the natural persons referred to in paragraph 2, points (a) and	(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	(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	

		(b), required either by customs legislation or by Union non-customs legislation to fulfil their respective formalities;	legislation or by Union non-customs legislation to fulfil their respective formalities;	legislation or by Union non-customs legislation to fulfil their respective formalities;	
81.	Article 6(3)(b)	(b) name and signature of the authorised staff referred to in paragraph 2, points (c) and (d).	(b) name and signature of the authorised staff referred to in paragraph 2, points (c) and (d).	(b) name and signature of the authorised staff referred to in paragraph 2, points (c) and (d).	
82.	Article 6(4)	4. EU CSW-CERTEX shall not store any information exchanged between the national single window environments for customs and Union non-customs systems.	4. EU CSW-CERTEX shall not store any information exchanged between the national single window environments for customs and Union non-customs systems.	4. EU CSW-CERTEX shall not store any information personal data exchanged between the national single window environments for customs and Union non-customs systems.	
83.	Article 6(5)	5. The transformation of personal data referred to in paragraph 1, point (b), shall be performed using information technology infrastructure located in the Union.	5. The transformation of personal data referred to in paragraph 1, point (b), shall be performed <i>in accordance with paragraphs -1a and -1b</i> , using information technology infrastructure located in the Union.	5. The transformation of personal data referred to in paragraph 1, point (b), shall be performed using information technology infrastructure located in the Union.	
84.	Article 7 - title	Joint controllership of EU CSW-CERTEX	Joint controllership of EU CSW-CERTEX	Joint controllership of EU CSW-CERTEX	

85.	Article 7(1)	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 partner competent authorities shall be joint controllers within the meaning of Article 26(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679.	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 partner competent authorities shall be joint controllers within the meaning of Article 26(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679.	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 <u>Member State's</u> partner competent authorities <u>responsible for the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex</u> shall be joint controllers within the meaning of Article 26(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679.	
86.	Article 7(2)	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(3) of this Regulation.	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(3) of this Regulation.	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(<u>32</u>) of this Regulation.	
87.	Article 7(3)	3. The joint controllers shall	3. The joint controllers shall ensure that they:	3. The joint controllers shall ensure that they:	

		ensure that they:			
88.	Article 7(3)(a)	(a) work together to process the request(s) made by the data subject(s) in a timely manner;	(a) work together to process the request(s) made by the data subject(s) in a timely manner;	(a) work together to process the request(s) made by the data subject(s) in a timely manner;	
89.	Article 7(3)(b)	(b) assist each other in matters involving the identification and handling of any data breach related to joint processing;	(b) assist each other in matters involving the identification and handling of any data breach related to joint processing;	(b) assist each other in matters involving the identification and handling of any data breach related to joint processing;	
90.	Article 7(3)(c)	(c) exchange the relevant information necessary to inform data subjects pursuant to Section 2 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and Section 2 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725;	(c) exchange the relevant information necessary to inform data subjects pursuant to Section 2 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and Section 2 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725;	(c) exchange the relevant information necessary to inform data subjects pursuant to Chapter 3 Section 2 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and Chapter 3 Section 2 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725;	
91.	Article 7(3)(d)	(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.	(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.	(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

92.	Article 8 (1)	1. The Member States shall establish national single window environments for customs. Each Member State shall be responsible for the development, integration and operation of its single window environment for customs.	1. The Member States shall establish national single window environments for customs <i>on the basis of uniform technical specifications provided by the Commission. Those uniform technical specifications shall establish common datasets for all applications, declarations and notifications in order to create an interoperable common IT interface solution.</i> Each Member State shall be responsible for the development, integration and operation of its single window environment for customs, <i>for its interoperability with EU CSW-CERTEX and with the relevant non-customs systems listed in Part A of Annex I, and for ensuring those systems</i>	1. The <u>Each</u> Member States <u>State</u> shall establish <u>a</u> national single window environments <u>environment</u> for customs. Each Member State and shall be responsible for the <u>its</u> development, integration and operation of its single window environment for customs.	
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			<i>function within a safe and secure environment, protected from cyber-threats.</i>		
93.	Article 8 (2)	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 for the purposes of compliance with and efficient enforcement of customs legislation and the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex.	2. The national single window environments for customs shall enable the exchange of information <i>in a standardised, interoperable way</i> and <i>the</i> cooperation by electronic means between customs authorities, partner competent authorities and economic operators for the purposes of compliance with and efficient enforcement of customs legislation and the Union non-customs formalities listed in the <i>Part A of Annex I</i> .	2. The national single window environments for customs shall enable <u>allow</u> the exchange of information and cooperation by electronic means between customs authorities, partner competent authorities and economic operators <u>through EU CSW-CERTEX</u> for the purposes of compliance with and efficient enforcement of customs legislation and the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex.	
94.	Article 8 (3)	3. The national single window environments for customs shall provide in particular the following functionalities:	3. The national single window environments for customs shall provide in particular the following functionalities:	3. The national single window environments for customs shall provide in particular the following functionalities:	
95.	Article 8 (3) (a)	(a) enable customs authorities to automatically verify compliance with the Union non-customs formalities listed in the	(a) enable customs authorities to automatically verify compliance with the Union non-customs formalities listed in the <i>Part A of Annex I</i> based on the	(a) enable customs authorities to automatically verify compliance with the Union non-customs formalities listed in the	

		Annex based on the data received from Union non-customs systems for goods clearance purposes;	data received from Union non-customs systems for goods clearance purposes;	Annex based on the data received from Union non-customs systems for goods clearance purposes;	
96.	Article 8 (3) (b)	(b) allow partner competent authorities to perform, where applicable, quantity management related to the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex;	(b) allow partner competent authorities to perform, where applicable, quantity management related to the Union non-customs formalities listed in the <i>Part A of Annex I</i> ;	<u>(b) quantity management related to the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex, where applicable;</u>	
97.	Article 8 (3) (c)	(c) provide a single communication channel for economic operators to fulfil the relevant customs formalities and Union non-customs formalities subject to additional digital cooperation in accordance with Article 12.	(c) provide a single communication channel for economic operators <i>to lodge standardised information</i> to fulfil the relevant customs formalities and Union non-customs formalities subject to additional digital cooperation in accordance with Article 12. .	(c) — provide a single communication channel for economic operators to <u>who may</u> fulfil the relevant customs formalities and Union non-customs formalities <u>listed in the Annex</u> subject to additional digital cooperation in accordance with Article 12-;	
98.	Article 8 (3) (c)			<u>(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 CSW-CERTEX from Union non-customs</u>	

				<u>systems.</u>	
99.	Article 8 (4)	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.	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.	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.	
100.	Article 8 (4a) new		<i>4a (new) The Commission shall provide training and support the teams involved in creating, designing and maintaining the national single window environments for customs. The Commission shall also provide assistance in connecting the national single window environments for customs to EU CSW-CERTEX.</i>		
Article 9					
101.	Article 9 - title	Personal data processing within the national single window environments for customs	Personal data processing within the national single window environments for customs	Personal data processing within the national single window environments for customs	

102.	Article 9(1)	1. The processing of personal data within the national single window environments for customs shall take place in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 separately from the processing operations referred to in Article 6 of this Regulation.	1. The processing of personal data within the national single window environments for customs shall take place in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 separately from the processing operations referred to in Article 6 of this Regulation.	1. The processing of personal data within the national single window environments for customs shall take place , in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679, <u>shall take place</u> separately from the processing operations referred to in Article 6 of this Regulation.	LL
103.	Article 9(2)	2. Each Member State shall be the sole controller of the data processing operations taking place within its single window environment for customs.	2. Each Member State shall be the sole controller of the data processing operations taking place within its single window environment for customs	2. Each Member State shall be <u>designate one or more competent authorities to act as</u> the sole controller of the data processing operations taking place within its single window environment for customs.	
104.	Article 9(3)	3. Each Member State shall notify the Commission of any personal data breach that compromises the security, confidentiality, availability or integrity of the personal data processed within its single window environment for customs.	3. Each Member State shall notify the Commission of any personal data breach that compromises the security, confidentiality, availability or integrity of the personal data processed within its single window environment for customs.	3. Each Member State shall notify the Commission of any personal data breach that compromises the security, confidentiality, availability or integrity of the personal data processed within its single window environment for customs <u>that affects other Member States.</u>	

105.	Article 9a (new) - title		<i>Working Group for National Single Window Environments for Customs</i>		
106.	Article 9a (new)(1)		<i>1. A Working Group for National Single Window Environments for Customs ('the Working Group') shall be established. It shall serve as a forum to discuss, at a technical level, the progress in the implementation of national single window environments for customs and to assist in suggesting additional customs and non-customs systems to be added to the European Union Single Window Environment and EU CSW-CERTEX.</i>		
107.	Article 9a (new)(2)		<i>2. The Working Group shall consist of representatives of the Commission and of the national coordinators as referred to in Article 17.</i>		
108.	Article 9a (new) (3)		<i>3. The Working Group shall provide input and support for the creation, design and implementation of any of the national single window</i>		

			<i>environments for customs at the request of the Member State concerned.</i>		
109.	Article 9a (new)(4)		<i>4. The Working Group shall provide support related to the monitoring and reporting activities as set out in Article 17, point (bb).</i>		
110.	Article 9a (new) (5)		<i>5. The Working Group shall meet at least every six months, and the meetings shall be convened and chaired by the Commission representatives, who will keep a written summary of the conclusions of each meeting, as well as an updated register of every Member State's national single window environment for customs and of the progress of the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs.</i>		
Chapter IV					

111.		Digital cooperation - information exchange and other procedural rules	Digital cooperation - information exchange and other procedural rules, <i>data sharing and cybersecurity framework</i>	Digital cooperation - information exchange and other procedural rules	
SECTION 1					
DIGITAL COOPERATION RELATED TO UNION NON-CUSTOMS FORMALITIES					
112.	Article 10- title	Information exchange processed through EU CSW-CERTEX	Information exchange processed through EU CSW-CERTEX	Information exchange processed through EU CSW-CERTEX and its use	
113.	Article 10(1)	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:	1. For each of the Union non-customs formalities listed in the <i>Part A of Annex I</i> , EU CSW-CERTEX shall enable information to be exchanged between the national single window environments for customs and the relevant Union non-customs systems <i>in a secure, standardised and interoperable way</i> for the following purposes:	1. For each of the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex, EU CSW-CERTEX shall enable allow information to be exchanged between the national single window environments for customs and the relevant Union non-customs systems for the following purposes:	
114.	Article 10(1)(a)	(a) making available the relevant data to customs	(a) making available the relevant data to customs	(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;	authorities to perform the necessary automated verification of those formalities in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 952/2013;	authorities to perform the necessary automated verification of those formalities in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 952/2013;	
115.	Article 10(1)(b)	(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;	(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;	(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;	
116.	Article 10(1)(c)	(c) facilitating the integration of procedures between customs and partner competent authorities for a fully automated goods clearance process and coordination of controls in accordance with Article 47(1) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013;	(c) facilitating the integration of procedures between customs and partner competent authorities for a fully automated goods clearance process and coordination of controls in accordance with Article 47(1) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013;	c) facilitating <u>and supporting</u> the integration of procedures between customs <u>authorities</u> and partner competent authorities for a fully automated <u>fulfilment of formalities required to place the goods clearance process and under a customs procedure or re-export and the cooperation concerning the</u> coordination of controls in accordance with Article 47(1) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013.	

				<u>without prejudice to the national implementation of those procedures;</u>	
117.	Article 10(1)(d)	(d) allowing any other automated data transfer between customs and the relevant partner competent authorities required by Union legislation referred to in the Annex.	(d) allowing any other automated data transfer between customs and the relevant partner competent authorities required by Union legislation referred to in the <i>Part A of Annex I</i> .	(d) allowing <u>permitting</u> any other automated data transfer between customs <u>authorities</u> and the relevant partner competent authorities required by Union legislation referred to in the Annex <u>establishing Union non-customs formalities, without prejudice to the national use of that data.</u>	
118.	Article 10(2)	2. For each of the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex, EU CSW-CERTEX shall provide for the following:	2. For each of the Union non-customs formalities listed in the <i>Part A of Annex I</i> , EU CSW-CERTEX shall provide for the following:	2. For each of the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex, EU CSW-CERTEX shall provide for the following:	
119.	Article 10(2)(a)	(a) aligning customs and non-customs terminology where possible, and identifying the customs procedures for which the supporting documents can be used based on the administrative decisions of the partner competent authority	(a) aligning customs and non-customs terminology where possible, and identifying the customs procedures for which the supporting documents can be used based on the administrative decisions of the partner competent authority indicated in the supporting documents;	(a) aligning customs and non-customs terminology where possible, and identifying the customs procedures <u>procedure</u> <u>or re-export</u> for which the supporting documents <u>document</u> can be used based on the administrative decisions <u>decision</u> of the partner competent authority	

		indicated in the supporting documents;		indicated in the supporting documents document ;	
120.	Article 10(2)(b)	(b) converting the format of data required to fulfil the relevant Union non-customs formalities into data compatible with the customs declaration and vice versa without changing their content.	(b) converting the format of data required to fulfil the relevant Union non-customs formalities into data compatible with the customs declaration and vice versa without changing their content.	(b) converting transforming, where necessary, the format of data required to fulfil the relevant Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex into data compatible with the customs declaration or re-export declaration and vice versa without changing their content.	Transform vs convert
121.	Article 10(3)	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.	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.	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.	
122.	Article 10(4)	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.	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	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	

		Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 22(2).	implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 22(2).	implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory examination procedure referred to in Article 22(2).	
Section 2					
ADDITIONAL DIGITAL COOPERATION RELATED TO UNION NON-CUSTOMS FORMALITIES					
123.	Article 11 - title	Streamlining the fulfilment of customs and Union non-customs formalities	Streamlining the fulfilment of customs and Union non-customs formalities	Streamlining the fulfilment of customs formalities and Union non-customs formalities	
124.	Article 11	For goods subject to any of the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex, the national single window environments for customs shall provide the following functionalities:	For goods subject to any of the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Part A of Annex I , the national single window environments for customs shall provide the following functionalities:	For goods subject to any of the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex, the national single window environments for customs shall provide the following functionalities:	
125.	Article 11 (a)	(a) allowing economic operators to submit the relevant information required for the fulfilment of the applicable customs formalities and Union non-customs formalities;	(a) allowing economic operators to submit in a secure, standardised, and interoperable way, and through a single point of entry , the relevant standardised information required for the fulfilment of the	(a) allowing economic operators to submit the relevant information required for the fulfilment of the applicable customs formalities and Union non-customs formalities;	

			applicable customs formalities and Union non-customs formalities;		
126.	Article 11 (b)	(b) making available to economic operators the electronic feedback of goods clearance from customs and partner competent authorities responsible for the fulfilment of the applicable customs formalities and Union non-customs formalities.	(b) making available to economic operators the electronic feedback of goods clearance from customs and partner competent authorities responsible for the fulfilment of the applicable customs formalities and Union non-customs formalities.	(b) making available <u>communicating</u> to economic operators the electronic feedback of goods clearance from customs and partner competent authorities responsible for <u>regarding</u> the fulfilment of the applicable customs formalities and Union non-customs formalities <u>from customs authorities and partner competent authorities.</u>	
127.	Article 12 - title	Union non-customs formalities subject to additional digital cooperation	Union non-customs formalities subject to additional digital cooperation	Union non-customs formalities subject to additional digital cooperation	
128.	Article 12 (1)	1. A Union non-customs formality listed in the Annex shall be subject to Article 8(3), point (c), Articles 11 to 15 and Article 16(2) 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.	1. A Union non-customs formality listed in the <i>Part A of Annex I</i> shall be subject to Article 8(3), point (c), Articles 11 to 15 and Article 16(2) 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.	1. A Union non-customs formality listed in the Annex shall be subject to Article 8(3), point (e), <u>a</u> and Articles 11 to 15 and Article 16(2) 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.	

129.	Article 12 (2)	2. The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, determine which of the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex fulfil the following criteria:	2. The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, determine which of the Union non- customs formalities listed in the <i>Part A of Annex I</i> fulfil the following criteria:	2. The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, determine which of the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex fulfil the following criteria:	
130.	Article 12 (2) (a)	(a) there is an overlap between several data required for the application for supporting documents and the customs declaration;	(a) there is an overlap between several data required for the application for supporting documents and the customs declaration;	(a) there is an overlap between several data required for the application <u>customs declaration or re-export declaration</u> and for the supporting documents and <u>required for the Union-non customs declaration formalities listed in the Annex;</u>	
131.	Article 12 (2) (b)	(b) the number of supporting documents issued in the Union for the specific formality is not negligible;	(b) the number of supporting documents issued in the Union for the specific formality is not negligible;	(b) the number of supporting documents issued in the Union for the specific formality is not negligible;	
132.	Article 12 (2) (c)	(c) the corresponding Union non-customs system referred to in the Annex can identify the economic operator by means of the Economic Operator Registration and Identification (EORI) number;	(c) the corresponding Union non-customs system referred to in the <i>Part A of Annex I</i> can identify the economic operator by means of the Economic Operator Registration and Identification (EORI) number;	(c) the corresponding Union non-customs system referred to in the Annex can identify the economic operator by means of the Economic Operator Registration and Identification <u>their EORI</u> number;	

133.	Article 12 (2) (d)	(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.	(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.	(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.	
134.	Article 12 (3)	3. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 22(2).	3. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 22(2).	3. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory examination procedure referred to in Article 22(2).	
135.	Article 13 - title	Data harmonisation and rationalisation	Data harmonisation and rationalisation	Data harmonisation and rationalisation	
136.	Article 13 (1)	1. The Commission shall identify the common data between the customs declaration and the corresponding application for supporting documents, and identify the additional data elements subject solely to Union non-customs legislation.	1. The Commission shall identify the common data between the customs declaration and the corresponding application for supporting documents, and identify the additional data elements subject solely to Union non-customs legislation.	1. The Commission shall identify the common data between <u>set required for</u> the customs declaration <u>or re-export declaration</u> and <u>for</u> the corresponding application for supporting documents <u>required for the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex,</u> and identify the additional data elements subject solely to Union non-customs legislation.	

137.	Article 13 (2)	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 (PCA) data set’.	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 Part A of Annex I , followed by the suffix ‘partner competent authority (PCA) data set’.	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- (PCA) -data set’.	
138.	Article 13 (3)	3. The customs declaration data and the additional data elements referred to in paragraph 1 required to place the goods under a specific customs procedure shall constitute an integrated declaration, containing all data needed by customs and partner competent authorities for goods clearance.	3. The customs declaration data and the additional data elements referred to in paragraph 1 required to place the goods under a specific customs procedure shall constitute an integrated declaration, containing all data needed by customs and partner competent authorities for goods clearance.	3. The customs declaration common data and 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 declaration data set , containing all data needed by customs authorities and partner competent authorities for goods clearance .	
139.	Article 13 (4)	4. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 21, identifying, on the one hand, the data elements that are common to both the customs declaration and the application for supporting documents and,	4. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 21, identifying, on the one hand, the data elements that are common to both the customs declaration and the application for supporting documents and,	4. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 21, identifying, on the one hand, the data elements that are of the common data set referred to both the customs declaration and the application for supporting	

		on the other hand, the PCA data set for each of the relevant Union acts applicable to Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex.	on the other hand, the PCA data set for each of the relevant Union acts applicable to Union non-customs formalities listed in the <i>Part A of Annex I</i> .	documents in paragraph 1 and, on the other hand, the PCA data set 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.	
140.	Article 14 - title	Submission of customs and Union non-customs data by economic operators	Submission of customs and Union non-customs data by economic operators	Submission of customs and Union non-customs data by economic operators	
141.	Article 14 (1)	1. For the purposes of Article 11, point (a), national single window environments for customs may enable economic operators to submit an integrated declaration containing the PCA data set(s) together with the customs declaration lodged prior to the presentation of the goods in accordance with Article 171 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013.	1. For the purposes of Article 11, point (a), national single window environments for customs may enable economic operators to submit an integrated declaration containing the PCA data set(s) together with the customs declaration lodged prior to the presentation of the goods in accordance with Article 171 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013.	1. For the purposes of Article 11, point (a), national single window environments for customs may enable economic operators to submit an integrated declaration containing the PCA data set(s) together with 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.	
142.	Article 14 (2)	2. The integrated declaration submitted in accordance with paragraph 1 shall constitute both the customs declaration and the	2. The integrated declaration submitted in accordance with paragraph 1 shall constitute both the customs declaration and the	2. The integrated declaration data set submitted in accordance with paragraph 1 shall constitute both the customs declaration or	

		application for supporting documents.	application for supporting documents.	<u>re-export declaration accordingly,</u> and the application <u>submission of data required by partner competent authorities</u> for supporting documents <u>the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Annex.</u>	
143.	Article 15- title	Additional information exchange processed through EU CSW-CERTEX	Additional information exchange processed through EU CSW-CERTEX	Additional information exchange processed through EU CSW-CERTEX	
144.	Article 15 (1)	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:	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:	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:	
145.	Article 15 (1) (a)	(a) transmitting the data that have been identified as common to the customs declaration and the corresponding application for supporting documents pursuant to Article 13(4), as well as the applicable PCA data set(s) to enable partner competent authorities to carry out their duties for the relevant formalities in accordance with	(a) transmitting the data that have been identified as common to the customs declaration and the corresponding application for supporting documents pursuant to Article 13(4), as well as the applicable PCA data set(s) to enable partner competent authorities to carry out their duties for the relevant formalities in accordance with Union non-	(a) transmitting the data that have been identified as <u>the</u> common to the customs declaration and the corresponding application for supporting documents <u>data set</u> pursuant to Article 13(4 <u>1</u>), as well as the applicable PCA <u>partner competent authority</u> data set(s) to enable partner competent authorities to carry out their	

		Union non-customs legislation;	customs legislation;	duties for the relevant formalities in accordance with Union non-customs legislation;	
146.	Article 15 (1) (b)	(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).	(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).	(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).	
147.	Article 15 (2)	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.	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.	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.	
148.	Article 15 (3)	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	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 advisory procedure referred to in	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 advisory examination procedure	

		advisory procedure referred to in Article 22(2).	Article 22(2).	referred to in Article 22(2).	
Section 3					
149.	Section 3 - title	OTHER PROCEDURAL RULES FOR THE UNION NON-CUSTOMS FORMALITIES	OTHER PROCEDURAL RULES FOR THE UNION <i>CUSTOMS AND NON-CUSTOMS FORMALITIES, DATA SHARING AND CYBERSECURITY FRAMEWORK</i>	OTHER PROCEDURAL RULES FOR THE UNION NON-CUSTOMS FORMALITIES	
150.	Article 16 - title	Use of the EORI system by partner competent authorities	Use of the EORI system by partner competent authorities	Use of the EORI system by partner competent authorities	
151.	Article 16	In carrying out their duties, partner competent authorities shall have access to the EORI system established for the purposes of Article 9 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013, to validate the relevant data on economic operators stored in that system.	In carrying out their duties, partner competent authorities shall have access to the EORI system established for the purposes of Article 9 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013, to validate the relevant data on economic operators stored in that system.	In carrying out their duties, partner competent authorities shall have access to the EORI system established for the purposes of Article 9 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 , to validate the relevant data on economic operators stored in that system..	
152.	Article 17 - title	(1) National coordinators	National coordinators	National coordinators contact <u>point</u>	

153.	Article 17 (1)	Each Member State shall designate a competent authority to act as a national coordinator for the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs. The national coordinator shall carry out the following tasks:	Each Member State shall designate a competent authority to act as a national coordinator for the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs. The national coordinator shall carry out the following tasks:	Each Member State shall designate a competent authority to act as a national coordinator contact point for the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs. The national coordinator shall carry out the following tasks:	
154.	Article 17 (1) (a)	(a) act as the national contact point for the Commission for all matters relating to the implementation of this Regulation;	(a) act as the national contact point for the Commission for all matters relating to the implementation of this Regulation;	(a) act as the national contact point for the Commission for all matters relating to the implementation of this Regulation;	
114a	Article 17 (1) (b)	(b) promote cooperation between customs and national partner competent authorities on a national level and coordinate the activities related to the connection between the national single window environments for customs and EU CSW-CERTEX to support implementation of this Regulation.	(b) promote cooperation between customs and national partner competent authorities on a national level and coordinate the activities related to the connection between the national single window environments for customs and EU CSW-CERTEX to support implementation of this Regulation.	(b) <u>The national contact point may also</u> promote cooperation between customs <u>authorities</u> and national <u>Member State's</u> partner competent authorities on a national level and coordinate the activities related to the connection between the national single window environments for customs and EU CSW-CERTEX to support implementation of this Regulation. .	
155.	Article 17 (1)	(2)	<i>(ba) act as a representative in the Working Group established</i>	(3)	

	(ba) new		<i>in accordance with Article 9a;</i>		
156.	Article 17 (1) (bb) new	(4)	(5) <i>(bb) coordinate the implementation of the tasks set out in Article 8(1) and facilitate the performance of the monitoring and reporting activities set out in Article 20, in particular by providing the information required by paragraph 4 thereof.</i>	(6)	
157.	Article 17a new - title	(7)	(8) <i>Multi-Annual Strategic Plan for Customs</i>	(9)	
158.	Article 17a new (1)	(10)	<i>1. Annex Ia sets out details of the supporting methodologies and tools related to the European electronic systems and lists the innovation and pilot actions.</i>	(11)	
159.	Article 17a new (2)	(12)	(13) <i>2. On the basis of the provisions set out in Annex Ia, the Commission shall draw up and keep updated a Multi-Annual Strategic Plan for customs (the 'MASP-C'). The</i>	(15)	

			<p><i>MASP-C shall detail all the tasks relevant for the development, maintenance and operation of European electronic systems listed in Annex Ia and shall specify, on the basis of the criteria established in Annex Ia, whether each system, or part of a system, constitutes:</i></p> <p><i>(a) a common component;</i> <i>(b) a national component; or</i> <i>(c) a combination of both.</i></p> <p><i>(14) The Commission shall cooperate with the Member States in order to develop, maintain and operate the European electronic systems.</i></p>		
160.	Article 17a new (3)	(16)	<p><i>(17) 3. The Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 21 to amend Annex Ia where necessary in order to enable the Commission to adapt the MASP-C to developments in future customs-related projects and to IT requirements that are envisaged.</i></p>	(18)	

161.	Article 17a new (4)	(19)	(20) <i>4. Member States shall notify the Commission of the completion of each task allocated to them under the MASP-C referred to in paragraph 2. They shall also regularly report to the Commission on progress with their tasks and, where applicable, about possible delays in their implementation.</i>	(21)	
162.	Article 17a new (5)	(22)	(23) <i>5. By 31 March of each year, Member States shall submit to the Commission annual progress reports on the implementation of the MASP-C referred to in paragraph 1, covering the period from 1 January to 31 December of the preceding year. Those annual reports shall be drawn up in accordance with a pre-established format.</i>	(24)	
163.	Article 17a new (6)	(25)	(26) <i>6. By 31 October of each year, the Commission shall, on the basis of the annual progress reports referred to in</i>	(27)	

			<i>paragraph 5, establish a consolidated report assessing the progress made by Member States and the Commission in the implementation of the MASP-C referred to in paragraph 2, including information about necessary adaptations to the MASP-C, or about possible delays in its implementation, and shall make that report public.</i>		
164.	Article 17b new - title	(28)	(29) <i>Data sharing</i>	(30)	
165.	Article 17b new	(31)	<i>In order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the customs authorities in carrying out their activities, Member States shall, as far as possible, aggregate relevant non-personal data gathered through the use of the national single window environments for customs and, where feasible and secure, share that data with software developers or equipment producers. Any processing of data shall take place in a safe and secure</i>	(32)	

			<i>manner and by means of appropriate organisational and technical security measures, and shall be without prejudice to Regulations (EU) No 952/2013, (EU) 2018/1807, (EU) 2019/1024 and [Data Governance Act] as well as relevant national law related to IT security.</i>		
166.	Article 17c new - title	(33)	<i>(34) Cybersecurity framework</i>	(35)	
167.	Article 17c new (1)	(36)	<i>(37) 1. The Commission shall ensure that EU CSW-CERTEX is developed and designed with a high level of cybersecurity and includes fail-safe instruments in order to protect against any cyber-threat or attack against information systems by creating a robust and secure framework.</i>	(38)	
168.	Article 17c new (2)	(39)	<i>(40) 2. The Commission shall facilitate and support the exchange of information between relevant competent authorities concerning existing</i>	(41)	

			<i>and previous cyber-threats.</i>		
169.	Article 17c new (3)	(42)	(43) <i>3. Member States shall ensure that the national single window environments for customs are safe and secure, protected from cyber-threats and use the best available cybersecurity tools, including by deploying encryption.</i>	(44)	
170.	Chapter V				
171.	Chapter V - title	(45) Costs of EU CSW-CERTEX, work programme, and monitoring and reporting	(46) Costs of EU CSW-CERTEX, work programme, and monitoring, <i>reviewing</i> and reporting	(47)	
172.	Article 18 - title	(48) Costs	(49) Costs	(50) Costs	
173.	Article 18 (1)	1. The costs associated with the development, integration and operation of EU CSW-CERTEX and its interfaces with Union non-customs systems shall be borne by the Union.	1. The costs associated with the development, integration and operation of EU CSW-CERTEX and its interfaces with Union non-customs systems shall be borne by the Union.	1. The costs associated with the development, integration and operation of EU CSW-CERTEX and its interfaces with Union non-customs systems shall be borne by the Union <u>budget.</u>	LL

174.	Article 18(2)	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.	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.	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.	
175.	Article 19 - title	(51) Work programme	(52) Work programme	(53) Work programme	
176.	Article 19	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 non-customs systems referred to in the Annex to EU CSW-CERTEX and the integration of the respective Union non-customs formalities. The work programme shall be kept up to date. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 22(2).	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 non-customs systems referred to in the Part A of Annex I to EU CSW-CERTEX and the integration of the respective Union non-customs formalities. The work programme shall be kept up to date. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 22(2).	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 non-customs systems referred to in the Annex to EU CSW-CERTEX and the integration of the respective Union non-customs formalities. The work programme shall be kept up to date. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory examination procedure referred to in Article 22(2).	

			<i>The work programme referred to in the first paragraph shall be reviewed and updated regularly, at least once every three years, in order to assess and improve overall implementation of this Regulation.</i>		
177.	Article 20	(54) Monitoring and reporting	(55) Monitoring, <i>reviewing</i> and reporting	(56) Monitoring and reporting	
178.	Article 20 (1)	1. The Commission shall regularly monitor the functioning of the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs.	1. The Commission shall regularly monitor the functioning of the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs, <i>namely its impact on business operators, including SMEs. The Commission shall also provide timely guidance related to adequate updates and other modifications, and ensure access to appropriate training.</i>	1. The Commission shall regularly monitor the functioning of the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs, <u>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.</u>	
179.	Article 20 (1a) new		<i>1a. The Commission shall regularly review the status of the systems listed in Parts B and C of Annex I with a view to assessing their progress towards compliance with the rules laid</i>		

			<i>down in Articles 10 to 15. If the Commission concludes that a system listed in Parts B or C of Annex I complies with the applicable rules laid down in Articles 10 to 15, it shall adopt a delegated act as referred to in Article 3(1a) to add it to Part A or B of Annex I.</i>		
180.	Article 20 (2)	2. The Commission shall regularly evaluate the performance of EU CSW-CERTEX.	2. The Commission shall regularly evaluate the performance of EU CSW-CERTEX <i>in order to keep it updated, and to perform the necessary modifications. That evaluation shall include an assessment of the effectiveness, efficiency, coherence, relevance, and Union added-value of EU CSW-CERTEX.</i>	2. The Commission shall regularly evaluate the performance of EU CSW-CERTEX.	
181.	Article 20 (3)	3. By 31 December 2027 and every three years thereafter, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a report on the implementation of this Regulation. The report shall also include information on the monitoring and evaluation	3. By 31 December 2027 2026 and every three years thereafter, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a report on the implementation of this Regulation. The report shall also include information on the monitoring and evaluation	3. By 31 December 2027 and every three years thereafter, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a report on the implementation of this Regulation. The report shall also include information on the monitoring and evaluation carried	

		carried out in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2, respectively.	<i>activities</i> carried out in accordance with paragraphs 1, <i>1a</i> and 2, respectively, <i>and a summary of the conclusions reached. The report shall provide a clear overview of the stage of progress that every Member State's national single Window environment for customs and the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs has reached.</i>	out in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2, respectively	
182.	Article 20 (4)	4. The Member States shall, upon request from the Commission, provide any information that is necessary for the report referred to in paragraph 3.	4. The Member States shall, upon request from the Commission, provide any information that is necessary for the report referred to in paragraph 3.	4. The Member States shall, upon request from the Commission, provide any information <u>on the implementation of this Regulation</u> that is necessary for the report referred to in paragraph 3.	
183.	Chapter VI				
184.	Chapter VI - title	(57) Procedures for adoption of implementing and delegated acts, amendments to Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 and final provisions	(58) Procedures for adoption of implementing and delegated acts, amendments to Regulation (EU) No 952/2013, <i>repeal</i> and final provisions	(59) Procedures for adoption of implementing and delegated acts, amendments to Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 and final provisions	

185.	Article 21 - title	(60) Exercise of the delegation	(61) Exercise of the delegation	(62) Exercise of the delegation	
186.	Article 21 (1)	1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.	1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.	1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.	
187.	Article 21 (2)	2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Articles 5(4), 10(3) and 13(4) shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period from the date of entry into force of this Regulation.	2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 3, second paragraph, and Articles 5(4), 10(3) and 13(4) 10(3), 13(4), 17a(3) and 20(1a) shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period <i>of time</i> from the date of entry into force of this Regulation	2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Articles 5(4), 10(3) and 13(4) shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period from the date of entry into force of this Regulation.	
188.	Article 21 (3)	3. The delegation of power referred to in Articles 5(4), 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	3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 3, second paragraph, and Articles 5(4), 10(3) and 13(4) 10(3), 13(4), 17a(3) and 20(1a) 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	3. The delegation of power referred to in Articles 5(4), 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	

		of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.	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.	Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.	
189.	Article 21 (4)	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.	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.	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.	
190.	Article 21 (5)	5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.	5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.	5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.	
191.	Article 21 (6)	6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Articles 5(4), 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	6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 3, second paragraph and Articles 5(4), 10(3) and 13(4) , 13(4), 17a(3) and 20(1a) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European	6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Articles 5(4), 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	

		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.	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.	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.	
192.	Article 22 - title	(63) Committee procedure	(64) Committee procedure	(65) Committee procedure	
193.	Article 22 (1)	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.	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.	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.	
194.	Article 22 (2)	2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.	2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.	2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.	

195.	Article 22 (3)	3. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.	3. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.	3. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.	
196.	Article 23 - title	Amendments to Regulation (EU) No 952/2013	Amendments to Regulation (EU) No 952/2013	Amendments to Regulation (EU) No 952/2013	
197.	Article 23 (1)	Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 is amended as follows:	Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 is amended as follows:	Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 is amended as follows:	
198.	Article 23 (1) (1)	(1) in Article 5(2), the following point is added:	(1) in Article 5(2), the following point is added:	(1) in Article 5(2), the following point is added:	
199.		‘(e) Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council* and the provisions supplementing or implementing it;	‘(e) Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council* and the provisions supplementing or implementing it;	‘(e) Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council* and the provisions supplementing or implementing it;	
200.		*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).	*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).	*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).	

201.	Article 23 (1) (2)	(2) in Article 163(1), the following subparagraph is added:	(2) in Article 163(1), the following subparagraph is added:	(2) in Article 163(1), the following subparagraph is added:	
202.		‘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’.	‘The supporting documents for the applicable Union non-customs formalities listed in the Part A of Annex I 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.’.	‘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’.	
203.	Article 23a new - title		<i>Repeal</i>		
204.	Article 23a new (1)		<i>Decision No 70/2008/EC is repealed.</i>		

205.	Article 24 - title	Entry into force and application	Entry into force and application	Entry into force and application	
206.	Article 24 (1)	This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.	This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.	This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.	
207.	Article 24 (2)	Article 5(2) and (3), Article 8(3), points (a) and (b), 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 5(2) and (3), Article 8(3), points (a) and (b), and Article 10 shall apply to each of the Union non-customs formalities listed in the Part A of Annex I as from the dates set out therein.	Article 5(2) and (3), Article 8(3), points (a b) and (b 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.	
208.	Article 24 (3)	Article 8(3), point (c), Article 11, Article 13(1), (2) and (3), Article 14 and Article 15(1) and (2) shall apply from 1 January 2031.	Article 8(3), point (c), Article 11, Article 13(1), (2) and (3), Article 14 and Article 15(1) and (2) shall apply from 1 January 2031 2028 .	Article 8(3), point (e a), Article 11, Article 13(1), (2) and (3), Article 14 and Article 15(1) and (2) shall apply from 1 January 2031 10 years after entry into force of this regulation .	
209.		This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.	This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.	This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.	
210.		Done at Brussels,	Done at ...,	Done at Brussels,	

211.		For the European Parliament The President [...]	For the European Parliament The President [...]	For the European Parliament The President [...]	
212.		For the Council The President [...]	For the Council The President [...]	For the Council The President [...]	

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 - 2020/0306(COD) - IMCO/9/04529

PART 2: ANNEXES

Cell in green: The text can be deemed as already agreed
Cell in yellow: The issue needs further discussion at technical level
Cell in red: The issue needs further discussion in depth at the trilogue meetings

Note:

Differences between the EP's position and the Commission's proposal are highlighted in Bold/Italics.

Differences between the Council's position and the Commission's proposal are highlighted in Bold/Italics and underlined. Deletions are marked in strike-through.

<i>Row</i>	<i>COMMISSION</i>	<i>EP</i>	<i>COUNCIL - GENERAL APPROACH</i>	<i>POSSIBLE COMPROMISE SOLUTION</i>
	ANNEX	ANNEX <i>ANNEX I</i>	ANNEX	
		<i>Part A</i>		
Annex - title	Union non-customs formalities covered by EU CSW-CERTEX	Union non-customs formalities covered by EU CSW-CERTEX	Union non-customs formalities covered by EU CSW-CERTEX	

1.	COMMISSION PROPOSAL	<table><tr><td>Union non-customs formality</td><td>Acronym</td><td>Union non-customs system</td><td>Relevant Union legislation</td><td>Date of application</td></tr></table>					Union non-customs formality	Acronym	Union non-customs system	Relevant Union legislation	Date of application
	Union non-customs formality	Acronym	Union non-customs system	Relevant Union legislation	Date of application						
EP AMENDMENTS	<table><tr><td>Union non-customs formality</td><td>Acronym</td><td>Union non-customs system</td><td>Relevant Union legislation</td><td>Date of application</td></tr></table>					Union non-customs formality	Acronym	Union non-customs system	Relevant Union legislation	Date of application	
Union non-customs formality	Acronym	Union non-customs system	Relevant Union legislation	Date of application							

	COUNCIL - GENERAL APPROACH	Union non-customs formality	Acronym	Union non- customs system	Relevant Union <u>non- customs</u> legislation	<u>Date of application-Connection by</u>
	PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT					
2.	COMMISSION PROPOSAL	Common health entry document for animals	CHED-A	TRACES	Articles 56 and 57 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council ³⁰ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1715 ³¹	1 March 2023
	EP AMENDMENTS					
		Common health	CHED-A	TRACES	Articles 56 and 57 of	1 March 2023

³⁰ 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, 96/93/EC and 97/78/EC and Council Decision 92/438/EEC (Official Controls Regulation) (OJ L 95, 7.4.2017, p. 1).

³¹ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1715 of 30 September 2019 laying down rules for the functioning of the information management system for official controls and its system components (the IMSOC Regulation) (OJ L 261, 14.10.2019, p. 37).

		entry document for animals			Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council ³² Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1715 ³³	
	COUNCIL - GENERAL APPROACH	Common health entry document for animals	CHED-A	TRACES	Articles 56 and 57 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council ³⁴	13 March 2023 2025

³² 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, 96/93/EC and 97/78/EC and Council Decision 92/438/EEC (Official Controls Regulation) (OJ L 95, 7.4.2017, p. 1).

³³ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1715 of 30 September 2019 laying down rules for the functioning of the information management system for official controls and its system components (the IMSOC Regulation) (OJ L 261, 14.10.2019, p. 37).

³⁴ 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, 96/93/EC and 97/78/EC and Council Decision 92/438/EEC (Official Controls Regulation) (OJ L 95, 7.4.2017, p. 1).

					Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1715 ³⁵		
	PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT						
3.	COMMISSION PROPOSAL						
		Common health entry document for products	CHED-P	TRACES	Articles 56 and 57 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1715	1 March 2023	
	EP AMENDMENTS						
		Common health entry document for products	CHED-P	TRACES	Articles 56 and 57 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1715	1 March 2023	

³⁵ — ~~Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1715 of 30 September 2019 laying down rules for the functioning of the information management system for official controls and its system components (the IMSOC Regulation) (OJ L 261, 14.10.2019, p. 37).~~

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	PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT										
4.	COMMISSION PROPOSAL	<table><tr><td>Common health entry document for feed and food of non-animal origin</td><td>CHED-D</td><td>TRACES</td><td>Articles 56 and 57 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1715</td><td>1 March 2023</td></tr></table>					Common health entry document for feed and food of non-animal origin	CHED-D	TRACES	Articles 56 and 57 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1715	1 March 2023
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³⁶ 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).

³⁷ Commission Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008 of 8 December 2008 laying down detailed rules for implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 as regards the arrangements for imports of organic products from third countries (OJ L 334, 12.12.2008, p. 25).

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³⁸ 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).

³⁹ Commission Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008 of 8 December 2008 laying down detailed rules for implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 as regards the arrangements for imports of organic products from third countries (OJ L 334, 12.12.2008, p. 25).

⁴⁰ 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).

⁴¹ ~~Commission Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008 of 8 December 2008 laying down detailed rules for implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 as regards the arrangements for imports of organic products from third countries (OJ L 334, 12.12.2008, p. 25).~~

	PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT										
7.	COMMISSION PROPOSAL	<table><tr><td>Ozone depleting licence</td><td>ODS</td><td>ODS 2 Licensing System</td><td>Articles 15, 16, 17 and 18 of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴² Commission Regulation (EU) No 537/2011⁴³</td><td>1 March 2023</td></tr></table>					Ozone depleting licence	ODS	ODS 2 Licensing System	Articles 15, 16, 17 and 18 of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁴² Commission Regulation (EU) No 537/2011 ⁴³	1 March 2023
	Ozone depleting licence	ODS	ODS 2 Licensing System	Articles 15, 16, 17 and 18 of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁴² Commission Regulation (EU) No 537/2011 ⁴³	1 March 2023						
EP AMENDMENTS	<table><tr><td>Ozone depleting licence</td><td>ODS</td><td>ODS 2 Licensing System</td><td>Articles 15, 16, 17 and 18 of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the</td><td>1 March 2023</td></tr></table>					Ozone depleting licence	ODS	ODS 2 Licensing System	Articles 15, 16, 17 and 18 of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the	1 March 2023	
Ozone depleting licence	ODS	ODS 2 Licensing System	Articles 15, 16, 17 and 18 of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the	1 March 2023							

⁴² 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).

⁴³ Commission Regulation (EU) No 537/2011 of 1 June 2011 on the mechanism for the allocation of quantities of controlled substances allowed for laboratory and analytical uses in the Union under Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on substances that deplete the ozone layer (OJ L 147, 2.6.2011, p. 4).

					Council ⁴⁴ Commission Regulation (EU) No 537/2011 ⁴⁵	
	COUNCIL - GENERAL APPROACH					
		Ozone depleting licence	ODS	ODS 2 Licensing System	Articles 15, 16, 17 and 18 of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁴⁶ Commission Regulation (EU) No 537/2011⁴⁷	13 March 2023 2025

⁴⁴ 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).

⁴⁵ Commission Regulation (EU) No 537/2011 of 1 June 2011 on the mechanism for the allocation of quantities of controlled substances allowed for laboratory and analytical uses in the Union under Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on substances that deplete the ozone layer (OJ L 147, 2.6.2011, p. 4).

⁴⁶ 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).

⁴⁷ ~~Commission Regulation (EU) No 537/2011 of 1 June 2011 on the mechanism for the allocation of quantities of controlled substances allowed for laboratory and analytical uses in the Union under Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on substances that deplete the ozone layer (OJ L 147, 2.6.2011, p. 4).~~

	PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT										
8.	COMMISSION PROPOSAL	<table><tr><td>Fluorinated greenhouse gases</td><td>F-GAS</td><td>F-GAS Portal and HFC Licensing System</td><td>Articles 14, 15 and 17 of Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁸ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1191/2014⁴⁹</td><td>1 March 2023</td></tr></table>					Fluorinated greenhouse gases	F-GAS	F-GAS Portal and HFC Licensing System	Articles 14, 15 and 17 of Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁴⁸ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1191/2014 ⁴⁹	1 March 2023
Fluorinated greenhouse gases	F-GAS	F-GAS Portal and HFC Licensing System	Articles 14, 15 and 17 of Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁴⁸ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1191/2014 ⁴⁹	1 March 2023							
	EP AMENDMENTS	<table><tr><td>Fluorinated greenhouse gases</td><td>F-GAS</td><td>F-GAS Portal and HFC Licensing</td><td>Articles 14, 15 and 17 of Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 of the European</td><td>1 March 2023</td></tr></table>					Fluorinated greenhouse gases	F-GAS	F-GAS Portal and HFC Licensing	Articles 14, 15 and 17 of Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 of the European	1 March 2023
Fluorinated greenhouse gases	F-GAS	F-GAS Portal and HFC Licensing	Articles 14, 15 and 17 of Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 of the European	1 March 2023							

⁴⁸ 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).

⁴⁹ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1191/2014 of 30 October 2014 determining the format and means for submitting the report referred to in Article 19 of Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on fluorinated greenhouse gases (OJ L 318, 5.11.2014, p. 5).

				System	Parliament and of the Council ⁵⁰ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1191/2014 ⁵¹	
	COUNCIL - GENERAL APPROACH					
		Fluorinated greenhouse gases	F-GAS	F-GAS Portal and HFC Licensing System	Articles 14, 15 and 17 of Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁵² Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1191/2014⁵³	13 March 2023 2025

⁵⁰ 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).

⁵¹ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1191/2014 of 30 October 2014 determining the format and means for submitting the report referred to in Article 19 of Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on fluorinated greenhouse gases (OJ L 318, 5.11.2014, p. 5).

⁵² 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).

⁵³ ~~Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1191/2014 of 30 October 2014 determining the format and means for submitting the report referred to in Article 19 of Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on fluorinated greenhouse gases (OJ L 318, 5.11.2014, p. 5).~~

	PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT										
9.	COMMISSION PROPOSAL	<table><tr><td>Import licence and import statement for cultural goods</td><td>Cultural goods</td><td>TRACES</td><td>Articles 3, 4, 5 and 7 of Regulation (EU) 2019/880 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁴</td><td>3 March 2025</td></tr></table>					Import licence and import statement for cultural goods	Cultural goods	TRACES	Articles 3, 4, 5 and 7 of Regulation (EU) 2019/880 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁵⁴	3 March 2025
Import licence and import statement for cultural goods	Cultural goods	TRACES	Articles 3, 4, 5 and 7 of Regulation (EU) 2019/880 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁵⁴	3 March 2025							
	EP AMENDMENTS	<table><tr><td>Import licence and import statement for cultural goods</td><td>Cultural goods</td><td>TRACES</td><td>Articles 3, 4, 5 and 7 of Regulation (EU) 2019/880 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁵</td><td>3 March 2025</td></tr></table>					Import licence and import statement for cultural goods	Cultural goods	TRACES	Articles 3, 4, 5 and 7 of Regulation (EU) 2019/880 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁵⁵	3 March 2025
Import licence and import statement for cultural goods	Cultural goods	TRACES	Articles 3, 4, 5 and 7 of Regulation (EU) 2019/880 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁵⁵	3 March 2025							

⁵⁴ 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).

⁵⁵ 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).

	COUNCIL - GENERAL APPROACH	<table><tr><td>Import licence and import statement for cultural goods</td><td>Cultural goods <u>ICGS,</u> <u>ICGL, ICGD</u></td><td>TRACES</td><td>Articles 3, 4, 5 and 7 of Regulation (EU) 2019/880 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁶</td><td>3 March 2025</td></tr></table>					Import licence and import statement for cultural goods	Cultural goods <u>ICGS,</u> <u>ICGL, ICGD</u>	TRACES	Articles 3, 4, 5 and 7 of Regulation (EU) 2019/880 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁵⁶	3 March 2025
	Import licence and import statement for cultural goods	Cultural goods <u>ICGS,</u> <u>ICGL, ICGD</u>	TRACES	Articles 3, 4, 5 and 7 of Regulation (EU) 2019/880 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁵⁶	3 March 2025						
PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT											

⁵⁶ 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).

<i>Row</i>	<i>COMMISSION</i>	<i>EP</i>	<i>COUNCIL - GENERAL APPROACH</i>	<i>POSSIBLE COMPROMISE SOLUTION</i>
Annex I - part B		<i>Part B</i>		
Annex I - part B - title		<i>Systems that may be used on a voluntary basis by Member States and that should be connected by 2023</i>		
Annex I - part B - point 1		<i>1. Union regime for the control of exports, brokering, technical assistance, transit and transfer of dual-use items</i>		
Annex I - part B - point 2		<i>2. Certificate for International trade of endangered species of wild fauna and flora (CITES)</i>		
Annex I - part B - point 3		<i>3. Information and communication system for market surveillance (ICSMS) and Rapid Information Exchange System (RAPEX)</i>		
Annex I - part B - point 4		<i>4. Kimberley Process certification scheme for the international trade in rough diamonds</i>		

Annex I - part B - point 5		5. Import licence for Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade.		
Annex I - part B - point 6		6. Shipments of waste		
Annex I - part B - point 7		7. Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)		
Annex I - part B - point 8		8. Prior Informed Consent (PIC) concerning the export and import of hazardous chemicals		
Annex I - part B - point 9		9. Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing regulation, Catch certificate (EUIUU Catch)		

<i>Row</i>	<i>COMMISSION</i>	<i>EP</i>	<i>COUNCIL - GENERAL APPROACH</i>	<i>POSSIBLE COMPROMISE SOLUTION</i>
Annex I - part C		<i>Part C</i>		
Annex I - part C - title		<i>OTHER SYSTEMS</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 1		<i>Mercury export ban - Regulation (EU) 2017/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on mercury, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1102/2008</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 2		<i>Persistent organic pollutants - Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on persistent organic pollutants and amending Directive 79/117/EEC</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 3		<i>Prior Informed Consent (PIC) - ePIC (ECHA) - Regulation (EU) 649/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4</i>		

		<i>July 2012 concerning the export and import of hazardous chemicals</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 4		<i>Leghold traps - Council Regulation (EEC) No 3254/91 of 4 November 1991 prohibiting the use of leghold traps in the Community and the introduction into the Community of pelts and manufactured goods of certain wild animal species originating in countries which catch them by means of leghold traps or trapping methods which do not meet international humane trapping standards; Commission Regulation (EC) No 35/97 of 10 January 1997 laying down provisions on the certification of pelts and goods covered by Council Regulation (EEC) No 3254/91</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 5		<i>Trade in seal products - Regulation (EC) No 1007/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on trade in seal products; Regulation (EU) 2015/1775 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 October 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 1007/2009 on trade in seal products and repealing Commission</i>		

		<i>Regulation (EU) No 737/2010</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 6		<i>Seal pups - Council Directive 83/129/EEC of 28 March 1983 concerning the importation into Member States of skins of certain seal pups and products derived therefrom</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 7		<i>Invasive Alien Species (IAS) - Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 8		<i>Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing regulation, Catch certificate (EU IUU Catch) - Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 of 29 September 2008 establishing a Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, amending Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1936/2001 and (EC) No 601/2004 and repealing Regulations (EC) No 1093/94 and (EC) No 1447/1999; Commission</i>		

		<i>Regulation(EC) No 1010/2009 of 22 October 2009 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 establishing a Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 9		<i>Catch documentation scheme for Dissostichus spp. - Council Regulation (EC) No 1035/2001 of 22 May 2001 establishing a catch documentation scheme for Dissostichus spp.</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 10		<i>Statistical monitoring of trade in swordfish and bigeye tuna - Council Regulation (EC) No 1984/2003 of 8April 2003 introducing a system for the statistical monitoring of trade in swordfish and bigeye tuna within the Community</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 11		<i>Catch documentation programme for bluefin tuna Thunnus thynnus - Regulation (EU) No 640/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2010 establishing a catch documentation programme for blue fintuna Thunnus thynnus</i>		

		<i>and amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1984/2003</i>		
Annex I - part C - subtitle 1		<i>PROTECTION OF THE HEALTH AND LIFE OF HUMANS, ANIMALS AND PLANTS</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 12		<i>Shipments of radioactive waste and spent fuel - Council Directive 2006/117/Euratom of 20 November 2006 on the supervision and control of shipments of radioactive waste and spent fuel; Council Directive 2011/70/Euratom of 19 July 2011 establishing a Community framework for the responsible and safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 13		<i>Cat and dog fur and products containing such fur - Regulation (EC) No 1523/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2007 banning the placing on the market and the import to, or export from, the Community of cat and dog fur, and products containing such fur</i>		
Annex I - part C -		<i>Animal by-products not intended for human consumption (ABP) -</i>		

row 14		<i>Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation)</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 15		<i>Personal consignments of products of animal origin - Commission Regulation (EC) No 206/2009 of 5 March 2009 on the introduction into the Community of personal consignments of products of animal origin and amending Regulation (EC) No 136/2004</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 16		<i>Domestic pets - Regulation (EU) No 576/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 on the non-commercial movement of pet animals and repealing Regulation (EC) No 998/2003</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 17		<i>Plastic kitchenware from China and Hong Kong - Commission Regulation (EU) No 284/2011 of 22 March 2011 laying down specific</i>		

		<i>conditions and detailed procedures for the import of polyamide and melamine plastic kitchenware originating in or consigned from the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China; Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 - Art. 48(1)</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 18		<i>Prohibition of Bisphenol A in polycarbonate infant feeding bottles - Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 321/2011 of 1 April 2011 amending Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 as regards the restriction of use of Bisphenol A in plastic infant feeding bottles; Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 October 2004 on materials and articles intended to come into contact with food and repealing Directives 80/590/EEC and 89/109/EEC</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 19		<i>Fresh fruit and vegetables, and bananas - marketing standards - Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 of 7 June 2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007in</i>		

		<i>respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors; Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 20		<i>Hops from third countries - Commission Regulation (EC) No 1295/2008 of 18 December 2008 on the importation of hops from third countries; Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 21		<i>Documents for imports of wines from third countries and accompanying documents for monitoring and certification of wine</i>		

		<p><i>products - Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/273 of 11 December 2017 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the scheme of authorisations for vine plantings, the vineyard register, accompanying documents and certification, the inward and outward register, compulsory declarations, notifications and publication of notified information, and supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the relevant checks and penalties, amending Commission Regulations (EC) No 555/2008, (EC) No 606/2009 and (EC) No 607/2009 and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 436/2009 and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/560; Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No</i></p>		
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		234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007		
Annex I - part C - row 22		<i>Special import conditions due to contamination risk by aflatoxins - Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 884/2014 of 13 August 2014 imposing special conditions governing the import of certain feed and food from certain third countries due to contamination risk by aflatoxins and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1152/2009; Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety - Art. 53, Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules</i>		

Annex I - part C - row 23		<i>Betel leaves from Bangladesh - 2014/88/EU: Commission Implementing Decision of 13 February 2014 suspending temporarily imports from Bangladesh of foodstuffs containing or consisting of betel leaves ('Piperbetle'); Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 - Art. 53</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 24		<i>Sesame seeds and betel leaves from India - Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/186 of 2 February 2017 laying down specific conditions applicable to the introduction into the Union of consignments from certain third countries due to microbiological contamination and amending Regulation (EC) No 669/2009; Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety - Art. 53</i>		

Annex I - part C - row 25		<i>Sprouts - Commission Regulation (EU) No 211/2013 of 11 March 2013 on certification requirements for imports into the Union of sprouts and seeds intended for the production of sprouts; Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules - Art.48 (1)</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 26		<i>Single CMO regulation - Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 27		<i>Residues from the manufacture of starch from maize from USA - Commission Regulation (EC) No 1375/2007 of 23 November 2007 on imports of residues from the manufacture of starch from maize from the United States of America;</i>		

		<i>Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 28		<i>Organic products - 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; Chernobyl - Council Regulation (EC) No 733/2008 of 15 July 2008 on the conditions governing imports of agricultural products originating in third countries following the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station; Commission Regulation (EC) No 1635/2006 of 6 November 2006 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 737/90 on the conditions governing imports of agricultural products originating in third countries following the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power-station</i>		

Annex I - part C - row 29		<i>Official controls on compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules - Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 30		<i>High risk food and feed of non-animal origin - Commission Regulation (EC) No 669/2009 of 24 July 2009 implementing Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the increased level of official controls on imports of certain feed and food of non-animal origin and amending Decision 2006/504/EC</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 31		<i>Okra and curry leaves from India - Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 885/2014 of 13 August 2014 laying down specific conditions applicable to the import of okra and curry leaves from India and repealing Implementing Regulation (EU) No 91/2013; Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the</i>		

		<p><i>European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety - Art. 53, Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules - Art. 15(5)</i></p>		
Annex I - part C - row 32		<p><i>Unauthorised GM rice from CN - 2011/884/EU: Commission Implementing Decision of 22 December 2011 on emergency measures regarding unauthorised genetically modified rice in rice products originating from China and repealing Decision 2008/289/EC, amended by Commission Implementing Decision 2013/287/EU, Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the</i></p>		

		<i>European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety - Art. 53</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 33		<i>Fukushima - Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/6 of 5 January 2016 imposing special conditions governing the import of feed and food originating in or consigned from Japan following the accident at the Fukushima nuclear power station and repealing Implementing Regulation (EU) No 322/2014; Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety - Art. 53</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 34		<i>Guar gum from India - Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/175 of 5 February 2015 laying down special conditions applicable to the import of guar gum originating in or consigned from India due to contamination risks by pentachlorophenol and dioxins,</i>		

		<i>Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety - Art. 53</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 35		<i>Medicinal products for human use - Directive 2001/83/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 on the Community code relating to medicinal products for human use; Regulation (EC) No 726/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 laying down Community procedures for the authorisation and supervision of medicinal products for human and veterinary use and establishing a European Medicines Agency, Commission Directive (EU) 2017/1572 of 15 September 2017 supplementing Directive 2001/83/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the principles and guidelines of good manufacturing practice for medicinal products for</i>		

		<i>human use</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 36		<i>Investigational medicinal products for human use - Regulation (EU) No 536/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on clinical trials on medicinal products for human use, and repealing Directive 2001/20/EC</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 37		<i>Veterinary medicinal products - Directive 2001/82/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 on the Community code relating to veterinary medicinal products; Regulation (EC) No 726/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 laying down Community procedures for the authorisation and supervision of medicinal products for human and veterinary use and establishing a European Medicines Agency</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 38		<i>Plant Health Directive - Organisms harmful to plants or plant products - Council Directive 2000/29/EC of 8 May 2000 on protective measures against the introduction into the</i>		

		<i>Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community, Commission Directive 2004/103/EC of 7 October 2004 on identity and plant health checks of plants, plant products or other objects, listed in Part B of Annex V to Council Directive 2000/29/EC, which may be carried out at a place other than the point of entry into the Community or at a place close by and specifying the conditions related to these checks</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 39		<i>Plant Health checks of wooden packaging material from CN - 2013/92/EU: Commission Implementing Decision of 18 February 2013 on the supervision, plant health checks and measures to be take non wood packaging material actually in use in the transport of specified commodities originating in China; Plant Health Directive 2000/29/EC; Directive 2004/103/EC</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 40		<i>Marketing requirements for seeds and plant propagating material - http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant_propagation_material/eu_marketing</i>		LL

		requirements/index_en.htm		
Annex I - part C - row 41		<i>Dried beans from Nigeria - Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/943 of 18 June 2015 on emergency measures suspending imports of dried beans from Nigeria and amending Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 669/2009; Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety - Art. 53; Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules - Art. 15 (5)</i>		
Annex I - part C - subtitle 2		PROTECTION OF CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC INTERESTS		

Annex I - part C - row 42		<i>Medals and tokens similar to euro coins - Council Regulation (EC) No 2182/2004 of 6 December 2004 concerning medals and tokens similar to euro coins</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 43		<i>Cash control - Regulation (EC) No 1889/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2005 on controls of cash entering or leaving the Community; Directive (EU) 2015/849 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing, amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Directive 2005/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Directive 2006/70/EC</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 44		<i>Protection of intellectual property rights (IPR) - Regulation (EU) No 608/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 concerning customs enforcement of intellectual property rights and repealing Council</i>		

		<i>Regulation (EC) No 1383/2003</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 45		<i>Drug precursors - Council Regulation (EC) No 111/2005 of 22 December 2004 laying down rules for the monitoring of trade between the Community and third countries in drug precursors; Regulation (EC) No 273/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2004 on drug precursors</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 46		<i>Tiered priced medicines - Regulation (EU) 2016/793 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 to avoid trade diversion into the European Union of certain key medicines</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 47		<i>Anti-Torture Regulation - Council Regulation (EC) No 1236/2005 of 27 June 2005 concerning trade in certain goods which could be used for capital punishment, torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 48		<i>Civil Weapons Directive - Council Directive 91/477/EEC of 18 June 1991 on control of the acquisition</i>		

		<i>and possession of weapons</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 49		<i>Export of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition - Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 implementing Article 10 of the United Nations' Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 50		<i>Explosive precursors - Regulation (EU) No 98/2013 European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2013 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors; Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive</i>		

		<i>76/769/EEC and Commission Directives91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC</i>		
Annex I - part C - row 51		<i>Sanctions or restrictive measures - Article 215 of TFEU</i>		

<i>Row</i>	<i>COMMISSION</i>	<i>EP</i>	<i>COUNCIL - GENERAL APPROACH</i>	<i>POSSIBLE COMPROMISE SOLUTION</i>
Annex I a new		<i>ANNEX IA (new)</i>		
Annex I a new - point 1		<i>1. List of the European electronic systems and their common and national components, as referred to in Article 17a.</i>		
		<i>[...]</i>		
Annex I a new - point 1 - point A		<i>A. The European electronic systems are the following:</i>		
		<i>[...]</i>		
Annex I a new - point 1 - point B		<i>B. The common components of the European electronic systems are the following:</i>		
		<i>[...]</i>		

Annex I a new - point 1 - point C		<i>C. The national components of the European electronic systems are all those components which are not identified as common components in Section B.</i>		
		[...]		
Annex I a new - point 2		<i>2. Innovation and pilot actions under Article 17a.</i>		
Annex I a new - point 2 - subparagraph 1		<i>The following innovation and pilot actions are relevant for the purpose of establishing the MASP-C.</i>		
		[...]		
Annex I a new - point 3		<i>3. Supporting methodologies and tools related to the European electronic system under Article 17a</i>		
Annex I a new - point 3 - subparagraph 1		<i>The following supporting methodologies and tools are relevant for the purpose of establishing the MASP-C:</i>		
		[...]		

