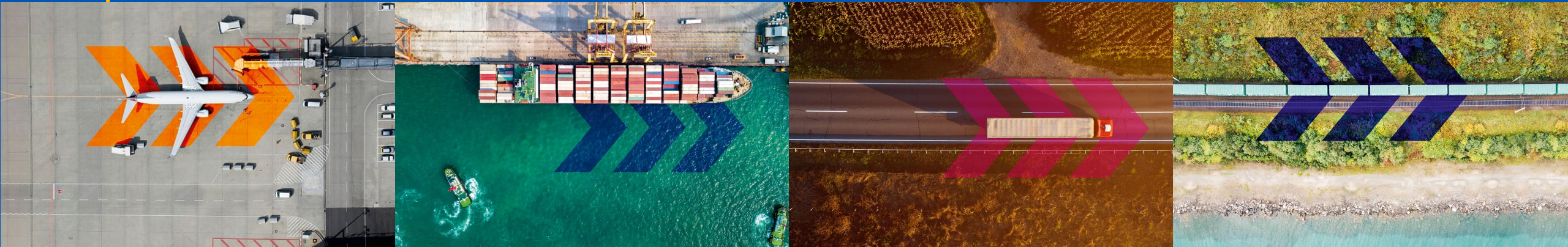




ICS2 requirements for maritime sector



ICS2 webinar for Turkish authorities and economic operators

2024-04-04

ICS2 purpose

- ICS2 is the EU's new advance cargo information system supporting the implementation of the new customs safety and security pre-arrival programme and regulatory regime.
- It performs risk analysis to protect public security, health and safety based on ENS data about all goods entering or transiting the EU prior to their arrival.
- Allows to address risks at the most appropriate time and place in the global supply chain



*ICS2 is **not used** to process customs **import declarations** for release into free circulation! These declarations are lodged to national import systems.*

Economic operators affected by ICS2



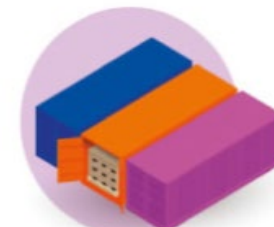
POSTAL OPERATORS INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE EU



EXPRESS CARRIERS



AIR CARGO CARRIERS



SEA, RAIL AND ROAD TRANSPORT



FREIGHT FORWARDING AND LOGISTICS COMPANIES

(for goods received by sea)

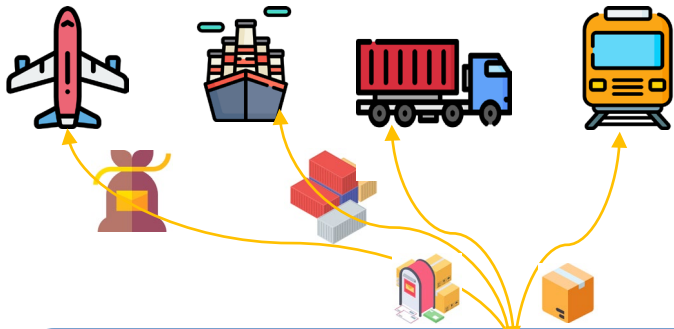


FINAL CONSIGNEE ESTABLISHED IN THE EU



REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL AFFECTED EOs

ICS2 – how does it work?



Carriers, freight forwarders, postal operators, express carriers and couriers, ultimate consignees..

send ENS data on:
- Transport means
- Individual consignment (who sends what to whom)

ICS2 Shared Trader Interface



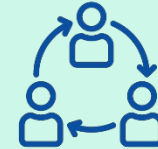
Single access point for trade
Validates, reject, accept ENS filings and other messages

ICS2 Common Repository



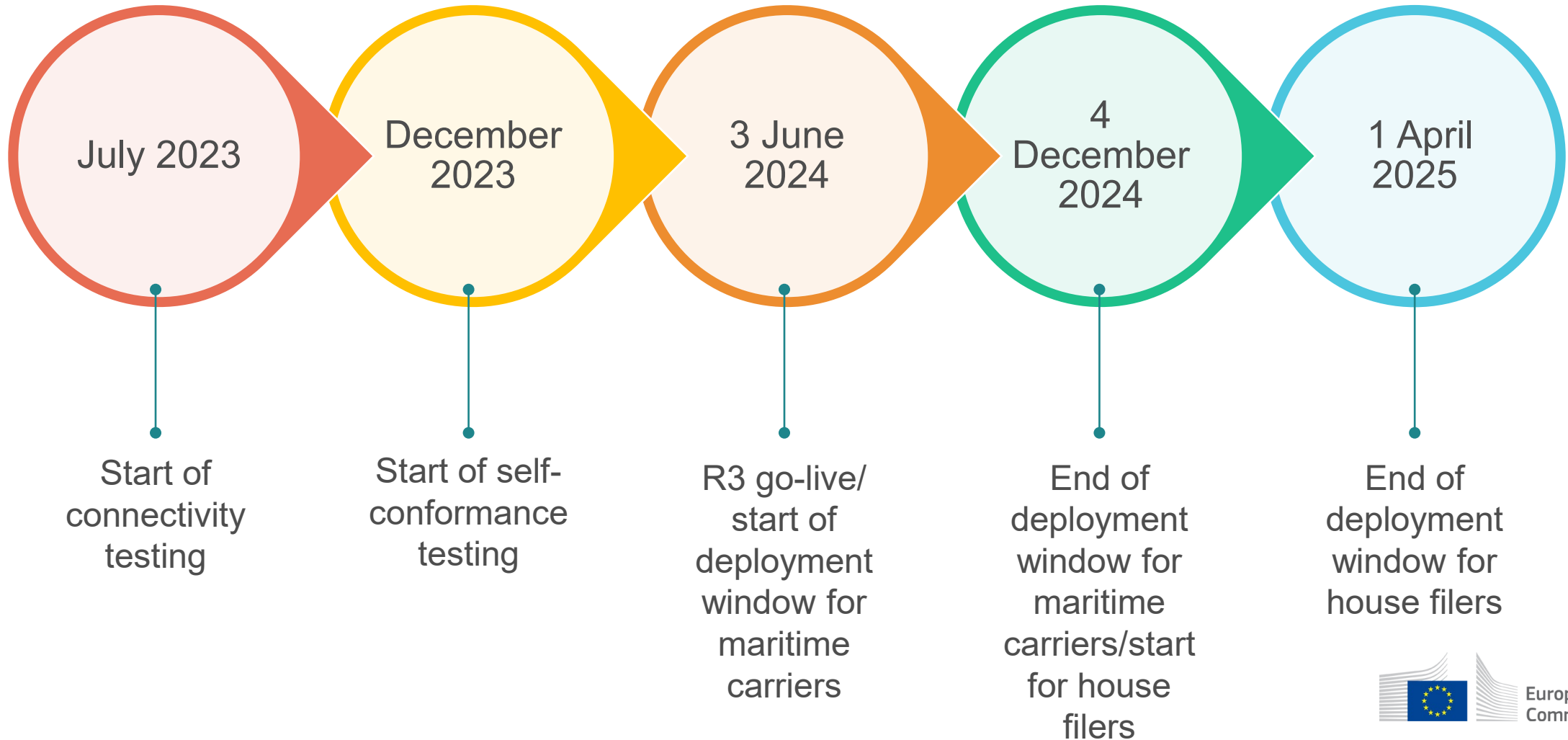
Central component
Validates, orchestrates real-time collaboration among MS, provides state-of-art analytics for MS and COM use

ICS2
30 National Entry Systems and officials from EU-27, CH, NO, UK-N.I.



Perform and co-ordinate risk analysis, allocate controls, process presentation, perform and record controls

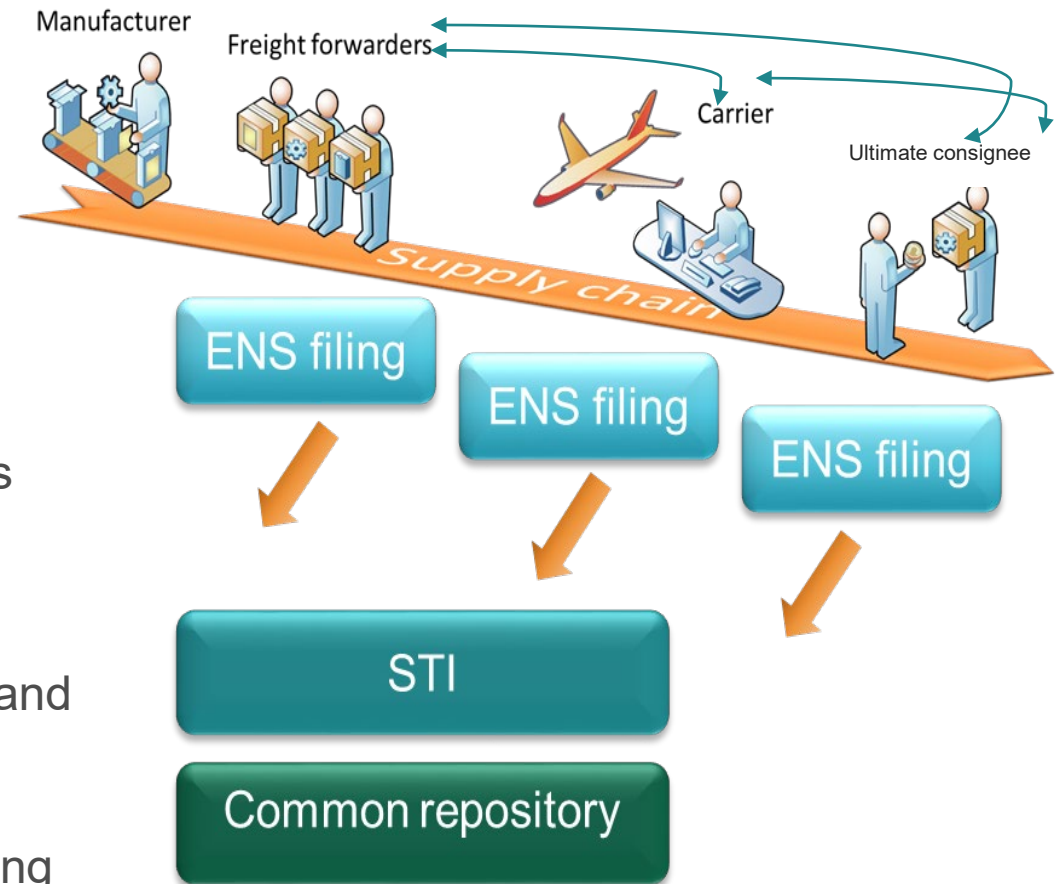
Key dates



Responsible parties

ICS2 stakeholders

- ENS is mandatory for all goods delivered into or transiting the EU
- Carrier is the main responsible party to lodge an ENS for the goods that will enter the customs territory of the EU.
- To comply with the requirement to lodge an ENS, the carrier will act as a declarant, if he/she lodges the ENS particulars himself, or will appoint a representative to act on his behalf.
- If ENS particulars are not provided to the carrier and the ENS is lodged by multiple filing, the other person, other than carrier, that has the legal obligation to file, will be indicated in the carrier filing as a supplementary declarant (house filer).



Roles and responsibilities

Carrier



Responsible to file an ENS

Responsible to lodge an arrival notification

Freight forwarder



Responsible either to provide the house bill of lading data to the carrier

Responsible to lodge a partial ENS if does not provide the data to the carrier

Ultimate consignee



Responsible to either provide buyer and seller data to house level filer

Responsible to lodge a partial ENS if does not provide data to the house level filer

Responsibilities of the parties

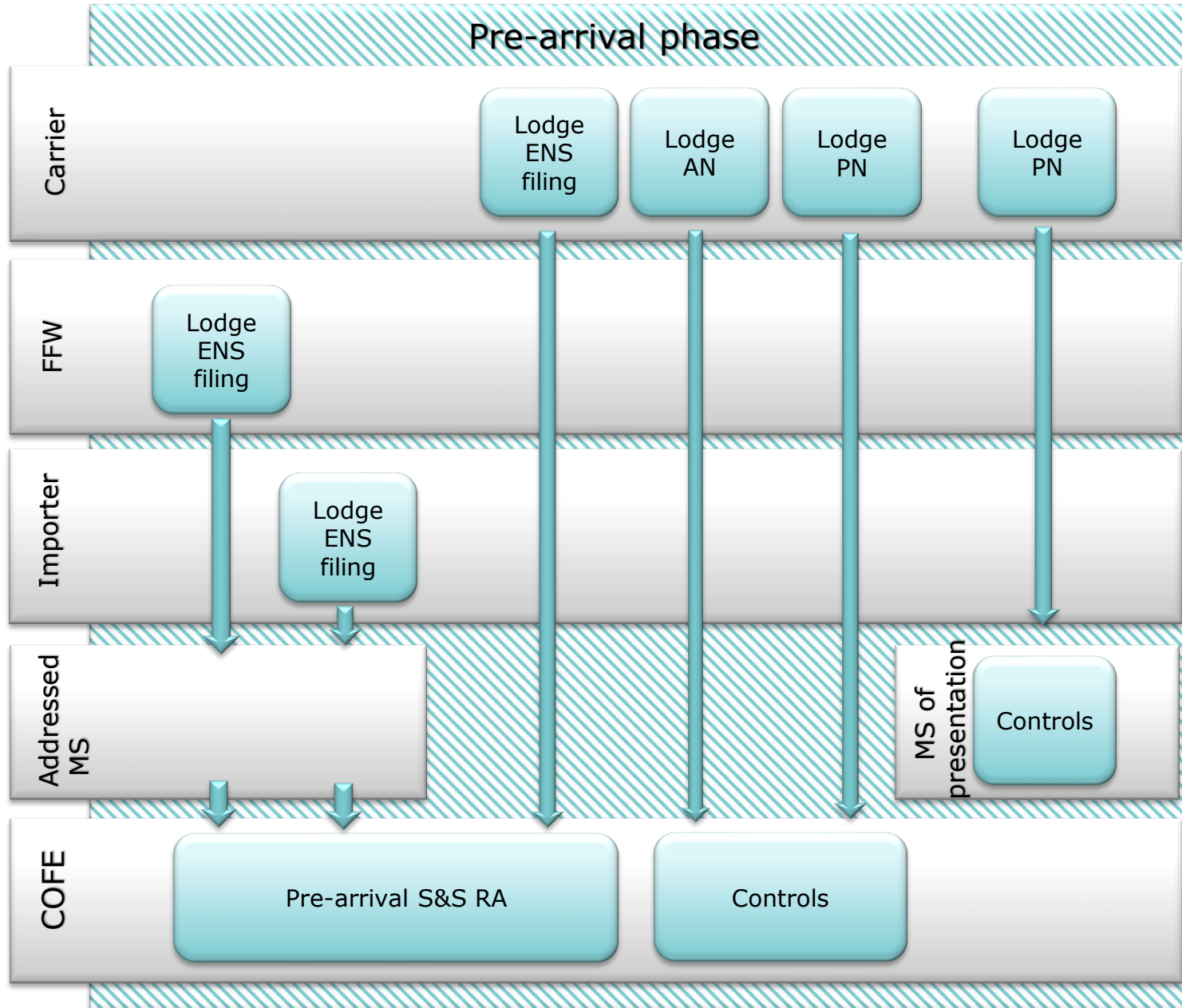
- Each party is responsible to act as a declarant and file their one partial ENS filing if they have arranged among themselves not to share the data but to file ENS via multiple filings. Carrier will be notified, if the house level filer failed to comply with the requirement to file. Same will apply to any sub-house level filer/co-loading party.
- Each house level filer that is indicated by the carrier as party having an obligation to file a partial ENS will be reminded, if they failed to do so on time.
- Each declarant is responsible for the completeness and accuracy of the data filed.
- Each declarant can appoint a representative.
- ITSP is acting as a sender but is neither a declarant nor a representative.

Entry process

Steps of the entry process

- Pre-arrival risk analysis (including risk mitigating referrals):
 - assesses safety and security threats, which reflect a wider range of risks. Safety and security risks are threats that can have serious implications for the security, health and wellbeing of people and/or the environment. They can be linked to both, misdeclarations or illicit activities (some examples may be: negligence, criminal organisations, terrorism, etc.)
- Once the goods are brought into the EU, the carrier has an obligation to lodge an Arrival notification (AN) to the Customs office of first entry (COFE).
- Once the goods are unloaded, they have to be presented to customs by lodging a Presentation notification (PN) to the presentation system of the MS customs for control purpose and release for subsequent customs procedure (temporary storage, release for free circulation)

ICS2 process overview for maritime

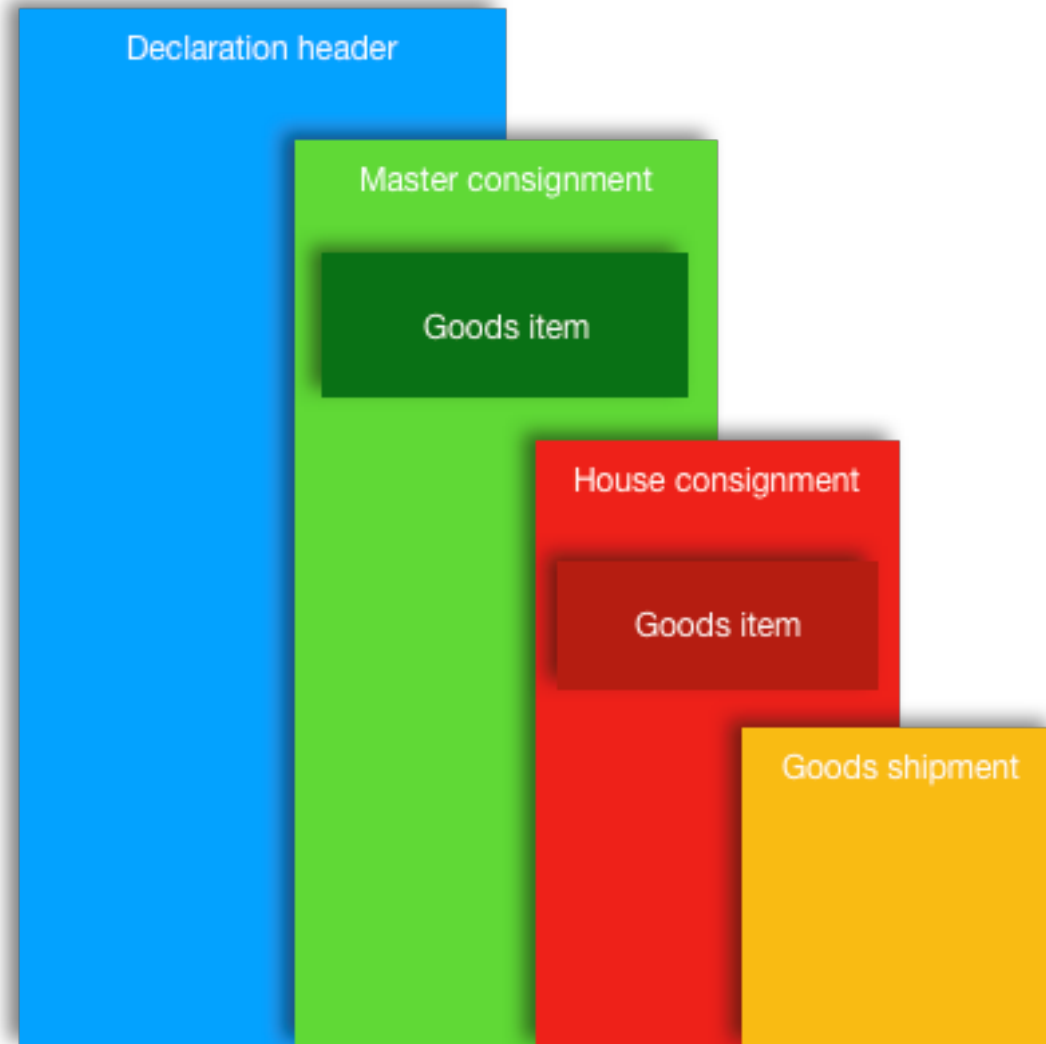


Filing an ENS

Filing an ENS

- ENS can be filed in a single or multiple filings, one master level ENS filing (one master bill of lading) = one ENS
- Each ENS is composed of master level, house level and goods shipment level. There can be several house level ENS filings linked to one master
- **Master level** – contains information from master bill of lading
- **House level** – contains information from underlying house bill(s) of lading
- **Goods shipment** – contains buyer and seller information for each house consignment

Structure of an ENS



Filing an ENS – single filing

- **F10** – full ENS for straight bill of lading cases only
 - Even though such bill of lading does not have the underlying house bill(s) of lading, all information about the goods is filed at a house level to maintain the same structure of an ENS
- **F11** – full ENS
 - Contains all information at master, house and goods shipment (where relevant) level

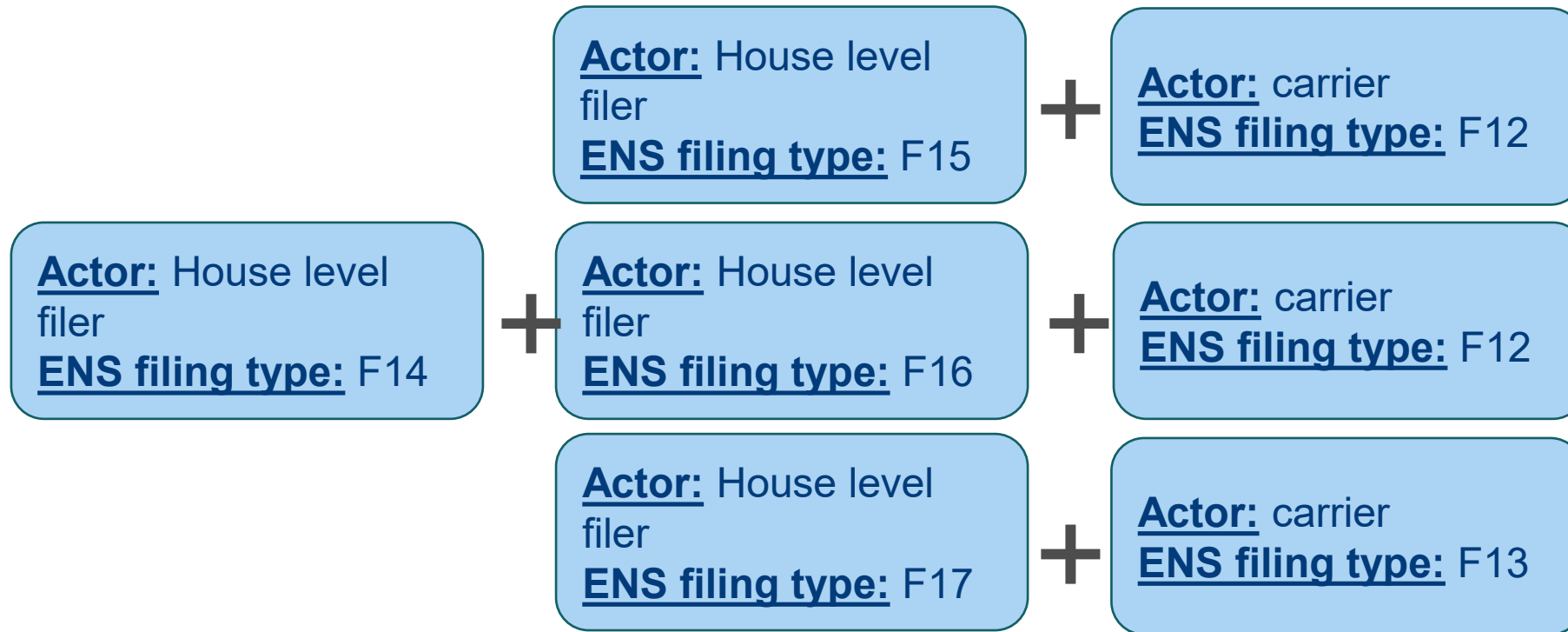
Filing an ENS – multiple filings, straight bill

- **F13** –for straight bill of lading cases, master and house consignment level data only
- **F17** –shipment level data only for straight bill of lading cases
 - F17 needs to be lodged for all cargo except for FROB

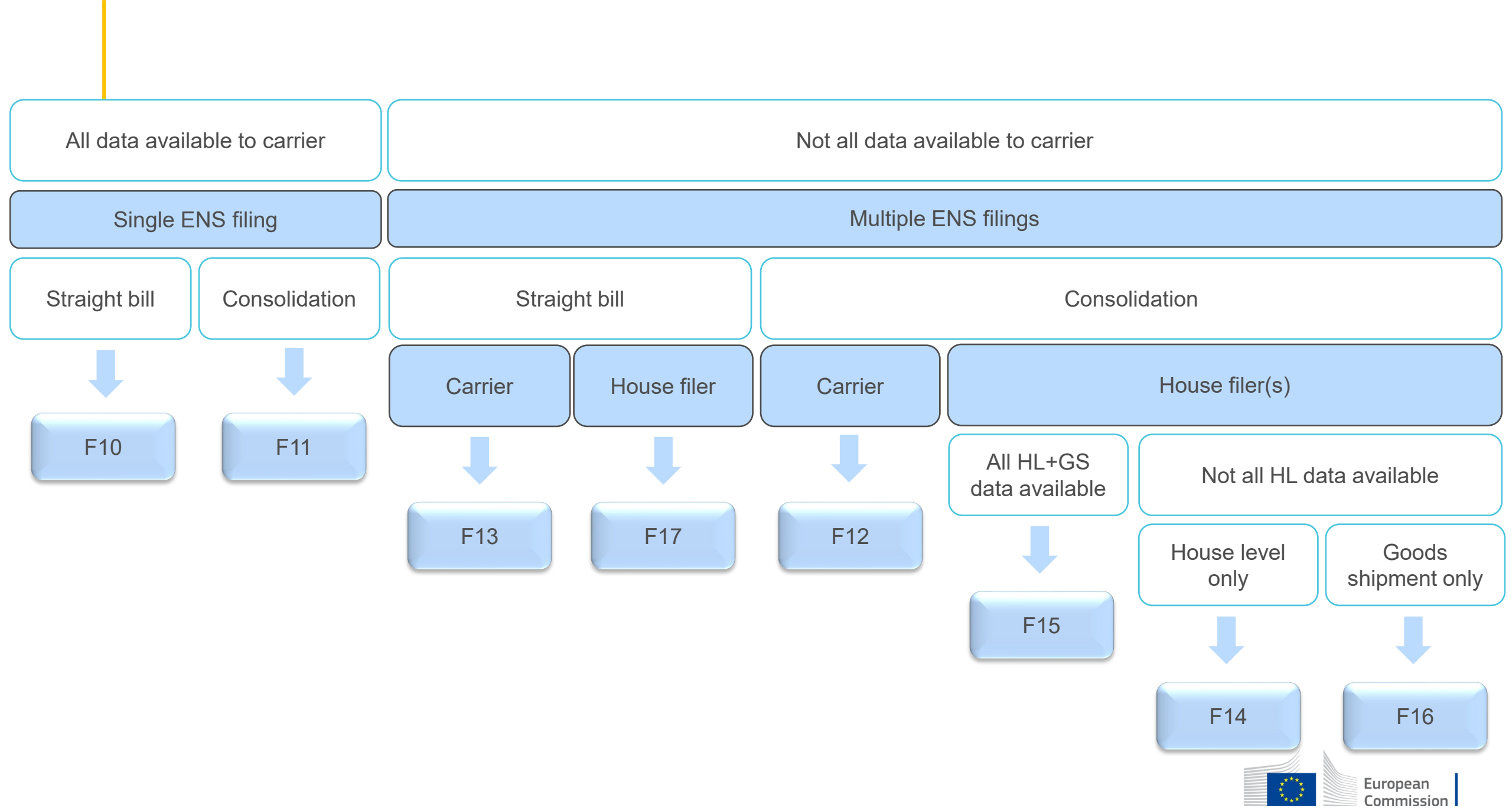
Filing an ENS – multiple filings

- F12 – master level data only
- F14 – house consignment level data only
- F16 – goods shipment level data only
- F12 – master level data only
- F15 – house consignment and shipment level data

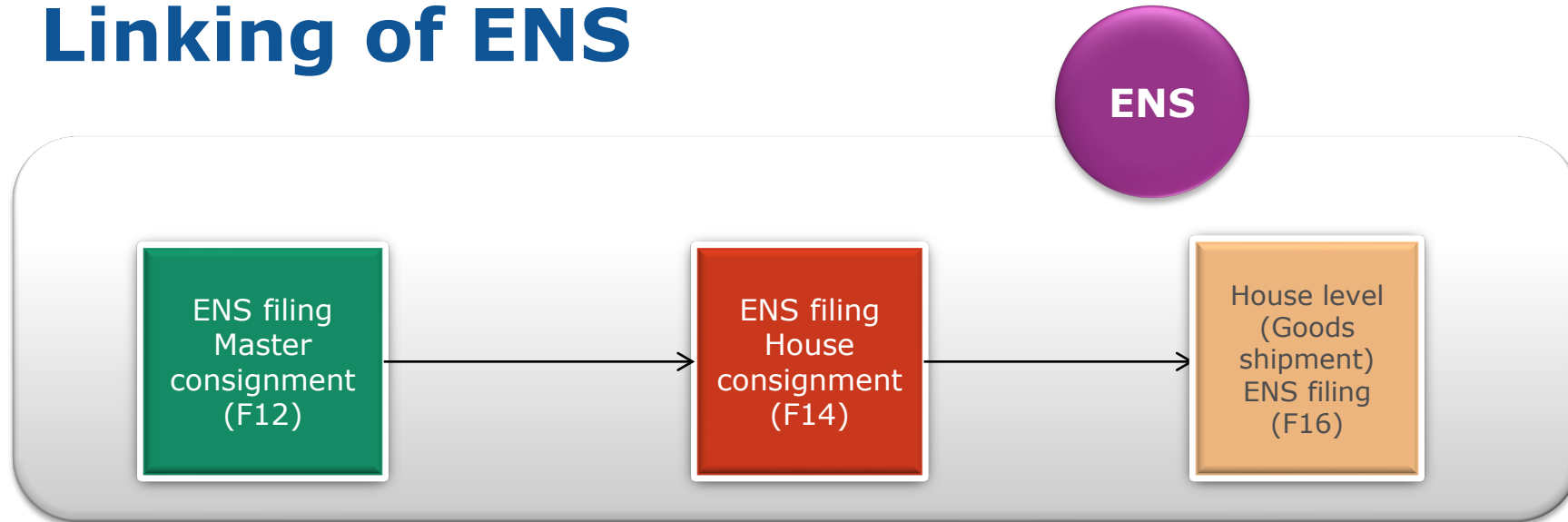
ENS filing type combinations



One master level ENS filing (one master bill of lading) = one ENS
There can be several house level ENS filings linked to one master



Linking of ENS



ULK:

- Master transport document number
- Carrier EORI
- Supplementary declarant EORI



ULK:

- Master transport document number
- Carrier EORI
- Declarant EORI

ULK:

- Master transport document number
- Carrier EORI
- Supplementary declarant EORI



ULK:

- Master transport document number
- Carrier EORI
- Declarant EORI

Supply chain actors need to exchange their EORI numbers and master bill of lading number

ENS filing requirements – postal model

- House level filing/Receptacles (F43+F44):
 - for postal consignments delivered into the EU the postal operator established in the EU is responsible to lodge
 - for postal consignments transhipped in the EU – either the carrier or the postal operator at origin is responsible to lodge
- Master level ENS filing (F45):
 - Carrier responsibility
 - Contains transport related information, parties and list of receptacles
- ETOE consignments are moved as air cargo general, postal model rules do not apply

ENS filing type combinations (postal)

Actor: postal operator
ENS filing type: F43

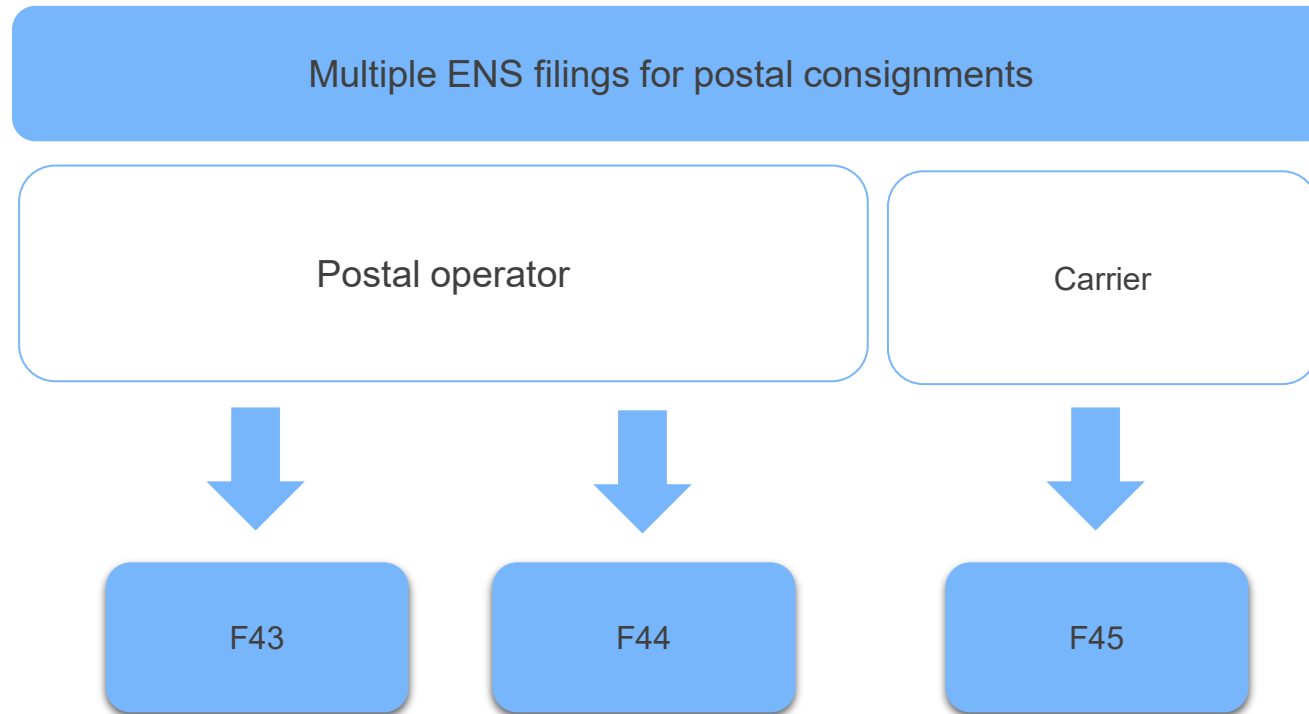
+

Actor: postal operator
ENS filing type: F44

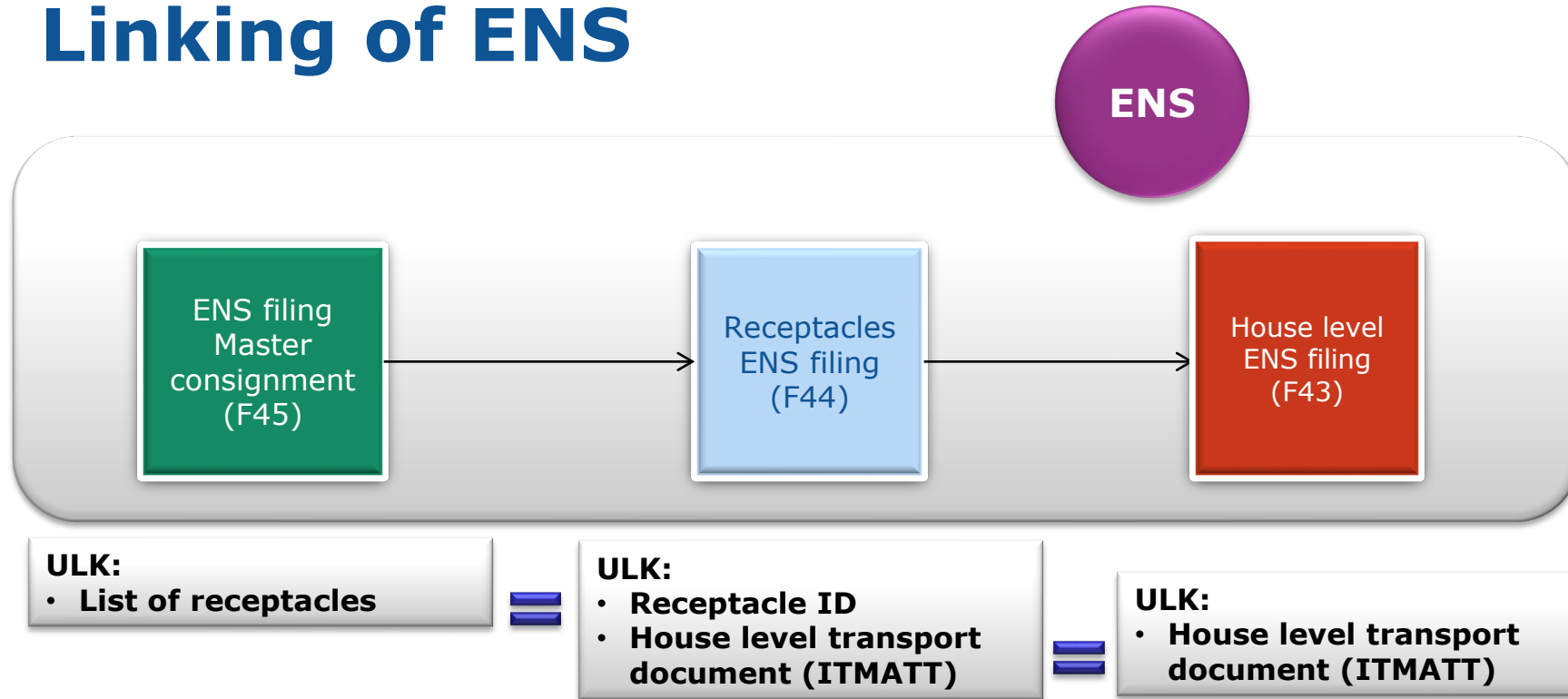
+

Actor: carrier
ENS filing type: F45

ENS filing type combination (postal)



Linking of ENS



Multimodal and combined transport

Multimodal transport

- The transport units without any self-propelling capacity are multimodal transport units – containers, swap bodies, semi-trailers, unaccompanied trailers, unaccompanied units, etc.
- The entry formalities to be completed are a responsibility of the operator of the active border transport means – maritime/inland waterways carrier.
 - For example, in case of a semi-trailer on a ferry, the ferry operator submits the ENS details.
- Maritime ENS filing to be lodged (single or multiple filing)
- Time limits of maritime mode of transport apply

Combined transport

- Combined transportation rules are applicable when passive border transport means are transported on an active border transport means during the border crossing, which, once unloaded from the active border transport means, immediately continue their journey due their self-propelling capabilities
 - For example, a truck on a vessel/ferry
- The entry formalities to be completed are a responsibility of the operator of the passive border transport means – road/rail carrier.
- Road/rail ENS to be lodged (single filing only)
- Time limits of maritime apply

Referrals

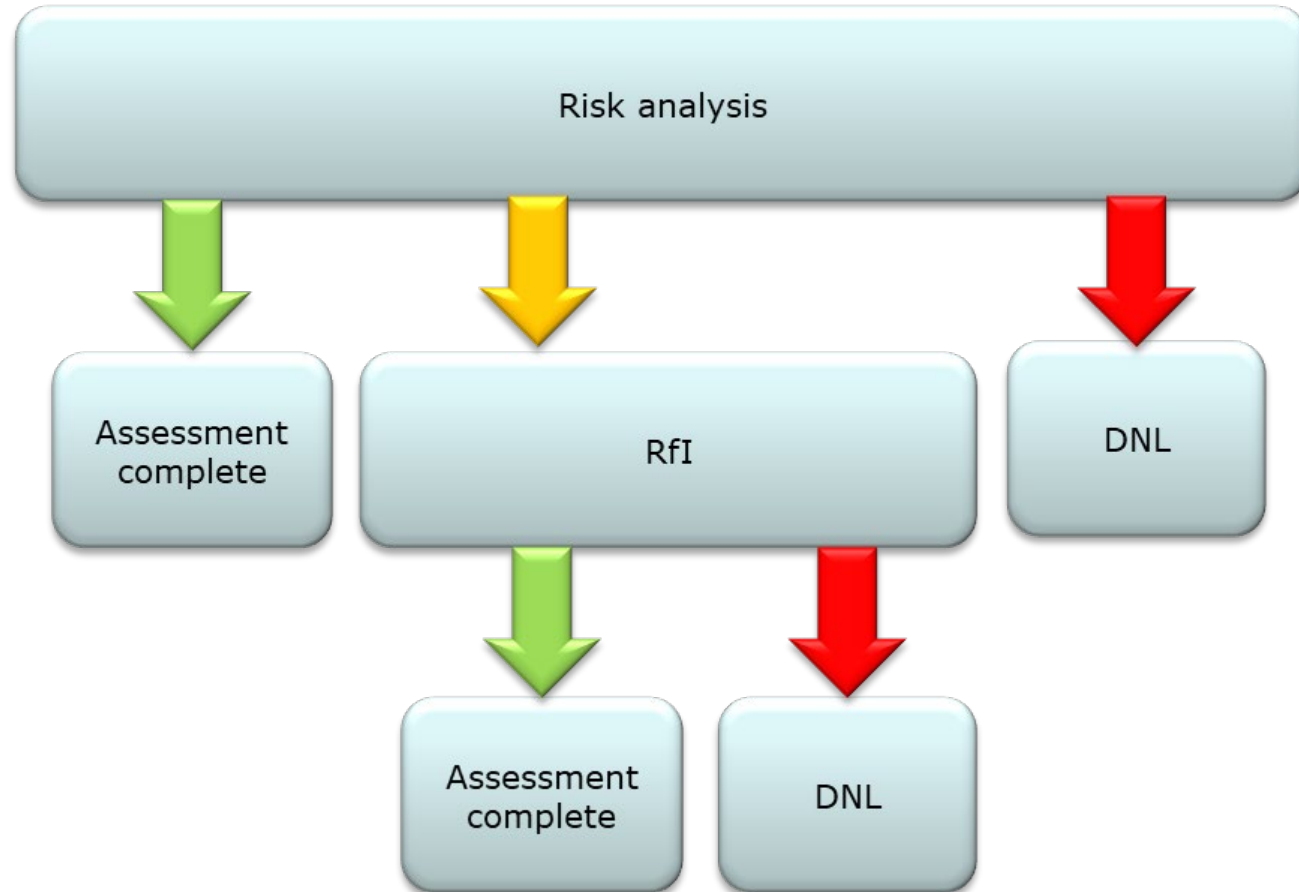
Risk analysis process

- Customs authorities can issue risk mitigating referrals during the risk assessment process
- Referrals:
 - Request for Information/amendment (Rfi)
 - Do not load (DNL)

Referrals

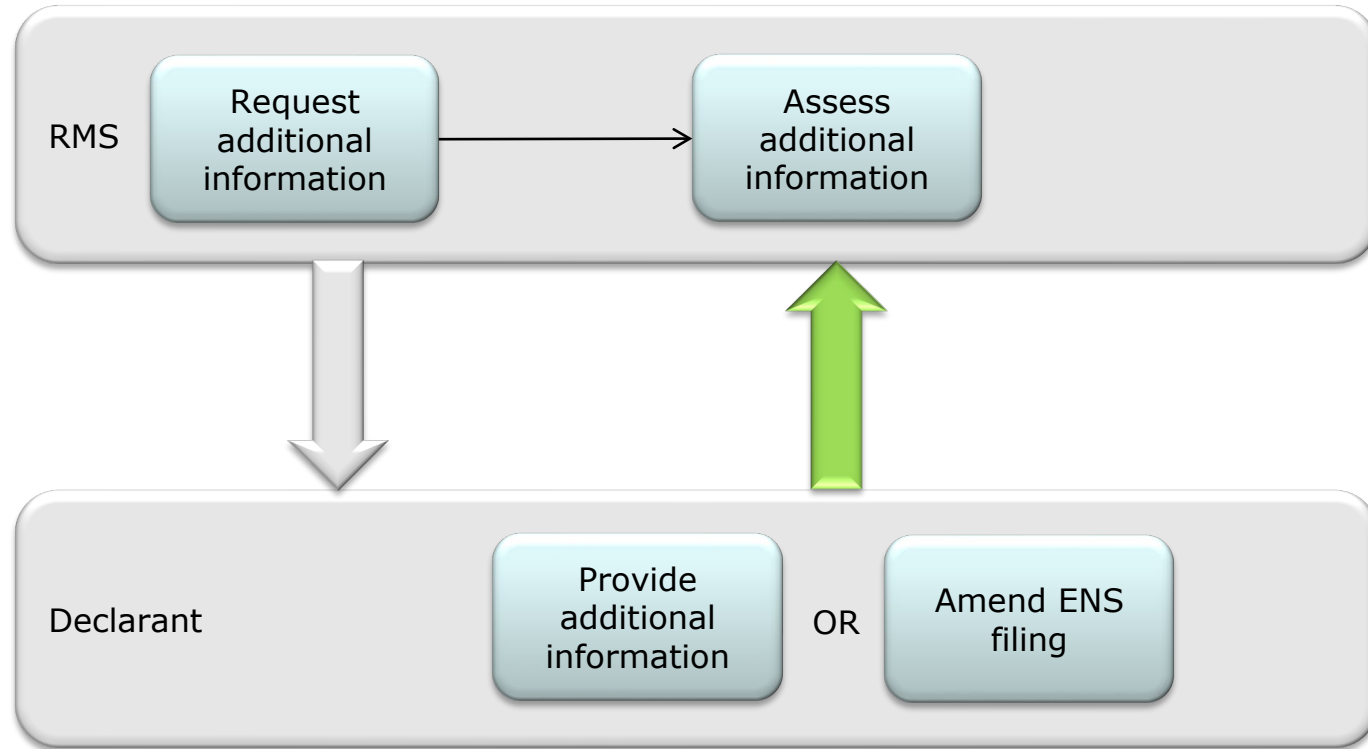
- Referral is issued to a Declarant or the Representative that has filed the ENS filing:
- If the Carrier is different from the Declarant, he might be notified about the referrals, if:
 - He is known (Carrier data available in the ENS filing)
 - He is connected to the system
 - Requested to be informed (applies only to Rfl and RfS, DNL is always notified)
- The party to which the referral is issued is legally obliged to respond to it

Referrals



- DNL can only be issued for containerised deep see cargo
- Within 24 hours after lodgement of the ENS (if lodged on time)

Request for information



RFI can be:

- Request to provide additional information
- and/or
- Request to amend certain elements of an ENS

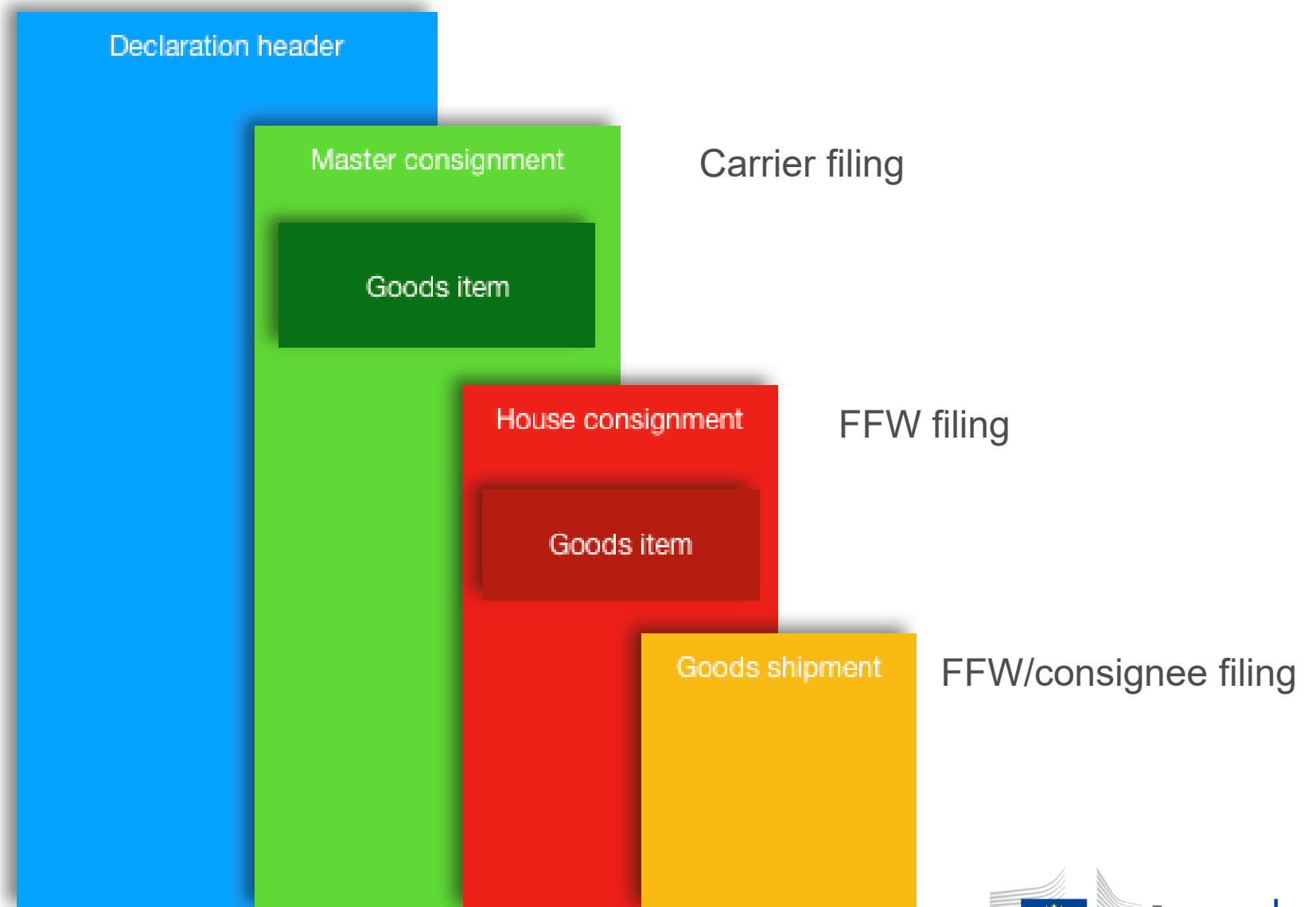
Assessment complete

- Assessment complete message is sent to the Declarant or Representative if he requested to receive it
- Carrier may also receive the Assessment complete message, if:
 - He is known (Carrier data available in the ENS filing)
 - He is different from Declarant
 - He requested to receive this message
- AC is issued per house consignment in pre-loading and per ENS in pre-arrival

Data requirements

ENS levels

- ENS data is provided at both Master and House level as indicated in the transport documents (e.g. MBoL, BoL,) and sales contract (buyer/seller)



ENS data

Parties (legal and natural persons) – names & address (+ contact)

- Consignor (sender), consignee (receiver), carrier, notify party, seller, buyer, declarant, representative, other supply chain parties

Locations and routing

- Place of acceptance (dispatch), place of loading, countries of routing, first customs office of entry, place of unloading, place of delivery

Goods

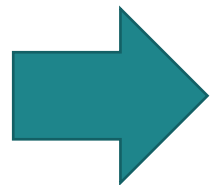
- Description, HS6 code, gross weight, UNDG, CUS code, number and type of packages, shipping marks

Means of transport

- Container (size, type, status), ID number, nationality and identity of active & passive means of transport, vessel IMO Nr, receptacle Nr

Other

- Estimated date and time of arrival, supporting documents.



What's changing from ICS1: example Parties

- Name
- **Identification number**
 - EORI for carrier, declarant, representative, supplementary declarant, consignee in EU - mandatory
- **Type of person**
 - For consignor, consignee, notify party – natural, legal person, group of people
- Address
 - Street name 1
 - Street name 2
 - **Number**
 - **P.O. Box**
 - City
 - **Postcode**
 - **Sub-division**
 - Country
- **Communication**
 - Type
 - Identifier

What's changing from ICS1: example Goods

- Goods item number
- Supplementary documents
- **Additional information**
- **Additional supply chain actor**
- Commodity
 - Goods description
 - **CUS code**
 - **Commodity code (HS6)**
 - Dangerous goods
- Weight
- Packaging
- Transport equipment

What's changing from ICS1: example

Master level transport & location data

- Border transport means
 - Mode of transport
 - Identification number
 - Type of identification
 - Conveyance number
 - Estimated date and time of departure
 - Actual date and time of departure
 - Estimated date and time of arrival
 - Countries of routing of means of transport
- Place of acceptance
- Place of delivery
- Place of loading
- Place of unloading

What's changing from ICS1: example

House level location data

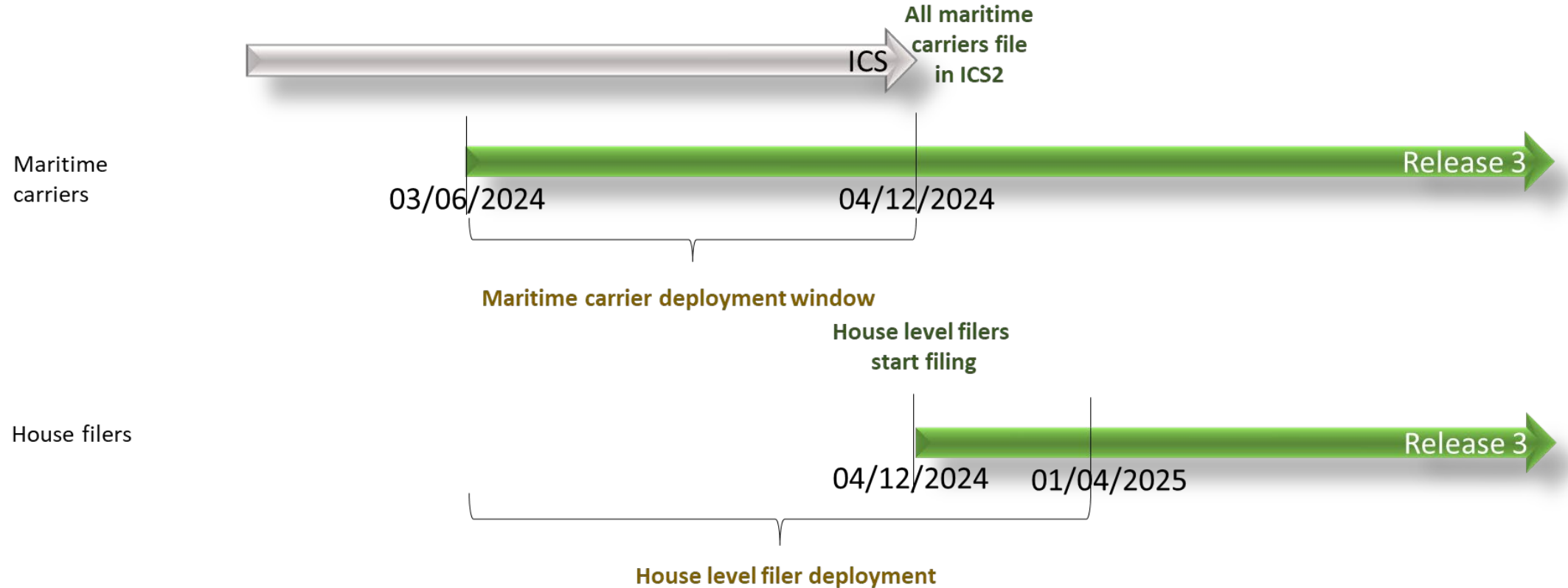
- Place of acceptance
- Place of delivery
- Countries of routing of the consignment

Transition from R2 to R3

Transition from R2 to R3 strategy

- Main principle of the transition – orderly and synchronised connection of the EOs to the system based on their role. Carriers need to be connected first and to start filing before the house level filers.
- Transition to Release 3 is done during the deployment window, which is planned to last until 1 September 2025 organised in 3 steps for different modes of transport/roles:
 - Maritime carriers 03/06/2024-04/12/2024
 - Maritime house level filers 04/12/2024-01/04/2025
 - Road/rail 01/04/2025- 01/09/2025
- Document can be found here https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/617eb8f3-5946-4fe5-a01f-42974a83b29c/library/46a5c2ba-401e-4013-bbb3-1cfc3f4b741b?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC

Transition from R2 to R3 strategy (maritime)



*House level filer = freight forwarder, consolidator, importer, etc.

Granting of Deployment window

- Deployment window is granted to each EO by the MS where the EO is registered by customs authority (EORI).
- Deployment window issued by one MS is applicable across the EU (and CH, NO, XI)
- Each MS determines the procedure and ways to request for the DW
- Duration of the DW and planned go-live date of the EO is shared between the MS
- More information is provided in the ICS2 R3 [Go-live procedure document](#)

Sources of information

ICS2 – applicable legislation & links

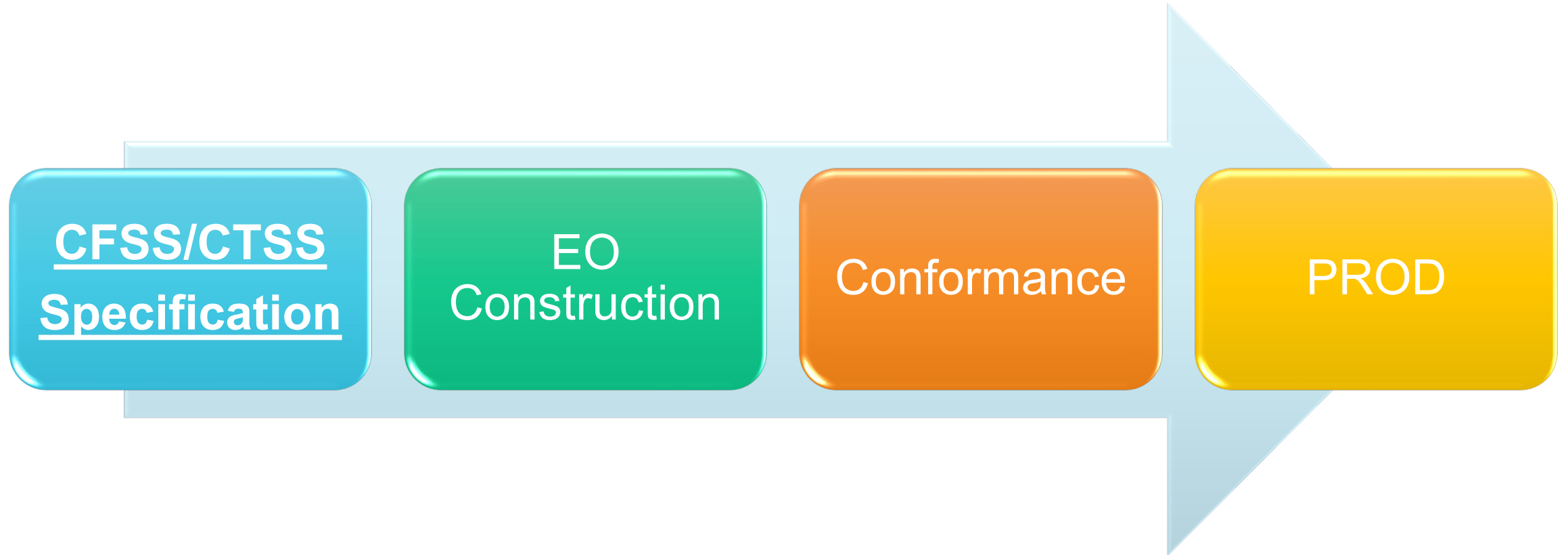
- **Regulation (EU) 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council** – Union Customs Code
 - <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02013R0952-20200101>
- **Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/2151** – UCC Work Programme
 - <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583245779608&uri=CELEX:32019D2151>
- **Commission Delegated & Implementing Regulation 2015/2446 & 2015/2447** – ENS data requirements:
 - <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:L:2021:063:TOC>
- **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447** – EO obligations vis-à-vis EU customs authorities regarding customs risk mitigation referrals RfI, DNL (Art 186):
 - <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:L:2021:063:TOC>

ICS2 guidance documents

- The following guidance is available for the economic operators:
 - [Guidance document on customs formalities on entry and import into the European union](#)
 - [Guidance on the acceptable and non-acceptable terms for the description of goods](#)
 - [ICS2 Release 2 Operational guidance for postal consignments](#)
 - [ICS2 Address Processing Guidance](#)

Preparation for ICS2 R3

Key steps



EORI requirements

- EORI becomes mandatory for several parties in the ENS:
 - Declarant
 - Representative
 - Carrier – both in the master level and house level ENS filings, even if carrier is not filing the ENS himself
 - Consignee in the EU – if EORI is issued to the consignee, it must be declared
 - IT Service provider
- Supply chain actors need to exchange their EORI numbers to be able to do **the multiple filing**: Carrier needs to indicate the FFW* that will file the house level ENS filing, FFW needs to indicate Carrier for the multiple filings to be linked into an ENS

*

FFW term is used to indicate any other filing party e.g. FFW, ETOE, postal operator, express courier or express carrier

EORI – how to obtain it?

- EU based operators obtain EORI in the EU MS where they are registered
- Non-EU operators can obtain EORI in the EU MS where they will file ENS first
- More information: [Economic Operators Registration and Identification number \(EORI\)](#) ([europa.eu](#))

Functional and technical specifications

Trade Interface (HTI) ([CIRCABC library](#))

Common Functional System Specification 2.02

- ICS2 Main document
- ICS2 Definitions
- ICS2 Business Process Description
- ICS2 HTI BPM L4 Process Description
- ICS2 HTI Information Exchange Specification document
- ICS2 HTI IEs (xls and rtf formats)
- ICS2 HTI Rules and Conditions
- ICS2 HTI Code Lists

Common Technical System Specification

September Version

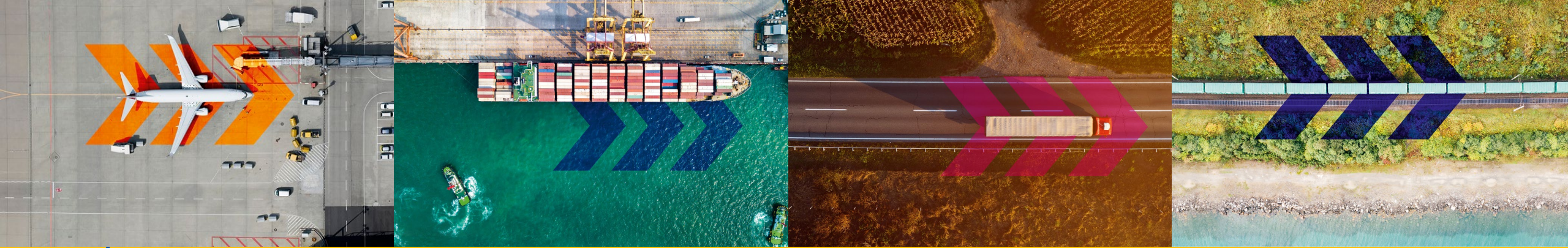
- HTI Interface Control Document
- Service Specifications (SSD) package
- Technical Service Contracts (TSC) package

ICS2 Release 3 – EO CT prerequisites

- **Please read through the documents** published by DG TAXUD through the Europa page
 - Key documents are [Conformance Test Organization Document](#) - Roles and Responsibilities, Planning milestones, testing process, Communication channel, process to setting up AS4 AP, explanation on UUMS use, summary of test specification, Operations Checklist
 - and [Conformance Testing specification](#) – list all testing scenarios connectivity and functional, Carriers, House filers and Person Notifying Arrival

ICS2 Release 3 – EO CT prerequisites

- provide responsible **MS National Service Desk** a **plan for EO Self-Conformance Testing**;
- Define an EO SPOC as a focal point in the coordination with the National Customs Authority;
- Obtain ICS2 **message sealing Certificate**, it must be provided by Certificate Authority from [EU Trust Services Dashboard](#), as defined in **Interface Control Document**
- Obtain **the TLS certificate** or verify that the owned by EO is listed in the list provided in CTOD
- **register the digital sealing certificate** in [UUM&DS](#)



Thank you

ICS2 page on Europa website:

https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/general-information-customs/customs-security/ics2_en

ENS data

Declaration header (Master filing)

- LRN
- Document issue date
- Specific circumstance indicator
- Declarant
- **Representative**
- Customs office of first entry
- Re-entry indicator
- Split consignment
- Border transport means
 - Mode of transport
 - Identification number
 - Type of identification
 - Conveyance number
 - Actual date and time of departure
 - Estimated date and time of arrival
 - Countries of routing of means of transport

Master consignment

- Container indicator
- Total gross mass
- Place of acceptance
- **Supporting documents**
- **Additional information**
- **Additional supply chain actor**
- Carrier
- Consignee
- Goods item
- Consignor
- Transport charges
- Place of delivery
- Place of loading
- **Notify party**
- Supplementary declarant
 - Identification number
 - Supplementary filing type
- Transport document (Master level)
- **Transport equipment**
- **UCR**
- Place of unloading

Goods item

- Goods item number
- **Supplementary documents**
- **Additional information**
- **Additional supply chain actor**
- Commodity
 - Goods description
 - **CUS code**
 - Commodity code (HS6)
 - **Dangerous goods**
- Weight
- Packaging
- **Transport equipment**
- **UCR**

Declaration header (house consignment)

- LRN
- Document issue date
- Specific circumstance indicator
- Declarant
- **Representative**
- Addressed Member State
- Border transport means
 - Mode of transport

House consignment

- Container indicator
- Total gross mass
- Place of acceptance
- **Supporting documents**
- **Additional information**
- **Additional supply chain actor**
- Transport document (Master level)
- Carrier
- Consignee
- Goods item
- Consignor
- Transport charges
- Place of delivery
- Countries of routing of the consignment
- **Notify party**
- **Supplementary declarant**
 - Identification number
 - Supplementary filing type
- Transport document (House level)
- **Transport equipment**
- **UCR**

Goods item

- Goods item number
- **Supplementary documents**
- **Additional information**
- **Additional supply chain actor**
- Commodity
 - Goods description
 - **CUS code**
 - Commodity code (HS6)
 - **Dangerous goods**
- Weight
- Packaging
- **Transport equipment**
- **UCR**

Parties

- Name
- **Identification number**
 - EORI for Carrier, declarant, representative, supplementary declarant - mandatory
- Type of person
 - For consignor, consignee, notify party – natural, legal person, group of people

Address

- Street name 1
- **Street name 2**
- Number
- City
- **Sub-division**
- **Postcode**
- Country

Communication

- Type
- Identifier

Goods shipment

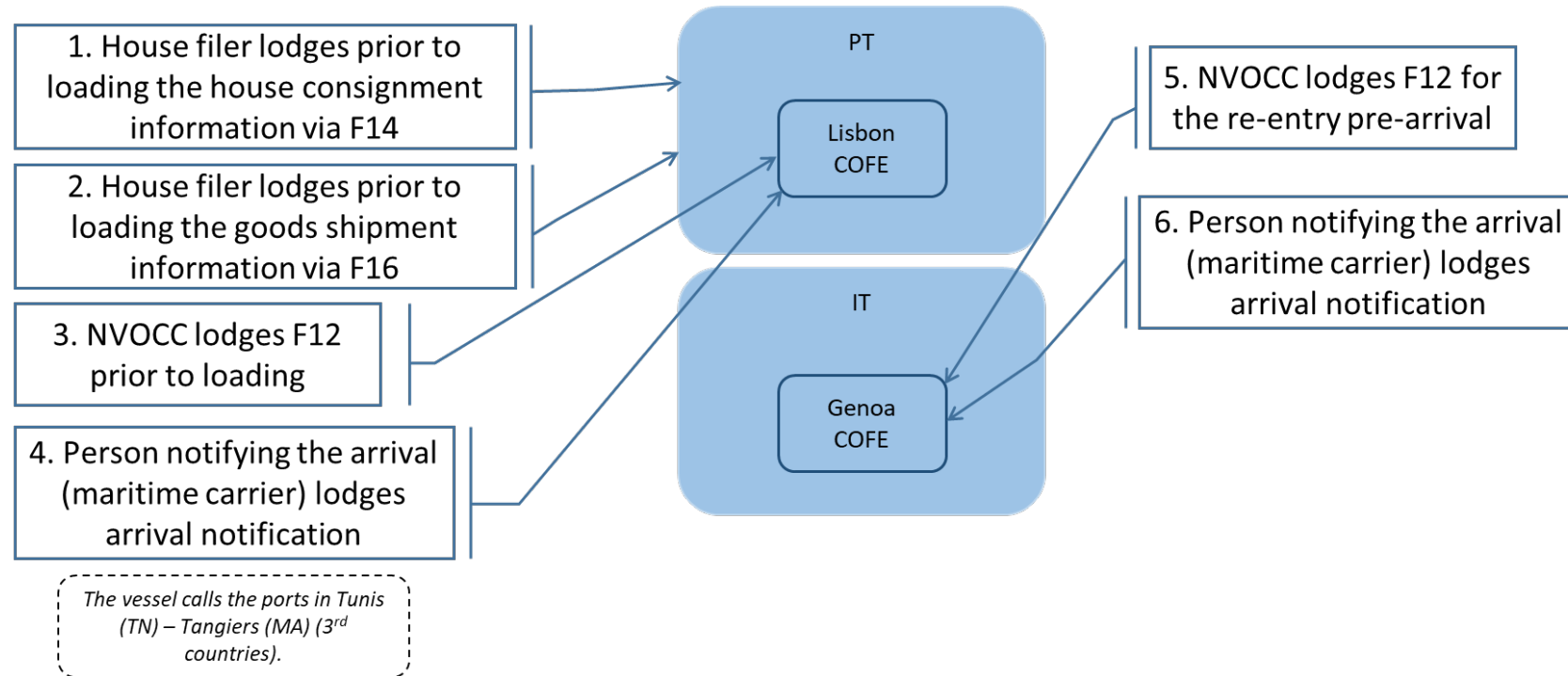
- Contains buyer and seller information
- Not required for FROB

Re-entry and split consignments

Re-entry

- Re-entry covers scenarios where the goods enter the EU, leave and re-enter under the same master bill of lading.
- Each time consignment enters the EU an ENS needs to be lodged.
- Full ENS or master level ENS with re-entry flag ('1') needs to be lodged by the carrier for the second and any subsequent entry into the EU. This will prevent the ENS failing a uniqueness validation error (master bill of lading number must be unique for 12 months).
- House level ENS filings do not need to be lodged again.

Re-entry example



Split consignment

- Covers cases where the goods under one bill of lading cannot be transported at the same time and consignment needs to be split after an ENS has been lodged.
- First ENS lodged will cover entire consignment. Once it is found out that the consignment needs to be split, the ENS does not need to be amended to reflect the actual amount of the goods that were loaded on the vessel.
- New ENS for the remaining goods needs to be lodged with the new master bill of lading, the MRN of the previous ENS indicated under “Previous MRN”, the Split consignment indicator (value ‘1’) and
 - In case the ENS was filed using F10, F11 or F45 filings, information at the house level needs to be filed as in the original ENS filing, and updated information at the master level related to the means of transport, dates and times, and routing of the means of transport needs to be filed, or
 - In case the ENS was filed using F12 or F13 filing, the house filer does not need to file new F14, F15, F16 or F17 filings, and the carrier needs to file updated F12, F13 or F45 filing.