

AMENDMENT TO THE TRANSIT MANUAL - GOODS TRANSPORTED BY FIXED TRANSPORT INSTALLATION

The following new section ‘VI.3.11 Goods transported by fixed transport installation’ should be added in

Part VI – Simplifications

VI.3 Description of simplifications

VI.3.11 Goods transported by fixed transport installation

VI.3.11.1 Goods transported by fixed transport installation

*Article 321 UCC IA
Article 53, Appendix I,
CTC*

This simplification applies to goods transported by fixed transport installation and is not subject to an authorisation. The goods transported by a fixed transport installation shall be deemed to be placed under the Union/common transit procedure when entering the customs territory or when placed into the fixed transport installation in that territory.

The transit procedure shall be deemed to have ended when:

- (a) the appropriate entry is made in the commercial records of the consignee, or
- (b) the operator of the fixed transport installation certified that the goods transported by fixed transport installation:
 - (i) have arrived at the consignee’s plant;
 - (ii) are accepted into the distribution network of the consignee; or
 - (iii) have left the customs territory of the Union or a common transit country.

The holder of the transit procedure is the operator of the fixed transport installation established in the MS or common transit country through which the goods enter the customs territory or in which the movement starts. The operator of the fixed transport installation fulfils also the role of the carrier.

The holder of the procedure and the customs authority shall agree on the methods of customs supervision over the goods transported.

*Article 79 UCC
Article 113, Appendix I,
CTC*

In the case that the movement involves more than one fixed transport installation operator, all operators may be liable. However, only the first operator remains the holder of the procedure.

The volumes of goods entering and exiting through fixed transport installations are measured and controlled at country level. Where

goods are moved from one country to another, customs authorities should inform each other about the volumes in transit, T1 and T2, and, if necessary, in addition the volumes in free circulation.

Virtual trading hubs (in the EU)

A virtual trading point (VTP) is a non-physical hub for trading in natural gas markets. It represents all entry and exit points in that market area. A VTP can lodge a declaration for release for free circulation for goods physically stored in a MS other than the one where the declaration is lodged; however, this facilitation can only take place under centralised clearance and a centralised clearance authorisation is required. This means that the release of the goods requires prior exchange of information between the customs office where the declaration for release for free circulation has been lodged (customs authority that monitors the VTP as regards the certain consignments) and the customs office where the goods have been presented (customs office responsible for the place where the goods have been located/distributed).

*Article 54, Appendix I,
CTC*

The following common transit countries have decided not to apply this procedure and have communicated their decision to the Commission: Switzerland, North Macedonia, Norway and Serbia.