



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
TAXATION AND CUSTOMS UNION
Digital delivery of customs and taxation policies
Taxation systems & digital governance

taxud.b.4(2022)
Brussels,

ANNEX 2

MASP-T Rev. 2022 1.0 **Consolidated Project Fiches**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS, ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	3
PROJECT FICHES.....	4
GROUP 1: DIRECT TAXATION INFORMATION SYSTEMS	5
1.1 DAC6 iteration #4.....	6
1.2 DAC7 Central Register.....	8
GROUP 2: INDIRECT TAXATION INFORMATION SYSTEMS.....	11
2.1 VAT eCommerce Package.....	12
2.2 VAT Quick fixes – Call-of Stocks.....	21
2.3 VIES-on-the-Web (VoW).....	24
2.4 Special scheme for SMEs.....	28
2.5 Transaction Network Analysis (TNA).....	31
2.6 Central Electronic System of Payment information (CESOP).....	35
GROUP 3: EXCISE INFORMATION SYSTEMS.....	38
3.1 EMCS 3.4.....	39
3.2 EMCS 4.0.....	43
3.3 EMCS 4.1.....	47
GROUP 4: RECOVERY OF CLAIMS INFORMATION SYSTEMS	51
GROUP 5: COMMON INFORMATION SYSTEMS	52
5.1 eForms Central Application (eFCA).....	53
5.2 eForms Central Application (eFCA) – 2022 release.....	62
GROUP 6: TAXATION IT COOPERATION INITIATIVES	69
6.1 National Systems Implementation by IT Collaboration Projects.....	70
GROUP 7: TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS TO FACILITATE TAXATION EIS	76
7.1 CCN2.....	77
7.2 Blockchain– Assessment of EBSI for IOSS-DR.....	82
7.3 Uniform user management & digital signatures - UUM&DS (Direct Trader Access to EIS).....	86
7.4 High availability DG TAXUD operational capabilities.....	89
7.5 Maintenance and updates of operational IT systems.....	94
7.6 IT Business Continuity.....	97
7.7 Conformance Testing Application (CTA).....	102
7.8 Conformance Testing Application (CTA) – 2022-2024 releases.....	106
EXPLANATIONS	110
PROJECT FICHE TEMPLATE.....	110
GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN SECTION 6 OF THE FICHES	113
GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN SECTION 7 OF THE FICHES.....	115

Glossary of Terms, Acronyms and Abbreviations

Glossary of terms, acronyms and abbreviations can be found at
https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/glossary_en.

Project Fiches

This is the second release of the taxation MASP-T consolidated fiches.

**Group 1: Direct Taxation
Information Systems**

1.1 DAC6 iteration #4

Description and Justification

Description:

The purpose of the DAC6 project is to provide Member States with a secure Central Directory for the Automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation in relation to reportable cross-border arrangements according to Directive 2018/822/EU. The Central Directory will help Member States to share a pre-defined set of information on reportable cross-border tax arrangements based on a standard format. Furthermore, it will help ensuring that the information exchanges are performed according to the legal requirements.

So far three major releases were deployed in production in December 2019, in July 2020 and in August 2021. DAC6 Central Directory enables Member States, upon authentication, to perform operations such as inserting, storing, updating, correcting, deleting, searching and consulting reportable cross-border arrangements. A fourth release (iteration #4) will be initiated as of October 2022 and the delivery of the updated software is envisaged in April 2023.

Justification:

Directive 2018/822/EU amends Directive 2011/16/EU and is establishing a framework of administrative co-operation between tax administrations with regards to the mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation in relation to reportable cross-border arrangements. Therefore Member States will be able to assess the impact of potentially aggressive tax-planning arrangements and implement the necessary counter-measures in due time. The ultimate objective of the new Directive is to improve the functioning of the Internal Market by discouraging the use of aggressive cross-border tax-planning arrangements.

Objectives

The objective of DAC6 iteration #4 is to implement some Requests for Change (RfCs) and deliver DAC6 Central Directory v1.3.0 (4th release). The RfCs in scope are mainly related to documentation corrections and small functionalities improvement.

Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit D2

Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit D2 for DAC6 Directive

Solution provider/supplier

DG TAXUD Unit B4 - Taxation systems & digital governance - TIS - Taxation Information System

BPM reference

The DAC6 Functional Specifications provide a description of the business process model.

Legal Base

Milestones and deliverables :

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	
	– Level 3 Update	
	– Level 3 Final Update	
2	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Approved
	– GO decision	N/A
4	IT Project (DAC6 v1.3.0)	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Update of Application & Service Specifications	Q4 2022
	– Update of Technical System Specifications	Q4 2022
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q2 2023
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q2 2023
	– Conformance tests	N/A
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q3 2023
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: YES/NØ

Architecture, development / operation method

IT architecture model: Central TES

Development method: Central development

Operation method: Central operation

Dependencies

a. Link to other projects:

As Supplier - Systems that will interface with the system in order to make use of the information provided by the system: None

As Consumer - Interface with the below systems: National systems connecting via web services to import/export information to/from the DAC6 Central Directory.

b. What is needed to start this project: Nothing

c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects: None

d. Impact on existing system(s): None

1.2 DAC7 Central Register

Description and Justification

Description:

The purpose of the project is to implement the DAC7 Central Register application that will be used by Member States to centrally record Platform Operators' information pursuant to subparagraph F(2) of Section IV of annex V of Council Directive (EU) 2021/514. This central application will help the Member States to store and retrieve information about non-EU and excluded Reporting Platform Operators, independently of the exchange of DAC7 AEOI messages. The DAC7 Central Register will be developed in two iterations. DAC7 Central Register will enable Member States, upon authentication, to perform operations such as encoding, editing, deleting, searching and consulting foreign/excluded platform operators.

Taking into account time constraints and to be able to perform thorough testing before production, only the minimum viable product (core functionalities to comply with legal basis) of the Central Register will be implemented in iteration #1 (DAC7 Central Register v1.0.0) in order to go live in production in due time prior the legal base deadline (31/12/2022). Subsequently iteration #2 (DAC7 Central Register v1.1.0) will introduce the web services functionality and is expected to go live in March 2023.

Justification:

Council Directive 2021/514/EU, adopted by the Council on 22/3/2021, is the 6th amendment of Directive 2011/16/EU on administrative cooperation in the field of taxation. DAC7 entered into force on 14/04/2021.

The aim of the Directive is to provide tax authorities with an early warning mechanism on new risks of tax evasion and thereby enable them to assess income taxes due more precisely.

Objectives

The DAC7 Central Register user stories will be implemented in 3 iterations.

- Iteration #1: Minimum Viable Product (data encoding via user interface only)
- Iteration #2: Web Services implementation and small corrections/adjustments

- Iteration #3: User stories not implemented in iteration #1 & iteration #2

According to the release plan delivered in December 2021 during the initiation phase the three planned releases of DAC7 Central Register will go live in production in December 2022, in March 2023 and in September 2023 respectively.

An AEOI DAC7 TES project is running in parallel with the DAC7 Central Register project. The AEOI DAC7 project will deliver the Trans-European Distributed system (TES) specifications for the implementation of national systems that will be exchanging information on Digital Platform sellers' income as of February 2024.

Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit D2

Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit D2 for DAC7 Directive

Solution provider/supplier

DG TAXUD Unit B4 - Taxation systems & digital governance - TIS - Taxation Information System

BPM reference

The Functional Specifications will provide a description of the business process model and will be delivered in August 2022.

Legal Base

Council Directive 2021/514/EU

Milestones and deliverables :

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	N/A
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	
	– Level 3 Update – Level 3 Final Update	
2	– Legal Provision	
	Provisions in application	
3	– Project Initiation Phase	
	Project Charter Document	2021
	– GO decision	N/A
4	– IT Project (DAC7 Central Register)	
	Elaboration Phase	
	Update of Application & Service Specifications	August 2022
	– Update of Technical System Specifications	August 2022
	– Construction Phase	
	Central services implementation	December 2022 (iteration #1) March 2023 (iteration #2) September 2023

		(iteration #3)
	– Service integration in National Systems	January 2023
	– National implementation	Q1/Q2 2023
	– Transition Phase	
	Deploy and Rollout	December 2022 (iteration #1) March 2023 (iteration #2) September 2023 (iteration #3)
	– Conformance tests	N/A
5	– Operation	
	Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	January 2023
6	– Implementation support (training and communication)	
	Centrally developed training and communication	September 2022
	– National training and communication	N/A
	–	

Operational status: ~~YES~~/NO

Architecture, development / operation method

IT architecture model: Central Application

Development method: Central development

Operation method: Central operation

Dependencies

e. Link to other projects:

As Supplier - Systems that will interface with the system in order to make use of the information provided by the system: National systems will eventually connect via web services to import/export information to/from the DAC7 Central Register

As Consumer - Interface with the below systems: None

f. What is needed to start this project: Project started since 23/7/2021

g. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects: DAC7 AEOI

h. Impact on existing system(s): None

**Group 2: Indirect Taxation
Information Systems**

2.1 VAT eCommerce Package

1. Description and Justification

On 5 December 2017, the Council adopted the so-called “VAT e-Commerce package”, which extends the scope of the mini One Stop Shop (MOSS) to all types of services and the intra-EU distance sales of goods. In addition, it puts in place a new special scheme, the import scheme, allowing the removal of the current VAT exemption for the import in the EU of small consignments with a value of less than €22. This scheme will apply to the importation of consignments of goods with an intrinsic value of up to €150 (this will not apply to goods subject to excise duties).

Both EU and non-EU schemes and the import scheme will constitute a One-Stop-Shop system.

The import scheme allows the economic operators registered in that scheme to import small consignments exempted of VAT at import when the import declaration contains the valid Import One-Stop-Shop Identification (IOSS) number of the economic operator. The VAT will be collected during the sale operation, declared and paid via the One-Stop-Shop system.

In order to ensure the correct collection of the VAT, the legal framework foresees that the Customs authorities of the Member States of import exchange with the Tax authorities of the Member States where the VAT is due certain information issued from the import customs declaration.

Two project groups have been created:

- a Fiscalis2020 project group in order to discuss the Tax related aspects to put in place the proper IT system;
- a Customs2020 project group dedicated to discuss the Customs related aspects to put in place the proper IT system.

The global eCommerce project has been divided into smaller sub-projects:

1. Update of the EU/non-EU Scheme and Implementation of the Import scheme;
2. Make IOSS VAT ID Numbers Accessible to Customs Authorities;
3. Modifications of customs import systems to check IOSS VAT ID numbers;
4. Make Details of Imports accessible to Tax Authorities;
5. Database for VAT Rates;
6. Update of e-Forms.

Since July 2021, the project is in production.

Objectives

1. **Extension of MOSS to OSS - Update of the EU/non-EU Scheme and Implementation of the Import scheme (ECOM-OSS):** To extend the scope of the special schemes for non-established taxable persons supplying telecommunications, broadcasting or electronic services to non-taxable persons to all types of services as well as to intra-Community distance sales of goods and distance sales of goods imported from

third territories or third countries. This results in a Taxation project.

2. **Distributed Registry of IOSS VAT IDs - Make IOSS VAT ID Numbers Accessible to Customs Authorities (ECOM-IOSS-DR):** To introduce a distributed repository holding the validity information of the individual VAT identification numbers for the Import scheme to facilitate the automated verification of the validity of those numbers declared in the customs declaration against a local node of the distributed repository. This results in a joint Taxation and Customs project.
3. **IOSS Validation - Modifications of customs import systems to check IOSS VAT ID numbers (ECOM-VAL):** To allow customs officials in the Member States of importation to access the registries of VAT identification numbers in other Member States, for validating IOSS VAT IDs. This results in a Customs project.
4. **Update of SURV3 and SURV-RECAPP - Make Details of Imports accessible to Tax Authorities (ECOM-SURV):** To capture and to make available to tax authorities the relevant data (monthly listing i.e. aggregated values of the imports of goods for a given month per IOSS number. This results in a Customs project.
5. **Database for VAT Rates (ECOM-TEDB):** To extend the “Taxes in Europe Database” (TEDB) application to provide information on standard/reduced VAT rates applicable in each Member State of consumption. This results in a Taxation project.
6. **Update of e-Forms (ECOM-EFCA):** To create new e-Forms in the eFCA application to facilitate requests for records and administrative enquiries the Member State of identification and all the Member States of consumption will be making to the taxable persons using the special schemes. Such requests and enquiries should as much as possible be coordinated by the Member State of identification. This results in a Taxation project.

Systems Owner

TAXUD.C1 (Value added tax)

Owner of Legislation

TAXUD.A2 (Customs legislation),

TAXUD.A4 (Customs tariff),

TAXUD.B1 (Processes and data, customer relationship and planning),

TAXUD.C1 (Value added tax) and

TAXUD.C4 (Tax administration and fight against tax fraud)

System Supplier

TAXUD.B3 (Customs systems) and

TAXUD.B4 (Taxation systems and digital governance)

BPM reference

Taxation > VAT > OSS > OSS Specifications

Legal Basis

Basic acts:

- Council Directive 2006/112/EC of 28 November 2006 on the common system of value added tax
 - Council Directive (EU) 2017/2455 of 5 December 2017 amending Directive 2006/112/EC and Directive 2009/132/EC as regards certain

value added tax obligations for supplies of services and distance sales of goods

- Council Directive (EU) 2019/1995 of 21 November 2019 amending Directive 2006/112/EC as regards provisions relating to distance sales of goods and certain domestic supplies of goods
- Council Decision (EU) 2020/1109 of 20 July 2020 amending Directives (EU) 2017/2455 and (EU) 2019/1995 as regards the dates of transposition and application in response to the COVID-19 pandemic
- Council Regulation (EU) No 904/2010 of 05/12/2017 on administrative cooperation and combating fraud in the field of value added tax
 - Council Regulation (EU) 2017/2454 of 5 December 2017 amending Regulation (EU) No 904/2010 on administrative cooperation and combating fraud in the field of value added tax
 - Council Regulation (EU) 2018/1541 of 2 October 2018 amending Regulations (EU) No 904/2010 and (EU) 2017/2454 as regards measures to strengthen administrative cooperation in the field of value added tax
 - Council Regulation (EU) 2020/1108 of 20 July 2020 amending Regulation (EU) 2017/2454 as regards the dates of application in response to the COVID-19 pandemic

Implementing Regulations:

- Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 282/2011 of 15 March 2011 laying down implementing measures for Directive 2006/112/EC on the common system of value added tax
 - Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2026 of 21 November 2019 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 282/2011 as regards supplies of goods or services facilitated by electronic interfaces and the special schemes for taxable persons supplying services to non-taxable persons, making distance sales of goods and certain domestic supplies of goods
 - Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1112 of 20 July 2020 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2026 as regards the dates of application in response to the COVID-19 pandemic
 - Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/942 laying down rules for the application of Council Directive 2006/112/EC as regards the establishment of the list of third countries with which the Union has concluded an agreement on mutual assistance similar in scope to Council Directive 2010/24/EU and Council Regulation (EU) No 904/2010
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/194 of 12 February 2020 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EU) No 904/2010 as regards the special schemes for taxable persons supplying services to non-taxable persons, making distance sales of goods and certain domestic supplies of goods
 - Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/965 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/194 as regards the exchange of records held by taxable persons or their intermediaries and the designation of competent authorities responsible for coordinating administrative enquiries
-

Competent body:

SCAC/SCIT

References and Key Activities**Milestones and deadlines for ECOM-OSS**

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	15-06-18
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	-
	– Functional Specification	03-06-19
	– User requirement documents	-
2	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	13-02-20
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	-
	– GO decision	Q4 2018
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	-
	– Technical System Specifications	07-06-19
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	-
	– Service integration in National Systems	-
	– National implementation	27-11-20
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	01-06-20
– Conformance tests	24-06-21	
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	01-07-21
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	-
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	2020
	– National training and communication	2021

Operational status: YES

Milestones and deadlines for ECOM-IOSS-DR

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	16-10-18

	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	-
	– Functional Specification	08-07-19
	– User requirement documents	-
2	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	13-02-20
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	19-03-19
	– GO decision	Q4 2018
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	10-05-19
	– Technical System Specifications	29-07-19
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	22-05-20
	– Service integration in National Systems	-
	– National implementation	18-02-21
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	10-08-20
	– Conformance tests	24-06-21
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	01-07-21
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	-
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	2020
	– National training and communication	2021

Operational status: YES

Milestones and deadlines for ECOM-SURV

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	30-01-19
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	-
	– Functional Specification (Iteration 1)	01-04-19
	– Functional Specification (Iteration 2)	01-10-20
	– User requirement documents	-
2	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	-
3	Project Initiation Phase	

	– Vision Document	-
	– GO decision	Q1 2019
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	-
	– Technical System Specifications (Iteration 1)	01-04-19
	– Technical System Specifications (Iteration 2)	01-10-20
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation (Iteration 1)	Q3 2019
	– Central services implementation (Iteration 2)	Q1 2021
	– Service integration in National Systems (Iteration 1)	Q4 2019
	– Service integration in National Systems (Iteration 2)	Q2 2021
	– National implementation	-
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout (Iteration 1)	01-10-19
	– Deploy and Rollout (Iteration 2)	01-03-21
	– Conformance tests (Iteration 1)	23-12-19
	– Conformance tests (Iteration 2)	24-06-21
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders (Iteration 1)	01-01-20
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders (Iteration 2)	01-07-21
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	-
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	-
	– National training and communication	-

Operational status: YES

Milestones and deadlines for ECOM-TEDB

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	04-04-18
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	-
	– Functional Specification	10-01-20
	– User requirement documents	-
2	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	-
3	Project Initiation Phase	

	– Vision Document	-
	– GO decision	Q3 2019
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	27-01-20
	– Technical System Specifications	08-04-20
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	22-06-20
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q4 2020
	– National implementation	-
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	16-09-20
	– Conformance tests	-
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	22-09-20
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	-
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	2021
	– National training and communication	-

Operational status: YES

Milestones and deadlines for ECOM-EFCA

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	17-08-18
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	-
	– Functional Specification	25-02-21
	– User requirement documents	-
2	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	Q4 2020
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	-
	– GO decision	Q3 2020
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	-
	– Technical System Specifications	08-04-21
	Construction Phase	

	– Central services implementation	04-11-21
	– Service integration in National Systems	-
	– National implementation	-
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	20-01-22
	– Conformance tests	-
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	27-01-22
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	-
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	2022
	– National training and communication	-

Operational status: YES

Expected IT architecture

- Central: ECOM-ADM-TEDB, ECOM-ADM-FORM
- Distributed: ECOM-OSS, ECOM-IOSS-DR, ECOM-SURV

Dependencies

a. Link to other projects:

The eCommerce project is not linked to any other taxation project although it imposes changes in existing taxation (TEDB, TSS, and eFCA – See corresponding MASP-T fiches) and customs IT systems (SURV3 and SURV-RECAPP – See corresponding MASP-C fiches).

b. What is needed to start this project: None

c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects: None

d. Impact on existing system(s):

- i. Common Communication Network (CCN/CSI)
Provide required network capacity for OSS.
- ii. Common Communication Network 2 (CCN2)
Provide required network capacity for IOSS-DR.
- iii. Conformance Testing Application (CTA)
Provide automated conformance testing for OSS.
- iv. National Customs Import Systems
Implement validation of VAT identification numbers.
- v. Surveillance Reception Application (SURV-RECAPP)
Implement data structures to collect information from Member State customs authorities.
- vi. Surveillance 3 (SURV3)

Implement reports that provide the information collected by SURV-RECAPP to Member States taxation authorities.

- vii. Taxes in Europe (TEDB)
Integrate VAT rates for services and goods, and provide required capacity for consultation.
- viii. E-Forms Central Application (eFCA)
Integrate forms required for the exchange of information for the purpose of administrative cooperation.

2.2 VAT Quick fixes – Call-of Stocks

1. Description and Justification

Description:

The activity is based on a simplification for call-off stock. This simplification implies that when – as an example – goods are transported from company A in MS1 to company B in MS2 in January under call-off stock arrangements and B takes ownership of these goods in May, no transaction subject to VAT takes place in January and the exempt Intra-Community supply and Intra-Community acquisition are deemed to take place in May.

In terms of obligations, the supplier will have to include the exempt intra-Community supply in the recapitulative statement submitted for May.

Further, under the call-off issue the taxable person transporting the goods from MS1 to MS2 must include, in his recapitulative statement of the period in which the transport takes place, the VAT number of the intended acquirer. This is something new in the Recapitulative Statement, since here we will have a reference to the VAT number of an (intended) acquirer without any value of goods.

Implementation of call-off stock in VIES has been done by introducing new message types.

Justification:

As stated above, call-off stocks operations have to be reported in the recapitulative statement and exchanged between the Member States. The VIES system must therefore be adapted in order to comply with the amendment to both the VAT Directive and Regulation 904/2010 about call-off stock. The changes done are described in the SCIT187v3 document.

These changes have been reflected in the VIES specifications and then implemented by the MS and eventually went in production on 1st January 2020.

However, some MSs remarked that the current specifications do not allow to differentiate errors from total/partial return of good thus they requested to elaborate an improvement of the VIES specifications in order to solve this ambiguity. The technical proposal is described in the SCIT201v3 document.

Scope and objectives

The scope of this update is to implement the required changes in all VIES artefacts in the context of the amendment to the VAT Directive and to Regulation (EU) No 904/2010, addressing a simplification for call-off stocks and part of the so-called “quick fixes” proposal according to the legal base. The objective is to improve the correction management of VIES call-off stock data as several Member States mentioned that the current mechanism may lead to ambiguity.

Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit C1

Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit C1 for the VAT Directive

DG TAXUD Unit C4 for the Regulation on Administrative Cooperation

Solution provider/supplier

DG TAXUD Unit B4 - Taxation systems & digital governance - TIS - Taxation Information System

BPM reference

N/A

Legal Base

Council Regulation (EC) No 904/2010 of 7 October 2010 on administrative cooperation in the field of value added tax and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 1798/2003.

Council Directive (EU) 2018/1910 of 4 December 2018, OJ L 311 of 7.12.2018.

Council Regulation (EU) 2018/1909 of 4 December 2018, OJ L 311 of 7.12.2018.

1. Milestones and deliverables :

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	
	– Level 3 Update	
	– Level 3 Final Update	
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	
2	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	04/12/2018
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	N/A
	– GO decision	07/11/2018
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Functional System Specifications	Q1 2019
	– Technical System Specifications	Q1 2019
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q2 2019
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q2 2019
	– National implementation	Q3 2019
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2019
	– Conformance tests	Q4 2019
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q1 2020
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q1 2020

	– National training and communication	Q1 2020
Operational status: YES		
Architecture, development / operation method IT architecture model: Distributed TES Development method: National development Operation method: National operation		
Dependencies <p style="margin-left: 40px;">a. Link to other projects:</p> As Supplier - Systems that will interface with the system in order to make use of the information provided by the system: None As Consumer - Interface with the below systems: None <p style="margin-left: 40px;">b. What is needed to start this project: N/A.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects: None</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">d. Impact on existing system(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. VIES monitoring (VIM) ii. Taxation Statistics System (TSS) 		

2.3 VIES-on-the-Web (VoW)

1. Description and Justification

Description:

The VIES-on-the-Web (VoW) allows persons involved in the intra-Community supply of goods or of services to obtain confirmation of the validity of the VAT identification number of any specified person, in accordance to article 31 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 904/2010 of 7 October 2010.

The traffic on VoW has been steadily increasing year after year and over the years, new needs became apparent. In addition, some abuses of the system, i.e. uses of the system not in-line with the paragraph here above, have been detected.

In order to improve the system responsiveness and, more in general, the performances and user experience, while having a better control on who is using the system and for what purpose, the following seven improvements were elaborated and presented and discussed to MSs during SCIT meetings:

1. Batch requests
2. MS-assisted filtering
3. Whitelist
4. VAT Number pre-processing
5. Notification of unavailability
6. Additional API protocols
7. Machine learning filtering

Point 7 needs further analysis/investigation possibly with DIGIT and JRC. The remaining 6 other changes have been approved by MSs (SCIT). Later on further analysis showed that the Whitelist should be delayed in order to have fully available the UUM&DS authentication mechanism, thus the following evolutions will be implemented in the next version of the system:

Change no.	Change
1	Batch requests
2	MS-assisted filtering
4	VAT Number pre-processing
5	Notification of unavailability
6	Additional API protocols

In addition, a technical upgrade has been foreseen for the application, to add a dedicated configuration module (replacing and removing the dependency from VIES Configuration Tool (VCT), modernize the technological stack and the user interface.

Justification:

The justification of the improvements under elaboration is to enhance performances, detect and combat abuses of the system while improving user experience.

The advantage of implementing machine learning would be to reduce the amount of manual work needed to monitor the usage of the application, to get suggestion of filter, and possibly to set up filters automatically. Currently, ITSM performs SQL queries on the traffic analysis table, trying to identify suspicious activity. This process is cumbersome and does not allow detecting elaborate methods of fraud. For example, it might not be possible to identify a trader who sweeps the VAT numbers with the objective to create a reverse look-up of the information provided by VoW, and who masks this objective by spacing out the fraudulent requests and/or performing many legitimate requests. This is only an example, since machine learning could potentially detect any kind of fraud, even if it is not foreseen, as long as it results in an activity sufficiently different from that of honest VoW users.

Objectives

The objectives of the improvements are:

1. Batch requests: Allow multiple validations in one request
2. MS-assisted filtering: Involve MSs in filtering of VoW users
3. Whitelist: Require authentication to allow users to perform more than X requests per day
4. VAT Number pre-processing: pre-process VAT Numbers to remove common mistakes (duplicated MS code, spaces, special characters, caps)
5. Notification of unavailability: Notify users of availability issues
6. Additional API protocol: Provide more API endpoints
7. Machine learning techniques and their implementation in production, in order to automatically identify suspicious activities aims to:
 - reduce human resources needed to perform analysis;
 - detect more types of suspicious activity than now and
 - be quicker in responding to attacks and identifying the responsible users.

Systems Owner

TAXUD.C4

Owner of Legislation

TAXUD.C4

System Supplier

TAXUD.B4 (Taxation systems and digital governance)

BPM reference

Centralised process.

Taxation > VAT > VoW specifications

Legal Basis

The obligation lies on the Member States according to Article 31 of Council Regulation (EC) No 904/2010 of 7 October 2010 on administrative cooperation in the field of value added tax and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 1798/2003 to ensure that certain taxable persons can get confirmation of the validity of the VAT identification number of other taxable persons under certain circumstances. For reasons of efficiency, security and rationalisation, it was decided among the Commission and Member States to develop VoW as a central system.

Competent body:

SCAC/SCIT

References and Key Activities

All improvements are currently under discussion at SCIT level.

The position of each NA about each improvement has been collected through a survey and the changes to be done have been discussed and agreed at SCIT level.

A provisional planning is indicated below, assuming a decision at MSs level corresponding to “GO decision” step.

Milestones and deadlines

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	
	– Functional Specification	
2	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	
	– User requirement documents	
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	
	– GO decision	Q1 2020
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q4 2020
	– Technical System Specifications	Q1 2021
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2021
	– Service integration in National Systems	n.a.
	– National implementation	n.a.
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2021
– Conformance tests	Q4 2021	
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q1 2022
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	Q1 2022

6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	n.a.
	– National training and communication	n.a.
Operational status: YES		
IT architecture		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IT architecture model: Centralised TES ▪ Development method: Centrally Developed/Deployed ▪ Operation method: Centrally Operated 		
Dependencies		
<p>a. Link to other projects:</p> <p>The improvements of VoW is a stand-alone project not linked to any other.</p> <p>As Supplier - None</p> <p>As Consumer - None</p>		
<p>b. What is needed to start this project:</p> <p>i. Agreement from MSs about changes to be implemented.</p>		
<p>c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects: -</p>		
<p>d. Impact on existing system(s):</p> <p>i. VCT (VIES configuration tool)</p>		

2.4 Special scheme for SMEs

1. Description and Justification

Description:

The special scheme for SME will allow these companies to take advantage of VAT exemption not only for domestic sales but also for cross-border operations. Indeed, currently Member States can exempt sales of small companies from VAT provided they do not exceed a given annual turnover, which varies from one country to the next. However, these exemptions are available only to domestic players, meaning that there is no level playing field for small companies trading within the Union.

Taxable persons willing to benefit from the special scheme for SME will have to give prior notification to the Member State in which he is established and be identified for the application of the exemption by an individual number in the Member State of establishment only. This information will be communicated to the other Member States. Those taxable persons also have the obligation to report on a quarterly basis on the total value of supplies carried out in every Member State, including the one in which they are established.

Justification:

Council Directive 2006/112/EC allows Member States to continue to apply their special schemes to small enterprises in accordance with common provisions and with a view to closer harmonisation. The current provisions for SMEs in Council Directive 2006/112/EC are outdated and do not reduce the compliance burden of small enterprises as they were designed for a common system of value added tax (VAT) based on taxation in the Member State of origin. This is why, in its VAT action plan (COM(2016) 148 final of 7.4.2016), the Commission announced a comprehensive simplification package for small enterprises. The package was adopted by the ECOFIN on 18 February 2020 and shall apply as from 1 January 2025.

Scope and objectives

The objective of the project is to put in place the IT system that will allow the Member States to exchange information, registration but also turnover information, about the taxable persons using the special scheme, in order to monitor its proper use.

Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit C1 (Value added tax)

Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit C1 (Value added tax)

Solution provider/supplier

DG TAXUD Unit B4 (Taxation systems & digital governance)

1. BPM reference

Legal Base

Council Directive (EU) 2020/285 of 18 February 2020 amending Directive 2006/112/EC on the common system of value added tax as regards the special scheme for small enterprises and Regulation (EU) No 904/2010 as regards the administrative cooperation and exchange of information for the purpose of monitoring the correct application of the special scheme for small enterprises

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/2007 of 16 November 2021 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EU) No 904/2010 as regards the special scheme for small enterprises

Milestones and deliverables: Entry in production of the system: 01/01/2025.

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	Q2/2021
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q2/2021
	– Level 3 Update	
	– Level 3 Final Update	
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q3/2021
2	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	Q1/2020
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	N/A
	– GO decision	N/A
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Functional System Specifications	Q2/2022
	– Technical System Specifications	Q3/2022
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q3/2023
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q3/2023
	– National implementation	Q3/2023
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4/2023
– Conformance tests	Q4/2024	
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member State administrations and Traders	Q1/2025
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q4/2024
	– National training and communication	Q4/2024

Operational status: NO

Architecture, development / operation method

IT architecture model: Distributed TES

Development method: National development

Operation method: National operation

Dependencies**i. Link to other projects:**

As Supplier - Systems that will interface with the system in order to make use of the information provided by the system:

i. N/A

As Consumer - Interface with the below systems:

ii. N/A

j. What is needed to start this project:

i. N/A

k. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:

i. N/A

l. Impact on existing system(s):

i. The system will require marginal adaptation for VIES-on-Web and CTA.

2.5 Transaction Network Analysis (TNA)

1. Description and Justification

Description:

Transaction Network Analysis is a Central system to support Eurofisc for the swift exchange, processing and analysis of targeted information on cross-border fraud. The current focus is on Missing Trader in Intra-Community Transactions fraud (Eurofisc Working Field 1). The system is operating under the control of MS personnel assigned in an expert team.

The purpose of this project is to extend TNA to fight other types of fraud, e.g. those covered by Eurofisc Working Fields 2 (car, boat and planes) and/or 3 (VAT exempt importations), and support inter-connections with national risk analysis systems for enhanced information exchange.

Justification:

According to para 2 of Art. 33 of Regulation (EU) No 904/2010 within the framework of Eurofisc, Member States shall:

- a) establish a multilateral early warning mechanism for combating VAT fraud;
- b) carry out and coordinate the swift multilateral exchange and the joint processing and analysis of targeted information on cross-border fraud in the subject areas in which Eurofisc operates (hereinafter “Eurofisc working fields”);
- c) coordinate the work of the Eurofisc liaison officials of the participating Member States in acting on warnings and information received;
- d) coordinate participating Member States' administrative enquiries of fraud identified by the Eurofisc liaison officials without the power to require Member States to carry out administrative enquiries.

The TNA is an IT tool which is used to meet the requirements of Art. 33 of Regulation (EU) 904/2010. According to Art 35 of Regulation (EU) 904/2010 the Commission shall provide Eurofisc with technical and logistical support.

Additionally, the 2018 Annual Eurofisc report mentions:

“The future of TNA and its impact over the other operational working fields will be subject to discussion in 2019. According to the replies provided by MS in the annual questionnaire, a large majority of MS believe the Operational Team/TNA should be used by more than one WF and should become a transversal team acting for the operational working fields under the responsibility of the EF group”

In Q2 2020, Eurofisc decided to move the decisions on TNA from the Working Field 6 to the Eurofisc group level.

Scope and objectives

The exact scope of the project will be determined on the basis of the deliverables that will be produced by the second Operational Team, the expert team for collaboration on TNA. The scope of this project may include:

- Changes to support the extension of TNA to WF2 (e.g. adjusting uploaded file templates, relations to EUCARIS, VoW and VIES) and possibly to WF3 (e.g. relation to Surveillance 3 system, containing customs data on VAT exempt importations, VIES-on-the-Web and VIES).
- Improvement of the performance of the processes of TNA as well as an increased flexibility offered to the Operational Team to perform their tasks;
- Adaptation of the TNA web-services to support TNA inter-connection with national risk analysis systems.
- Extension of the support tools, e.g. repository of code, repository of documents.

Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit C4 - Tax administration and fight against tax fraud

Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit C4

Solution provider/supplier

DG TAXUD Unit B4

BPM reference

Level 3 BPM -> Not applicable

Level 4 BPM -> Not applicable

Legal Base

Council Regulation (EC) No 904/2010 of 7 October 2010 on administrative cooperation in the field of value added tax, amended by Council Regulation (EU) 2018/1541

Milestones and deliverables :

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling¹	
	– Business Case Document	Q1 2022
2	Project Initiation Phase¹	
	– Vision Document	Q2 2022
	– GO decision	Q2 2022
3.1	Elaboration Phase Release	
	– Functional and technical Specifications	Q3-Q4 2022

¹ If the analysis of the scope reveals that it is limited, it could be decided to skip the milestones 1 and 2.

		(*)
3.2	Construction Phase Release	
	– Development	Q1 2023 – Q1 2024 (*)
3.3	Transition Phase Release	
	– Business tests performed by the Operational Team	Q2 2023 – Q2 2024 (*)
	– Iterative Deployment and Rollout	Q3 2023 – Q3 2024 (*)
3.4 ...	This project will follow an iterative approach. Two minor releases will be produced every year.	
4	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Gradual as from Q4 2023 (*)
5	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	2 to 4 training sessions per year

Operational status: On-hold (**)

(*) These dates are indicative and will be adapted once the scope of the project is decided.

(**) This project is currently on-hold pending a decision by the Operational Team on how to proceed.

Architecture, development / operation method

IT architecture model: Centralised

Development method: Central

Operation method: Central

Dependencies

m. Link to other projects:

As Consumer - TNA is interfaced with the below systems

- i. VIES
- ii. VIES on the Web

As Consumer - Interface with the below systems will be considered:

- i. Surveillance 3
- ii. EUCARIS

Given that both TNA and CESOP will be used by the same user group, i.e. Eurofisc, as well as the fact that both system share certain similarities at a functional requirements level, the Commission should explore synergies in order to achieve a higher efficiency.

n. What is needed to start this project:

o. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:

p. Impact on existing system(s):

Surveillance 3

2.6 Central Electronic System of Payment information (CESOP)

1. Description and Justification

On 18 February 2020, the Council adopted a legislative package to amend the VAT Directive and the Regulation 904/2010, with the aim of improving Member States capabilities in fighting e-commerce VAT fraud. The Directive will require that “payment service providers will transmit certain data on cross-border payments to Member States. The records details listed in Article 243d will contain information on the payee and the transactions he receives, as well as the Member State of origin of the funds.

The amendments to regulation 904/2010 provide that the records mentioned above will be submitted for processing, by the Member States to a central repository called CESOP (Central Electronic System of Payment information). Article 24c lists the capabilities that CESOP must have, which are:

- (a) to store the information [...];
- (b) to aggregate the information stored [...] in respect of each individual payee;
- (c) to analyse the information stored [...] together with the relevant targeted information communicated or collected pursuant to this Regulation;
- (d) to make the information referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) accessible to Eurofisc liaison officials [...].

Article 24c refers to the sources of information with which CESOP data can do automatic crosscheck to European database, such as VIES, OSS and Surveillance 3.

Other non-functional requirements, such as maintenance, security, management of the system will have to be defined through implementing acts.

Scope and objectives

The scope of the project is to build the CESOP central repository as described by the legal base, offering the Member States Eurofisc officials with an environment that allows them to cleanse, aggregate and cross-check the data in a secure environment. The aim is to identify VAT fraud and non-compliance.

The expected benefits will be to:

- Reduce cross-border VAT fraud in e-commerce;
- Increase tax revenues;
- Improve fairness and level playing field;
- Reduce burden on payment providers.

Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit C4 - Tax administration and fight against tax fraud

Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit C4 - Tax administration and fight against tax fraud

Solution provider/supplier

DG TAXUD Unit B4 - Taxation systems & digital governance - TIS - Taxation Information System

BPM reference

TBD.

Legal Base

- Council Directive (EU) 2020/284 of 18 February 2020 amending Directive 2006/112/EC as regards introducing certain requirements for payment service providers
- Council Regulation (EU) 2020/283 of 18 February 2020 amending Regulation (EU) No 904/2010 as regards measures to strengthen administrative cooperation in order to combat VAT fraud

Competent body:

SCAC / SCIT, EUROFISC

References and Key Activities

Technical study delivery Q1 2020. The following milestone are based on the current scenario from the legal base perspective: start of operations in 2024.

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	Q4 2020
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q4 2020
	– Level 3 Update	
	– Level 3 Final Update	
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q4 2020
2	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	Q1 2020
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q1 2021
	– GO decision	Q1 2021
4	IT Project	
	Pilot/Prototype	Q1 2021
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q4 2021
	– Technical System Specifications	Q1 2022
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q2 2023
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q2 2023
	– National implementation	Q2 2023
	Transition Phase	
– Deploy and Rollout	Q3 2023	

	– Conformance tests	Q4 2023
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q1 2024
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q4-2023
	– National training and communication	-

Operational status: NO

Expected IT architecture

Central repository for storing, processing and analysing payment data with other data and information coming from the Member States and other IT systems.

Dependencies

a. Link to other projects:

The CESOP project is not linked to any other taxation system. However, in order for CESOP to collect data from VIES, OSS, Surveillance and, prospectively, TNA, amendments to these systems might be needed.

In order for CESOP to collect data from VIES, OSS and Surveillance, amendments to these systems are needed.

As Supplier - None

As Consumer - None

b. What is needed to start this project: N/A

c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects: None

d. Impact on existing system(s):

- i. Common Communication Network (CCN/CSI): connection to data sources such as VIES / OSS.
- ii. Common Communication Network 2 (CCN2): fallback solution for the collection of the CESOP raw data from the Member States.
- iii. VIES, OSS, TNA, Surveillance as external sources of data.

Group 3: Excise Information Systems

3.1 EMCS 3.4

1. Description and Justification

Description

The Excise Movement and Control System (EMCS) is a computerised system for monitoring and controlling in real-time the movement of excise goods (alcohol, tobacco and energy products) under excise duty suspension. It consists of EMCS Core business (EMCS Core), EMCS Administrative cooperation (EMCS ACO) and is based on Register of operators in the System for Exchange of Excise Data (SEED).

In 2010, the EMCS Core replaced the previous paper-based system by an electronic system that implements a workflow between all parties involved. Since 2012, EMCS ACO provides support to MSAs officials.

The functionalities of EMCS Core include a control of individual movement of harmonised excise goods under duty suspension between two Economic Operators. The main users of the system are traders and officials in MS administrations.

EMCS ACO supports ‘cooperation on request’, ‘mandatory exchange of information’ and ‘optional exchange of information’, mainly on the movements processed by EMCS Core. Nevertheless, administrative cooperation on so-called duty paid movements are part of EMCS ACO as well. The users of the ACO are officials in MS administrations.

The EMCS Phase 3.4 consists in introducing two new messages to harmonise the Manual closure procedure and a new code list for a document type (excise related document type codes from TARIC). Until Phase 3.3 (including) the Manual closing was performed by using a single technical message IE905. Additionally, number of other changes will be deployed to improve EMCS as per requests of MSAs. Taking into account that CORE, ACO and SEED Excise Domains are specified in the common technical specification, all the XSDs will be updated. The Conformance Testing of EMCS Phase 3.4 requires an updated TRP (Test Reference Package) for CTA (Conformance Testing Application).

Justification

The EMCS Master Plan has been approved by the MSAs on 15/02/2018. The Phase 3.4 has been included in the IT work plan.

Scope and objectives

Scope

The scope of the EMCS Phase 3.4 has been approved by MSAs in August 2018. It consists of 34 Functional Excise System related RfCs and 34 RfCs regarding the Design Documentation for National Excise Applications. All RfCs are incorporated in the respective L3 and L4 BPMs.

The TRP for CTA will be updated to allow the Conformance Testing campaign for EMCS Phase 3.4.

CS/MISE will be updated to implement new technical and business statistics.

The interface with CI021 - DDS2-SEED (SEED on Europa) and CI193 - DDS2-ARC Follow-up (Public service to check the state of movement) will be updated to be compliant with the new EMCS Phase 3.4 specifications.

Objectives

The objective is to harmonise the manual closure procedure and introduce further improvements in the EMCS.

Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit C2 - Indirect Taxation and Tax administration, Indirect taxes other than VAT

Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit C2 - Indirect Taxation and Tax administration, Indirect taxes other than VAT

Solution provider/supplier

DG TAXUD Unit B4 - Taxation systems and digital governance

BPM reference

Level 3&4 BPM -> ref. ARIS BP

[EXC 525 EMCS 3 4 BPMs Implementation MSI.Excise MS \(Entire method\)](#)

Legal Base

Decision 1152/2003/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, which defined and launched the project;

Council Directive 2008/118/EC of 16 December 2008 concerning the general arrangements for excise duty and repealing Directive 92/12/EEC;

Council Regulation (EU) No. 389/2012 of 2 May 2012 on administrative cooperation in the field of excise duties and repealing Regulation (EC) No 2073/2004.

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/323 of 24 February 2016 laying down detailed rules on cooperation and exchange of information between Member States regarding goods under excise duty suspension pursuant to Council Regulation (EU) No 389/2012

Commission Regulation (EC) No 684/2009 implementing Council Directive 2008/118/EC as regards the computerised procedures for the movement of excise goods under suspension of excise duty.

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 612/2013 of 25 June 2013 on the operation of the register of economic operators and tax warehouses, related statistics and reporting pursuant to Council Regulation (EU) No 389/2012 on administrative cooperation in the field of excise duties.

Milestones and deliverables :

The EMCS evolutions follow a two-year project cycle. The current operational phase is Phase 3.3 with operational Milestone Mi achieved on 15/02/2018. Phase 3.4 to be deployed between 14/11/2019 - 13/02/2020.

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	

	– Business Case Document	N/A
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	11/01/2019
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	11/01/2019
2	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	By end 2019
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	N/A
	– GO decision (EMCS Master Plan v2.96 CED563 rev7)	approved on 15/02/2018
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	11/01/2019
	– Technical System Specifications	11/01/2019
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q3-Q4 2019
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q2 2018-Q1 2019
	– National implementation	Q2 2019-Q1 2020
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2019-Q1 2020
	– Conformance tests	Q2 2019-Q1 2020
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	13/02/2020
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q2 2019 – Q1 2020
	– National training and communication	Q2 2019 - Q1 2020

Operational status: YES/NO

Architecture, development / operation method

IT architecture model: EMCS Core and ACO is distributed TES, SEED – Central TES with central and national components

Development method EMCS (Core and ACO): National

Development method SEED: National and Central

Operation method EMCS (Core and ACO): National

Operation method SEED: National and Central

Dependencies

a. Link to other projects:

As Supplier - Systems that will interface with the system in order to make use of the information provided by the system:

- i. CI028 – ECS (Interface with Export Control System)
- ii. CI139 - CS/RD2 (Central Services/Reference data)

As Consumer - Interface with the below systems:

- i. CI021 - DDS2-SEED (SEED on Europa)
- ii. CI193 - DDS2-ARC Follow-up (Public service to check the state of movement)

b. What is needed to start this project:

- i. Project has started

c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:

- ii. EMCS Phase 4

d. Impact on existing system(s):

- i. CTA (Conformance Test Application)
- ii. SEED
- iii. CS/MISE

3.2 EMCS 4.0

1. Description and Justification

The Excise Movement and Control System (EMCS) is a computerised system for monitoring and controlling in real-time the movement of excise goods (alcohol, tobacco and energy products) under excise duty suspension. It consists of EMCS Core business (EMCS Core), EMCS Administrative cooperation (EMCS ACO) and is based on Register of operators in the System for Exchange of Excise Data (SEED).

In 2010, the EMCS Core replaced the previous paper-based system by an electronic system that implements a workflow between all parties involved. Since 2012, EMCS ACO provides support to MSAs officials.

The functionalities of EMCS Core include a control of individual movement of harmonised excise goods under duty suspension between two Economic Operators. The main users of the system are traders and officials in MS administrations.

EMCS ACO supports ‘cooperation on request’, ‘mandatory exchange of information’ and ‘optional exchange of information’, mainly on the movements processed by EMCS Core. Nevertheless, administrative cooperation on so-called duty paid movements are part of EMCS ACO as well. The users of the ACO are officials in MS administrations.

EMCS Phase 4.0 consists mostly of the automation of the procedure for the movement of excise goods which have been released for consumption in territory of one MS and moved to the territory of another for commercial purposes (also known as “Duty Paid B2B movements”).

The revision of the Horizontal directive foresees as well improvements in the alignment between customs and excise procedures for which the first functional agreements will be reached during Phase 4.

The Duty Paid B2B automation was initiated in 2016 and the Business case proposed several alternatives. The alternative the MSAs preferred was integration of B2B in EMCS. The approval of the Business case allowed launching the development of L3 and L4 that supported the drafting of the proposal for the Horizontal Directive.

Justification

The key benefits of the proposed solution for the Economic Operators and Member State Administrations are very clear and can be summarised as below:

1. For the Economic Operators: a fast discharge of the movement procedure resulting in a fast release of movement guarantees, and a reduction of the administrative burden;
2. For the Member State Administrations (MSAs): a better view of on-going movements, a decrease of the risk of fraud and a better targeting of their controls.

The selected IT solution combines the benefits of automating the procedures for Traders registration with the benefits of automating also the procedures for the Single Administrative Accompanying Document in the optimum way by re-using the existing EMCS IT system.

Scope and objectives

The objective is to implement the automation of the Duty Paid B2B, and first alignment between AES and EMCS.

Scope:

The scope of the project consists in amending the EMCS functional and technical specifications, adjust SEED to the new trader categories, as well as CS/MISE, to implement new technical and business statistics.

The interface with CI021 - DDS2-SEED (SEED on Europa) and CI193 - DDS2-ARC Follow-up (Public service to check the state of movement) will be updated to be compliant with the new specifications.

Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit C2 - Indirect Taxation and Tax administration, Indirect taxes other than VAT

Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit C2 - Indirect Taxation and Tax administration, Indirect taxes other than VAT

Solution provider/supplier

DG TAXUD Unit B4 - Taxation systems and digital governance

BPM reference

Level 3&4 BPM -> ref. ARIS BP

Legal Base

Decision (EU) 2020/263 of the European Parliament and of the Council, which defines and launches the project.

Council Directive (EU) 2020/262 of 19 December 2019 laying down the general arrangements for excise duty (recast) (Horizontal Directive).

Council Regulation (EU) No. 389/2012 of 2 May 2012 on administrative cooperation in the field of excise duties and repealing Regulation (EC) No 2073/2004.

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/323 of 24 February 2016 laying down detailed rules on cooperation and exchange of information between Member States regarding goods under excise duty suspension pursuant to Council Regulation (EU) No 389/2012.

Proposals for a Commission Delegated Regulation and a Commission Implementing Regulation implementing Regulation (EU) No 612/2013 of 25 June 2013 on the operation of the register of economic operators and tax warehouses, related statistics and reporting pursuant to Council Regulation (EU) No 389/2012 on administrative cooperation in the field of excise duties.

Milestones and deliverables :

Phase 4.0 to be deployed Q1 2023

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	

	– Business Case Document	16/11/2016
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q2 2017-
	– Level 3 Update	Q1 2020
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q2 2017
	– Level 4 Update	Q2 2020
2	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	Q1 2020-
		Q12023
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– GO decision (after publication of the Horizontal Directive in the official journal)	Q1 2020
	– Vision document	N/A
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q1 2021
	– Technical System Specifications	Q1 2021
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q1 2022
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q1 2021
	– National implementation	Q1 2021
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q1 2022
	– Conformance tests	Q1 2021
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q1 2023
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q3 2021
	– National training and communication	Q4 2021

Operational status: YES/NO

Architecture, development / operation method

IT architecture model: EMCS Core and ACO is distributed TES, SEED – Central TES
with central and national components

Development method: National and Central

Operation method: National and Central

Dependencies

a. Link to other projects:

As Supplier - Systems that will interface with the system in order to make use of the information provided by the system:

- i. CI028 – ECS (Interface with Export Control System)
- ii. CI139 - CS/RD2 (Central Services/Reference data)

As Consumer - Interface with the below systems:

- i. CI021 - DDS2-SEED (SEED on Europa)
- ii. CI193 - DDS2-ARC Follow-up (Public service to check the state of movement)

b. What is needed to start this project: N/A

c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects: N/A

d. Impact on existing system(s):

- i. CTA (Conformance Test Application)
- ii. SEED
- iii. CS/MISE

3.3 EMCS 4.1

1. Description and Justification

The Excise Movement and Control System (EMCS) is a computerised system for monitoring and controlling in real-time the movement of excise goods (alcohol, tobacco and energy products) under excise duty suspension. It consists of EMCS Core business (EMCS Core), EMCS Administrative cooperation (EMCS ACO) and is based on Register of operators in the System for Exchange of Excise Data (SEED). It is assumed that during Phase 4.1 Excise domain Duty Paid B2B will already be part of EMCS as well.

In 2010, the EMCS Core replaced the previous paper-based system by an electronic system that implements a workflow between all parties involved. Since 2012, EMCS ACO provides support to MSAs officials.

The functionalities of EMCS Core include a control of individual movement of harmonised excise goods under duty suspension between two Economic Operators. The main users of the system are traders and officials in MS administrations.

EMCS ACO supports ‘cooperation on request’, ‘mandatory exchange of information’ and ‘optional exchange of information’, mainly on the movements processed by EMCS Core. Nevertheless, administrative cooperation on so-called duty paid movements are part of EMCS ACO as well. The users of the ACO are officials in MS administrations.

The EMCS Phase 4.1 is a new project, which firstly requires approval of the revised Horizontal Directive (political agreement on 8/11/2019 and published at the Official Journal on 27/02/2020).

The revision of the Horizontal directive foresees improvements in the alignment between customs and excise procedures for which the first functional agreements will be reached during Phase 4.0 and fully implemented during Phase 4.1. The competent authorities will need to ensure consistency between the electronic administrative document and the customs declaration for export and usage of the unique excise number in the case of importation.

EMCS Phase 4.1 consists mostly of the computerisation of the interface between export and excise control systems (AES and EMCS).

The Conformance Testing of EMCS Phase 4.1 requires an updated TRP (Test Reference Package) for CTA (Conformance Testing Application) and SEED CT.

Justification

New Horizontal Directive approved: Directive (EU) 2020/262

Scope and objectives

New changes will be implement in EMCS functional and technical specifications.

SEED will need to be adjusted.

The TRP for CTA will be updated to allow the Conformance Testing campaign.

CS/MISE will be updated to implement new technical and business statistics.

The interface with CI021 - DDS2-SEED (SEED on Europa) and CI193 - DDS2-ARC Follow-up (Public service to check the state of movement) will be updated to be

compliant with the new specifications.

Objectives:

Ensure full interface between EMCS and UCC version of AES. Interface between EMCS and national import systems is a national matter. Nevertheless, BPMs will be discussed during the implementation of the project.

Targets the release in February 2024.

Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit C2 - Indirect Taxation and Tax administration, Indirect taxes other than VAT

Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit C2 - Indirect Taxation and Tax administration, Indirect taxes other than VAT

Solution provider/supplier

DG TAXUD Unit B4 - Taxation systems and digital governance

BPM reference

Level 4 BPM -> ref. ARIS BP

The BPMs mentioned in the reference are for information only. The work has started on EMCS Change Management for EMCS Phase 4.1 and the new set of BPMs will be available to MSAs by the end of 2022.

Legal Base

Decision (EU) 2020/263 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2020 on computerising the movement and surveillance of excise goods (recast).

Council Directive (EU) 2020/262 of 19 December 2019 laying down the general arrangements for excise duty (recast) (Horizontal Directive); Council Regulation (EU) No. 389/2012 of 2 May 2012 on administrative cooperation in the field of excise duties and repealing Regulation (EC) No 2073/2004.

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/323 of 24 February 2016 laying down detailed rules on cooperation and exchange of information between Member States regarding goods under excise duty suspension pursuant to Council Regulation (EU) No 389/2012

Proposals for a Commission Delegated Regulation and a Commission Implementing Regulation Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 612/2013 of 25 June 2013 on the operation of the register of economic operators and tax warehouses, related statistics and reporting pursuant to Council Regulation (EU) No 389/2012 on administrative cooperation in the field of excise duties.

Milestones and deliverables :

Phase 4.1 to be deployed Q12024

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	-
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	Q4 2023

	– Level 3 Update	
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	Q4 2023
	– Level 4 Update	
2	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	Q1 2020-Q1 2024
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	-
	– GO decision (after approval of Horizontal Directive)	Q1 2020
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q1 – Q4 2022
	– Technical System Specifications	Q1 - Q4 2022
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q1 – Q4 2023
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q1 2023-Q1 2024
	– National implementation	Q1 2023-Q1 2024
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2023 - Q1 2024
	– Conformance tests	Q2 2023-Q1 2024
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q1 2024
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q2 2023 – Q1 2024
	– National training and communication	Q2 2023 – Q1 2024

Operational status: YES/NO

Architecture, development / operation method

IT architecture model: EMCS Core, B2B and ACO is part of a distributed TES, SEED –
Central TES with central and national components

Development method: National and Central

Operation method: National and Central

Dependencies

a. Link to other projects:

As Supplier - Systems that will interface with the system in order to make use of the information provided by the system:

- i. CI028 – ECS (Interface with Export Control System)
- ii. CI139 - CS/RD2 (Central Services/Reference data)

As Consumer - Interface with the below systems:

- i. CI021 - DDS2-SEED (SEED on Europa)
- ii. CI193 - DDS2-ARC Follow-up (Public service to check the state of movement)

b. What is needed to start this project: N/A

c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:

d. Impact on existing system(s):

- i. CTA (Conformance Test Application)
- ii. SEED
- iii. CS/MISE

Group 4: Recovery of Claims Information Systems

**Group 5: Common
Information Systems**

5.1 eForms Central Application (eFCA)

2. Description and Justification

Description:

eFCA is a web based central application that aims at managing the e-Forms in the context of Administrative Cooperation in three taxation domains, which are Direct Taxation, Recovery of Claims and VAT. eFCA is composed of a common part and several e-Forms domains. The e-Forms domains are like modules that can be integrated or removed from eFCA.

Justification:

eFCA replaces the Java stand-alone application, which was deployed on each end-user workstation and was lacking flexibility in terms of evolutive changes while being costly for all Member States as regards the deployment. The main goal of eFCA is to allow managing e-Forms in context of Administrative Cooperation in a centralized way, the final purpose being:

- ease the exchange of information, in the fields of Direct Taxation, Recovery of Claims and VAT, between the Member State Administrations
- support new requirements, such as statistics gathering or getting a view of the workflow, which are not supported by the current e-Forms application

This will also allow the following:

- Centralized deployment
 - download and distribution of latest application version is not necessary anymore, since eFCA is deployed at a centralized location;;
 - each Member State can access it;
 - latest version is available automatically;
 - deployment mistakes are avoided;
 - reducing the time to business;
 - no more interoperability issues due to locally differed deployments resulting in more efficient administrative cooperation.
- exchanges are tracked centrally, so a significant support to the elaboration of statistics can be provided to MSs:
 - automatic gathering of statistics;
 - production of workflow follow-up reports.
- ease knowledge sharing via centralized FAQs available in the application

Objectives

Direct Taxation

Update of all existing Direct Tax e-Forms modules, including the backward compatibility with

old forms created with the legacy stand-alone application:

- Request for Exchange of Information (RIF)
- Spontaneous Exchange of Information (SIF)
- Acknowledgement of the Request for Information (ACK/RIF)
- Acknowledgement of the Spontaneous Exchange of Information (ACK/SIF)
- Feedback on the Exchange of Information (FIF)

The modifications are related to the creation of new e-forms (see in the following).

Creation of 16 new e-Forms Modules matching 16 new forms from business perspective, in order to improve/optimize the exchanges (sections removed from existing e-forms become new e-forms) and complete directive requirements (e-forms not yet implemented).

e-form	Description
Normal Time Limit (NTL)	This form refers to Art.7(1) of directive 2011/16/EU. This form is currently embedded in the eFCA DT RIF form. Its implementation as a separate form would also enable a better evaluation of the directive and more granular data would be provided to compute statistics.
Specific Administrative Enquiry (SAE)	This form refers to Art. 6(2) of directive 2011/16/EU. This form is currently embedded in the eFCA DT RIF form. It is used to accept/not accept a request for a specific administrative enquiry in the requested MS.
Special Time Limit - Request (STL)	This form refers to Art. 7(2) of directive 2011/16/EU. This form is currently embedded in the eFCA DT RIF form. It is used by the requested MS to agree with the requesting MS on a date of reply other than the ones foreseen by the directive (2 or 6 months).
Special Time Limit - Reply (STR)	This form refers to Art. 7(2) of directive 2011/16/EU. This form is currently embedded in the eFCA DT RIF form. It is used by the requesting MS to agree / not agree on a request for special time limit (STL).
Additional Background Information (ABI)	This form refers to Art. 7(4) of directive 2011/16/EU. This form is currently embedded in the eFCA DT RIF form. It is used by the requested MS in case the information provided with the request is not enough to provide a reply. Its implementation as a separate form would also enable a better evaluation of the directive and more granular data would be provided to compute statistics.
Additional Background Information - Reply (ABR)	This form is used to provide an agree/not agree reply to a request for additional background information (ABI).
Failure with the Time Limit (FTL)	This form refers to Art. 7(5) of directive 2011/16/EU. This form is currently embedded in the eFCA DT RIF form. It is used to accept/not accept a request for a specific administrative enquiry in the requested MS.

Unable to reply (UTR)	This form refers to Art. 17 of directive 2011/16/EU. This form is currently embedded in the eFCA DT RIF form. It is used in case the requested MS is not able to provide the information requested.
Reminder (RMD)	This form is used to send a reminder to a requested Member State on the status of a certain request. It has been requested by Member States and it does not refer to any article of the directive
Cancellation (DEL)	This form is used to delete a request made by mistake or no more relevant. It has been requested by Member States and it does not refer to any article of the directive
Other Purposes - Request (OPR)	This form refers to Art. 16(2) of directive 2011/16/EU. It is a new form as it was decided NOT to implement it at the time of the eFDT application development. By this form, the requesting MS requests the requested MS the permission for using the information received for purposes other than those specified in the initial request.
Other Purposes - Permission (OPP)	It is a new form as it was decided NOT to implement it at the time of the eFDT application development. By this form, the requested MS provides the requesting MS with permission to use the information for other purposes other than those specified in the initial request.
Third Member State Information - Request (TMI)	This form refers to Art. 16(3) of directive 2011/16/EU. It is a new form as it was decided NOT to implement it at the time of the eFDT application development. By this form, the requesting MS requests the requested MS the permission for exchanging the information received with another Member State.
Third Member State Information - Oppose (TMO)	It is a new form as it was decided NOT to implement it at the time of the eFDT application development. By this form, the requested MS may oppose to the request for the exchange of information with a third Member State.
Third Country - Request (TCR)	This form refers to Art. 24(2) of directive 2011/16/EU. It is a new form as it was decided NOT to implement it at the time of the eFDT application development. By this form, the requesting MS requests the requested MS the permission for exchanging the information received with a third country (non EU MS)
Third Country - Consent (TCC)	This form refers to Art. 24(2)(a) and Art. 24(2)(b) of directive 2011/16/EU. It is a new form as it was decided NOT to implement it at the time of the eFDT application development. By this form, the requested MS provides the consent to the request for the exchange the information with a third country (non-EU country).

between Member States. This module will generate an XLS file that will be downloadable by the MS in order for them to check correctness / completeness and that will be sent back to the Commission afterwards.

Recovery

Support to elaboration of statistics about the exchanges related to the following e-forms:

- RI - request for information which is foreseeably relevant in the recovery of tax related claims (Art. 5 of Directive 2010/24)
- RN - request for notification, in another Member State, of documents relating to tax related claims (Art. 8 of Directive 2010/24)
- RP - request for precautionary measures in another Member State, in order to ensure recovery where a claim or the enforcement instrument relating to that claim is contested, or where the claim is not yet the subject of an instrument permitting enforcement in the applicant Member State (Art. 16 of Directive 2010/24).
- RR - request for recovery of a tax related claim in another Member State (Art. 10 of Directive 2010/24).

More in detail:

- General statistics
 - Requests for Information sent/received to/from MS, per MS
 - Requests for Notification sent/received to/from MS, per MS
 - Requests for precautionary measures sent/received to/from MS, per MS
 - Requests for recovery
 - Number of sent to MS, per MS
 - Amount of the claims involved
 - Amount of the claims recovered
 - Number of received from MS, per MS
 - Amount of the claims involved
 - Amount of the claims recovered
- Nature of the claims.
 - the amounts of the claims involved in requests sent/received per type of claim for a given MS.

Value Added Tax

Update of e-Forms for in relation to:

1. VAT quick fixes - Call-off stocks to allow the request/collection of register data about call-off stocks;
2. New Commission Implementing Decision Standard Forms – Annex I;
3. Article 7(4a) and 47i(1) of Regulation (EU) No 904/2010 as amended by Regulation (EU) 2018/1541: Mandatory Administrative Enquiries
4. eCommerce: in order to facilitate requests for records and administrative enquiries the Member State of identification and all the Member States of consumption will be making to the taxable persons using the special schemes. Such requests and enquiries should as much as possible be coordinated by the Member State of identification.

Systems Owner

TAXUD.D2 (Direct taxation)
TAXUD.C4 (Recovery)
TAXUD.C4 (Value Added Tax)

Owner of Legislation

TAXUD.D2 (Direct taxation),
TAXUD.C4 (Tax administration and fight against tax fraud)

System Supplier

TAXUD.B4 (Taxation systems and digital governance)

BPM reference

Centralised process.
Taxation > DT > eFCA-Core and eFCA-DT specifications
Taxation > VAT > eFCA-Core and eFCA-VEF specifications
Taxation > VAT > eFCA-Core and eFCA-VEF specifications

Legal Basis

For the central application: Fiscalis2020 programme.

For the exchanges:

Direct taxation:

Council Directive 2011/16/EU of 15 February 2011 on administrative cooperation in the field of taxation and repealing Directive 77/799/EEC.

Recovery of Claims:

Council Directive 2010/24/EU of 16 March 2010 concerning mutual assistance for the recovery of claims relating to taxes, duties and other measures.

Agreement between the European Union and the Kingdom of Norway on administrative cooperation, combating fraud and recovery of claims in the field of VAT, Feb. 2018.

Value Added Tax:

Council Regulation (EU) No 904/2010 of 7 October 2010 on administrative cooperation and combating fraud in the field of value added tax (recast);

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 79/2012 of 31 January 2012 laying down detailed rules for implementing certain provisions of Council Regulation (EU) No 904/2010 concerning administrative cooperation and combating fraud in the field of value added tax.

Agreement between the European Union and the Kingdom of Norway on administrative cooperation, combating fraud and recovery of claims in the field of VAT, Feb. 2018.

Competent body:

Direct Taxation: DT SSG

Recovery: Recovery Expert Group

Value Added Tax: SCAC Expert Group / SCIT

References and Key Activities**Milestones and deadlines for Direct Taxation**

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	N/A
	– Business Case Document	
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	
	– Functional Specification	
2	Legal Provision	N/A
	– Provisions in application	
3	Project Initiation Phase	N/A
	– Vision Document	
4	– GO decision	13/06/2019
	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q4 2019
	– Technical System Specifications	Q1 2020
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2020
	– Service integration in National Systems	
	– National implementation	N/A
	Transition Phase	
– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2020	
– Conformance tests	N/A/	
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q1 2021
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q1 2021
	– National training and communication	

Operational status: YES

Milestones and deadlines for Recovery

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	N/A
	– Business Case Document	
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	
	– Functional Specification	
	– User requirement documents	
2	Legal Provision	N/A
	– Provisions in application	
3	Project Initiation Phase	N/A
	– Vision Document	
	– GO decision	19/02/2019
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q4 2019.
	– Technical System Specifications	Q1 2020.
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2020
	– Service integration in National Systems	
	– National implementation	
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2020
– Conformance tests	N/A	
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q1 2021
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q1 2021
	– National training and communication	

Operational status: YES

Milestones and deadlines for Value Added Tax

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	
	– Functional Specification (Phase 1)	
	– Functional Specification (Phase 2)	
	– User requirement documents	
2	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	

3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	
	– GO decision	
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q1 2021
	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2021
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q4 2021
	– Service integration in National Systems	
	– National implementation	
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q1 2022
– Conformance tests	N/A	
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q2 2022
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	Q2 2022
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q2 2022
	– National training and communication	

Operational status: YES

Expected IT architecture

- IT architecture model: Centralised TES
- Development method: Centrally Developed/Deployed
- Operation method: Centrally Operated

Dependencies

e. Link to other projects:

As Supplier - e-Commerce Package.

As Consumer - None

f. What is needed to start this project:

For point 2 of the VAT eForms, decision as regards the EU restricted nature of the Commission decision which, as classified information, does not allow to bring the required modifications in the eForms

g. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects: None

h. Impact on existing system(s):

- i. CCN – CCN/Mail

5.2 eForms Central Application (eFCA) – 2022 release

1. Description and Justification

Description:

eFCA is a web based central application that aims at managing the e-Forms in the context of Administrative Cooperation in three taxation domains, which are Direct Taxation, Recovery of Claims and VAT. eFCA is composed of a common part and several e-Forms domains. The e-Forms domains are like modules that can be integrated or removed from eFCA.

Justification:

eFCA replaces the Java stand-alone application, which was deployed on each end-user workstation and was lacking flexibility in terms of evolutive changes while being costly for all Member States as regards the deployment. The main goal of eFCA is to allow managing e-Forms in context of Administrative Cooperation in a centralized way, the final purpose being:

- ease the exchange of information, in the fields of Direct Taxation, Recovery of Claims and VAT, between the Member State Administrations
- support new requirements, such as statistics gathering or getting a view of the workflow, which are not supported by the current e-Forms application

This will also allow the following:

- Centralized deployment
 - download and distribution of latest application version is not necessary anymore, since eFCA is deployed at a centralized location;;
 - each Member State can access it;
 - latest version is available automatically;
 - deployment mistakes are avoided;
 - reducing the time to business;
 - no more interoperability issues due to locally differed deployments resulting in more efficient administrative cooperation.
- exchanges are tracked centrally, so a significant support to the elaboration of statistics can be provided to MSs:
 - automatic gathering of statistics;
 - production of workflow follow-up reports.
- ease knowledge sharing via centralized FAQs available in the application

Objectives

Direct Taxation

Update of all existing Direct Tax e-Forms modules in order to:

- Comply with the amendments to the Directive 2011/16/EU introduced by Directive 2021/514/EU.
- Support the Cross-Border Agreements (CBA).

Recovery

Functional improvements to the current e-Forms via additional fields, business rules, dynamic behaviour of the application based on the legal basis, UI/UX, extension of the use of the Uniform Notification Form (UNF) and Uniform Instrument Permitting Enforcement (UIPE).

Discussions are also ongoing between EU27 and UK as regards the agreement/adoption of the so-called VAT Protocol, which could lead to changes to comply with.

Further support to elaboration of statistics:

- Type of replies to requests for recovery
- Number of situations where requests are revised
- Number of requests for recovery relating to VAT refunds to be made by the requested Member State
- Acknowledgment of receipt + first replies (for RI, RN, RR-RP)

Value Added Tax

Discussions are also ongoing between EU27 and UK as regards the agreement/adoption of the so-called VAT Protocol, which could lead to changes to comply with.

Support to the collection of statistics on the exchanges in the field of VAT.

Systems Owner

TAXUD.D2 (Direct taxation)

TAXUD.C4 (Recovery)

TAXUD.C4 (Value Added Tax)

Owner of Legislation

TAXUD.D2 (Direct taxation),

TAXUD.C4 (Tax administration and fight against tax fraud)

System Supplier

TAXUD.B4 (Taxation systems and digital governance)

BPM reference

Centralised process.

Taxation > DT > eFCA-Core and eFCA-DT specifications

Taxation > VAT > eFCA-Core and eFCA-VEF specifications

Legal Basis

For the central application: Fiscalis2020 programme.

For the exchanges:

Direct taxation:

Council Directive 2011/16/EU of 15 February 2011 on administrative cooperation in the field of taxation and repealing Directive 77/799/EEC.

Amendments to the Directive 2011/16/EU (DAC1) introduced by Directive 2021/514/EU (DAC7).

Recovery of Claims:

Council Directive 2010/24/EU of 16 March 2010 concerning mutual assistance for the recovery of claims relating to taxes, duties and other measures.

Agreement between the European Union and the Kingdom of Norway on administrative cooperation, combating fraud and recovery of claims in the field of VAT, Feb. 2018.

Value Added Tax:

Council Regulation (EU) No 904/2010 of 7 October 2010 on administrative cooperation and combating fraud in the field of value added tax (recast);

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 79/2012 of 31 January 2012 laying down detailed rules for implementing certain provisions of Council Regulation (EU) No 904/2010 concerning administrative cooperation and combating fraud in the field of value added tax.

Agreement between the European Union and the Kingdom of Norway on administrative cooperation, combating fraud and recovery of claims in the field of VAT, Feb. 2018.

Competent body:

Direct Taxation: DT SSG

Recovery: Recovery Expert Group

Value Added Tax: SCAC Expert Group / SCIT

References and Key Activities

Milestones and deadlines for Direct Taxation

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	N/A
	– Business Case Document	
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	

	– Functional Specification	
	– User requirement documents	
2	Legal Provision	N/A
	– Provisions in application	
3	Project Initiation Phase	N/A
	– Vision Document	
	– GO decision	Q1 2022
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2022
	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2022
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2022
	– Service integration in National Systems	
	– National implementation	N/A
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2022
	– Conformance tests	N/A
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q1 2023
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q3 2023
	– National training and communication	

Operational status: YES

Milestones and deadlines for Recovery

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	N/A
	– Business Case Document	
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	
	– Functional Specification	
	– User requirement documents	
2	Legal Provision	N/A
	– Provisions in application	
3	Project Initiation Phase	N/A
	– Vision Document	
	– GO decision	Q2 2022
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q1 2023.
	– Technical System Specifications	Q1 2023.

5	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2023.
	– Service integration in National Systems	
	– National implementation	
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2023.
	– Conformance tests	N/A
	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q4 2023.
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q4 2023.
	– National training and communication	

Operational status: YES

Milestones and deadlines for Value Added Tax

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	
	– Functional Specification (Phase 1)	
	– Functional Specification (Phase 2)	
2	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	
	– GO decision	Q1 2023
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q2 2023.
	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2023.
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q1 2024.
	– Service integration in National Systems	
	– National implementation	
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q1 2024.
– Conformance tests	N/A	
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q1 2024.

	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q1 2024.
	– National training and communication	

Operational status: YES

Expected IT architecture

- IT architecture model: Centralised TES
- Development method: Centrally Developed/Deployed
- Operation method: Centrally Operated

Dependencies

a. Link to other projects:

As Supplier - e-Commerce Package.
As Consumer - None

b. What is needed to start this project:

Legal base as regards the changes due to EU27-UK VAT protocol.
Approval from MSs as regards the new statistics for Recovery.

c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects: None

d. Impact on existing system(s):

- ii. CCN – CCN/Mail

Group 6: Taxation IT cooperation initiatives

6.1 National Systems Implementation by IT Collaboration Projects

1. Description and Justification

There are a number of reasons to start IT Collaboration in the area of Taxation. Reducing tax gaps, providing better services to the public and improving the effectiveness of the administration are at the top of National Tax Authorities' agendas across Europe. As a result, international modes of coordination and cooperation are ever growing between MS. On the other hand, even if Tax Administrations agree on the need for data to be exchanged, most of them continue building their IT systems unilaterally "in silos", with little or no coordination with other MS, ultimately limiting the effectiveness of such exchanges.

Taking also into account budgetary constraints faced by public administrations, opinions are converging towards a consensus: the traditional way of developing similar functionalities 27 times is a waste of public funds. Furthermore, such an approach does not keep up with the challenging rate of developments and maintenance of existing systems that needs to support the business requirements coming from both a dynamic international scenario and national developments.

Working in a more synchronised, coordinated and/or collaborative way with other MS allows Tax Administrations not only to save money and time but also to increase the quality of their IT solutions. IT Collaboration further promotes reusability and interoperability of IT systems.

Key performance indicators (KPI)

KPIs are the measurements of the effects of actions, i.e. they measure whether something is successful or not. The most important indicators of success for IT Collaboration in Taxation are:

- **Costs saved**, thanks to sharing of resources, knowledge and expertise among Member States and the EU Commission;
- **Costly errors reduced** up-front due to accurate and complete definition of project requirements and a common understanding of how to implement these requirements among Member States – reducing design time, eliminating ambiguities and reducing technical risks;
- **Quality increased** due to earlier start, clear specification of requirements, and early mitigation of any technical errors;
- **Timeline reduced**, by agreeing in advance the scope and objectives, together with sharing the resources and expertise, MSs can achieve in a more efficient and rapid way the targeted objective, and benefit from it.

Organisation

There are currently two main bodies leading IT Collaboration activities in Taxation: FPG/013 (IT Collaboration Catalyst Community) and the Expert Team for Managed IT Collaboration (MANITC). There are two collaborative expert teams running currently on development of IT solutions – Excise Duty Calculator (EDC) and m-EMCS (Application for mobile Excise Movement Control System) and six Fiscalis

project groups working on different areas of taxation.

Scope and objectives

1. In 2014, the European Commission launched **FPG/037 IT Collaboration Catalyst group²** with the purpose of discussing, assessing common interests and benefits and lastly, launching and coordinating IT Collaboration initiatives in the taxation sector. With growing participation, the Catalyst Group includes today 23 Member States and represents the principal forum to discuss and trigger new ideas for IT Collaboration.
2. The **Expert Team for Managed IT Collaboration (MANITC)** has been launched for the first time in September 2016 and was extended each year since then. It aims to offer a wide range of strategic and operational support services to the Catalyst Group and project leads: facilitation of ‘common ground’ discussions, meeting preparation and coordination, communication support, training and regulatory advice. 8 Member States are taking part in the activities of the expert team.
3. **FPG/091 - Exchange of Advanced Analytical Approaches for Tax Compliance.**
- The main objective of this group is to build a very efficient tool to exchange information related to advance analytical projects with 6 Member States. The next stage is to have new FPGs or Expert Team to continue the work of all the advanced analytics based on the work of the related FPGs. One task is to organize and train the use of a proper tool provided by the Joint Research Centre (JRC).
4. **FPG/092 - Platform Architecture Deployment Process for Advanced Analytics**
- The main objective of this group is to develop a best practice guide on data-science platforms, architecture and deployment (how to go from development to production). Currently 6 MSs form the project group.
5. **FPG/102 - Fiscalis Project Group on Data Governance Initiative** - The main objective of the project group is to provide the means and organisational framework, roles and responsibilities tax administrations needs to manage enterprise data assets. During the meetings, the participants from 9 MSs will discuss and work out guidelines to establish data governance in the EU member states to increase the efficiency of future trans-border EU-digitalisation projects.
6. **FPG/106 – Direct Taxation Data Analysis Tool on AEOI/DAC/CRS data** - The main objective of the project group is to provide a Direct Taxation AEOI Data Analysis Tool, architecture and deployment (how to go from development to production). The tool will be based on common knowledge and experience from contributing 13 tax agencies. The tool will weigh the perspective from business, data-science and IT.
7. **FPG/107 – Due Diligence of Reportable Financial Institutions for AEOI purposes** -The main objective of the project group is to oversee the development of a best practice guide on the compliance approach on Financial Institutions (FI's)

² This Project Group has been renamed in “FPG/013 IT Collaboration Catalyst Community (Networking group)” under the Fiscalis 2027 programme.

due diligence procedures, from automated checks when receiving data from domestic FIs, to identifying risks and monitoring due diligence and a step by step audit procedure for these types of audits, up to the imposition of fines. 13 MSs participating in the work.

8. **FPG/108 - Data Quality Community on AEOI** - Through the envisaged framework, an assessment of the quality of AEOI data can be made by all countries on a common, comparable basis, and used to identify sources of low quality data. On such quantitative basis, corrective actions can be taken at level of single MS. The expected business outcome on the medium-term is a global improvement of quality of AEOI data being sent by financial institutions, and hence a higher chance to detect fraudulent activities. In addition, techniques for the treatment of low quality data can be standardized and shared within the community. There are 15 participating country in the project group.
9. **Expert Team on Excise Duty Calculator** - a valuable tool for **Member State Administrations** (possibly properly integrated within their existing systems, e.g. EMCS), enabling them to better secure the excise duties bound in duty suspended movements between Member States. An excise duty calculator would also help **traders** during movements of duty paid goods and customers (consumers) engaged in distance selling, by facilitating accurate calculations of the excise duty amount in the destination market. It would also enable **consumers** to make better and more informed choices, when buying goods – perhaps online – from another Member State. In the particular case where the excise calculator is built in the Member State's system, it can be used as a tool for calculating the excise duty in another Member State. The automated management of guarantees is a targeted goal in many Member States. Currently, the calculation of the excise duty is only possible internally (within a Member State), although Directive 2008/118 EC requires that the risk inherent in all duty suspended movements within EU must be covered by a guarantee. Therefore, with the possibility of a common (EU wide) calculation and using the rates of another Member State, it is possible to take the first step towards the guarantee management at EU level. 4 MSs are involved in the work.
10. **Expert team Mobile Apps for EMCS Controls (m-EMCS)** - The aim of this project is to develop a Mobile App for mobile devices (smartphones, tablets) to allow Control Officers to directly access EMCS information during road controls or any other control that is done outside the office. This tool could improve the reliability and quality of the control with real-time information and decrease the duration of the control events. The main goal of Mobile App would be to provide mobile access to e-AD data from national EMCS for control purposes and, if applicable, to generate a Control Report. Core functionality of Mobile App would be to submit control report. This could be done by requesting and receiving e-AD data and submitting control reports. 4 countries working in the expert team.

Systems Owner

TAXUD.E3 with the participating member states

Owner of Legislation

TAXUD.C1 (Value added tax)

TAXUD.C2 (Indirect Taxation and Tax administration, Indirect taxes other than VAT)

TAXUD.C4 (Tax administration and fight against tax fraud)

TAXUD.D2 (Direct taxation)

System Supplier

TAXUD.B4 (Taxation systems and digital governance)

BPM reference

In principle all BPM covering the subject of this collaboration activities can be used.

Legal Base

Basic provision: Regulation on the Fiscalis 2020 Programme

Implementing provision: AWP of Fiscalis 2020 Programme

Competent body: Fiscalis 2020 Committee for authorisation

References and Key Activities

Milestones and deliverables : for m-EMCS

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	2017
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	2018
	– Level 3 Update	
	– Level 3 Final Update	
2	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	2018
	Legal Provision	
3	– Provisions in application	N/A
	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	N/A
4	– GO decision	Q4 2018
	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	2019
	– Technical System Specifications	2019
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	N/A
	– Service integration in National Systems	Q4 2019 Q1 2020
	– National implementation	Q1 2020
	Transition Phase	
5	– Deploy and Rollout	N/A
	– Conformance tests	N/A
	Operation	
6	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q1 2020
	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A

	– National training and communication	N/A
Operational status: NO		
Milestones and deliverables : for EDC		
	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	2017
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	N/A
	– Level 3 Update	
	– Level 3 Final Update	
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	N/A
2	Legal Provision	
	– Provisions in application	N/A
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	N/A
	– GO decision	Q4 2018
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	2019
	– Technical System Specifications	2019
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	N/A
	– Service integration in National Systems	2020
	– National implementation	2020
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	N/A
	– Conformance tests	N/A
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	2020/2021
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A
	– National training and communication	N/A
Operational status: NO		
Expected architecture, development / operation method		
EDC: national/distributed architecture, development/operation method		
m-EMCS: follow the national architecture, development/operation method		
Dependencies		
q. Link to other projects:		
i. All projects for which specifications and applications will be developed.		

- ii. Excise Duty Calculator (EDC) depends on the “Taxes in Europe Database” (TEDB) application
- iii. m-EMCS linked to The Excise Movement and Control System (EMCS)

r. What is needed to start this project:

- i. Fiscalis 2020 agreement for financing the project

s. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:

- i. N/A

t. Impact on existing system(s):

- i. N/A

**Group 7: Technological developments to facilitate
Taxation EIS**

7.1 CCN2

1. Description and Justification

CCN2 can be defined as the evolution of the current CCN architecture and services, applying a Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) approach and providing a set of value-added services to support the evolution of new application development and deployment paradigms. It can be used for exchange of information between the NAs of and for exchange of information between the NAs and central services in TAXUD, such as for the IOSS-DR (see eCommerce fiche). It will run in parallel to CCN/CSI until the later can be decommissioned, and then completely replace it.

Objectives

CCN2 is being delivered in several releases in order to minimise risks:

- Release 1.0 – was delivered in Q4 2017, scope was limited to SOA related features required by Customs Decision Project. The Release 1.0 was delivered and installed in TAXUD Data Centre. It was followed by minor releases up to Release 1.3.2 in Q1 2019.
- As from 1.3.2, releases of CCN2 will deviate from MASP 2017, for several reasons:
 - Release 2 would have added emulation of legacy CCN/CSI interfaces and allow phase out of CCN/CSI infrastructure. However, further study proved that approach being too complex and too costly;
 - During Q2 2018 TAXUD introduced a revision of middleware architecture, including CCN2, with a goal of improving reliability, availability and performance, through consolidation, standardization and simplification of several platforms;
 - Additional functional requirements appeared for CCN2 as to support future MASP Customs applications, especially ICS2 which phase 1 will go in Production during Q1 2021;
 - Operational consequences of sulphur corrosion in one TAXUD datacentre, affecting dedicated hardware for CCN2 as from 2018, urge to replace this hardware with better-protected equipment.

Therefore, a new series of releases will be delivered, in order to cover above requirements. Former Release 2 will be retired and requirement will be re-visited in the context of a future Release 2ng, through interconnection between CCN and CCN2 (read below). A more agile release management approach is also looked after, with a shorter release lifecycle, as to get a better and faster alignment with business needs.

- Release ng-1.0 (next generation) – was delivered in October 2019, includes all features of Release 1.3.2, replace CCN2 dedicated hardware with new, standardized hardware and Operating System (Intel/Linux), update network and security layers accordingly, update software components.

- Release ng-1.1 – was delivered in February 2020, includes all features of Release ng-1.0 and add support for new requirements in the context of ICS2 phase 1 project: anticipating offline or degraded situation at Partners' side of the application, creating specific message queues per partner, avoiding communication bottlenecks on the platform. These requirements are triggered by ICS2 project, and will potentially benefit all future projects using CCN2.

- Release ng-1.2 – was delivered in December 2020, includes all features of Release ng-1.1 and optimizes internal configuration of the platform: ensure most efficient use of Oracle COTS that make up the platform, re-design collection of reporting data (that impacted performance of CCN2), re-create reports in the central reporting tool (ELK Shared Service), improve deployment of CCN2 software and configuration of new application services on top of it. It was followed by minor releases up to Release ng-1.2.2 in November 2021, upgrading COTS (Oracle, Axway), adding message compliance monitoring, enabling certificate based authentication.

- Release ng-2.0 – will include all features of Release ng-1.2.x and will:

- Add capacity to the platform (3rd access point);
- Increase testing automation (DevSecOps approach);
- Make information on the use of CCN2 by CCI available to CS/MIS2;
- Upgrade Identity and Access management COTS (Oracle).

Elaboration phase started in Q2 2021, Operation phase is planned in Q1 2022.

- Release ng-2.1 – will include all features of Release ng-2.0 and will start automating platform installation (DevSecOps approach). It will also support archiving of the activity monitoring database, using e-Archiving Shared Service. Elaboration phase started in Q3 2021, Operation phase is planned in Q2 2022.

- Release ng-2.2 – will include all features of Release ng-2.1 and will have as main objective to make the necessary improvements to comply with Gold availability level (see below 4.7 High availability DG TAXUD operational capabilities). Depending on available capacity, other features will be included such as improved retry mechanism, more granular control of message flow per application, greater automation of testing and/or deployment, more efficient management of user profiles. Elaboration phase is starting in Q4 2021, Operation phase is planned in Q3 2022.

- Release ng-3.0 – will include all features of Release ng-2.x and will add support for large files (bigger than 20MB), using a mechanism yet to be decided. It will also include features that could not be covered in previous releases and possibly the first improvements from the new strategic approach for a converged messaging platform (CCN/CCN2) in the medium term.. Elaboration phase will start in Q2 2022.

Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit B2

Owner of Legislation

N/A

BPM reference

N/A

Legal Basis

Basic provision: Fiscalis and Customs 2020 programmes

Implementing provision: N/A

Competent Body: N/A

References and Key Activities

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Elaboration Phase Release ng1.0	
	- Technical System Specifications	Q1 2019
2	Construction Phase Release ng1.0	
	- Central services implementation	Q1 2019
3	Transition Phase Release ng1.0	
	- Deploy and Rollout	Q2 2019
	- Conformance tests (Connectivity and Functional Testing)	Q3 2019
4	Operation Phase Release ng1.0	
	- Commission, Member States administrations	Q4 2019
1	Elaboration Phase Release ng1.1	
	- Functional System Specifications	Q2 2019
	- Technical System Specifications	Q2 2019
2	Construction Phase Release ng1.1	
	- Central services implementation	Q3 2019
3	Transition Phase Release ng1.1	
	- Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2019
	- Conformance tests (Connectivity and Functional Testing)	Q1 2020
4	Operation Phase Release ng1.1	
	- Commission, Member States administrations	Q1 2020
1	Elaboration Phase Release ng1.2	
	- Functional System Specifications	Q3 2019
	- Technical System Specifications	Q4 2019
2	Construction Phase Release ng1.2	
	- Central services implementation	Q1 2020
3	Transition Phase Release ng1.2	
	- Deploy and Rollout	Q2 2020
	- Conformance tests (Connectivity and Functional Testing)	Q3 2020
4	Operation Phase Release ng1.2	
	- Commission, Member States administrations	Q4 2020
1	Elaboration Phase Release ng2.0	Q2 2021
	- System specifications	
2	Construction Phase Release ng2.0	Q3 2021
	- Central services implementation	
3	Transition Phase Release ng2.0	Q4 2021
	- Test and Deploy	
4	Operation Phase Release ng2.0	Q1 2022
	- Commission, Member States administrations	
1	Elaboration Phase Release ng2.1	Q3 2021
	- System specifications	
2	Construction Phase Release ng2.1	Q4 2021
	- Central services implementation	
3	Transition Phase Release ng2.1	Q1 2022
	- Test and Deploy	

4	Operation Phase Release ng2.1 - Commission, Member States administrations	Q2 2022
1	Elaboration Phase Release ng2.2 - System specifications	Q4 2021
2	Construction Phase Release ng2.2 - Central services implementation	Q1 2022
3	Transition Phase Release ng2.2 - Test and Deploy	Q2 2022
4	Operation Phase Release ng2.2 - Commission, Member States administrations	Q3 2022
1	Elaboration Phase Release ng3.0 - System specifications	Q3 2022
2	Construction Phase Release ng3.0 - Central services implementation	Q4 2022
3	Transition Phase Release ng3.0 - Test and Deploy	Q1-Q2 2023
4	Operation Phase Release ng3.0 - Commission, Member States administrations	Q3 2023

Operational status: YES/NO

Expected IT architecture

Development method: Central

Operation method: Central

Dependencies

a. Link to other projects:

- i. For new applications, CCN2 will be used for exchange of information between the NAs and for exchange of information between the NAs and central services in TAXUD.

b. What is needed to start this project:

- i. N/A

c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:

- i. N/A

d. Impact on existing system(s):

- i. In the context of upgrade of existing applications, CCN2 will preferably be

used for exchange of information between the NAs and for exchange of information between the NAs and central services in TAXUD. CCN/CSI will stay the alternative in case of very significant difficulties

- ii. In the context of legacy applications, CCN/CSI will continue to be used as long as necessary to support them

7.2 Blockchain– Assessment of EBSI for IOSS-DR

1. Description and Justification

Short description: Prospective projects for enhancement of MS Taxation and MS Customs systems – 3rd step of the Blockchain@TAXUD roadmap.

The purpose of these studies and Proofs of Concept is to

- Assess feasibility of the blockchain-based IOSS-DR (Distributed Registry of IOSS VAT identifiers) on the European Blockchain Services Infrastructure (EBSI) built by DIGIT and DG CONNECT with the sponsorship of the European Blockchain Partnership;
- Discuss a smooth transition path (to the blockchain version of the IOSS-DR) with the concerned Member State Authorities.

Justification:

In 2017, DG TAXUD, seeing blockchain as a potential game-changer, started its exploration of the capabilities of the blockchain technology.

As a first step, in 2017-2018, a first proof of concept based on Hyperledger Fabric was produced using EMCS (Excise Movement Control System) as a representative example of trans European systems. This proof of concept highlighted the fact that such a system relies on master / reference data be trusted by all the peers of the blockchain.

As a second step, in 2019-2020, the SEED-on-blockchain study and Proof of Concept identified conditions for organisational & operational readiness of an ecosystem of national customs and taxation administrations to deploy this technology on the CCN (using a system aiming at disseminating data - the SEED (System of Exchange of Excise Data) - as a representative example of limited complexity).

DG TAXUD has identified sharing of IOSS (Import One-Stop-Shop) numbers as a possible application of blockchain technology in a production system and decided to assess the feasibility to deploy and operate such a system on the European Blockchain Services Infrastructure (EBSI). The implementation of the IOSS-DR with blockchain technology has been approved by the ITSC and Corporate governance in November 2018. However, prior to start the implementation, some actions are still needed under the inception phase.

Given recent progress achieved by DIGIT in the implementation of the EBSI, DG TAXUD has started to work with DIGIT to evaluate under which conditions the EBSI would be suitable as a platform to build this system.

2. Scope and objectives

- Formalisation of use case and corresponding requirements
- Identification of architectural options for the IOSS-DR on blockchain
- Legal certainty and regulatory compliance (data protection, data retention and audit)
- Information security: Business impact assessment & risk assessment for the recommended architecture following the Corporate ITSRM² method recommended by DIGIT

- Validation of technical feasibility on the EBSI, through a Proof of Concept carried out in multiple iterations
- Validation of organisational & operational feasibility on the EBSI and identification of constraints in terms of IT Service Management
- Consolidation of results, with a view to support a go/no-go decision to implement the IOSS-DR on the EBSI.

Note: Assessment of financial feasibility for MSA and for DG TAXUD is out of scope and will be tackled as a separate activity yet to be defined. However, the proposed key activities (cf. §6) will enable to identify the cost elements and risks.

3. Systems Owner

Horizontal services:

- DG TAXUD Unit B4: System Owner
- DG TAXUD Unit B2: Responsible for operation and change management

National services: National Administrations will be asked to express their candidacy to participate in a pilot phase in preparation of the actual IOSS-DR-on-blockchain implementation project (note that the actual implementation of this pilot is not in scope of the present EBSI assessment project).

Owner of Legislation

- DG TAXUD Unit C1 is responsible for the management of the legal background.

Solution provider/supplier

- DG TAXUD Unit B4

4. BPM reference

N/A.

5. Legal Basis (always to be completed by the owner of legislation)

Current basic provision: N/A

Current implementing provision: N/A

Competent body: N/A.

Future basic provision: N/A

Future implementing provision: N/A

Competent body: N/A.

6. Key Activities

Track	Workstream	Deliverables	Expected date
IOSS-DR on EBSI specifications	Specifications	Use Case Description (already sent to DIGIT to build Trusted Data Sharing building blocks on the EBSI)	Q3.2019

		High-Level Requirements (FR, NFR, security, data confidentiality, identity and membership, blockchain specific topics)	Q3.2019
	Architecture	Architecture Study (JRC)	Q3.2020
		IT Architecture (JRC) (also used by JRC for Risk Assessment)	Q3.2020
	Information Security	Business Impact Assessment & Risk Assessment	Q4.2020
	Regulatory compliance / legal certainty (data protection, data retention and audit)	Legal Assessment (DG CNECT)	Q4.2020
IOSS-DR Iterative Proof of Concept on EBSI	Specifications	IOSS-DR Blockchain PoC Specifications	Q3.2020
	Architecture	IOSS-DR Blockchain PoC Architecture	Q3.2020
	Implementation planning	PoC Implementation Roadmap	Q4.2020
	1 st Iteration (basic functions, identify and membership, compliance, security)	- Design - Project plan & quality plan	Q4.2020
		- Development artefacts, test plan - Installation procedure - Deployment artefacts - Assessment report	Q1.2021
	2 nd iteration (complete PoC functions, flexibility & extensibility)	- Design - Project plan & quality plan	Q1.2021
		- Development artefacts, test plan - Installation procedure - Deployment artefacts - Assessment report	Q2.2021
	PoC 3 rd iteration (feasibility of integration with national systems)	- Design - Project plan & quality plan	Q1.2021
		- Development artefacts, test plan - Installation procedure - Deployment artefacts - Assessment report	Q2.2021
	EBSI operational & organisational assessment (running a PoC	- Deployment of a PoC TAXUD peer node on EBSI - IT service management assessment report	Q2.2021

	TAXUD node)		
	Consolidation of EBSI PoC outcomes & recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consolidated assessment report - Presentation to TAXUD Management 	Q3.2021
Pilot preparation	Deployment & on-boarding approach (discussion with the Customs & Taxation MSA's)	Deployment & on-boarding approach	Q3.2021

Operational status: On-hold (*)

(*) This project is currently on-hold due to lack of support for Hyperledger Fabric consortium networks on EBSI.

7. Expected IT architecture

Architecture type: Decentralised, trans-European

Development method: Central development by both DG TAXUD and DIGIT (EBSI team)

Operation method: Decentralised (ordering service operated by DIGIT; peer nodes operated by national services)

8. Dependencies

a. Link to other projects:

- i. IOSS-DR (ECOM-DR) Implementation Project – Blockchain track

b. What is needed to start this project:

- i. Decision to start Blockchain@TAXUD step 3 (note: decision taken by DG TAXUD Directorate B in March 2020)
- ii. Support contracts with FITSDEV3 (development) and Administrative Agreement with the Commission's JRC
- iii. For the TAXUD operated node: ITSM3Operations (infrastructure and networking)

c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:

- i. Go decision to implement the IOSS-Distributed Registry (IOSS VAT identifiers sharing) on blockchain

d. Impact on existing system(s):

- i. None

7.3 Uniform user management & digital signatures - UUM&DS (Direct Trader Access to EIS)

1. Description and Justification

The UUM&DS Project aims to implement a system that allows Traders to access new EU-wide services, including central services, in line with the security policies, legal provisions and operational responsibilities.

Therefore the new system shall offer unified access to traders to:

- A number of supporting IT systems;
- Central services for electronic submission of declarations that will be forwarded to the competent national authority.

The trader access study, the first essential task of this project, explored and identified key activities related to secure access management, associated risks and challenges and proposed a viable solution that covers all these aspects efficiently. The UUM&DS End-to-End solutions presented in this study cover User-to-System (U2S) connectivity (in the scope of the Business Case) along with System-to-System (S2S) connectivity and DS (to be covered in subsequent project phases).

The UUM&DS Project has been initiated aiming at enabling the provision of a unique interface to a number of central services implemented by the EC for traders, therefore, effectively addressing the lack of harmonised interfaces for Trade and the redundant implementations of services of common functionality at MS-level.

The UUM&DS system shall be deployed as an operational system firstly for EU Customs but also to other domains such as Excise or Taxation in the future.

Objectives

The project will provide a solution with the objectives to:

- Offer traders access to the central systems;
- Provide a mandate capability, allowing EOs to be represented by known mandated individuals;
- Support the use of electronic signatures.

Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Unit B2

Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit E3

BPM reference

N/A

Legal Basis

Basic act: Fiscalis and Customs 2020 programmes

Delegated and Implementing act: -

Competent body: -

References and Key Activities

The following capabilities will complement and extend existing UUM&DS :

- Implementation of Open ID Connect protocol (Release 2.2)
- Integration with Kafka (Release 2.2)
- Migration of type D UUM&DS accounts to EU Login accounts (Release 2.2)
- Migration of MS nodes to native eIDAS nodes 2.5 (Release 2.3 & Release 2.4)
- Simplification of Certificate registration (Release 2.5)
- Extending the X Border delegation capability (Release 2.5)
- Containerization of UUM&DS (Release 3.0)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	Q4 2021
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	N/A
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	N/A
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	In force, but not applicable
	– Provisions in application	Q2 2016
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q4 2021
	– GO decision	Q4 2021
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q4 2021
	– Technical System Specifications	Q1 2022
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2022
	– National implementation	Q3 2022
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q3 2022
	– Conformance tests	Q3 2022
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Q4 2022
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	Q4 2022
	– National training and communication	Q4 2022

Operational status : YES

Expected IT architecture

Development method: Distributed

Operation method: Distributed

Dependencies

e. Link to other projects:

i. N/A

f. What is needed to start this project:

i. N/A

g. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:

i. N/A

h. Impact on existing system(s):

- i. National portals
- ii. National Identity and Access Management systems for EO
- iii. National MS Nodes

7.4 High availability DG TAXUD operational capabilities

1. Description and Justification

This project aims at the provision by DG TAXUD of high availability³ infrastructure capabilities for the hosting of EU systems components and IT services.

The project responds to the following needs:

- Increasing number of systems and central services require an **increase in capacity**.
- Central EIS are and will be **opened to external users**, e.g. economic operators or third countries, vastly enlarging number of users of the central systems.
- EU systems require **flexible secure solutions**, allowing shortening time to react to new challenges (e.g. new trade facilitation agreement or efficient risk management).

The provision of high availability IT services depends upon the existence of an underlying also highly available infrastructure that DG TAXUD is putting in place. The High Availability project addresses the different layer required to deploy and operate central services for European electronic systems:

- **Building & Facilities:** covered by two **Tier IV data centres**⁴ with redundant electricity supply and wide range of telecom connections.
- **Network:** redundant connectivity to and from the facilities to the National Administrations with the required increasing bandwidth capacity.
- **Servers and OS:** providing the computing capacity together with redundancy and automated disaster recovery mechanisms.
- **Platforms:** adequate highly available SOA platform for the deployment and operation of the central services and applications.
- **Operational processes:** automated or semi-automated in order to ensure fast response of the 1st/2nd/3rd levels of support and operational teams to incidents.
- **Application requirements and recommendations** in order to ensure the design allows for high availability.

High availability is measured relative to 100% operational or zero downtime in relation to service window⁵. A distinction must be made between scheduled maintenance and unscheduled downtime. Scheduled maintenance is excluded from SLA measurements.

³ According to ITIL, availability management aims to define, analyse, plan, measure and improve all aspects of the availability of IT services. It is responsible for ensuring that all IT infrastructure, processes, tools, roles etc. are appropriate for the agreed availability targets. Availability management deals with day-to-day service availability, ensuring minimization of downtimes related to incidents, or that downtimes once incidents occur are treated in controlled response and urgency so no agreed Service levels are violated etc.

⁴ The [Uptime Institute](#), a think tank and professional-services organization, has defined its four levels of datacenters. The levels describe the availability of data from the hardware at a location. The higher the tier, the greater the availability. Tier-4 means fault-tolerant site infrastructure with electrical power storage and distribution facilities with expected availability of 99.995%.

⁵ The following service windows are applicable for DG TAXUD IT Data Centres Service Windows: 24x7 (All days of the year, 24 hours per day), 13x7 (All days of the year including Public Holidays, from 07:00 to 20:00) and 13x5 (From Monday to Friday, including Public Holidays, from 07:00 to 20:00). Availability is measured

The availability is measured per information system or component over a sliding window of 3 months. Thus, the reporting of availability is based on Component Availability and Information System Availability.

Availability is calculated as follows:

$$\%Availability = 100 \times \frac{(Operational\ window^6) - Malfunction\ Time}{(Operational\ window)}$$

Objectives

The main objective is to establish standardised HA capabilities that can be mapped to predefined service levels. As a result, all hosted applications can be assigned according to their criticality classification, appropriate HA characteristics. Three distinct HA service levels are defined: Bronze, Silver and Gold. A fourth category namely ‘best effort’ is defined for unclassified applications or information systems. This category applies by default in case the Bronze, Silver and Gold service levels are not agreed upon for the particular hosted application.

Bronze service level is the default offering. It is in place since Q4 2015.

Silver service level reflects the maximum current capability. The service is available for ordering, should an application require it.

Gold service level is expected to get available by Q3 2022. Until then, the Golden services is provided ad treated as Silver. A modernization program is ongoing that will enable the provision of further improvements that will drastically improve HA.

The following table shows the objectives for each individual Information System in terms of HA according to the planned availability levels (Best Effort/Bronze/Silver/Gold) until 2022.:

				3 rd Q 2022
Service	Best effort	Bronze	Silver	Gold

against them depending on which category an IS belongs to. During hours outside service windows, systems are usually operational and available though unavailability of a system outside its service window is not considered as loss of availability and does not affect its service level commitments.

⁶ The total time that the system should be available during the specific time frame for which we are measuring its availability, considering its service window

Availability level objective⁷	98,0 %	99.4 %	99.6 %	99.8 %
Max. Unplanned downtime⁸	44h RPO ≤ 1 h	13 h RPO ≤ 1 h	9 h RPOError ! Bookmark not defined. ≤ 1 h	4h 30m RPOError ! Bookmark not defined. ≤ 1 h

Exclusions – Limitations

- Performance issues are not considered as availability issues by default but may lead to unavailability.
- DG TAXUD is not responsible for the following causes of unavailability:
 - Connection equipment and other appliances which may be present between the Data Centre and the end user other than CCN equipment (e.g. Internet link);
 - Unavailability caused by events affecting the DC's of NA's where DG TAXUD components are located (i.e. CCN CSI and CCN Gateways);
- Disastrous incidents, which will be dealt with according to Disaster Recovery procedures⁹;

Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Directorate B (Digital delivery of Customs and Taxation Policies)

Owner of Legislation

N/A (technical project)

BPM reference

N/A

Legal Basis

Basic provision: N/A

Implementing provision: N/A

Competent body: DG TAXUD

⁷ Refers to central IT services (per rolling 3 months) hosted at TAXUD DC's

⁸ Refers to maximum unplanned downtime due to IT incidents (per rolling 3 months)

⁹ Consult fiche 4.9 on the IT Business Continuity Management System.

References and Key Activities

MASP Rev. 2017 reference: 4.7 High availability DG TAXUD operational capabilities

Milestones and deadlines (To be approved by ECCG)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	N/A
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	N/A
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	N/A
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	N/A
	– Future provisions in application	N/A
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q2 2011 (delivered)
	– GO decision	N/A
4	IT Project: bronze service	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	N/A
	– Technical System Specifications	Q4 2012 (delivered)
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2013 (delivered)
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2013 (delivered)
	– Conformance tests	N/A
	IT Project: silver service	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	N/A
	– Technical System Specifications	Q2 2015 (delivered)
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q4 2015
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q2 2016
– Conformance tests	N/A	
IT Project: gold service		
Elaboration Phase		
– Application & Service Specifications	Q4 2019	
– Technical System Specifications	Q4 2020	
Construction Phase		

	– Central services implementation	Q3 2021
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q3 2022
	– Conformance tests	N/A
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	Best effort Q4 2015 Bronze Service Q4 2015 Silver Service Q4 2017 Gold Service Q3 2022
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: YES/NO

Expected IT architecture

Development method: Central

Operation method: Central

Dependencies

i. Link to other projects:

i. IT BCMS revamping

j. What is needed to start this project:

i. N/A

k. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:

i. Any Service/System requiring High Availability at Silver level.

l. Impact on existing system(s):

i. N/A

7.5 Maintenance and updates of operational IT systems

1. Description and Justification

This activity aims at the allocation of necessary resources for the maintenance and update of currently operational IT systems by DG TAXUD. These systems can be summarised as follows:

Taxation Business Areas	IT systems in operation
Direct Taxation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. European electronic systems: DAC1, DAC2, DAC4 2. Central Systems: DAC3, DAC6, TIN-on-the-Web, eFCA
Indirect Taxation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. European electronic systems: VIES, VAT Refund, OSS 2. Central systems: VIES-on-Web, VIES Configuration tool, VIES monitoring, TIC, eFCA, TNA
Recovery of Claims	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central Systems: eFCA
Excise	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. European electronic systems: EMCS Core, EMCS Admin Coop 2. Central Systems: SEED, CS/MISE, Arc Follow-Up
Other	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central Systems: TEDBv3, CTA
Infrastructure systems	CCN, CCN2, SPEED2, Synergia

Objectives

This activity aims at the allocation of necessary resources for the maintenance and update of currently operational IT systems by DG TAXUD.

Systems Owner

N/A

Owner of Legislation

N/A

BPM reference

N/A

Legal Basis

Basic provision: N/A

Implementing provision: N/A

Competent Body: N/A

References and Key Activities

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	N/A
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	N/A
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	N/A
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	N/A
	– Future provisions in application	N/A
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	N/A
	– GO decision	N/A
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	N/A
	– Technical System Specifications	N/A
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	N/A
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	N/A
	– Conformance tests	N/A
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	N/A
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	N/A
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: N/A

Expected IT architecture

Development method: N/A

Operation method: N/A

Dependencies**m. Link to other projects:**

i. N/A

n. What is needed to start this project:

i. N/A

o. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:

i. N/A

p. Impact on existing system(s):

i. N/A

7.6 IT Business Continuity

1. Description and Justification

IT business continuity focused on IT service continuity¹⁰ in support and alignment with the overarching business continuity. Within 2018, DG TAXUD Directorate B launched the IT Business Continuity Management System (IT BCMS) revamping project".

Objectives

The objective is to ensure that DG TAXUD investments in preparedness in the previous years will be effectively translated into recoverability when required, in alignment with its business objectives and priorities. In this direction, the IT BCMS will be aligned with all other levels of business continuity management arrangements already in place and take into account all inter-dependencies within the DG TAXUD complex ecosystem so as to effectively meet its stakeholders' IT service continuity needs.

A set of deliverables has been already revised and will be further elaborated, validated and adopted. For example, IT BCMS, requirements, policy, business impact analysis (BIA), risk analysis/assessment, strategy, IT business continuity plan (IT BCP), processes and relevant guidance.

Further elaboration on technical implementation is ongoing in order to create (for new) and update (for existing) Disaster Recovery Plans (DRP) to ensure IT service continuity.

TAXUD Business Impact Analysis (BIA) has defined specific metrics that apply in case of a disastrous event that disrupts the provisioning of IT services to its end users. These metrics are called Recovery Time Objective (RTO)¹¹ and Recovery Point Objective (RPO)¹².

Hosting of DG TAXUD Information Systems falls into three categories:

- Category 1: IS hosted at DG TAXUD's Data Centres (DCs).
- Category 2: IS hosted at DG DIGIT's DCs.
- Category 3: IS hosted at DCs of National Administrations of MS.

Different RTO and RPO offerings exist for each category of IS.

Category 1

For the IS hosted in its own DCs DG TAXUD currently offers the following Recovery Time Objectives and Recovery Point Objectives with regards to disaster recovery:

¹⁰ According to ITIL, IT service continuity management aims to manage risks that could seriously affect IT services. It reduces the risks from disaster events to an acceptable level and planning for the recovery of IT services. It deals with downtime related to disasters.

¹¹RPO (Recovery Point Objective) is the point to which information must be restored to enable a function to operate once it is resumed. It refers to how current or fresh the data is after a disaster.

¹² RTO (Recovery Time Objective) is the target time set for resumption of product, service, performance of an activity or a function, or an information system after an incident.

				3 rd Q 2022
Service	Best effort	Bronze	Silver	Gold
Max. Unplanned downtime ¹³	44h RPOError! Bookmark not defined. ≤ 1 h	13 h RPOError! Bookmark not defined. ≤ 1 h	9 h RPOError! Bookmark not defined. ≤ 1 h	4h 30m RPOError! Bookmark not defined. ≤ 1 h
Disaster Recovery ¹⁴	RTOError! Bookmark not defined. > 1 week RPOError! Bookmark not defined. ≤ 1 day	RTOError! Bookmark not defined. ≤ 1 week RPOError! Bookmark not defined. ≤ 1 day	RTOError! Bookmark not defined. ≤ 48 h RPOError! Bookmark not defined. ≤ 1 day	RTOError! Bookmark not defined. ≤ 24 h RPOError! Bookmark not defined. ≤ 1 day

Category 2

DG DIGIT defines supported RTO and RPO thresholds in the Commission's communication SEC(2006)898 and 899 as well as in the Revised Annex 1.3 of SEC(2006)899 concerning business continuity management.

The following table depicts defined RTO and RPO thresholds that DG DIGIT offers:

	High Availability ¹⁵		Simple Availability ¹⁵	
Uptime Service Availability	99.9%		99.9%	
Unplanned Downtime	Service level 1 85% of P1s ¹⁶ resolved within:	Service level 2 99% of P1s ¹⁶ resolved	Service level 1 85% of P1s ¹⁶ resolved	Service level 2 99% of P1s ¹⁶ rsolved within:

¹³ Refers to maximum unplanned downtime due to IT incidents (per rolling 3 months)

¹⁴ Refers to a recovery after a catastrophic event

¹⁵ DG DIGIT has two different Service levels; High Availability and Simple Availability

		within:	within:	
Normal Work hours ¹⁷	≤ 3,5 hours	≤ 4,5 hours	≤ 3,5 hours	≤ 4,5 hours
Out of Normal Work hours ¹⁷	≤ 4 hours	≤ 6 hours	≤ 4 hours	≤ 6 hours
Disaster Recovery	RTO ≤ 48 hours for Critical CIs RTO ≤ 1 week for Essential CIs RTO = Best Effort for unclassified CIs RPO ≤ 1 hour for disaster for Critical and Essential systems for disasters not impacting the integrity RPO ≤ 1 day for disaster for Critical and Essential systems for disasters impacting the integrity			

Category 3

Regarding IS hosted at DCs of National Administrations (NA) of Member States (i.e. distributed TES), business continuity falls under the responsibility of the Member States and the non-EU countries participating in the Common Transit Convention. DG TAXUD offers disaster recovery protection only for CCN gateways installed and operated at Member State NA DC's. For CCN gateways, the following RTO¹⁸ and RPO thresholds apply.

Recovery Time Objectives	Coverage window	Service Level Commitment
<i>Return to Normal operations (RTO)</i>	24x7	≤ 4 hours
<i>Data Loss (RPO) for Disasters</i>	24x7	Maximum loss of a time span of 12 hours

Systems Owner

DG TAXUD Directorate B (Digital delivery of Customs and Taxation Policies)

Owner of Legislation

N/A (technical project)

BPM reference

N/A

¹⁶ P1 = Priority 1 incident,

¹⁷ DG DIGIT had the following two Service Windows: Normal Working Hours (Monday to Friday 08.00 – 19.00 of EC Working Days) and Outside Normal Working Hours (Rest of hours and days)

¹⁸ RTO setting does not apply in case a local disaster event affects the National Administration DC at a Member State hosting CCN gateways.

Legal Basis**Basic provision:** N/A**Implementing provision:** N/A**Competent body:** N/A**References and Key Activities****Milestones and deadlines**

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	N/A
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	N/A
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM)	N/A
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	N/A
	– Future provisions in application	N/A
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	N/A
	– GO decision	N/A
4	IT Project:	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	N/A
	– Technical System Specifications	N/A
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	N/A
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	N/A
	– Conformance tests	N/A
	IT Project:	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	N/A
	– Technical System Specifications	N/A
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	N/A
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	Transition Phase	
– Deploy and Rollout	N/A	
– Conformance tests	N/A	
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	N/A
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case	N/A

	required)	
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A
	– National training and communication	N/A
Operational status: YES/NO		
Expected IT architecture		
Development method: N/A		
Operation method: N/A		
Dependencies		
<p>q. Link to other projects:</p> <p>i. HA Active-Active implementation project</p> <p>r. What is needed to start this project:</p> <p>i. Completion of IT BCMS Phase 1</p> <p>s. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects: All projects</p> <p>t. Impact on existing system(s):</p> <p>i. N/A</p>		

While the Recovery Time Objective is given per Service level, the Recovery Point Objective (maximal data loss period) is to be provided by each Business Owner; the list of RPOs is maintained by the TAXUD B2

7.7 Conformance Testing Application (CTA)

Description and Justification

Description:

Conformance Testing Application (CTA) is the service delivered by DG TAXUD to support and facilitate the Conformance Testing of the Nationally Developed Applications part of an European electronic system. It is a complex application formed by two main components: the Test Management System (TMS), the web application representing the front-end and accessible by national officials, DG TAXUD and contractors; the Test Execution Engine (TEE), the web application representing the back-end, that is directly connected to the national applications through CCN (and in future through CCN2 as well).

During 2020-2021 CTA has been updated to:

- Implement new requirements required to correctly support new CT campaigns (Customs NCTS P5 and AES, Taxation OSS and others)
- Implement the interface with CCN2 required for the adoption by the CCI (Centralized Clearance at Import) project.

Justification:

According to

- Art.9 of Regulation (EU) No 1286/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 establishing an action programme to improve the operation of taxation systems in the European Union for the period 2014-2020 (Fiscalis 2020)
- Art. 9 of Regulation (EU) No 1294/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 establishing an action programme for customs in the European Union for the period 2014-2020 (Customs 2020)

The Commission and the participating countries shall ensure that the European electronic systems are developed, operated and appropriately maintained. Conformance Testing (CT) is a crucial step in the development of EISs. During CT the Commission assesses that the nationally developed components of an EIS conform to the specifications agreed with the Member States. Such assessment is done before entry in production of new system to mitigate the risk of disruption on the normal business. CTA is the application used for CT of a number of EISs.

Objectives

- Implementation of a number of RfCs required by Customs NCTS P5 and AES iteration #5.
- Implementation of a number of RfCs required by all projects and integration with CCN2 required by CCI.
- Implementation of a number of RfCs required by all projects.

Systems Owner

TAXUD.B4

Owner of Legislation

TAXUD.E3

System Supplier

TAXUD.B4 (Taxation systems and digital governance)

BPM reference

No BPM available.

Legal Basis

Art.9 of Regulation (EU) No 1286/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 establishing an action programme to improve the operation of taxation systems in the European Union for the period 2014-2020 (Fiscalis 2020)

Art. 9 of Regulation (EU) No 1294/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 establishing an action programme for customs in the European Union for the period 2014-2020 (Customs 2020)

Competent body:

TAXUD

References and Key Activities**Milestones and deadlines for Direct Taxation**

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	n.a.
	– Business Case Document	
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	
	– Functional Specification	
2	– User requirement documents	
	Legal Provision	n.a.
3	– Provisions in application	
	Project Initiation Phase	
3	– Vision Document	
	– GO decision	Q1 2020
4a	IT Project CTA v2.2	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	January 2020
	– Technical System Specifications	January 2020
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	January -

		February 2020
	– Service integration in National Systems	n.a.
	– National implementation	n.a.
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	March 2020
	– Conformance tests	n.a.
4b	IT Project CTA v2.3	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	April 2020
	– Technical System Specifications	May 2020
	– Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	May-June 2020
	– Service integration in National Systems	n.a.
	– National implementation	n.a.
	– Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	July 2020
	– Conformance tests	n.a.
4c	IT Project CTA internal releases #1	
	– Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	May 2020
	– Technical System Specifications	May 2020
	– Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	June 2020
	– Service integration in National Systems	n.a.
	– National implementation	n.a.
	– Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout (only in DEV environments)	July 2020
	– Conformance tests	n.a.
	IT Project CTA 2.4	
	– Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	July 2020
	– Technical System Specifications	July 2020
	– Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	July-August 2020
	– Service integration in National Systems	n.a.
	– National implementation	n.a.
	– Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	September 2020
	– Conformance tests	n.a.
	IT Project CTA internal releases #2	
	– Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q3 2020
	– Technical System Specifications	Q3 2020

	– Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q3 2020
	– Service integration in National Systems	n.a.
	– National implementation	n.a.
	– Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q4 2020
	– Conformance tests	n.a.
	IT Project CTA v2.5	
	– Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	Q3 2020
	– Technical System Specifications	Q3 2020
	– Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	Q4 2020
	– Service integration in National Systems	n.a.
	– National implementation	n.a.
	– Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	Q1 2021
	– Conformance tests	n.a.
5	Operation	
>	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	n.a.
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	n.a.
	– National training and communication	n.a.

Operational status: YES

IT architecture

- IT architecture model: Central Application
- Development method: Centrally Developed/Deployed
- Operation method: Centrally Operated

Dependencies

a. Link to other projects:

As Supplier - Systems that will interface with the system in order to make use of the information provided by the system:

- ii. EMCS, NCTS, AES, OSS, CCI, DAC

As Consumer - Interface with the below systems: N/A

b. What is needed to start this project: N/A

c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:

Systems that will interface with the system in order to make use of the information provided by the system:

- iii. Conformance Testing of EMCS, NCTS, AES, OSS, CCI.

d. Impact on existing system(s): N/A

7.8 Conformance Testing Application (CTA) – 2022-2024 releases

1. Description and Justification

Description:

Conformance Testing Application (CTA) is the service delivered by DG TAXUD to support and facilitate the Conformance Testing of the Nationally Developed Applications part of an European electronic system. It is a complex application formed by two main components: the Test Management System (TMS), the web application representing the front-end and accessible by national officials, DG TAXUD and contractors; the Test Execution Engine (TEE), the web application representing the back-end, that is directly connected to the national applications through CCN and CCN2.

During 2022-2024 CTA has to be updated in order to:

- Implement new requirements required to correctly support new CT campaigns (Customs future releases for NCTS and AES, Taxation OSS, DAC7 and others)
- Implement enhancements and improvement as regards stability and performances after the results of the Soak testing executed in Q2 2021 in view of the high workload (many parallel CT campaigns) expected in H2 2022.
- Support automation in the configuration and execution of test cases, test sessions through new interfaces/services in order to reduce the human intervention in the execution of a CT Campaign.
- Reach Silver SLA.

Justification:

According to

- Art.9 of Regulation (EU) No 1286/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 establishing an action programme to improve the operation of taxation systems in the European Union for the period 2014-2020 (Fiscalis 2020)
- Art. 9 of Regulation (EU) No 1294/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 establishing an action programme for customs in the European Union for the period 2014-2020 (Customs 2020)

The Commission and the participating countries shall ensure that the European electronic systems are developed, operated and appropriately maintained. Conformance Testing (CT) is a crucial step in the development of EISs. During CT the Commission assesses that the nationally developed components of an EIS conform to the specifications agreed with the Member States. Such assessment is done before entry in production of new system to mitigate the risk of disruption on the normal business. CTA is the application used for CT of a number of EISs.

Objectives

- API to support automated testing.
- Enhance the SLA to Silver.
- Improve the reporting and TRP handling.
- Implementation of RfCs aimed at improving performances and stability of the system.
- Implementation of a number of RfCs required by Customs/Taxation in order to support all CTs planned as from H2 2022 until 2024.
- Enhancements to support new systems:
 - CESOP.
 - VIES, in order to replace the outdated current testing tools.
 - SME.
 - Transaction-Based Reporting.
 - DAC7.

Systems Owner

TAXUD.B4

Owner of Legislation

TAXUD.E3

System Supplier

TAXUD.B4 (Taxation systems and digital governance)

BPM reference

No BPM available.

Legal Basis

Art.9 of Regulation (EU) No 1286/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 establishing an action programme to improve the operation of taxation systems in the European Union for the period 2014-2020 (Fiscalis 2020).

Art. 9 of Regulation (EU) No 1294/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 establishing an action programme for customs in the European

Union for the period 2014-2020 (Customs 2020)

Competent body:

TAXUD

References and Key Activities

Milestones and deadlines

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	N/A
	– Business Case Document	
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM)	
	– Functional Specification	
	– User requirement documents	
2	Legal Provision	N/A
	– Provisions in application	
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	Q3 2022
	– GO decision	Q4 2022
4	IT Project CTA releases	
	– Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service Specifications	2023
	– Technical System Specifications	2023
	– Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	2023-2024
	– Service integration in National Systems	N/A
	– National implementation	N/A
	– Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	2023-2024
	– Conformance tests	N/A
5	Operation	
>	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	2023-2024
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	N/A
	– National training and communication	N/A

Operational status: YES

IT architecture

- IT architecture model: Central Application
- Development method: Centrally Developed/Deployed
- Operation method: Centrally Operated

Dependencies

a. Link to other projects:

As Supplier - Systems that will interface with the system in order to make use of the information provided by the system:

- iv. EMCS, NCTS, AES, OSS, CCI, DAC7.

As Consumer - Interface with the below systems: N/A

b. What is needed to start this project: N/A

c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:

Systems that will interface with the system in order to make use of the information provided by the system:

- v. Conformance Testing of EMCS, NCTS, AES, OSS, CCI, DAC7.

d. Impact on existing system(s): N/A

Explanations

Project Fiche template

Project Name

1. Description and Justification

Please provide a short description of the project with reference to its justification.

Preferably, some figures, e.g. on foreseen volumetric, are indicated.

This section should ideally not contain more than two paragraphs of text. If needed, more space can be used.

Objectives

Please provide a short description of the objectives of the project. This section should be limited to one paragraph.

Systems Owner

Any unit in DG TAXUD that is responsible for the operation and change management of the developed system. Please indicate if the developed system is to be operated and maintained by the Member States.

Owner of Legislation

DG TAXUD Unit ___ (name of Unit) – indicate the Unit responsible for the management of the legal background.

BPM reference

Please provide a reference to Level 3 and/or Level 4 BPM. In case BPM are under development, indicate the planned date of completion or if that date is unknown, indicate "TBD". If there are no Level 3 and/or Level 4 BPM envisaged, indicate "N/A".

Legal Basis (always to be completed by the owner of legislation)

Current basic provision: indicate a Council/EP-level legal act. This is the default if not specified otherwise.

Current implementing provision: indicate here a Council or Commission implementing provisions

Competent body: indicate the Committee or Group responsible for the management of the implementing or basic provisions.

Future basic provision: indicate a Council/EP-level legal act

Future implementing provision: indicate Commission-level legal act

Competent body: indicate the Committee or Group responsible for the management of the implementing or basic provisions.

References and Key Activities

MASP-T Rev. xx reference: provide a reference to the relevant section in the previous MASP-T revision, or indicate “N/A”

Milestones and deadlines (To be approved by the competent body¹⁹)

	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Estimated completion date</i>
1	Business Analysis and Business Modelling	
	– Business Case Document	
	– Level 3 (Business Requirements BPM) – Level 3 Update (NB: indicated due to alignment with legal activities)	
	– Level 4 (Functional Requirement detailed BPM) (NB: alignment to Level 3 legal BPM is handled via change management if needed)	
2	Legal Provision	
	– Current provisions adopted	
	– Future provisions in application	
3	Project Initiation Phase	
	– Vision Document	
	– GO decision	
4	IT Project	
	Elaboration Phase	
	– Application & Service specifications	
	– Technical systems specifications	
	Construction Phase	
	– Central services implementation	
	– Service integration in National Systems	
	– National implementation	
	Transition Phase	
	– Deploy and Rollout	
– Conformance tests		
5	Operation	
	– Commission, Member States administrations and Traders	
	– Non-EU Countries and non-EU traders (in case required)	
6	Implementation support (training and communication)	
	– Centrally developed training and communication	
	– National training and communication	

Operational status: YES/NO

Please consider all milestones listed in the template as placeholders.

¹⁹ SCAC / SCIT, Recovery Committee, Committee on Excise Duties, WGACDT, CACT, ..

Expected IT architecture

Development method: please indicate the development method

Operation method: please indicate the method of operation

Dependencies**a. Link to other projects:**

vi. Please list all other projects / systems which are linked to this project, either by processing the outputs, or by providing inputs during operations.

b. What is needed to start this project:

vii. Please list all other projects that need to be completed before this project can be started

c. This project is needed for the following subsequent projects:

viii. Please list all subsequent projects that cannot be started until this project is completed

d. Impact on existing system(s):

ix. Complete if information is available, otherwise optional

Glossary of terms used in Section 6 of the Fiches

Task name/ Term	Description	Responsible
Estimated completion date	<p>This column indicates the estimated completion date for deliverables, e.g. when these have been reviewed by relevant stakeholders inside or outside the COM (as applicable) and author's positions have been discussed.</p> <p><i>For Technical Systems Specifications and (date of) Operation, please see below.</i></p>	N/A
GO decision	This milestone shows that the agreement and formal decision to proceed with the project have been reached and that the next stage of the project (typically the Technical Systems Specifications) may be started.	DG TAXUD
Application & Service specifications	The definition of the IT system architecture, the IT applications and services functionality and related Use Cases, the Data Model, the System interoperability model and related interfaces.	DG TAXUD
Technical Systems Specifications (TSS)	<p>The key milestone in terms of a target date for the creation of Technical Systems Specifications (TSS), to be understood as the completion date of stable technical specifications, which are updated and available to the Member States after review.</p> <p>This project work package covers the production of detailed common domain technical requirements and specifications of the technical solution for the (changes to the) system to be developed. The TSS are derived from the Functional Systems Specifications (FSS). The work package also includes all required review cycles leading up to agreement on the specifications by all stakeholders. The MS participation corresponds to the current practice. In general, TSS activity is assumed to start 6 months prior to the end of the FSS as the FSS, while in the review by MS, are assumed to be available to start already the TSS.</p>	DG TAXUD
Central services implementation	This project work package covers the design build and test of the common services by DG TAXUD.	DG TAXUD
Service integration in National Systems	Adaptation of the National Systems in order to integrate new or modified services provided by central or hybrid systems in view of preparing the National implementation.	MS
National Implementation	The implementation of the national components of a system at national level.	MS

Task name/ Term	Description	Responsible
Deploy and Roll-out	The deployment at the central level and installation in the production environment or the conformance tests environment, as applicable.	DG TAXUD
Conformance tests	<p>This activity covers the different types of Conformance tests (CT):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>CT between DG TAXUD and MS (according to current practice).</u> This work package covers the test phase executed to obtain functional and technical assurance that NA (and EO, as applicable) developed system complies with the common technical specifications, and to avoid any risk to disturb any stakeholder already in operations. It covers the entire needed conformance test phase as defined in TEMPO methodology, i.e. Mode 0, 1, 2, 3 and 3+, as appropriate for the particular project. 2. <u>CT between the MS and the EOs.</u> This work package covers the test phase executed to obtain functional and technical assurance that an EO developed system complies with the national specifications, and to avoid any risk to disturb any stakeholder already in operations. DG TAXUD envisages extending the Conformance test to include testing of the external domain interfaces compliance to the functional and technical specifications. DG TAXUD envisages within the “Arrival and Presentation Notifications and Temporary Storage” project to recommend standard technical interfaces for the notifications information exchanges. Included in the study, a new approach for testing the external domain interfaces will be investigated, with the objective to apply it during the CT. <p>The date indicated in the “Estimated completion date” contains the end date of the Conformance tests.</p>	DG TAXUD/ MS/EO
Operation	The milestone 'Operation' (i.e. the 'date of Operation') corresponds with the 'Target start date of deployment of the electronic system' stated in the UCC WP, which is equal to the end date of the transitional period for systems listed in the UCC WP and is the envisaged operational date of the electronic system.	DG TAXUD/ MS/EO

Glossary of terms used in Section 7 of the Fiches

Term	Short explanation
Distributed development	COM will design and develop some central components of the system for supporting facilities. MS will develop National components of the system which implement the core functionality of the system. Common technical specifications are provided by the COM. <u>Example:</u> EMCS
Central development	COM will develop the total functionality of the system centrally. The MS however are impacted in terms of development insofar they most likely have to develop an interface to the central system. <u>Example:</u> SEED.
National development	MS develop the totality of the required functionality in their National Systems. Common technical specifications are not necessarily provided by the COM but rather an outline of the functionality of the system. <u>Example:</u> IT-system to process temporary storage declarations
Hybrid development	It refers to the development which gives MS the choice to either use the centrally developed and centrally operated system, or to develop and operate some of the components on their own national domain. <u>Example:</u> eFCA
Collaborative development	MS could work in a collaborative mode in particular areas to design and develop common services. These services could be deployed centrally or deployed by one MS and shared by many. Alternatively IT System/Services of the national domain could be developed centrally, supported by customs business and IT experts from MS on the condition that this is justified by a business case Depending on the IT system to be developed, common technical specifications may or may not be provided by the COM. <u>Example:</u> DAC1 statistic module
Distributed operation	COM will operate and support part of the system and maintain common specifications. MS will operate (construct, maintain and manage) National components which implement the core functionality of the system. <u>Example:</u> VIES
Central operation	In these cases only a central system is developed and the system is managed and operated by DG TAXUD. In these cases DG TAXUD provides the services for the operations and the use of these services. Furthermore, the information management is open to TAXUD and MS users.

Term	Short explanation
	<u>Example:</u> DAC3
National operation	The system is solely operated (constructed, maintained and managed) by MS administrations. <u>Example:</u> IOSS Local Node
Hybrid operation	Hybrid operation refers to the operation of a hybrid system. In these cases central components coexist with national components operating in some or all MS. <u>Example:</u> VIES-on-the-Web
Inception Phase	It is the first phase of the IT Project Lifecycle as described in the RUP@EC methodology. The aim is to define the project scope and objectives, identify the key functionality, examine implementation alternatives, define cost and schedule and decide to implement the defined project.
Elaboration Phase	In the elaboration phase, the functionality, architecture and design of the IT system is specified.
Construction Phase	The construction phase follows the elaboration phase and aims at developing the system according to the technical design and specifications defined in the preceding phase.
Transition Phase	The transition phase is the last phase aiming at ensuring that the software is ready for delivery to users.