This document describes the scenarios for testing of the X-Road interface between ECS and OMF information processing systems of Estonian Tax and Customs Board. The scenarios have been compiled on the basis of actual procedures that must be conducted at the exit of goods from Estonia. The data selected by the tester may be used for filling in the documents, if not otherwise stated in the test scenario. The data must be entered in the boxes in accordance with the Regulation no 38 of the Minister of Finance and with Annex 30A of the implementation regulations to the Community Customs Code (requirements for completion of the boxes). Testing of the scenarios may be carried out only if both, the ECS and OMF interfaces are available. It is important that a trader would prior to the commencement of testing apply for user rights to be granted for its employees to use the training environment in e-tax board/e-customs for both systems in order to be able to check the status of the lodged documents and the data transfer via X-Road to the customs information system.

Upon exiting of a means of transport to a third country or to another Member State at least the following scenarios must be tested:

1. Lodging of an exit summary declaration (EXS) or an undeclared goods list (UGL) complying with the rules in the customs information system;
2. Lodging of an EXS or an UGL that does not comply with the rules in the customs information system;
3. Lodging of an arrival notification and acceptance of an exit release notification (positive scenario);
4. Lodging of an arrival notification (negative scenario);
5. Acceptance of an exit control decision notification;
6. Acceptance of an exit release rejection notification;
7. EXS diversion (positive scenario);
8. EXS diversion (negative scenario);
9. EXS/UGL exit confirmation (positive scenario);
10. EXS/UGL exit confirmation (negative scenario);
11. Lodging of an exit manifest (EN) - positive scenario;
12. Lodging of EN (negative scenario);
13. Amending of EN (positive scenario);
14. Amending of EN (negative scenario);
15. Confirmation of EN (positive scenario);
16. Confirmation of EN (negative scenario);
17. EN exit confirmation (positive scenario);
18. EN exit confirmation (negative scenario).

It is important that a trader would, prior to the commencement of testing, apply for user rights to be granted for its employees to use the training environment in e-tax board/e-customs for both systems in order to be able to check the status of the lodged documents and the data transfer via X-Road to the customs information system.

Testing partner on customs side may propose a tester to test various other scenarios that are not included in this document or repeated testing of some scenarios described in this document in order to check the processing of messages in customs systems.

1. Lodging of exit summary declaration (EXS) or undeclared goods list (UGL) complying with the rules in the customs information system

Assumptions

None

Basic scenario

1. Send a correct IE615/IE615Z message to ECS2-inland (there must be at least 2 goods items, and customs office of lodgement and exit must be Paldiski TK (EE1160EE).
2. ECS2-inland will perform formal checks of the message.
3. ECS2-inland will accept the lodged customs document.
4. Accept the IE628 message with which the MRN is delivered.
5. End of the scenario.

Comments

This scenario must be carried through lodging both, EXS and UGL documents.

This scenario may be tested for several times, testing the marking of different persons, volumes of goods or types of packages (incl. NE, VQ, VG, VL, VY, VR, VO). The following procedures must be conducted after the acknowledgement of EXS or UGL in cooperation between the person lodging the documents and the customs:

- Check if the data presented are properly visible in customs ECS;
- Check how the data are entered in the boxes and if the data are correct.

Customs may continue the scenario and direct the goods for control.

2. Lodging of EXS or UGL that does not comply with the rules in the customs information system

Assumptions

None

Basic scenario

1. Send the incorrect message IE615/IE615Z to ECS2-inland (e.g. provide neither the description of goods nor the commodity code).
2. ECS2-inland will perform formal checks of the message.
3. ECS2-inland will identify the errors in the message.
4. Accept the message IE616, which is the rejection message and informs of the irregularities detected.

5. End of the scenario.

Comments

This scenario must be carried through lodging both, EXS and UGL documents.

3. Lodging of arrival notification and acceptance of exit release notification (positive scenario)

Assumptions

The basis for testing of the arrival notification is the availability of EXS or UGL or the export declaration, which are in the status "Kaupade saabumise ootel"(*Waiting for the arrival of goods*) in ECS2-BORDER system.

Basic scenario

1. Lodge the correct arrival notification IE507 in ECS2-BORDER.
2. ECS2-BORDER will perform formal checks of the message.
3. Accept the OkMessage.
4. After the elapse of the monitoring period and if the goods were not directed for control (status "Ekspordi kinnituse ootel" - *Waiting for export confirmation*) read the exit release notification IE525 in the mailbox service.
5. End of the scenario.

Comments

None

4. Lodging of the arrival notification (negative scenario)

Assumptions

The basis for testing of the arrival notification is the availability of EXS or UGL or the export declaration, which are in the status "Kaupade saabumise ootel"(*Waiting for the arrival of goods*) in ECS2-BORDER system.

Basic scenario

1. Lodge the incorrect arrival notification IE507 in ECS2-BORDER (do not present mandatory data elements).
2. ECS2-BORDER will perform formal checks of the message.
3. Accept the error message IE508 pertaining to the arrival notification.
4. End of the scenario.

Comments

None

5. Acceptance of exit control decision notification

Assumptions

None

Basic scenario

1. Send the correct message IE615/IE615Z to ECS2-inland (in the data field for customs office of lodgement write EE4800EE).
2. When EXS or UGL in ECS2-BORDER are in the status "Kaupade saabumise ootel" (*Waiting for arrival of goods*), then lodge IE507.
3. ECS2-BORDER will direct the goods for control (status "Läbivaatusel" - *Goods are under customs inspection*).
4. Read the message IE561 in the mailbox service informing about direction of goods for control, which forbids releasing goods for conveyance without customs permission.
5. End of the scenario.

Comments

None

6. Acceptance of exit release rejection notification

Assumptions

None

Basic scenario

6. Send the correct message IE615/IE615Z to ECS2-inland (in the data field for customs office of lodgement write EE4800EE).
7. When EXS or UGL in ECS2-BORDER are in the status "Kaupade saabumise ootel" (*Waiting for arrival of goods*), then lodge IE507.
8. ECS2-BORDER will direct the goods for control.
9. Read the message IE561 in the mailbox service informing about direction of goods for control, which forbids releasing goods for conveyance without customs permission.
10. When UGL or EXS are in the status "Läbivaatusel" (*Goods are under customs inspection)* then take contact with the contact person of testing in order to suspend export of the goods.
11. In the status "Eksport peatatud" (*Export suspended*) read the message IE522 in the mailbox service informing about the suspension of the export of goods.

12. End of the scenario.

Comments

None

7. EXS diversion (positive scenario)

Assumptions

A correct EXS has been lodged according to scenario 1, where the customs office of exit of another country must be written in the data field for the customs office of exit (e.g. CZ044100) and in ECS2-INLAND this EXS is in the status "VÜD saadetud" (*EXS lodged*).

Basic scenario

1. Lodge the correct arrival notification IE507 in ECS2-BORDER.
2. ECS2-BORDER will perform formal checks of the message.
3. ECS2-BORDER will make the data query in ECS2-INLAND.
4. ECS2-INLAND will send the EXS data to ECS2-BORDER.
5. Accept the OkMessage.
6. End of the scenario.

Comments

None

8. EXS diversion (negative scenario)

Assumptions

None

Basic scenario

1. Lodge the correct arrival notification IE507 in ECS2-BORDER, where instead of customs reference number of EXS use the customs reference number of ENS that has been lodged in ICS.
2. ECS2-BORDER will perform formal checks of the message.
3. ECS2-BORDER will make the data query in ECS2-INLAND.
4. ECS2-INLAND will not send EXS data to ECS2-BORDER.
5. Read the diversion rejection notification message IE521 in the mailbox service.
6. End of the scenario.

Comments

None

9. EXS/UGL exit confirmation (positive scenario)

Assumptions

The basis for testing of the exit confirmation notification is the availability of EXS or UGL or the export declaration, which are in the status "Ekspordi kinnituse ootel" (*Waiting for export confirmation*) in ECS2-BORDER.

Basic scenario

1. Lodge the correct exit notification IE590 in ECS2-BORDER.
2. ECS2-BORDER will perform formal checks of the message.
3. Accept the OkMessage.
4. End of the scenario.

Comments

None

10. EXS/UGL exit confirmation (negative scenario)

Assumptions

The basis for testing of the exit confirmation notification is the availability of EXS or UGL or the export declaration, which are in the status "Ekspordi kinnituse ootel" (*Waiting for export confirmation*) in ECS2-BORDER.

Basic scenario

5. Lodge an incorrect exit notification IE590 in ECS2-BORDER (do not indicate the customs office of exit).
6. ECS2-BORDER will perform the formal checks and identifies the irregularities.
7. Accept the error message IE906, in which the errors are highlighted.
8. End of the scenario.

Comments

None

11. Lodging of exit manifest (EN) (positive scenario)

Assumptions

The basis for testing of the exit confirmation notification is the availability of EXS or UGL or the export declaration, which are in the status "Ekspordi kinnituse ootel" (*Waiting for export confirmation*) in ECS2-BORDER.

Basic scenario

1. Lodge the correct manifest message CreateEn in OMF.
2. OMF will perform formal checks of the message.
3. Accept the message EnAccepted, with which the MRN reference number will be delivered.
4. End of the scenario.

Comments

None

12. Lodging of EN (negative scenario)

Assumptions

None

Basic scenario

1. Lodge the incorrect manifest message CreateEn in OMF (do not add the customs reference numbers of customs declarations).
2. OMF will perform formal checks of the message and identifies the irregularities.
3. Accept the message OperationRejected, which informs about the errors detected.
4. End of the scenario.

Comments

The prerequisite for creating other types of errors when testing the manifest is the availability of EXS or UGL or the export declaration, which are in the status "Ekspordi kinnituse ootel" (*Waiting for export confirmation*) in ECS2-BORDER.

13. Amending of EN (positive scenario)

Assumptions

The basis for testing the amendment of exit manifest notification is that the manifest has been lodged in OMF and is in the status "Esitatud" (*Lodged*).

Basic scenario

1. Lodge the correct message AmendEn in OMF.
2. OMF will perform the formal controls of the message.
3. Accept the OkMessage.
4. End of the scenario.

Comments

None

14. Amending of EN (negative scenario)

Assumptions

The basis for testing the amendment of exit manifest notification is that the manifest has been lodged in OMF and is in the status "Esitatud" (*Lodged*).

Basic scenario

5. Lodge the incorrect message AmendEn in OMF (do not add the customs reference numbers of customs declarations).
6. OMF will perform formal checks of the message and identifies the irregularities.
7. Accept the message OperationRejected, which informs about the errors detected.
8. End of the scenario.

Comments

This scenario may be continued by lodging the correct message AmendEn, upon which the amendments will be accepted.

15. Confirmation of EN (positive scenario)

Assumptions

The basis for testing the confirmation of the exit manifest is the availability of the manifest in OMF in the status "Kinnitamata" (*Not confirmed*).

Basic scenario

1. Lodge the correct message ConfirmEn in OMF.
2. OMF will perform the formal checks of the message.
3. Accept the OkMessage.
4. End of the scenario.

Comments

None

16. Confirmation of EN (negative scenario)

Assumptions

The basis for testing the confirmation of the exit manifest is the availability of the manifest in OMF in the status "Kinnitamata" (*Not confirmed*).

Basic scenario

9. Lodge the incorrect message ConfirmEn in OMF (do not add the customs reference numbers of customs declarations).
10. OMF will perform formal checks of the message and identifies the irregularities.
11. Accept the message OperationRejected, which informs about the errors detected.
12. End of the scenario.

Comments

This scenario may be continued by lodging the correct message ConfirmEn, with which the manifest will be confirmed.

17. EN exit confirmation (positive scenario)

Assumptions

The basis for testing of exit confirmation notification is the availability of the manifest in OMF, which is in the status "Kinnitatud" (*Confirmed*).

Basic scenario

9. Lodge the correct message ConfirmExit in OMF.
10. OMF will perform formal checks of the message.
11. Accept the message OkMessage.
12. End of the scenario.

Comments

None

18. EN exit confirmation (negative scenario)

Assumptions

The basis for testing of exit confirmation notification is the availability of the manifest in OMF, which is in the status "Kinnitatud" (*Confirmed*).

Basic scenario

13. Lodge the incorrect message ConfirmExit in OMF (give the incorrect customs reference number).
14. OMF will perform the formal checks of the message and identifies the irregularities.
15. Accept the message OperationRejected.
16. End of the scenario.

Comments

None