

This document describes the scenarios for testing of the X-Road interface between ICS and IMF 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 arrival of goods into Estonia. The data selected by the tester may be used for filling in the documents, if not otherwise stated in the scenario. The data must be entered in the boxes in accordance with the Regulation no 36 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 ICS and IMF interfaces are available. If IMF interface is not available the arrival notification must be generated in e-tax board/e-customs environment. Therefore, it is essential 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 arrival of a means of transport from third country or from another Member State at least the following scenarios must be tested:

1. Lodging of an entry summary declaration (ENS) or a cargo manifest complying with the rules in the customs information system;
2. Lodging of an ENS or a cargo manifest that does not comply with the rules in the customs information system;
3. Lodging of an ENS or a cargo manifest subject to customs control that is completed with the data determined by customs;
4. Amendment of data in a previously lodged ENS or a cargo manifest;
5. Erroneous amendment of data in a previously lodged ENS or a cargo manifest;
6. Lodging of an arrival notification (positive scenario)
7. Lodging of an arrival notification (negative scenario)

ENS specific tests:

8. Acceptance of an advanced intervention notification
9. Informing of the carrier
10. Lodging of ENS diversion request complying with the rules
11. Lodging of ENS diversion request that does not comply with the rules

Manifest specific tests:

12. Referring to ENS (subsequent entry)
13. Lodging of a manifest that proves the status

AEO specific tests:

14. Lodging of ENS complying with the rules in E-profile
15. Lodging of ENS that does not comply with the rules in E-profile
16. Notification of an AEO on further controls

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. The person lodging ENS sends the message IE315 to customs. Specific

circumstance indicator to be marked at testing will be either 1, A, C, D, or F. The person lodging ENS marks himself as a carrier. ENS must be lodged at least for two goods items. Customs office of lodgement is Paldiski TK (EE1160EE). The person lodging ENS checks whether the customs will respond with the message IE328, with which MRN will be given to the lodger. This is the end of a positive scenario. This scenario may be tested for several times, testing the markings of different persons, volumes of goods or types of packages (incl. NE, VQ, VG, VL, VY, VR, VO). Delivery of informative messages to other persons (carrier, trader representative, temporary warehouse keeper and the customs offices through which the goods are placed into a free zone, like Veose) may be tested when agreed with the customs official that supports testing.

The following procedures must be conducted after the acknowledgement of ENS in cooperation between the person lodging ENS and the customs:

- Check if the data presented are properly visible in customs ICS
- 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 an ENS or a cargo manifest that does not comply with the rules. The person lodging ENS sends the message IE315 to customs, where the description of the goods and the commodity code are missing. The person lodging ENS checks whether the customs will respond with the message IE316, which is the ENS rejection message. It is also possible to test the situations, where for example TIN EORI number has not been entered in the relevant box for carrier (specific circumstance 1) or in respect of the person lodging ENS. The person lodging ENS will notify customs if the message IE316 was received and what was the reason for rejection.

3. The person lodging ENS sends the message IE315 to customs, entering indicator F in the specific circumstance box, code 1 for mode of transport and in box 38 the additional information code C. An arrival notification must be sent according to scenario 6 after receiving the acknowledgement message and passing the risk analysis (information from the official supporting the testing). After receiving the message the customs official supporting the testing will check if necessary control measures were applied with the goods and will give precise instructions for completion of testing.
4. The person lodging ENS sends the message IE313 to customs, requesting for amendment of a previously lodged ENS or a manifest, which is already registered by customs, meaning that he amends a certain data field in a previous message. According to this scenario a positive feedback is expected, consequently minimum amount of changes are allowed, like specifying of the goods description. Customs will respond with the message IE304.
5. The person lodging ENS sends the message IE313 requesting for amendment, like in the previous scenario, but does it in a way that will generate an error (not completing the mandatory box or failing to comply with the rules or conditions). To such message customs will always

respond with the error message IE305. It is also possible to test the situation, where IE313 is sent in relation to ENS, which the tester is not allowed to amend (MRN will be given by the customs official supporting the testing). Upon receiving the message IE305 the tester will notify customs of the content of the message (first of all about the reason of rejection). For completion of testing it must be checked, if the reason for rejection is correct, i.e. in compliance with the error made.

6. Lodging of arrival notification. The basis for testing of the arrival notification is the availability of ENS or a manifest in the ICS, which is in the status of processing – monitoring accomplished, i.e. the status is risk analysis registered (checking must be done in the web-based interface). When sending an arrival notification, it must be kept in mind that the notification must be lodged for proper mode of transport. Arrival notifications are not lodged for road transport. In order to lodge the arrival notification the tester sends the message ArrivalNotification to the IMF system. After the elapse of monitoring time customs will respond with the message ArrivalNotificationAcknowledgement.
7. In order to pass the negative scenario of lodging of the arrival notification the person lodging the notification must provide MRN reference numbers of the manifest in the arrival notification, which actually are not available in the system. The arrival notification may be lodged also in relation to a manifest number of which will be given by customs and where the person lodging the arrival notification is not indicated. In that case customs must respond with the message ArrivalNotificationRejected. In the course of the same testing phase the arrival notification must be lodged on MRN sent by the customs official supporting the testing in order to check how IMF responds to the person that has no right to lodge the arrival notification on the MRN concerned.
8. The tester sends the message IE315 to the ICS system according to the instructions given by the customs official supporting the testing (information concerning the box of the carrier and about inserting the goods that will trigger the risk). System will respond with the message IE351, containing information on prohibition of loading the goods (Customs intervention code). The tester notifies customs of the content of the message.
9. ICS will inform the carrier in two ways – by sending him the MRN, or informing him about the prohibition of loading. In order to pass the scenario the customs official will lodge ENSs in the Web environment according to the scenarios 1 and 8. ICS will send the respective messages IE328 or IE315 to the tester. The tester will inform the customs official conducting testing of the content of messages.
10. The precondition for lodging of an ENS diversion request is the availability of the ENS in the ICS system, and the person lodging a diversion request must be marked in the ENS concerned as the person that lodged this ENS or as the trader representative. The tester sends the message IE323 to ICS for starting of the scenario. There are no restrictions as to the customs office where the ENS will be diverted, because the testing environment does not deliver messages to other customs offices. In the case of a positive scenario customs will respond with the message IE325. The customs official

supporting the testing will check the statuses of IE323 and the ENS in relation to which the message IE323 was sent.

11. According to this scenario the ENS diversion request IE323 must be lodged for the ENS that has not been lodged in the ICS. Another possibility to lodge the erroneous diversion request is that it will be lodged in respect of an ENS where the person is not indicated. ICS will respond with the message IE324. Tester will inform customs of the content of the message.
12. In order to test the scenario, where in the first entry customs office at the EU border the goods remained on board of a means of transport, the tester must send the message IE315 with the specific circumstance indicator F. At the goods level the tester must refer to a previous document, which is the ENS that customs will give to the tester. The box for customs office of entry must also be filled in. In the case of a negative scenario reference must be made to the non-existent ENS.
13. The person is lodging the message IE315 with the specific circumstance indicator F, where at the goods level code C must be marked for the goods item no 1, code N for the goods item no 2 and code X for the goods item no 3 in the box for Additional Information Code. After that the arrival notification must be compiled. The customs official supporting the testing must check if the controls pertaining to the status of goods are correctly applied.
14. If a person lodging ENS wishes to pass additional tests as an AEO person, he has to keep in mind that AEO benefits apply only on ENS. The person lodging ENS sends the message IE315 to customs. Specific circumstance indicator is E. In order to pass the testing scenario it is important that both, the person lodging ENS as well as the consignee, have got valid AEOF or AEOS certificates. If these conditions are met then customs will respond with the message IE328.
15. In order to test the AEO negative scenario the person lodging ENS sends the message IE315 to customs writing in the box of consignee the person that has not got a valid AEO certificate. The person checks if customs will respond with the message IE316, which is the rejection message and informs customs of the content of the message.
16. Notification of the AEO person about the controls. The person lodging ENS sends the message IE315 to customs, which is compiled in a way that risks will be applied. Immediately after sending the message customs will respond with the message IE328 and after completion of the risk analysis with the message IE351. The person informs customs of the content of both messages.