

Passar documentation for software developers

Draft

Table of contents

2.1	Legal basis	4
2.2	The basic goods traffic process.....	4
2.2.1	Provision of information and advice	4
2.2.2	Registration and authorisations.....	4
2.2.3	Declaration.....	5
2.2.4	Activation	5
2.2.5	Selection	6
2.2.6	Intervention	6
2.2.7	Decision	6
2.2.8	Monitoring of goods and timeframes	6
2.2.9	Editing	6
2.3	The role model.....	6
2.3.1	Introduction	6
2.3.2	Definitions	6
2.3.3	Model	7
2.3.4	Application process	7
2.4	Interaction options	7
2.4.1	Channels.....	8
2.5	Goods provisions.....	9
2.6	Special customs clearance.....	9
2.7	Emergency procedure	9
3.1	Technical processes.....	10
3.1.1	Import procedure.....	10
3.1.2	Export procedure	10
3.1.3	Transit procedure.....	10
3.1.4	Export + transit procedure.....	13
3.1.5	Transit + import procedure.....	13
3.2	Interface descriptions and plausibility rules.....	13
3.2.1	Overview	13
3.2.2	Key information	13
3.2.3	Transit technical specifications	21
3.2.4	Export technical specification.....	24
3.2.5	Import technical specification.....	24
3.2.6	Export + transit technical specification	24
3.2.7	Transit + export technical specification	24
3.2.8	Transport declaration technical specification	24
3.3	Technical implementation of activation	24
3.3.1	Road traffic.....	24
3.3.2	Rail traffic.....	24
3.3.3	Air traffic.....	24
3.3.4	Waterway traffic	24
3.4	Tests.....	24
3.5	Document input	24
3.6	Document output	24
4.1	System environments and tests	25
4.2	Operational and organisational structure	25
4.3	Introductory phase and parallel operation.....	25
4.3.1	Range of options per channel	25
4.3.2	Parallel operation, export	25
4.3.3	Parallel operation, transit	25
4.3.4	Parallel operation, import.....	25
4.4	Schedule.....	25

1 Introduction

With the new Passar goods traffic system, the Federal Office for Customs and Border Security (FOCBS, the successor to the FCA from 2022) is aiming to simplify, harmonise and fully digitalise the processes for collecting customs duties and levies. Cross-border goods traffic and domestic taxation should be speeded up, while simultaneously increasing security for the public, the business community and the state.

This documentation is aimed at companies that develop software for themselves or for third parties, and provides a basis for the development of customs clearance software or interfaces to Passar.

The documentation has been drawn up by the software development working group and will be expanded in an iterative process. Some aspects, such as definitions or the details of sub-processes, can be adjusted or refined as part of the total revision of the Customs Act and in ongoing digitalisation projects (DaziT programme). Some of the definitions used already correspond to the probable terminology for the new customs legislation.

The content of this documentation should be regarded as a non-binding draft until the final version is published.

No legal claim may be inferred from the documentation.

Draft

2 Technical basis

2.1 Legal basis

2.2 The basic goods traffic process

The new basic process aims to simplify, harmonise and fully digitalise the collection of customs duties and levies. Cross-border goods traffic and domestic taxation should be speeded up, while simultaneously increasing security for the public, the business community and the state.

Neuer Grundprozess im Überblick



2.2.1 Provision of information and advice

Enquiries from declarants (companies and private individuals) run via ePortal. All information and services of the FOCBS can also be called up on this platform. The information will be provided in a clear and standardised way. Where possible and appropriate, a digital assistant (e.g. chatbot) will answer simple and frequently asked questions.

- **Clear information**
- **Standardised first contact via ePortal**
- **Coordination of enquiries via chatbot**
- **Ongoing improvement of information**

2.2.2 Registration and authorisations

Registration and submission of authorisation requests takes place via ePortal. Clients can register for the first time as business partners, or can modify their existing profile data. In addition, authorisation requests in the FOCBS's area of responsibility can be submitted via ePortal. Upon first registration, each client is assigned a unique business partner ID.

2.2.2.1 Registration process

2.2.2.2 Authorisations

2.2.3 Declaration

The business partner declares the goods in the Passar goods traffic system before they cross the border. Once the data has been transmitted, Passar performs validation and plausibility checking. The goods declaration is assigned a unique ID. The data of goods declarations that have already been recorded and transmitted can be modified at any time prior to activation of the goods declaration.

Validation and plausibility check

Passar automatically performs validation and plausibility checking for each data transmission (first transmission and modifications). Invalid entries will be queried. The business partner receives a corresponding response. In order for the goods declaration to be accepted by Passar, the queries must be addressed and the declaration resubmitted.

2.2.3.1 Accompanying documents

2.2.3.1.1 Movement certificate

2.2.3.1.2 Certificates

2.2.3.2 BorderTicket

In order to ensure that counter visits to the foreign customs post opposite are no longer necessary in the future at communal customs facilities in road transportation, a digital solution with neighbouring countries – the so-called BorderTicket – is envisaged. This is intended to replace the current paper-based routing slip.

2.2.3.3 Timeframe

2.2.3.4 Referencing

In cross-border traffic, goods declarations must be linked to the relevant means of transport (= referencing).

The goods declaration and the referencing can be modified (corrected, deleted) at any time prior to activation of the means of transport.

2.2.4 Activation

The means of transport and the referenced goods declaration(s) are automatically activated upon crossing the border. From that point on, the goods declaration is legally binding and can no longer be modified. Any request for correction must be included in the objection process.

2.2.4.1 Road

2.2.4.2 Rail

2.2.4.3 Air

2.2.4.4 Waterway

2.2.4.5 Permanently installed pipelines
(gas pipelines)

2.2.4.6 Simplifications for certain process participants

2.2.5 Selection

Following activation, the goods declaration undergoes another plausibility check and a comprehensive risk analysis. The selection result is notified to the person responsible for transport, as well as to the person who submitted the goods declaration.

2.2.6 Intervention

Intervention can take place directly at the border or at other locations defined by the FOCBS. An intervention can involve a check on people, goods or means of transport.

Interventions, especially in-depth goods inspections and clarifications, can take place at any time subsequently within the customs territory, for example at the domicile of the consignee.

2.2.7 Decision

Following activation, or following completion of an intervention, the FOCBS publishes an assessment decision. The amount of the levy is calculated on the basis of the goods declaration. The decisions are made available digitally.

2.2.8 Monitoring of goods and timeframes

2.2.9 Editing

Editing involves various activities that can arise after the assessment decision is published.

Examples:

- Dealing with objections
- Subsequent inspection activities by the FOCBS: subsequent accounting checks on previously assessed goods and subsequent checks on domestically collected or refunded levies.

2.2.9.1 Objections and complaints

2.2.9.2 Subsequent checks

2.3 The role model

2.3.1 Introduction

Users (business partners) of FOCBS systems have explicit permissions for each specialist application that they are permitted to use. The permissions refer to the functions that the users are permitted to perform in the specialist application. Permissions are grouped so that they can be easily assigned to a user or revoked.

2.3.2 Definitions

Definitions relating to the role model

Term	Definition	Examples
Business partner (BP)	A business partner is a private individual or legal entity under public or civil law that – voluntarily or otherwise –	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sample Ltd

Term	Definition	Examples
	uses or provides a service of a Federal Administration office.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test & Co. • Joe Bloggs Haulage
User	An authorised user of FOCBS software or electronic devices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A user account that is set up via CH-Login • A FED user via smartcard
Business partner role (BP role)	<p>This refers to a business relationship between a business partner and the FOCBS. This relationship is associated with rights and obligations.</p> <p>The term is based on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject/content of the business relationship • Reason for the relationship • Rights and obligations • Activity of the declarant • Legally defined liability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passar • Transportcockpit • Beer • Mileage-related heavy vehicle charge
User profile	A user profile encompasses various individual permissions governing the interaction with software and operating systems. User profiles are employed to avoid having to set up the different detailed permissions for each user individually. A user can have more than one profile and their permissions are then derived by combining the permissions from all profiles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialist admin • Declarant • Finance specialist
User role	A user role is the permission to use a software function and to access certain data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declaring goods • Declaring beer tax • Declaring the mileage-related heavy vehicle charge
Specialist application	A specialist application is software covering a specific subject area for the end users.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passar • Biera

2.3.3 Model

2.3.4 Application process

The declarant must be registered with the FOCBS before goods declarations can be submitted. This takes place via ePortal and is described in detail below.

2.4 Interaction options

In principle, there are four phases during which the declarant can contact the FOCBS:

- at registration
- when the goods declaration is submitted or modified
- for output and input management
- for objections

1. Registration

Registration takes place via ePortal. It encompasses the application for access (via UI or B2B), the administration of master data, the necessary roles and any permits. It must take place before goods are declared for the first time.

2. Submitting a goods declaration

Following successful registration, the declarant can submit goods declarations.

3. Document output and input management

Output and input management can also take place via the channels mentioned. The FOCBS's input management is used to upload documents (accompanying documentation). Output management is used to send documents (decisions, invoices) to the business partner.

4. Objections

Business partners can lodge an objection against decisions.

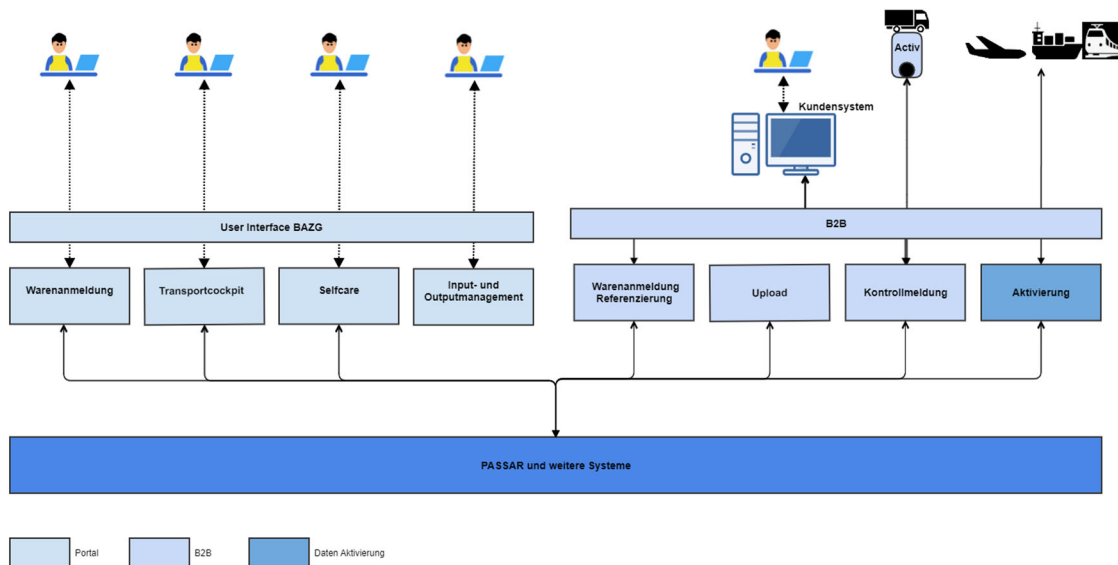
Various channels are available, depending on the functions required.

2.4.1 Channels

The following channels are available for communicating with the FOCBS:

- B2B gateway: exchange of XML documents via an electronic interface
- B2B light (XML upload): exchange of XML documents via ePortal
- ePortal: input of necessary information by the declarant in the FOCBS user interface
- mobile app: input via a mobile device

Overview of interaction channels



Principles:

- The declarant can choose which channel to use.
- The declarant can choose between channels, provided the relevant registration has taken place.
- In terms of function, there is no difference between the channels (except for mobile applications with limited functionality).
- Objections can be lodged only via ePortal.

2.5 Goods provisions

2.6 Special customs clearance

2.7 Emergency procedure

3 Technical basis

3.1 Technical processes

The BPMN models below illustrate how the different messages are exchanged.

If the model for one or more transport types is not directly usable, the chapter with the corresponding specifications is shown.

The BPMN models focus on the flow of messages between the FOCBS and the people responsible for the goods, data and/or transport.

3.1.1 Import procedure

3.1.2 Export procedure

3.1.3 Transit procedure

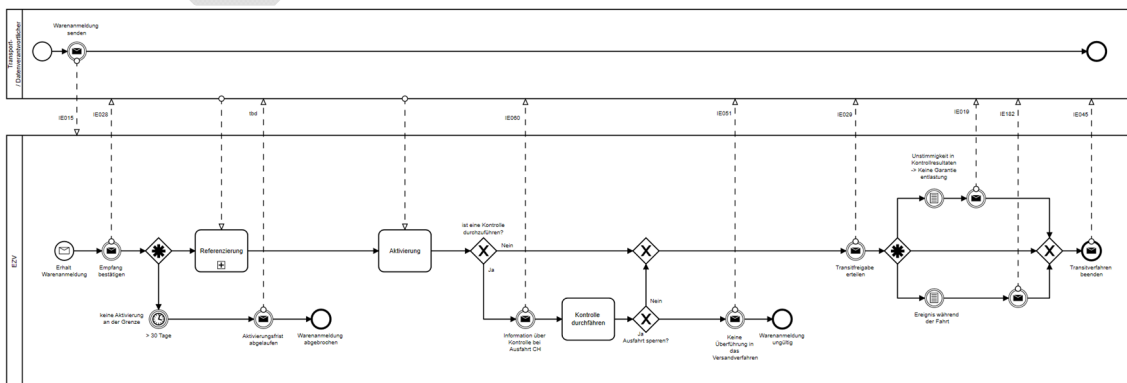
3.1.3.1 Direct transit

3.1.3.1.1 Transport declaration

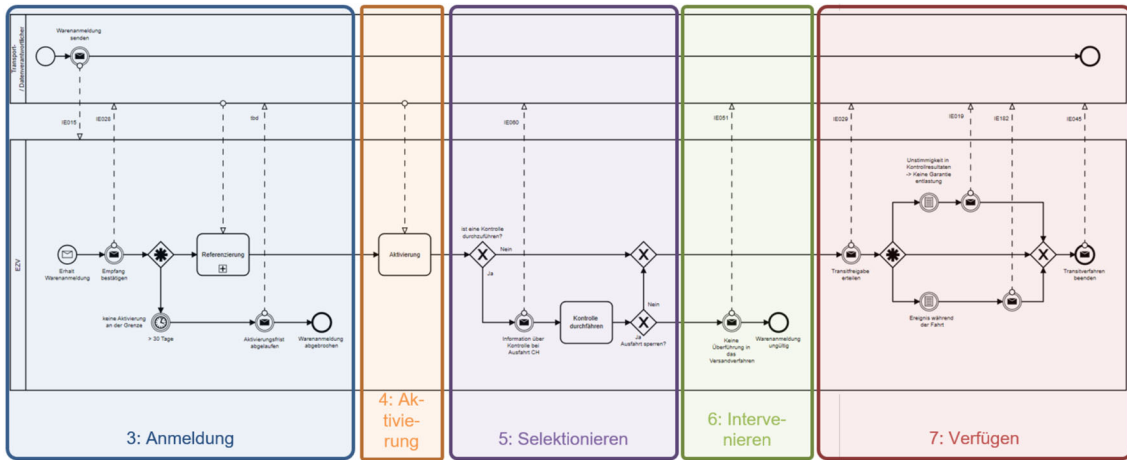
3.1.3.1.2 Transit with initiation in Switzerland

3.1.3.2.1 Declaring goods

The goods declaration (IE015) is used to inform the FOCBS of the intention to initiate a transit procedure. Unless the declaration contains errors, an IE028 is issued as confirmation. This shows, among other things, the MRN, which serves as a unique identifier for the procedure. If no activation takes place by the deadline, the transit procedure is declared invalid (NC909). After activation (legally binding), checks may be performed; these are notified by means of an IE060. If conversion into a transit procedure is not possible, this is notified by means of an IE051. If all is in order, the transit procedure is initiated (notification IE029). An event during the trip (e.g. transshipment) is notified to the person declaring the transit or the holder of the procedure by means of IE182. If the customs office of destination discovers inconsistencies in the inspection results, the holder of the procedure is notified by means of IE019. No warranty discharge takes place until the inconsistency is clarified. If everything has proceeded as normal, the procedure is marked as complete by means of IE045.

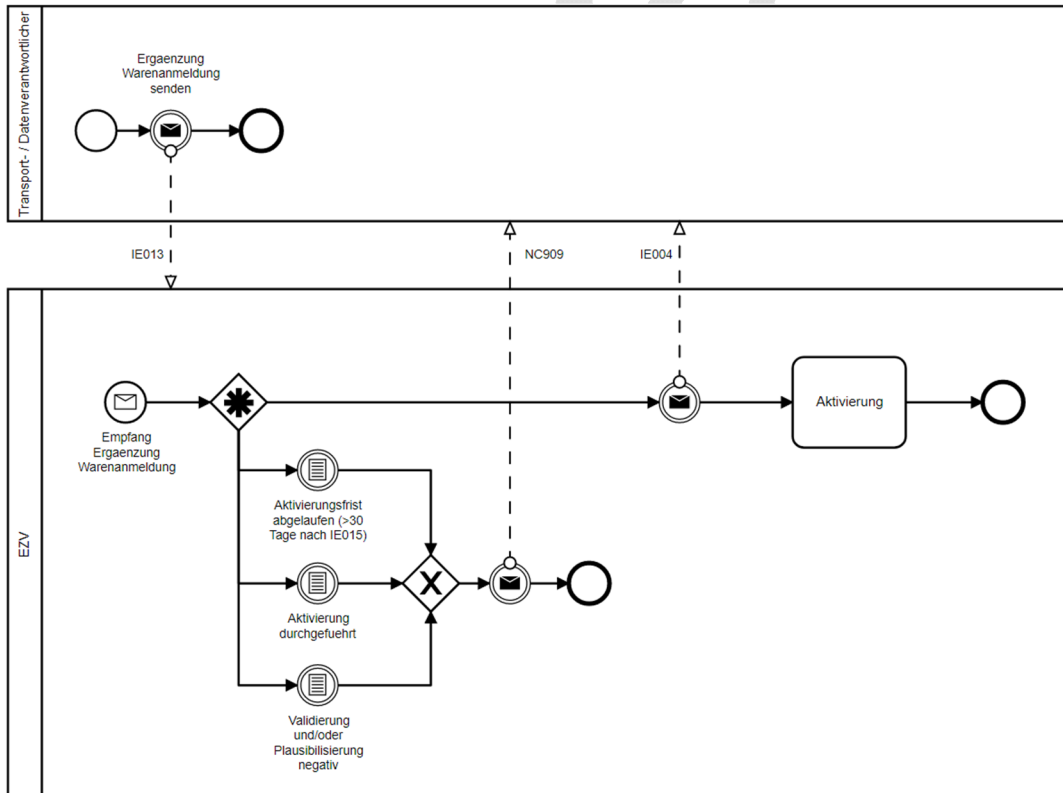


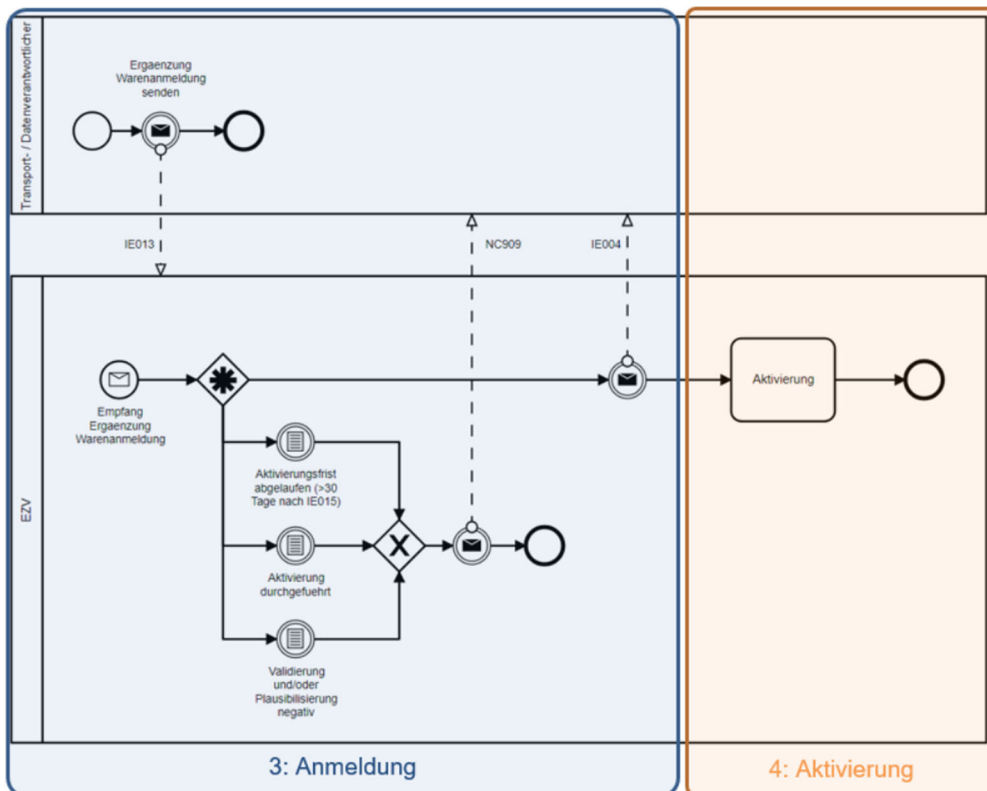
The chart below groups the goods declaration procedure according to the basic process.



3.1.3.2.2 Supplements to the goods declaration

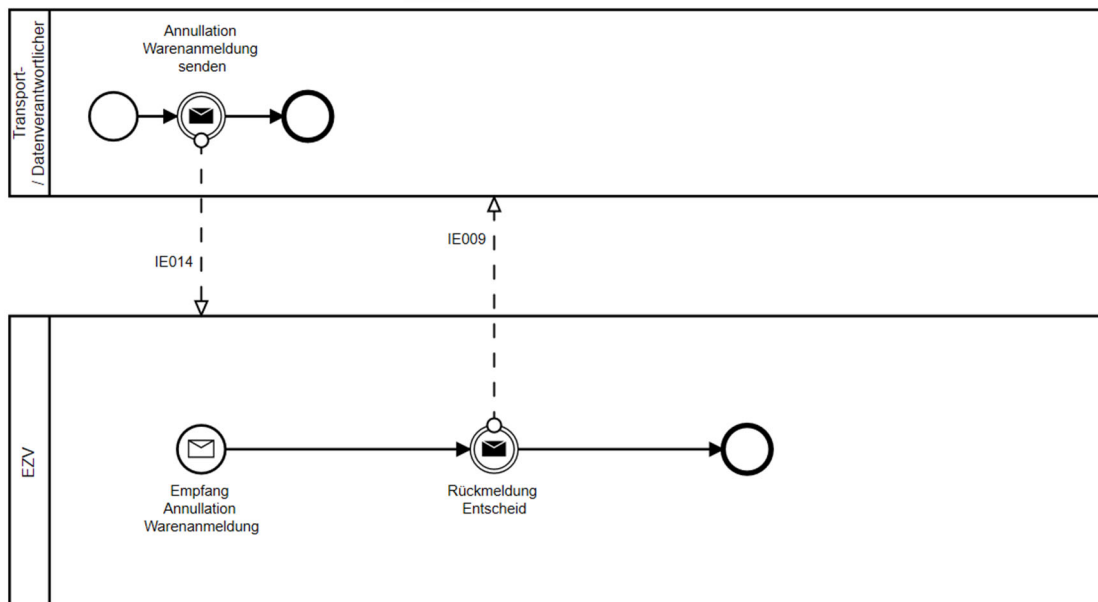
Up until activation, the goods declaration can be corrected/supplemented any number of times. If the correction to the goods declaration is no longer accepted, this is notified by means of NC909. Otherwise, an IE004 is issued to confirm acceptance.





3.1.3.2.3 Cancelling the goods declaration

A goods declaration can be cancelled by means of a cancellation request (IE014). This will be either approved or rejected by the FOCBS. The decision is communicated by means of an IE009.



The IE009 shows whether the cancellation request has been approved or rejected (decisions: 1 = Yes, 0 = No). Decision-making power lies with the FOCBS in any case.

In the following cases, rejection is automatic and cancellation via the system is no longer possible:

- if the holder of the procedure is notified about an inspection (IE060)
- if activation has taken place
- if transit clearance has taken place

If transit clearance has been issued, a cancellation request can be submitted outside the system only in the following circumstances:

- goods were incorrectly declared under more than one transit goods declaration

If the IE014 (cancellation request) is accepted by the FOCBS, the transit procedure is stopped and cancelled. Further actions are no longer possible.

3.1.3.2.4 Transport declaration

3.1.3.3 Transit with final destination in Switzerland

3.1.3.3.1 Transport declaration

3.1.3.4 Search process

3.1.3.5 Levy collection process

3.1.3.6 Status information

3.1.4 Export + transit procedure

3.1.5 Transit + import procedure

3.2 Interface descriptions and plausibility rules

3.2.1 Overview

3.2.2 Key information

This documentation describes the interaction between the FOCBS and the business (B2B) for all declarations relating to the common transit procedure (CTP). No distinction is made between communication types (B2B gateway or B2B light (XML upload)) because they are the same in terms of content.

The standard processes are based on the mode of transport "Road". Other modes of transport are noted accordingly.

3.2.2.1 Definitions for technical implementation

Rules (Rxxxx)	An instruction specifying how (from a functional and technical standpoint) a data group or data element is to be completed, and defining the content. It can be predictable and tested.
Conditions (Cxxxx)	An instruction specifying whether (from a functional and technical standpoint) a data group or data element is mandatory or optional or cannot be used. It defines only whether the data should be completed, and not the content itself. It is always predictable and can be executed and tested.
Technical rules (Txxxx)	An additional, IT-based instruction that mainly expands or clarifies functional rules and conditions.

Business rules for transition (B1xxx & B2xxx)	<p>Business rule for transition (BRT)</p> <p>BRTs ensure that individual rules and conditions do not apply during the transition phase (from NCTS-P4 to NCTS-P5) but only afterwards (B1xxx). Or else they define the final structure after the transition phase (B2xxx).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · A BRT-1 (B1xxx) forces a validation of rules and conditions before the end of the transition phase (TP) and applies for each movement that was initiated during the transition phase. The BRT-1 applies only if the decisive date is before or equal to the end of the transition phase. · A BRT-2 deploys some UCC data requirements and defines the final structure of an accepted movement after the end of the transition phase. The BRT-2 applies if the decisive date is after the transition phase.
Sequencing rule (Sxxxx)	<p>Determines the sequence of conditions, technical rules for transmission, technical rules and rules, where these deviate from the standard sequence.</p> <p>Standard sequence: format validation (XSD), code lists, BRT/TRT, conditions, rules, technical rules.</p>
Guideline (Gxxxx)	<p>Instructions on how the data groups or data items are to be completed. Guidelines are not intended for automatic testing.</p>
Technical rules for transition (Exxxx)	<p>Technical rule for transition (TRT)</p> <p>A restriction that forces a stricter message structure before the end of the TP (transition phase). It is aimed at ensuring message compatibility with the NCTS-P4 and NCTS-P5 systems during the transition phase.</p> <p>In phase 5, the field length of individual data elements is increased (e.g. address now 70 characters instead of 35, or free text fields now 512 characters instead of 240). Older systems cannot process the higher number of characters, so a converter cuts off the excess characters. However, there are fields where this results in errors; this is the purpose of the TRTs, which do not make full functionality available until phase 5.</p>

3.2.2.2 Technical message data model

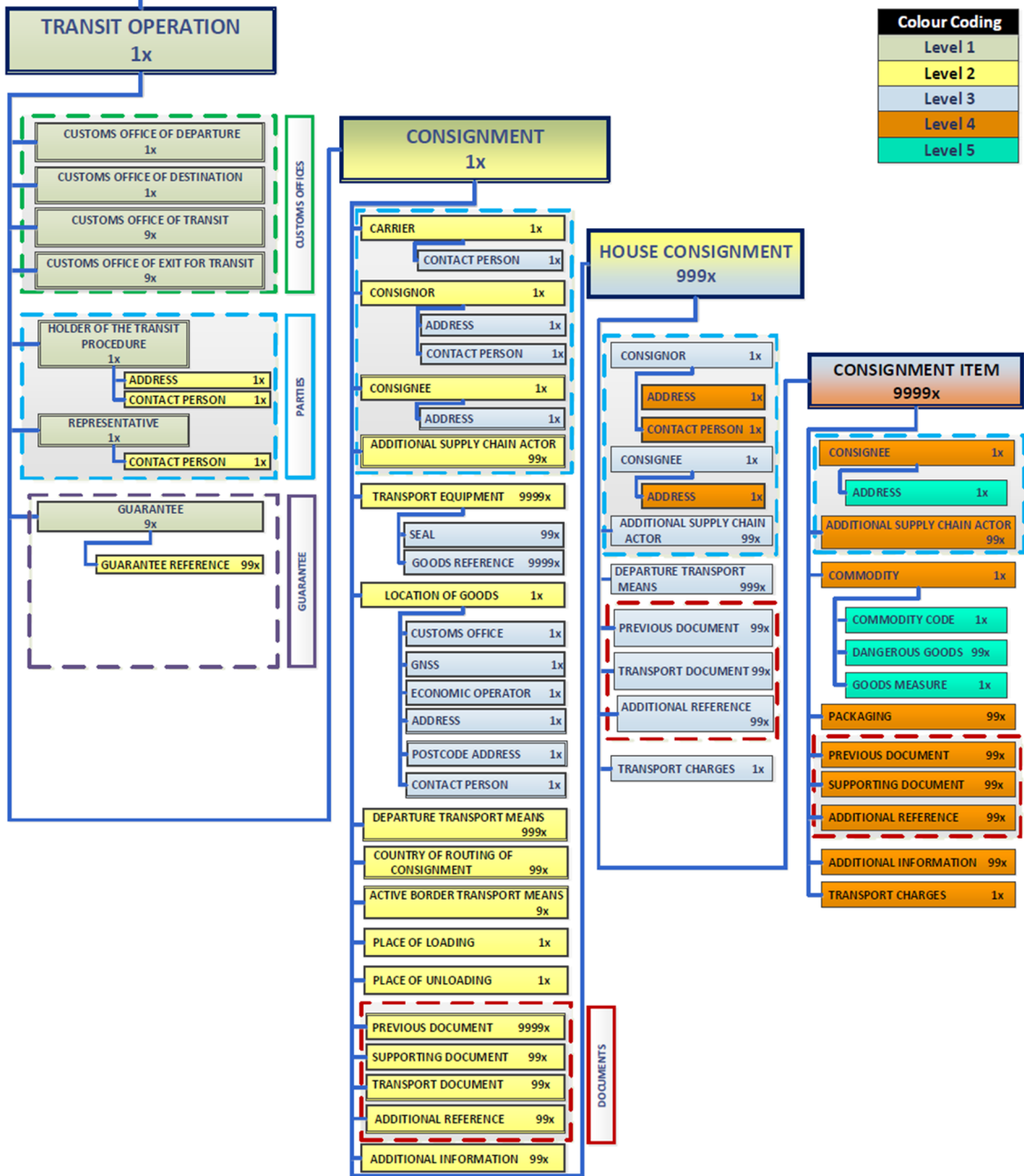
The previous data model in phase 4 was made up of two data groups: the header details (transport-related) and item data (goods-related). Phase 5 introduces a new data model with five different data groups according to the illustration below from the European Commission Directorate-General for Taxation and Customs Union (TAXUD).

NCTS-P5
IE015 - Message Structure

Note: ONLY DATA GROUP STRUCTURE

Version DDNTA 5.13 – 18.09.2020 / K

Technical Envelope



3.2.2.3 Detailed specification, validation

3.2.2.3.1 Data item

Each data item has an assigned type. These are numerical, alphanumerical, decimal, time, date and date/time. In individual cases, the value is predefined. These definitions are set out in the relevant code list (CL). The items are language-independent, as they are UTF-8 coded.

3.2.2.3.2 Data groups

Data groups contain various data items or other groups. The group names are not unique and can appear in various messages. Their content can differ from message to message and they do not need to have similar content.

3.2.2.3.3 Description of set-up

TRTs and BRTs are structured so that they can be run without any software modifications from UCC NCA. Their validity is date-independent. The principle of TRT is as follows:

IF [Current Date] is

- **less than or equal to Common Transitional Period End Date**

THEN TRT is active

ELSE TRT is inactive

with Current Date = Date of Message Validation

There are two categories of BRT:

- Before the transition phase: validation of rules and conditions
- After the transition phase: forced strict message structure

Decisive date for BRT/TRT

Type	Messages concerned (IE)	Decisive date	Time criterion for inspection
TRT	Applies to all IE messages involving TRT	Submission date/Reception date of IE by NCA <i>(system date and time)</i>	Decisive date ≤ end date of TP
BRT-1	IE015	Reception date of IE by NCA <i>(system date and time)</i>	Decisive date ≤ end date of TP
	Applies to all IE messages involving BRT-1, except: IE015	Declaration acceptance date <i>(declarationAcceptanceDate)</i>	
BRT-2	IE015	Reception date of IE by NCA <i>(system date and time)</i>	Decisive date > end date of TP
	Applies to all IE messages involving BRT-2, except: IE015	Declaration acceptance date <i>(declarationAcceptanceDate)</i>	

The technical data structure is in two tiers: the message description and the overall layout. The description contains the elements: sequence, hierarchy, maximum repeats, rules and conditions, and whether or not a mandatory group is defined for the data groups. The following options are available for the mandatory information:

- The data group

- must always be entered (R = required)
- is optional (O = optional); if data is available, this should be entered for the sake of completeness
- can be both (D = dependent); this depends on the conditions

If a lower-level data group is entered, the relevant higher-level data group must also be entered.

The overall layout (tier 2 of the message structure) focuses on the individual data items. It shows the sequence, the rules and conditions, and whether or not a data item is mandatory. The mandatory data is the same as for the data groups.

3.2.2.3.4 Definition of rule, T, TRT, BRT or condition

Rules, T, TRT and BRT are to be validated by the sender and/or recipient. This is noted directly in the relevant description.

Data groups or items with the descriptor D change their status to R, O or N (not applicable). If they are not applicable, the value "zero", spaces or empty fields may not be used. In such cases, the data group or data item must be completely removed from the XML.

The following pointers are used:

- <Full path> to groups/items
 - <MESSAGE-HEADER.Declaration type >
- <Context specific> to groups/items within the IE to be validated
 - <Applied Element>
- XPath
 - */*/Consignment/HouseConsignment/ConsignmentItem/Commodity/descriptionOfGoods*

3.2.2.3.5 Sequential processing of rules, T, TRT, BRT or conditions

The message validation sequence follows the pattern below:

- format validation (XSD)
- code lists
- BRT/TRT
- Conditions
- Rules
- Technical rules

Sometimes, this sequence is specified. This happens with the sequence rule (S).

3.2.2.4 Character sets and data item definitions

The XML documents are to be coded according to UTF-8 as standard.

3.2.2.4.1 Type-dependent length requirement

The type-dependent length requirement can contain two points between the characters. This means that there is a maximum but flexible number of characters. A comma in the length requirement defines how many characters may appear before and after the comma (where necessary). This is used in combination with the flexible length (provided that 2 points are present) and the maximum. The following overview is provided for clarification:

- a1 1 letter, fixed length
- n2 2 digits, fixed length
- an3 3 alphanumerical characters, fixed length
- a..4 up to 4 letters
- n..5 up to 5 digits
- an..6 up to 6 alphanumerical characters
- n..7,2 up to 7 digits in total, of which up to 2 digits after the comma

3.2.2.4.2 Numerical fields

The fields are positive whole numbers or positive decimal numbers, unless otherwise specified by the code lists or a rule. A point (.) is to be used for decimal numbers. Other characters are not permitted. Whole numbers should not have a leading zero (0).

Decimal numbers should be used only where precision is required. At least one digit should be entered before and after the point.

Examples for the entry "n..11,3":

- 123 valid
- 123 invalid – too many characters before the point and in total
- 1234 invalid – too many characters after the point and in total
- 0123 invalid – leading zero not permitted
- +123 invalid – plus sign not permitted
- -123 invalid – minus sign not permitted
- 1,234 invalid – comma not permitted
- .3 invalid – no characters before the point
- .12345 invalid – no characters after the point
- 3 valid
- 3E1 invalid – only digits and decimal point permitted
- 12345678901 valid – 11 digits maximum, of which 3 permitted after the comma

3.2.2.4.3 Text fields

Leading or following spaces are not permitted. Tabs should not be used. Because of the XML format, certain characters are not permitted, as this can lead to errors. These should be replaced as follows:

Character	Entity	Remark
&	&	MUST be converted
>	>	Should be converted

<	<	MUST be converted
"	"	Should be converted
'	'	Should be converted

Note: & is treated as 1 character rather than 5. This also applies to the others.

3.2.2.4.4 Date and time fields

UTC time is to be used for the Date/Time and Time fields. The date is to be entered using the same pattern as UTC time; see the example below.

- Time in Switzerland: 8 March 2020 7:48 (UTC+1)
- The following time is to be transmitted: 8 March 2020 6:48 (UTC)

Field type	Regular expression
Date	YYYY '-' MM '-' DD \{d{4}-\{d{2}-\{d{2}
Time	hh ':' mm ':' ss \{d{2}:\{d{2}:\{d{2}
Date/Time	YYYY '-' MM '-' DD 'T' hh ':' mm ':' ss \{d{4}-\{d{2}-\{d{2}T\{d{2}:\{d{2}:\{d{2}

The T separator indicates that a time comes after the date. The smallest unit permitted is whole seconds.

Example of an XSD restriction for the data type "Time":

```
<xs:simpleType name="TimeType">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>The Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). The
    UTC time is defined without offsets. UTC is used to avoid confusion about time
    zones and daylight saving time.</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
  <xs:restriction base="xs:time">
    <xs:pattern value="\d{2}:\d{2}:\d{2}(\.\d+)" />
  </xs:restriction>
</xs:simpleType>
```

3.2.2.5 Error messages and codes

3.2.2.5.1 Error messages

3.2.2.5.2 Error codes

3.2.2.6 XML messages

XML messages are to be coded according to UTF-8 as standard.

3.2.2.6.1 Tag naming convention

The following naming convention applies for XML tags.

Data element	XSD	Naming convention	Examples	
			Data element	XML tag
Data item	Simple	If an acronym, then all upper case, otherwise camelCase format	MRN	MRN
			Declaration date	declarationDate
			Presentation notification rejection date	presentationNotificationRejectionDate
Data group	Complex	If an acronym, then all upper case, otherwise camelPascalCase format	GNSS	GNSS
			GOODS SHIPMENT	GoodsShipment
			TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	TransportEquipment
			ADDITIONAL SUPPLY CHAIN ACTOR	AdditionalSupplyChainActor

3.2.2.6.2 Message header

The next sections define how the message part of the individual messages is to be rendered.

3.2.2.6.2.1 Message sender and message recipient

The business partner ID (n10) should be entered as the message sender. "PASSAR.CH" should be entered as the recipient.

If the messages are sent by the FCA, the BP ID is entered as the recipient and PASSAR.CH as the sender.

3.2.2.6.2.2 Message type

The type uses the following convention: CC<IE message number>C. For example, CC015C or CC013C

3.2.2.6.2.3 Message timestamp

To be entered as described in the section on text fields. The UTC time convention must be used.

3.2.2.6.2.4 Message identification

Each message requires a random ID. This also applies to messages that are sent twice. If, in the case of the FCA, the message ID is already present, the new message will be rejected. Version 4 UUIDs should be used for this.

3.2.2.6.2.5 Correlation identifier

If the message is an error alert or answer message, the message ID of the original message should be entered in the correlation identifier field, so that it can be correctly assigned.

3.2.2.6.3 XSD principles

3.2.2.6.3.1 XSD conventions

The XSD conventions can be assigned to two different groups: common XSD and specific XSD. The common XSDs contain definitions on simple types (data items) and complex types (data groups) that appear in several messages. The specific XSDs are used for the structural

definition of individual messages. The specific messages also reference the common messages, to allow these to be used.

3.2.2.6.3.2 XSD data structure

The chart shows the dependencies between individual conventions, which are described in detail below.

- **Simple types XSD (stypes.xsd) – data items:** Contains the definition of type, format and sample definition.
- **Common complex types XSD (ctypes.xsd) – data groups:** Contains the definition of the data groups. Data groups that feature in several messages appear in only one definition. In both cases, there is information on which data items are present, which fields are mandatory, maximum repetitions, rules and conditions, and code lists.
- **Header types (htypes.xsd):** Contains the definition of data items and data groups for the technical header element and appears in all messages.
- **Message specific XSD (CCxxxV.xsd) – individual message structure:** The data items and data groups are defined, including type. Mandatory fields and maximum repetitions are also specified.
- **Technical code list XSD (tcl.xsd):** Defines the data item type, including a list of possible values.

The XML element <include> is used to link the conventions.

The documentation (doc.xsd) is provided here for the sake of completeness. It must contain the convention definition of documentation elements (rules, conditions, code lists and descriptions) that are further declared in the message-specific or common XSDs. The file must be used only for documentation purposes and the elements in this file must not perform any validation of code lists, rules or conditions.

(see annexes:)

- htypes.xsd
- stypes.xsd
- tcl.xsd
- ctypes.xsd
- doc.xsd

3.2.3 Transit technical specifications

The following sub-sections contain the structures for all necessary messages according to the process diagrams.

NB: This is not the final version and is subject to dynamic modification.

3.2.3.1 Overview of all messages

The following overview shows which messages must be generated. The associated structure is detailed in the next section.

International messages

Name	Communication channel	Business use case	Brief description
IE004	sent by FCA	Supplement to goods declaration	The supplement is accepted
IE009	sent by FCA	Cancellation of goods declaration	Confirmation of cancellation
IE013	received by FCA	Supplementing the goods declaration	The existing declaration is supplemented with further goods
IE014	received by FCA	Cancellation of goods declaration	The goods declaration is cancelled
IE015	received by FCA	Goods declaration	The goods declaration is sent
IE019	sent by FCA	Goods declaration	Notification of irregularities in the inspection results
IE028	sent by FCA	Goods declaration	Receipt of the declaration is confirmed
IE029	sent by FCA	Goods declaration	Notification that transit clearance has been issued
IE045	sent by FCA	Goods declaration, search and levy collection processes	The transit procedure is closed/completed normally
IE051	sent by FCA	Goods declaration	Notification that conversion into a transit procedure will not take place
IE060	sent by FCA	Goods declaration	Notification that an inspection will take place
IE140	sent by FCA	Search process	Information is requested on the transit procedure
IE141	received by FCA	Search process	Response to request for information on the transit procedure
IE182	sent by FCA	Goods declaration	Information on an event during the trip

National messages

3.2.3.2

In this section, the technical structures are described with reference to the rules and conditions for each individual message. A distinction is made between messages to and from the FOCBS. In messages from the FOCBS, rules and conditions are omitted for the sake of simplicity. In messages to the FOCBS, however, they do appear, as the sender is required to perform a check.

NB: In the first version/publication, the data is only available in Excel format.

Key

Orange: Being clarified – item/group should always be displayed in XML – clarifications on rules/conditions and content

Red: Not applicable for Switzerland – item/group must nevertheless be displayed in XML but can be left empty, or rule or condition is not to be used

3.2.3.2.1 Annex

IE-Meldungen-V1.0.xlsx

IE-XSD-Schema-V1.0.zip

3.2.3.2.2 IE004

See Excel "IE-Meldungen-V1.0" & ZIP "IE-XSD-Schema-V1.0"

3.2.3.2.3 IE009

See Excel "IE-Meldungen-V1.0" & ZIP "IE-XSD-Schema-V1.0"

3.2.3.2.4 IE013

See Excel "IE-Meldungen-V1.0" & ZIP "IE-XSD-Schema-V1.0"

3.2.3.2.5 IE014

See Excel "IE-Meldungen-V1.0" & ZIP "IE-XSD-Schema-V1.0"

3.2.3.2.6 IE015

See Excel "IE-Meldungen-V1.0" & ZIP "IE-XSD-Schema-V1.0"

3.2.3.2.7 IE019

See Excel "IE-Meldungen-V1.0" & ZIP "IE-XSD-Schema-V1.0"

3.2.3.2.8 IE028

See Excel "IE-Meldungen-V1.0" & ZIP "IE-XSD-Schema-V1.0"

3.2.3.2.9 IE029

See Excel "IE-Meldungen-V1.0" & ZIP "IE-XSD-Schema-V1.0"

3.2.3.2.10 IE035

to follow

3.2.3.2.11 IE045

See Excel "IE-Meldungen-V1.0" & ZIP "IE-XSD-Schema-V1.0"

3.2.3.2.12 IE051

See Excel "IE-Meldungen-V1.0" & ZIP "IE-XSD-Schema-V1.0"

3.2.3.2.13 IE060

See Excel "IE-Meldungen-V1.0" & ZIP "IE-XSD-Schema-V1.0"

3.2.3.2.14 IE140

See Excel "IE-Meldungen-V1.0" & ZIP "IE-XSD-Schema-V1.0"

3.2.3.2.15 IE141

See Excel "IE-Meldungen-V1.0" & ZIP "IE-XSD-Schema-V1.0"

3.2.3.2.16 IE182

See Excel "IE-Meldungen-V1.0" & ZIP "IE-XSD-Schema-V1.0"

3.2.3.2.17 NC909

to follow

3.2.3.3 Rules and conditions

Messages sent to the FOCBS must be checked against the assigned rules and conditions. For the sake of completeness, all rules and conditions of messages IE015, IE013, IE014 and IE141

are included. Where individual rules/conditions are to be specifically observed in Switzerland, these are highlighted in colour, similar to the usage for the messages themselves.

Orange: Being clarified

Red: Not applicable to Switzerland – not to be used

Annex: Rules and conditions – Version 1.0.xlsx

3.2.4 Export technical specification

3.2.5 Import technical specification

3.2.6 Export + transit technical specification

3.2.7 Transit + export technical specification

3.2.8 Transport declaration technical specification

3.3 Technical implementation of activation

3.3.1 Road traffic

3.3.2 Rail traffic

3.3.3 Air traffic

3.3.4 Waterway traffic

3.4 Tests

3.5 Document input

3.6 Document output

4 Passar introduction concept

4.1 System environments and tests

4.2 Operational and organisational structure

4.3 Introductory phase and parallel operation

4.3.1 Range of options per channel

With a few exceptions, all channels offer the same functions:

	Channel				Modes of transport			
	B2B	UI	App	Transportcockpit	Road	Rail	Waterway	Air
Customs procedures								
Import	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
Export	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
MC	x	x			x			
Transit	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
Processing (inward and outward)	x	x		x	x			
Temporary use	x	x		x	x			
Customs warehouse	x	x			x			
Agricultural traffic			x		x			
Periodic					x			
Document input	x	x			x	x	x	x
Document output	x	x			x	x	x	x
Vehicle customs clearance	x	x			x	x	x	x
Transport data	x	x		x	x			

4.3.2 Parallel operation, export

4.3.3 Parallel operation, transit

4.3.4 Parallel operation, import

4.4 Schedule

5 FAQ

Draft

6 Glossary

Term	Definition
ePortal	
SC	
Pointers	
UI goods declaration FOCBS	
TAXUD model phase 5	
Plausibility check	
Syntactic validation	
Semantic validation	
Activation	
BorderTicket	
Intervention	
User interface (UI)	
Output and input management	
Declarant	
Transportcockpit	
Telematics	
API	
Mobile application	
APP	
B2B light	
Notification	
Passar	
Decision	
Person responsible for data	
Person responsible for goods	
Person responsible for transport	
FOCBS	
DocBox	
Goods provisions	
B2B API	
MRN	

Term	Definition
CTP	Common transit procedure
AAR	ANTICIPATED ARRIVAL RECORD
ATR	ANTICIPATED TRANSIT RECORD
AXR	ANTICIPATED EXIT RECORD

Draft

7 List of abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition	German translation (where appropriate)	Additional remarks
B2B	Business to Business		Business relationship between two companies/administrations involving the electronic exchange of data
FOCBS	Federal Office for Customs and Border Security		
BPMN	Business Process Model and Notation		
DDCOM	Design Document for Common Operations and Methods		
DDNTA	Design Document for National Transit Application		
BP	Business partner		
HVC	Mileage-related heavy vehicle charge		
NCA	National Customs Application	Nationale Zollapplikation	
PSVA	Lump-sum heavy vehicle charge		
UCC	Union Customs Code	Zollkodex der Union	Customs Union rules and procedures