DMS Import/Export System Guide

Functional guide to DMS Import and Export

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Introduction

1

This guide details the functionality of the new Declaration Management System – DMS, specifically for Export and Import (DMS Export and DMS Import). The target group for this system guide is developers responsible for developing a system-to-system (S2S) integration from their own customs clearance system to the Export or Import domains of DMS System-to-System.

The aim of this document is to provide an understanding of the message flows and the functions that can be carried out with DMS Export and DMS Import, and it includes detailed descriptions of notifications for the different flows within the Export and Import domains. The appendix contains various useful figures, tables and flowcharts for the different flows in DMS Export and DMS Import.

For details on how to establish a connection to DMS, consult the DMS Connectivity Guide (found on Danish Customs and Tax Administration's GitHub) instead, as this describes how to establish connection to the AS4-gateway after signing up for the system.

> **This document will be enhanced continuously. So far, the document covers functionality of DMS specifically for the Export and Import domains. All functionality specific for DMS Transit is covered in its own guide (DMS Transit System guide). Similarly, general features across domains are covered in the DMS General System Guide. Lastly information on notifications is covered in the DMS Notifications Guide.**

Requesting notifications

2

This section describes how Export and Import notifications are managed and acts as a supplement to the general notification design described in the DMS General System Guide.

In the DMS General System Guide there is a list of services for sending in declarations and requesting notifications for the Export and Import domains. It is important to note that specific endpoints exist for the export and import domains – *DMS.Export.Notification* and *DMS.Import.Notification*, respectively. **Each endpoint will only provide you with notifications related to declarations within the specified domain**.

In the DMS Notification guide there are lists and descriptions of each notification type in the Export and Import domains, and other relevant information about notifications. In the appendix you will find further information regarding which notifications to expect from the different Export and Import declarations and additional message flows. See Appendix, section 7.

2.1 Synchronous Messages

The following section lists synchronous messages that can be received within the Export and Import domains. For general information relating to synchronous messages, please see the DMS General System Guide.

This is a response to a 200 OK for the Exit service. Triggered by submitting Exit related additional messages such as IE507 and IE590. It will <u>not</u> be triggered by submitting A1, A2 and A3 declarations. It will also <u>not</u> be triggered by IE547 and IE583, which could be used in some exit flows.

```
<exitResponse>
    <mrn>23DKS6N0YJJOONZUC9</mrn>
    <sender>13421730</sender>
</exitResponse>
```

Figure 2-1 - ExitResponse example

2.1.1.1 ValidationResponse

This is a response for submitting an invalid Exit declaration (A1-3). This response will also occur for Export declarations (B1-4), but only for **XSD** errors.

In the example below, we send in an A1 with the wrong procedure category.

```xml
<ValidationResponse>
    <ValidationResults>
        <ValidationResultType>CWM10024</ValidationResultType>
        <ValidationResultText>No matching procedure category between header pa-
rameter and declaration</ValidationResultText>
    </ValidationResults>
    <ValidationResults>
        <ValidationResultType>CWM10023</ValidationResultType>
        <ValidationResultText>Wrong procedure category</ValidationResultText>
    </ValidationResults>
</ValidationResponse>
```

Figure 2-2 - ValidationResponse example

2.1.1.2 ValidationResults

This is a response for submitting **XSD** invalid Exit additional messages such as IE590 or IE507. IE547 and IE583 again does not trigger this response, instead those two will trigger a GenericErrorDTO.

The ValidationResults is in most **other** cases wrapped in a ValidationResponse as can be seen in the example of a ValidationResponse. Therefore, it does not have its own XSD but can be found in the ValidationResponse XSD. Below is an example of an XSD error in a IE590.

```xml
<ValidationResults>
    <ValidationResultText>cvc-pattern-valid: Value 'null' is not facet-
valid with respect to pattern '([0-1][0-9]|[2][0-4])[A-Z]{2}[A-Z0-9]{13}[0-
9]|([2][4-9]|[3-9][0-9])[A-Z]{2}[A-Z0-9]{12}[A-E][0-9]' for type 'MrnCon-
tentType05'.</ValidationResultText>
</ValidationResults>
```

Figure 2-3 - ValidationResults example

Import declaration submission and additional messages

3

All Import declarations and additional messages can be submitted through DMS Online, as well as through DMS System-to-System in an XML format. In both cases, the data that needs to be provided is defined by the EUCDM standard.

All schemas used in DMS are available on The Tax Administration's GitHub.

Information on how to submit the declarations and the additional messages is described in DMS Connectivity Guide on The Tax Administration's GitHub.

3.1 Overview of declaration types with their additional messages

This section displays an overview of Import declaration types and additional messages.

Note that some declaration types are additional messages in themselves. For example, the I2 Goods Presentation declaration, is a goods presentation message for an import declaration.

> **NB: Correction/amendment (COR), cancellation/invalidation (INV), supplementary declaration (SUP) and I2 goods presentation (GPR) are all considered "additional messages" in the system. These must all refer to an initial declaration via an MRN and are not stand-alone declarations.**

A short description of the different declaration types is provided in DMS Onboardingguide (in Danish).

Function	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6	H7	I1	I2
Submission	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Correction	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-
Amendment	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-
Invalidation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-
Goods presentation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-
Invalidation and Repayment	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-
Repayment and Remission	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-
Supplement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-

Table 3-1 – Import declaration types

3.2 Submission

The main functionality is the submission of declarations. Declarations can either be filled out as a standard (IMA), or as a pre-lodged (IMD) declaration. IMA declarations are only sent to DMS and must therefore include a Goods location. An IMD is pre-lodged, and goods location

must be reported to Manifest and presented to Manifest upon arrival. Presentation of goods can also be done using the I2 Goods Presentation notification. Using I2 requires a customs decision (Bevilling) as Approved Consignee (ACE). Please clarify with the Danish Customs Agency's customer service how to present.

Submissions are sent to the system using the Submission XSD see section 3.1 for the relevant declaration type. How to fill in the XML schema for submission and which rules to adhere to can be found in the XML guides for the different declaration types under the related declaration type folder for Import and Export.

When submitting a declaration, the **Declaration.Submit** service should be used, see section 7.4.

3.3 Correction

A correction request can be submitted to a declaration **before** the goods have been presented and **before** the declaration has been accepted (when the CWMACC notification is received), meaning that the declaration still must be in its **pre-lodged** state.

> **Corrections are sent to the system using the Amendment XSD. It is important that there is at least one changed data element when submitting a correction. If not the correction request will be rejected with the given error code (see DMS Notification Guide, section 3.1.27). .**

Rules and details on how to fill out the data elements in the XML for each declaration type, and which data elements can be corrected, can be found on The Tax Administration's GitHub. Go to section 3.1 to see which Import declaration types can be corrected.

When submitting a correction request the **Declaration.Amend** action should be used, see section 7.4.

3.4 Amendment

An amendment request can be submitted to a declaration **after** the goods have been presented and **after** the declaration has been accepted (the CWMACC notification is received, see the DMS Notification Guide), meaning that the declaration must be an **IMA**, either by directly being submitted as a standard declaration or by having had the goods presented.

> **Amendments are sent to the system using the Amendment XSD. It is important that there is at least one changed data element when submitting an amendment, if not the amendment request will be rejected with the given error code (see DMS Notification Guide, section 3.1.27).**

Rules and details on how to fill out the data elements in the XML for the different declaration types, and which data elements can be amended, can be found on The Tax Administration's

GitHub under the related declaration type folder, go to section 3.1 to see which declaration types can be amended.

When an amendment request has been submitted, a customs officer will have to manually grant the request. Therefore, it may take some time before the expected notifications arrive.

When submitting an amendment request the **Declaration.Amend** action should be used, see section 7.4.

3.5 Invalidation

An invalidation request can be submitted to a declaration when needed in case of non-repayment. If there has been a payment of customs debt on the declaration, use the Invalidation and Repayment request (see section 3.6).

Invalidation requests are sent to the system using the Invalidation XSD. A customs officer will have to manually grant or deny the request. Therefore, it might take some time before the expected notifications arrive and the declaration is invalidated.

Rules and details on how to fill out the data elements in the XML for invalidating the different declaration types can be found on The Tax Administration's GitHub under the related declaration type folder, go to section 3.1 to see which declaration types can be invalidated.

When submitting an invalidation request the **Declaration.Invalidate** action should be used, see section 7.4.

3.6 Invalidation and Repayment

An invalidation and repayment request can be submitted to a declaration either **after** the goods have been presented, **after** the declaration has been accepted (the CWMACC notification is received, see the DMS Notification Guide), or **after** the customs debt has been paid.

Invalidation and repayment requests are sent to the system using the Invalidation and Repayment XSD. A customs officer will have to manually grant the request. Therefore, it might take some time before the expected notifications arrive and the declaration is invalidated.

Rules and details on how to fill out the data elements in the XML for invalidating the different declaration types can be found on The Tax Administration's GitHub under the related declaration type folder, go to section 3.1 to see which declaration types an invalidation and repayment request can be submitted to.

When submitting an invalidation and repayment request the **Declaration.InvalidateRemissionRepayment** action should be used, see section 7.4.

3.7 Remission and Repayment

A remission and repayment can be submitted either, **after** the goods have been presented, **after** a declaration has been invalidated or if a declaration has been sent for external validation.

Remission and repayment requests are sent to the system using the Remission and Repayment XSD. A customs officer will have to manually grant the request. Therefore, it might take some time before the expected notifications arrive and the declaration is repaid.

Rules and details on how to fill out the data elements in the XML for getting a repayment or remission for the different declaration types can be found on The Tax Administration's

GitHub under the related declaration type folder, go to section 3.1 to see which declaration types a remission and repayment request can be submitted to.

When submitting a remission and repayment request the **Declaration.RepaymentRemission** action should be used, see section 7.4.

3.8 I2 - Goods Presentation

Most EOs will not use this, as the main presentation notification is to be delivered through Manifest.

> **Please implement and use the I2 Presentation notification only if explicitly told so during your onboarding process.**

An I2 Goods Presentation notification can be submitted to a pre-lodged H declaration (IMD, or COD for H5) when the goods are to be presented. The I2 Goods Presentation notification is used for some specific scenarios but contains similar information as the one delivered to Manifest.

I2 Goods Presentation notifications are sent to the system using the I2 XSD. The Goods Presentation notification follows the I2 EUCDM standard, where details on specific data elements and their usage can be seen in the provided XSD here.

When submitting an I2 Goods Presentation notification the **Declaration.Amend.Goodspresented** action should be used, see section 7.4.

Export and Exit declaration submission and additional messages

4

The submission of an export declaration (B1-4/C1) or an exit summary declaration (A1/A2) starts an export flow of the specified goods, and the export flow completes when the declaration is invalidated or when DMS receives an Exit Result from the Office of Exit, which is sent to DMS when the trader at exit has sent the Exit Notification to the Office of Exit.

All declarations and additional messages can be submitted through DMS Online, as well as through DMS System-to-System in an XML format. In both cases, the data to be provided is defined by the EUCDM standard as well as the DDNXA. A guide to the XML format of the declarations can be found in the DMS Export XML guide or the DMS Exit XML Guide. All XSD schemas used for DMS Export (including exit) are available on The Tax Administration's GitHub.

Information on how to submit the declarations and the additional messages provided in DMS Connectivity Guide on The Tax Administration's GitHub.

4.1 Overview of declaration types with their additional messages

This section displays an overview of export declaration types and additional messages.

Some declaration types, which are considered declarations customs-wise, are categorized as "additional messages" in the system. For example, the C2 Goods Presentation declaration is an additional message to an export declaration and cannot stand alone in the context of the system.

> **NB: Correction/amendment (COR), cancellation/invalidation (INV), supplementary declaration (SUP) and C2 goods presentation (GPR) are all considered "additional messages" in the system. These must all refer to an initial declaration via an MRN and are not stand-alone declarations.**

A short description of the different declaration types is provided in DMS Onboarding Guide (in Danish) on The Tax Administration's GitHub

Function	A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	B3	B4	C1	C2
Submission	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Correction	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-
Amendment	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-
Invalidation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-
Goods presentation	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	-
Supplement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-

Table 4-1 – Export declaration types

4.2 Submission

The submission of an export declaration (B1-4/C1) starts the export flow of the specified consignment. Export declarations can be either submitted as a standard declaration (EXA, EXB, EXC, COA), or as a pre-lodged declaration (EXD, EXE, EXF, COD). When submitted, standard declarations are immediately processed through the full declaration flow, whereas pre-lodged declarations stay in one state until the goods are presented with a C2 Presentation Notification.

How to fill in the XML schema for submission and which rules to adhere to can be found in the DMS Export XML guide and the DMS Exit XML Guide.

When submitting a declaration, the **Declaration.Submit** action should be used, see section 7.4.

4.2.1 Specific for exit summary declarations

Exit summary declarations (A1/A2) also start the export flow of the specified consignment, but they can only be submitted as a standard declaration, meaning that exit summary declarations cannot be pre-lodged.

4.3 Correction

A correction is used to correct erroneous data in a **pre-lodged** declaration. Corrections will, if valid, be automatically granted and do not need approval from a customs officer.

A correction can be submitted to a declaration **before** the goods have been presented and **before** the declaration has been accepted, meaning that the declaration still must be in its **pre-lodged** state. Note that this means exit summary declarations cannot be corrected, as these cannot be pre-lodged.

Rules and details on how to fill out the data elements in the XML for each declaration type, and which data elements can be corrected, can be found in the DMS Export XML guide.

> **Corrections are sent to the system using the Amendment XSD. It is important that there is at least one changed data element when submitting a correction. If not, the correction request will be rejected with the given error code (see the DMS Notification Guide).**

When submitting a correction request the **Declaration.Amend** action should be used, see section 7.4.

4.4 Amendment

An amendment used to amend data in a standard declaration. Differently from corrections, amendments will, if valid, be approved by a customs officer.

An amendment request can be submitted to a declaration **after** the goods have been presented and **after** the declaration has been accepted (the CWMACC notification is received, see the DMS Notification Guide).

Rules and details on how to fill out the data elements in the XML for each declaration type, and which data elements can be amended, can be found in the DMS Export XML guide that can be found on The Tax Administration's GitHub in the folder Export XSDs

> **Amendments are sent to the system using the Amendment XSD. It is important that there is <u>at least one changed data element</u> when submitting a correction. If not, the amendment request will be rejected with the relevant error code (see the DMS Notification Guide).**

When submitting a correction request the **Declaration.Amend** action should be used, see section 7.4.

4.5 Cancellation

A cancellation request can be submitted to a pre-lodged declaration if it is no longer relevant. Note that this means an exit summary declaration cannot be cancelled, as it cannot be pre-lodged. Cancellations will be automatically granted and do not need approval from a customs officer.

Cancellation requests are sent to the system using the Invalidation XSD. Rules and details on how to fill out the data elements in an invalidation can be found in the DMS Export XML guide.

> **Cancellation of a pre-lodged declaration that has not been presented does not require a customs officer to manually grant or deny the request.**

When submitting a cancellation request the **Declaration.Invalidate** action should be used, see section 7.4.

4.6 Invalidation

An invalidation request can be submitted to a declaration if the exportation of goods has been cancelled before the goods left customs territory. Invalidations will have to be approved by a customs officer unless special permissions are given.

Invalidation requests are sent to the system using the Invalidation XSD. Rules and details on how to fill out the data elements in an invalidation can be found in the [DMS Export XML Guide](#) that can be found on [The Tax Administration's GitHub](#).

> **Invalidation of an accepted declaration requires a customs officer to manually grant or deny the request. Therefore, it might take some time before the expected notifications arrive and the declaration is invalidated. The trader will receive notifications throughout the case handling process (see the DMS Notification Guide).**

When submitting an invalidation request the **Declaration.Invalidate** action should be used, see section [7.4](#).

4.7 Supplementary Declaration

A Supplementary Declaration converts a Simplified Export declaration (C1) to a full export declaration, B1 or B4. It is not relevant for exit summary declarations.

Rules and details on how to fill out the data elements in a Supplementary Declaration can be found in the [DMS Export XML guide](#).

When submitting a Supplementary Declaration, the **Declaration.Amend.Supplement** action should be used, see section [7.4](#).

4.8 C2 Goods Presentation

A C2 (Goods Presentation Notification) additional message can be submitted to a pre-lodged export declaration when the goods are to be presented. Note that a C2 *is not considered a declaration* in DMS, but instead is considered an additional message just like correction/amendment, invalidation, and supplementary declaration messages.

Rules and details on how to fill out the data elements in an C2 Goods Presentation can be found in the [DMS Export XML guide](#).

When submitting an C2 Goods Presentation the **Declaration.Amend.Goodspresented** action should be used, see section [7.4](#).

4.9 IE-messages related to Exit

When a consignment arrives/departs at the office of exit, the trader may be required to send messages to confirm that the goods have left the union. The following sections describe how these messages are generally used, but the contents of these sections do not serve as customs-related advice. If such advice is needed, please consult the relevant EU documentation (e.g., DDNXA) for your specific scenario or contact Toldstyrelsen's ServiceDesk.

Specific XMLs are required when sending these IE-messages. Find specifications of the IE-messages in the DMS Exit XML Guide found on The Tax Administration's GitHub. Also note that there are specific services/actions for the IE-messages. Find the services/actions in 7.4.

4.9.1   Arrival notification to Office of Exit (IE507)

In some scenarios, upon the arrival of the consignment at the Customs Office of Exit, the Trader at Exit sends an arrival notification via an 'Arrival at Exit' E_ARR_EXT (IE507) message to the Customs Office of Exit and requests that the goods are allowed to leave the European Union Customs Territory. Note that this message is normally used when the Office of Exit and Office of Export are different but consult DDNXA for specific scenarios.

4.9.2   Manifest presentation notification (IE547)

The exiting process of goods in the "Goods Held for Storing" state is initiated by the submission of a manifest via a 'Manifest Presentation' E_MAN_PRE (IE547) message from the Trader at Exit. For more information on this, consult DDNXA or other relevant customs documentation.

4.9.3   Information on Non-Exited Export (IE583)

The trader can be prompted by the Customs Office of Export to submit an 'Information on Non-Exited Export' E_EXT_RSP (IE583) message in scenarios, where the 'Arrival notification to Office of Exit' E_ARR_EXT (IE507) or the 'Exit Notification' E_EXT_NOT (IE590) has not been received by the Customs Office of Exit. For more information on this, consult DDNXA or other relevant customs documentation.

4.9.4   Exit Notification (IE590)

When the consignment has left the European Union Customs Territory, the Trader at Exit notifies the Customs Office of Exit via an 'Exit Notification' E_EXT_NOT (IE590) message that the goods have exited the Union.

4.10 Document upload

When a declaration is in the state "Enquiry for additional information", additional documents need to be uploaded for review by an officer. This state is a result of a declaration control.
To upload a document, the payload consists of fields instead of an xml as a payload.

The fields necessary will be described below in an example:

ERMIS Service URL
tp-api/document/upload.

AS4 business service

DMS.Shared.Document.Upload

Headers
Contrary to other functions (which often require Language and procedureType), no http headers are required to upload documents. Authorization to upload the document is of course still needed.

Query Parameters
The query parameters are used to construct the URL for the request.

Attribute	Example Value	Description
fileName	filename.pdf	This field is describing what the document uploaded will be called in DMS.
LRN	JDOG1234	The LRN of the declaration which the document upload is for.
goodsItemsSequenceNumeric	1	This is a number indicating what nr. document this document is e.g. 3/5 then the value is 3. If only one document is sent the attribute is always 1
additionalDocumentId	ItemID123	The id of the additional document.
docType	Y901	The document type. These are specific types which DMS allows, see codelist.
docStructureType	ADDITIONAL_REFERENCE_DOCUMENT	

Table 4-2 - Query parameters for Document upload

Body
For the payload there is no XSD-schema, as the body of the request only contains the file to upload. The file value must contain the full local path to the file.

Key	Value
file	'/C:/Users/user/documents/someAuthorization.pdf'

Table 4-3 - Body parameters for document upload request

Error handling

5

5.1   Rejected declaration

How to handle a rejected declaration depends on the reason it was rejected. The error is described in the CWMREJ notification (see the DMS Notification Guide), indicating which rule was broken, or which invalid data was entered in the declaration. **Standard declarations will always be instantly rejected whereas sometimes, pre-lodged declarations will receive warnings through CWMRCV notifications (see the DMS Notification Guide).**

If the error(s) occurred from the submitter's end, the declaration can be resubmitted when the invalid data has been corrected. The LRN can be reused until the declaration is rightfully accepted (has received the CWMACC notification, see the DMS Notification Guide).

If the error(s) occur due to system downtime or issues, the declarations can end up being rejected as well. If system downtime or service windows are not announced on **'Driftsmeddelelser'**, the main system or one of the external systems might be down, and the declaration data cannot be properly validated, resulting in rejected declarations. In this case you can contact **Toldstyrelsens Servicedesk** with information on the rejected declaration(s).

When the system is up and running again, the declarations should be resubmitted. The LRN(s) can be reused until the declaration(s) are accepted (has received the CWMACC-notification, see the DMS Notification Guide).

5.2   Missing notifications

Sometimes the user does not receive the expected notifications. Below sections describes some common scenarios to be aware of, and how to handle them.

5.2.1   No CWMCLE notification

5.2.1.1   Specific for Import
Sometimes it happens that certain declarations do not go through to clearance (no CWMCLE notification is received) and are "stuck" in the flow after the CWMTAX notification.

The reason for that is usually that there is a manual work task for 'manual cash payment' pending for a customs officer to handle. This will occur in the following scenarios:

- **The declarant is a private person:** the EORI number in 13 05 017 000 – Declarant ID is **'DK09999981'** and 11 10 000 000 – Additional Procedure is **'C07'**.

- **The declarant is not registered for import with deferred payment:** the EORI number in 13 05 017 000 – Declarant ID is not registered for deferred payment.

In these cases, the declaration must be handled manually by a customs officer and can get clearance only when the manual cash payment task has been paid.

> **Unfortunately, there is currently no notification stating that the declaration has a manual cash payment pending, but there is a way to see it in the CWMTAX notification (see below).**

For a **non-manual cash payment** declaration, the CWMTAX notification will look as follows:

```xml
<Notification>
        <NotificationEventType>CWMTAX</NotificationEventType>
        <NotificationSID>685eefec-f413-425d-a055-927856d36993</NotificationSID>
        <Declaration>
            <MRN>21DKRSYEMQS5OOTGR1</MRN>
            <LRN>CWMTAXNOTIFICATION</LRN>
            <VersionID>1</VersionID>
            <SubmitterReferenceNumber>CWMTAXNOTIFICATION</SubmitterReferenceNumber>
            <DutyTaxFee>
                <Payment>
                    <ReferenceID>DK19552101:1</ReferenceID>
                    <PaymentAmount currencyID="DKK">75.1</PaymentAmount>
                    <TaxAssessedAmount>0</TaxAssessedAmount>
                </Payment>
            </DutyTaxFee>
            <GoodsShipment>
                <GovernmentAgencyGoodsItem>
                    <SequenceNumeric>1</SequenceNumeric>
                    <Commodity>
                        <DutyTaxFee>
                            <Payment>
                                <PaymentAmount currencyID="DKK">75.1</PaymentAmount>
                                <TaxAssessedAmount currencyID="DKK">75.1</TaxAssessedAmount>
                            </Payment>
                            <SpecificTaxBaseQuantity unitCode="DKK">301</SpecificTaxBaseQuantity>
                            <DeductAmount currencyID="DKK">0</DeductAmount>
                            <TaxRateNumeric>25.0</TaxRateNumeric>
                            <TypeCode>B00</TypeCode>
                        </DutyTaxFee>
                    </Commodity>
                </GovernmentAgencyGoodsItem>
            </GoodsShipment>
        </Declaration>
        <IssueDateTime>
            <DateTimeString formatCode="304">20210915172600Z</DateTimeString>
        </IssueDateTime>
    </Notification>
```

Figure 5-1 - CWMTAX example for non-manual cash payment

For a **manual cash payment** declaration, the CWMTAX notification will
look as follows:

```xml
<Notification>
        <NotificationEventType>CWMTAX</NotificationEventType>
        <NotificationSID>685eefec-f413-425d-a055-927856d36993</NotificationSID>
        <Declaration>
            <MRN>21DKRSYEMQS5OOTGR1</MRN>
            <LRN>CWMTAXNOTIFICATION</LRN>
            <VersionID>1</VersionID>
```

```xml
        <SubmitterReferenceNumber>CWMTAXNOTIFICATION</SubmitterReferenceNumber>
        <DutyTaxFee>
            <Payment>
                <ReferenceID>af2c8a94-e617-11eb-a177-1eb09731c923</ReferenceID>
                <PaymentAmount currencyID="DKK">75.1</PaymentAmount>
                <TaxAssessedAmount>0</TaxAssessedAmount>
            </Payment>
        </DutyTaxFee>
        <GoodsShipment>
            <GovernmentAgencyGoodsItem>
                <SequenceNumeric>1</SequenceNumeric>
                <Commodity>
                    <DutyTaxFee>
                        <Payment>
                            <PaymentAmount currencyID="DKK">75.1</PaymentAmount>
                            <TaxAssessedAmount currencyID="DKK">75.1</TaxAssessedAmount>
                        </Payment>
                        <SpecificTaxBaseQuantity unitCode="DKK">301</SpecificTaxBaseQuantity>
                        <DeductAmount currencyID="DKK">0</DeductAmount>
                        <TaxRateNumeric>25.0</TaxRateNumeric>
                        <TypeCode>B00</TypeCode>
                    </DutyTaxFee>
                </Commodity>
            </GovernmentAgencyGoodsItem>
        </GoodsShipment>
    </Declaration>
    <IssueDateTime>
        <DateTimeString formatCode="304">20210915172600Z</DateTimeString>
    </IssueDateTime>
</Notification>
```

Figure 5-2 - CWMTAX example for manual cash payment

The main difference between these two notifications can be found in the **Payment** segment on the declaration level:

Non-manual cash payment:

```xml
        <DutyTaxFee>
            <Payment>
                <ReferenceID>DK19552101:1</ReferenceID>
                <PaymentAmount currencyID="DKK">75.1</PaymentAmount>
                <TaxAssessedAmount>0</TaxAssessedAmount>
            </Payment>
        </DutyTaxFee>
```

Figure 5-3 - Non-manual cash payment showing Declarant ID

Manual cash payment:

```xml
        <DutyTaxFee>
```

```
            <Payment>
                <ReferenceID>af2c8a94-e617-11eb-a177-1eb09731c923</ReferenceID>
                <PaymentAmount currencyID="DKK">75.1</PaymentAmount>
                <TaxAssessedAmount>0</TaxAssessedAmount>
            </Payment>
        </DutyTaxFee>
```

Figure 5-4 - Manual cash payment showing UUID

> **Notice that when there is a manual cash payment pending on the declaration, an UUID will be shown in the <ReferenceID>-element instead of the Declarant ID.**

This is how the trader can recognize that the reason for their declaration not automatically being cleared (not receiving a CWMCLE notification), is that there is a pending manual cash payment for a customs officer to handle.

5.2.2   No CWMTAX notification

There are certain scenarios in which a declaration does not trigger a CWMTAX notification. This can be the case when:

- **The submitted declaration contains an IOSS number**
- **The data element 11 10 000 000 – Additional procedure is C08 (except for tobacco, alcohol, perfume and toilet water)**

5.2.3   No CWMRCV notification/No notifications

The user should always be able to pull notifications from a given time interval. If the user keeps getting empty notifications for a correct time interval, it might be due to system downtime. If system downtime is not announced on **'Driftsmeddelelser'**, the main system or one of the external systems might be down, and the declaration data cannot properly be received by the system. In this case contact **Toldstyrelsens Servicedesk** with information on the declaration(s) with missing notifications.

When the system is up and running again, the declarations should be resubmitted. The LRN(s) can be reused until the declaration(s) are accepted, i.e., has received the CWMACC notification, see the DMS Notification Guide.

Verifying functionality

6

To verify the functionality of the declaration types and additional messages, as well as the ability to requests and receive notifications, we recommend that you follow the Basic Test cases for Import and Export.

6.1 XSDs and test cases

In this section you can find links to all the XSD's used for submission of declarations and for the additional messages mentioned earlier. All XSD's can be found on The Tax Administration's GitHub.

6.1.1 DMS Import

The XML Guide for import can be found on GitHub.

H XSD's and test cases		
Type	**XSD**	**Test cases**
H1	H1 XSD	H1 Test Cases
H2	H2 XSD	H2 Test Cases
H3	H3 XSD	H3 Test Cases
H4	H4 XSD	H4 Test Cases
H5	H5 XSD	H5 Test Cases
H6	H6 XSD	H6 Test Cases
H7	H7 XSD	H7 Test Cases

Table 6-1 - H7 XSDs and test cases

I XSD's and test cases		
Type	**XSD**	**Test cases**
I1	I1 XSD	I1 Test Cases
I2	I2 XSD	I2 Test Cases

Table 6-2 – I2 XSDs and test cases

6.1.2   DMS Export

XML Guide for export can be found on GitHub.
In Table 6-3 you can find links to The Tax Administration's GitHub-folders containing:
Test cases, Submission XSD, Correction XSD, Amendment XSD and Invalidation XSD

Export XSDs and testcases		
Type	**XSD**	**Test cases**
B1	B1 XSD	B1 Test Case
B2	B2 XSD	B2 Test Case
B3	B3 XSD	B3 Test Case
B4	B4 XSD	B4 Test Case
C1	C1 XSD	C1 Test Case
C2	C2 XSD	C2 Test Case

Table 6-3 – B1 XSDs and test cases

For Exit the XSDs and test cases can be found in Table 6-4:

Exit XSDs		
Type	**XSD**	**Test cases**
A1	A1 XSD	A1 Test Case
A2	A2 XSD	A2 Test Case
A3	A3 XSD	A3 Test Case

Table 6-4 - Exit XSDs and test cases

Appendix

7

7.1   Flow of declarations, and related notifications

This section describes which notifications the system produces, and when in the flow the notification is produced.

The diagrams in the coming sections follow the annotation shown in Figure 7-1 below.
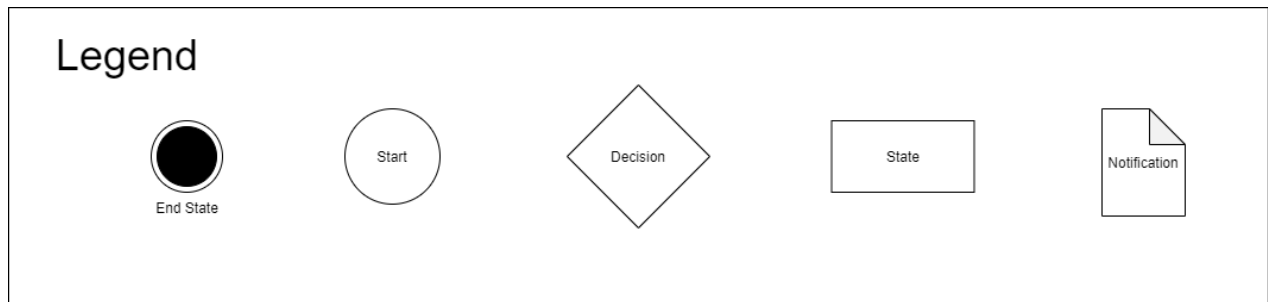

Figure 7-1 - Overview of diagram notation

The End State represents a state where the flow is terminated in some respect and will not continue. An End State can trigger a notification in some cases. In most cases an End State signifies that the declaration was rejected, accepted, or converted to another flow.

The Start State signifies the starting point of a flow. There are therefore only transitions out of a Start State, and it is not possible to return, in technical terms. The start state is the first state from which it is possible for the system to issue notifications that the notification service can retrieve, meaning that it is past the semantic validation in the AS4 gateway.

A Decision State is a state from which it is possible to take one of many transitions. Only one transition will be used, and each transition out of the Decision State will be clearly labelled with the conditions necessary to take that transition. Most Decision States relate to a significant analysis performed in the flow, such as validation.

A State is the simplest construct in that it only offers one transition out, which means that this transition will always be taken.

A Notification, signified by the paper symbol, is not a state. It is therefore not possible to transition into a Notification. An arrow from any of the other symbols in the diagram to a Notification signifies that that symbol will issue a Notification which can be retrieved by the Notification service.

NB: Be aware that the flow diagram shows the expected sequence of notifications. The related table show what notifications can be generated, and not necessarily in the expected sequence.

7.1.1   Manual case handling / Manual Acceptance (CWMMAC)

An "Approved Place for Presentation" authorizations is required for bypassing manual acceptance in the export domain. For **all following flows** assume that the declarant holds this authorization. If the declarant is not authorized, then every flow can be assumed to start with manual case handling to confirm the authorization, pictured in Figure 7-2. Be aware that these notifications are
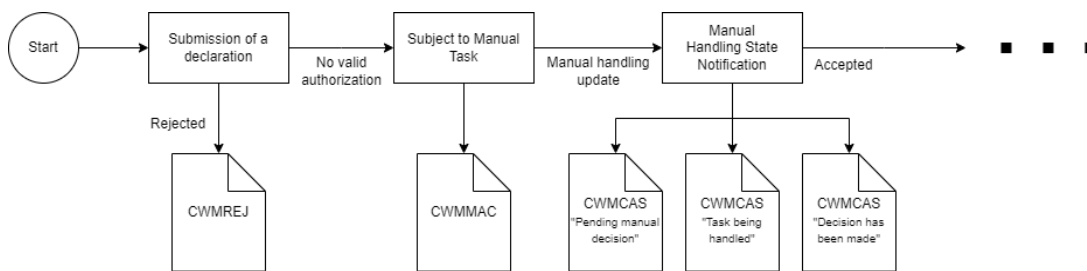
only for export.

Figure 7-2 - Manual case handling flowchart

Title	Code	Description
Manual handling pending Notification	CWMMAC	Notification informing the submitter that a received declaration is pending manual decision
Manual Handling State Notification	CWMCAS	Notification informing the submitter about the state of a manual work task
Declaration Rejection Notification	CWMREJ	Declaration has been rejected.

Table 7-1 - Manual handling notification types

7.2 Import notification flows

7.2.1 H7 Notification flows

7.2.1.1 Submission

There are two kinds of declarations to submit: a standard declaration and a pre-lodged declaration. When the goods are presented to an IMD declaration, it will turn into an IMA declaration and go through the IMA notification flow.

7.2.1.1.1 Pre-lodged IMD

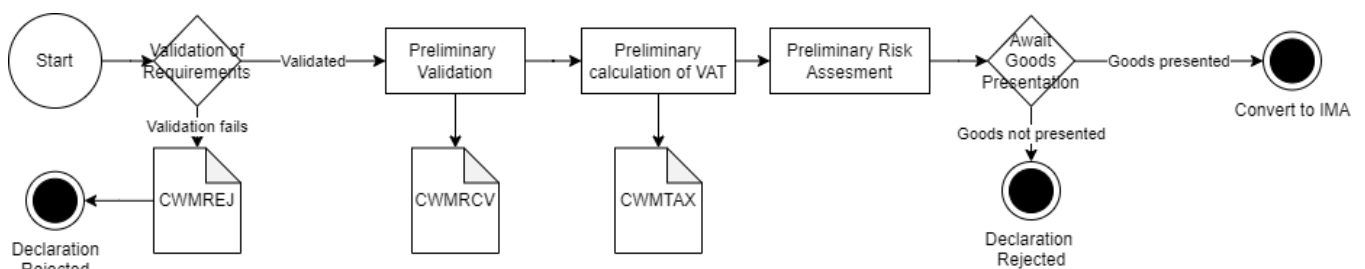The flow for IMD (pre-lodged declarations) is shown in Figure 7-3.

Figure 7-3 - Pre-lodged IMD flowchart

As shown in the diagram, an IMD declaration can generate the following notifications:

Title	Code	Description
Declaration Accepted Notification	CWMRCV	The submitted declaration is received.
Customs Debt Trader Notification	CWMTAX	Notification of customs debt.
Declaration Rejection Notification	CWMREJ	Declaration has been rejected.

Table 7-2 - Notifications in pre-lodged IMD flow

An IMD declaration is pre-lodged which means that information about the declaration is sent to the system before the declaration has arrived in the country. An IMD therefore also has preliminary validations, risk assessment and calculations of VAT. The IMD declaration is converted to an IMA when a goods presentation declaration has been declared. From this point the declaration therefore follows the I2 declaration flow and will therefore also produce the same notifications. To sum up, an IMD declaration will have both preliminary validation, risk assessment and calculation of VAT, and a final validation, risk assessment calculation of VAT.

7.2.1.1.2 Standard IMA

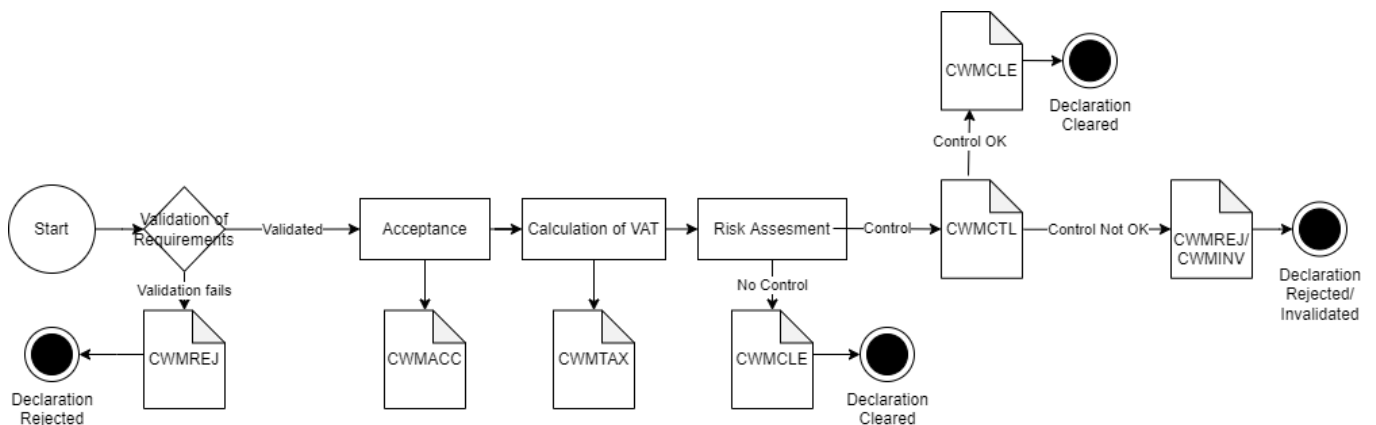The flow for IMA (standard declarations) is shown in Figure 7-4.

Figure 7-4 - Standard IMA flowchart

As shown in the diagram, an IMA declaration can generate the following notifications:

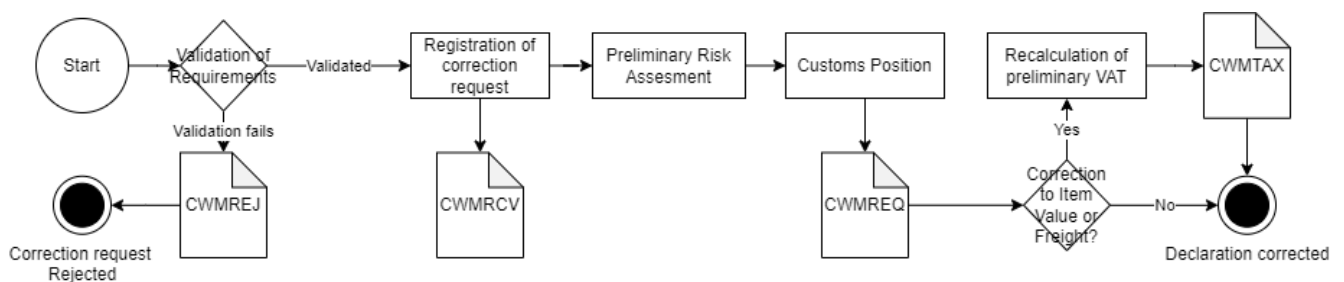| Title	Code	Description
Declaration Accepted Notification	CWMACC	The submitted declaration is accepted.
Customs Debt Trader Notification	CWMTAX	Notification of customs debt.
Declaration Clearance Notification	CWMCLE	Procedure is accepted and goods can be released.

Declaration Rejection Notifica-tion	CWMREJ	Declaration has been rejected.
Declaration Control Notifica-tion	CWMCTL	Declaration has been selected for control.
Declaration Invalidation Notifi-cation	CWMINV	Declaration has been invalidated.

Table 7-3 - Notifications in IMA flow

An IMA declaration is submitted directly as the goods are presented or following an IMD after goods are presented. The IMA has final validations, risk assessment and calculations of VAT. The declaration can be selected for control based on preliminary or final risk assessment.

7.2.1.2 Correction

Flow for Correction of a declaration is shown in <u>Figure 7-5</u>.

Figure 7-5 - Correction flowchart import

As shown in the diagram, a correction can generate the following notifications:

Title	Code	Description
Declaration Accepted Notification	CWMRCV	The submitted correction application is received.
Declaration Rejection Notification	CWMREJ	Correction application has been rejected.
Customs Position on Message Notification	CWMREQ	Decision on correction application.
Customs Debt Trader Notification	CWMTAX	Notification of customs debt.

Table 7-4 - Notifications in correction flow import

A correction can be submitted to an IMD before goods are presented. After submission of a correction the declaration will go through preliminary validations, risk assessment and, depending on if the correction was for change of item value or freight, a recalculation of VAT. If so, there will be sent a new CWMTAX notification with the preliminary VAT.

7.2.1.3 Amendment

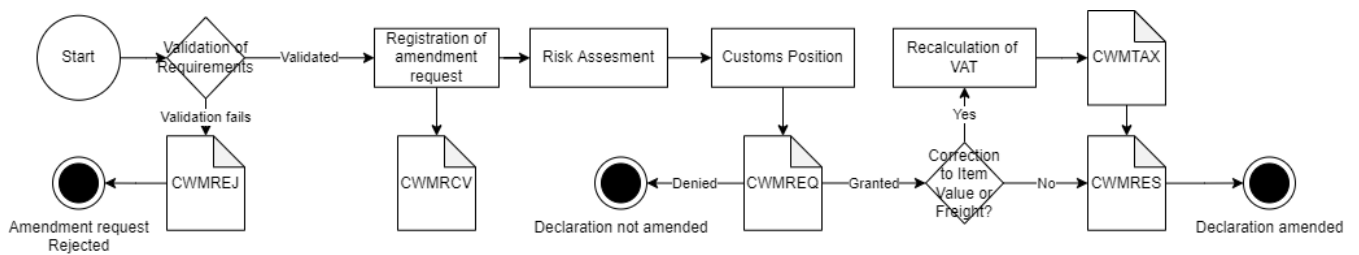Flow for Amendment of a declaration is shown in <u>Figure 7-6</u>.

Figure 7-6 - Import amendment flowchart

As shown in the diagram, an amendment can generate the following notifications:

Title	Code	Description
Declaration Accepted Notification	CWMRCV	The submitted amendment application is received.
Declaration Rejection Notification	CWMREJ	Amendment application has been rejected.
Customs Position on Message Notification	CWMREQ	Decision on amendment application.
Customs Debt Trader Notification	CWMTAX	Notification of customs debt.
Corrected Declaration Notification	CWMRES	The result of the amendment to the declaration.

Table 7-5 - Notifications in import amendment flow

A correction can be submitted to an IMA after goods are presented. After submission of an amendment the declaration will go through validations, risk assessment and, depending on if the amendment was for change of item value or freight, a recalculation of VAT. If so, there will be sent a new CWMTAX notification with the preliminary VAT. There will be sent a notification, CWMRES, with the results of the amendment.

7.2.1.4 Invalidation
The flow for Invalidation of a declaration is shown below in Figure 7-7.
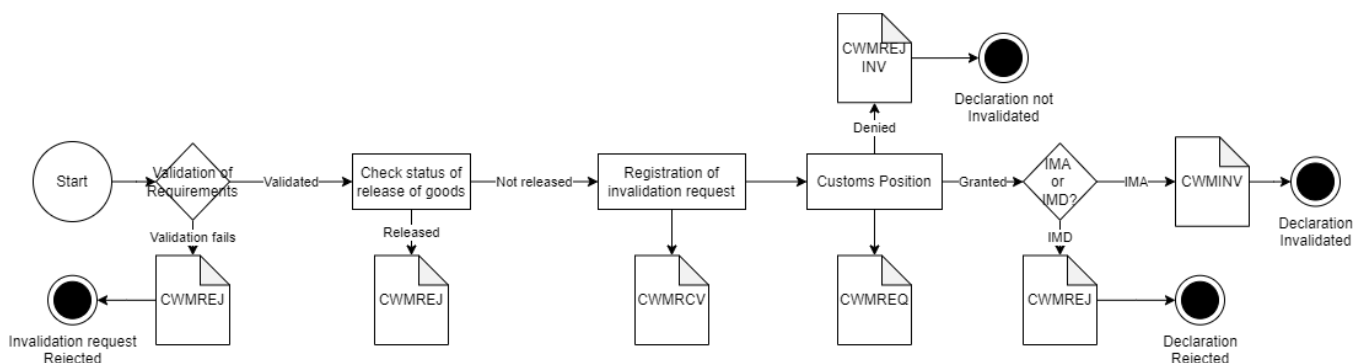

Figure 7-7 – Import invalidation flowchart

As shown in the diagram, an invalidation can generate the following notifications:

Title	Code	Description
Declaration Accepted Notification	CWMRCV	The submitted invalidation application is received.

Declaration Rejection Notification	CWMREJ	The declaration/invalidation application has been rejected.
Customs Position on Message Notification	CWMREQ	Decision on invalidation application.
Declaration Invalidation Notification	CWMINV	Declaration has been invalidated.

Table 7-6 - Import invalidation flow notifications

The invalidation request can be sent before the release of goods. If the declaration is an IMD, the declaration will be rejected, and a new one with the same LRN can be submitted. If the declaration is an IMA the declaration will be invalidated, and a new one with the same LRN cannot be submitted, the LRN has to change.

7.2.1.5 Invalidation and Repayment

The flow for in Invalidation and Repayment of a declaration is shown below in Figure 7-8.

Figure 7-8 - Invalidation and Repayment flowchart

As shown in the diagram, an invalidation and repayment can generate the following notifications:

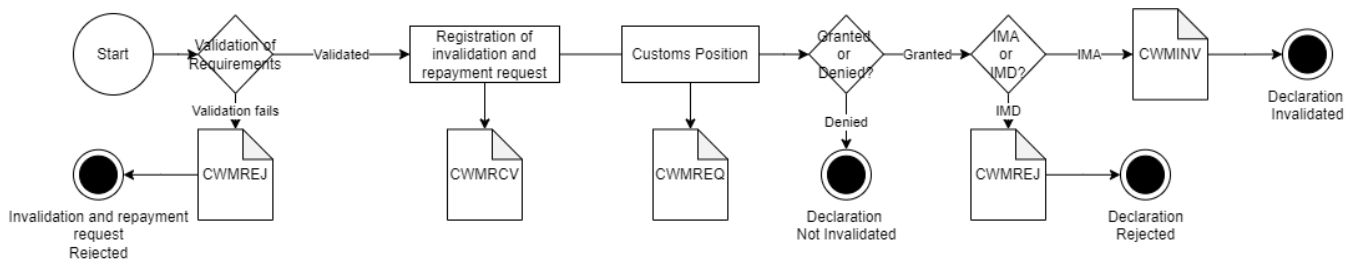| Title	Code	Description
Declaration Accepted Notification	CWMRCV	The submitted invalidation application is received.
Declaration Rejection Notification	CWMREJ	The declaration/invalidation application has been rejected.
Customs Position on Message Notification	CWMREQ	Decision on invalidation application.
Declaration Invalidation Notification	CWMINV	Declaration has been invalidated.

Table 7-7 - Invalidation and Repayment flow notifications

The Invalidation and Repayment request can be sent after payment of VAT. If the declaration is an IMD, the declaration will be rejected, and a new one with the same LRN can be submitted. If the declaration is an IMA the declaration will be invalidated, and a new one with the same LRN cannot be submitted, the LRN has to change.

7.2.1.6 I2 – Goods presentation

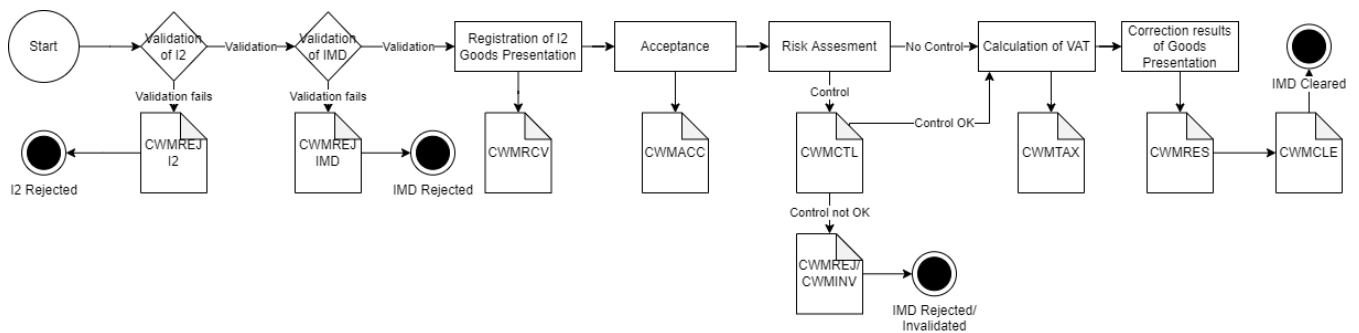The flow for an I2 Presentation Notification flow is shown below in Figure 7-9.

Figure 7-9 - Import goods presentation flowchart

As shown in the diagram, an I2 declaration can generate the following notifications:

Title	Code	Description
Declaration Accepted Notification	CWMACC	The declaration is accepted.
Customs Debt Trader Notification	CWMTAX	Notification of customs debt.
Declaration Clearance Notification	CWMCLE	Procedure is accepted and goods can be released.
Declaration Rejection Notification	CWMREJ	Declaration has been rejected.
Declaration Accepted Notification	CWMRCV	The submitted I2 declaration is received.
Corrected Declaration Notification	CWMRES	The results of the I2 goods presentation to the declaration.
Declaration Control Notification	CWMCTL	Declaration has been selected for control.
Declaration Invalidation Notification	CWMINV	Declaration has been invalidated.

Table 7-8 - Import goods presentation flow notifications

An I2 can be submitted to present goods for an IMD declaration. If the I2 declaration fails validation, only the I2 declaration is rejected, and a new I2 declaration can be submitted. If the I2 declaration passes validation, but the IMD declaration fails the final validation (i.e., as a result of not correcting non-valid data as given by warnings), the whole declaration is rejected. A new IMD/IMA declaration should be submitted if needed.
If all validations pass, the now merged declaration will go through final risk assessment and VAT calculation.
A notification with the results of the I2 goods presentation for the IMD declaration will be generated.

7.3   Export and Exit notification flows

7.3.1   Mapping Export and Exit notifications to IE messages

DDNXA name	IE name	CWM name	Description
Export Declaration Amendment Acceptance E_EXP_AAC	IE504	CWMREQ / CWMRCV	CWMRCV and then CWMREQ
EXPORT INVALIDATION DECISION	IE509	CWMINV	Invalidation or cancellation
DIVERSION REJECTION NOTIFICATION	IE521	CWMREJ	Notification informing the submitter about the reason for Diversion rejection
EXIT RELEASE REJECTION	IE522	CWMINV	Notifying the declarant that Goods were not allowed to exit
Exit Release Notification E_EXT_REL	IE525	CWMROG	If the CWMROG contains an LRN field, it represents an IE529, otherwise it is an IE525
Export MRN Allocated E_MRN_EXP	IE528	CWMACC	Notifying declarant about declaration acceptance and MRN allocation
Release for Export E_REL_EXP	IE529	CWMCLE/ CWMROG	CWMROG represents an IE529 in EXC C1 (simplified) export declaration flows. If the CWMROG contains an LRN field, it represents an IE529, otherwise it is an IE525.
Expiry of Timer for Supplementary Declaration Notification E_TMR_SUP	IE531	CWMINC	Incomplete declaration – simplified declaration was not supplemented in time
Manifest Validation E_MAN_VAL	IE548	CWMRCV	Notifying declarant about acceptance of manifest presentation (IE547)
Export No Release E_EXP_NRL	IE551	CWMREJ	Notifying declarant about release rejection
Rejection from Office of Export E_EXP_REJ	IE556	CWMREJ	Rejection from Office of Export
Rejection from Office of Exit E_EXT_REJ	IE557	CWMREJ	Notifying declarant about rejection of Arrival at Exit (IE507)
Export Control Decision Notification E_EXP_CTR	IE560	CWMCTL / CWMDOC	Physical or document control
Exit Control Decision Notification E_EXT_CTR	IE561	CWMCTL / CWMDOC	Physical or document control
Re-Export Notification Registration E_REE_REG	IE571	CWMRCV	Notifying declarant about registration of re-export notification (IE570/A3)
RE-EXPORT NOTIFICATION AMENDMENT	IE574	CWMRCV / CWMREQ	Notifying declarant about positive decision regarding re-export notification amendment acceptance.
Request on Non-Exited Export E_EXT_REQ	IE582	CWMGER	Notification reminding the submitter that Exit Results have not yet been received
Export Notification E_EXP_NOT	IE599	CWMEOG	Notifying declarant that the movement have successfully exited
Exit Summary Declaration Amendment Acceptance E_EXS_AAC	IE604	CWMRCV / CWMREQ	CWMRCV and then CWMREQ
EXS/REN Invalidation Decision E_INV_DEC	IE609	CWMINV	Notifying declarant about the re-export notification invalidation
Exit Summary Declaration Acknowledgement E_EXS_ACK	IE628	CWMRCV	Notifying declarant about MRN allocation / declaration registration

**Table 7-9 – Mapping between IE messages and CWM notifications**

7.3.2 Notification flows

7.3.2.1 Submission

There are two kinds of declarations to submit: a standard declaration and a pre-lodged declaration. When the goods are presented to a pre-lodged declaration, it will turn into a standard declaration and go through the standard notification flow. Note that the standard submission for export declarations and exit declarations/notifications have two different flows. Please note that if the declarant lacks the proper authorization, then the manual authorization described in Section 7.1.1 will be applied to the start of the flows.

7.3.2.1.1 Pre-lodged

The flow for a pre-lodged declaration is shown in Figure 7-10 below.
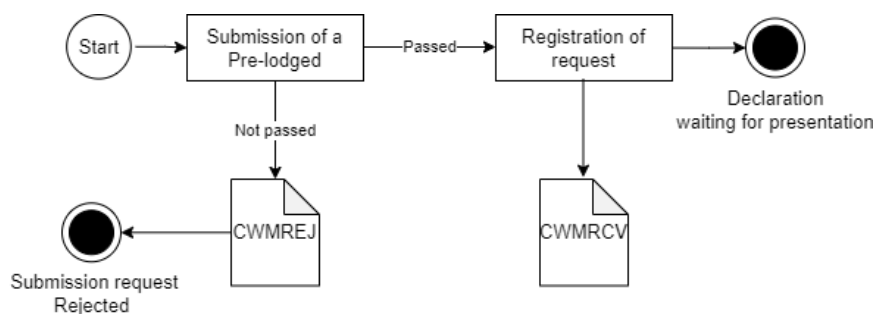
Figure 7-10 - Export pre-lodged declaration flowchart

As shown in the diagram, a pre-lodged declaration can generate the following notifications:

Title	Code	Description
Declaration Accepted Notification	CWMRCV	The submitted declaration is received.
Declaration Rejection Notification	CWMREJ	Declaration has been rejected.

Table 7-10 - Export pre-lodged flow notifications

A pre-lodged declaration means that information about the declaration is sent to the system before the declaration has left the country. The pre-lodged declaration is converted to a standard declaration when a goods presentation message has been submitted. If the submission is passed the request will be registered and notification CWMRCV will be sent.

7.3.2.1.2 Standard submission for export declarations

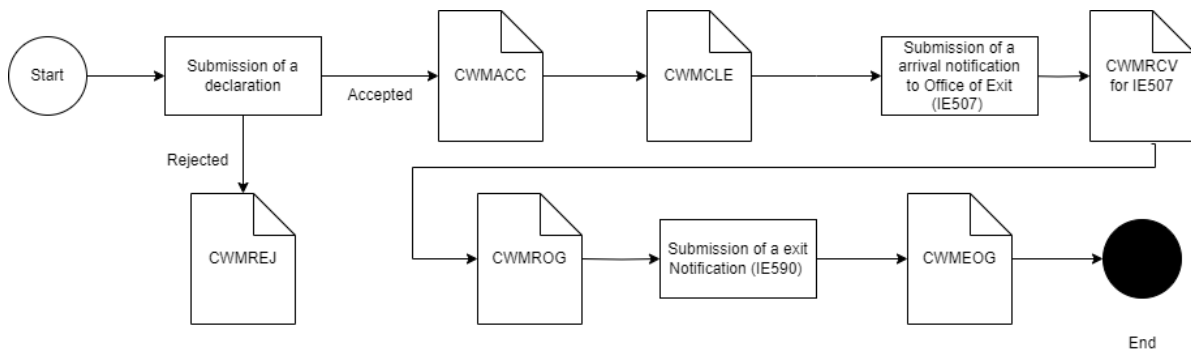The flow for a standard declaration is shown in Figure 7-11 below.

Figure 7-11 - Export standard declaration flowchart

NB: the diagram is meant as a general expression of the standard flow and does not precisely represent all specific customs scenarios. For instance, the submission of an arrival notification (IE507) is not necessary in all cases. If in doubt, consult the DDNXA for documentation of specific customs processes and diagrams of the relevant flows.

As shown in the diagram, a standard declaration can generate the following notifications:

Title	Code	Description
Message received Notification	CWMRCV	The declaration or additional message has been received
Declaration Accepted Notification	CWMACC	The declaration is accepted.
Declaration Clearance Notification	CWMCLE	Procedure is accepted and goods are cleared for release.
Declaration Release Notification	CWMROG	Notification informing the submitter that the goods are ready for released
Declaration Exit of Goods Notification	CWMEOG	The goods have exited the Union
Declaration Rejection Notification	CWMREJ	Declaration has been rejected.

Table 7-11 - Export standard flow notifications

A standard declaration is submitted directly as the goods are presented or following a pre-lodged declaration after goods are presented. If the submission is passed the notifications CWMACC, CWMCLE and CWMROG will be sent.

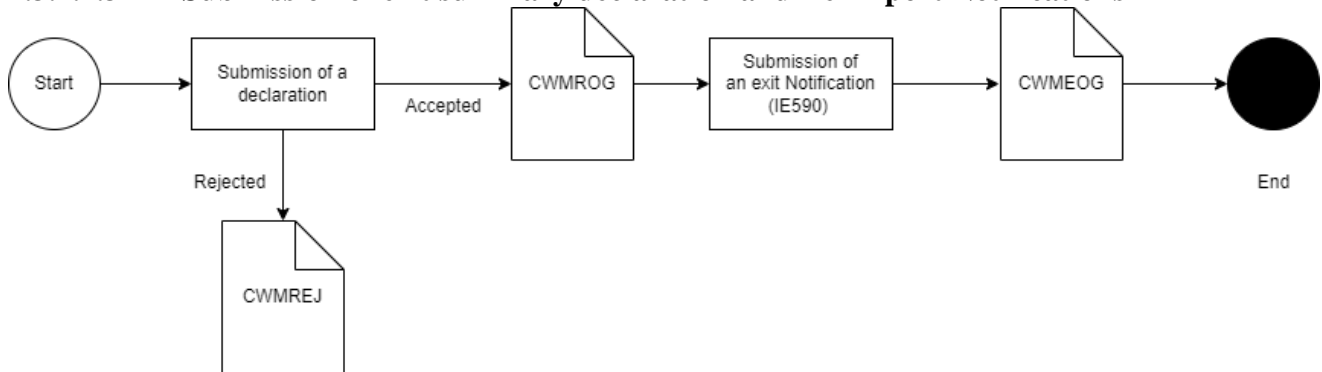### 7.3.2.1.3 Submission of exit summary declaration and Re-Export Notifications

Figure 7-12 - Exit summary declaration flowchart

NB: Please note that the submission of an arrival notification (IE507) may be required in lodgment specific scenarios – consult the DDNXA for further information.

As shown in the diagram, a standard declaration can generate the following notifications:

Title	Code	Description
Declaration Release Notification	CWMROG	Notification informing the submitter that the goods are ready for released
Declaration Exit of Goods Notification	CWMEOG	The goods have exited the Union

Table 7-12 - Exit summary flow notifications

7.3.2.2 Correction

Flow for Correction of a declaration is shown in Figure 7-13.
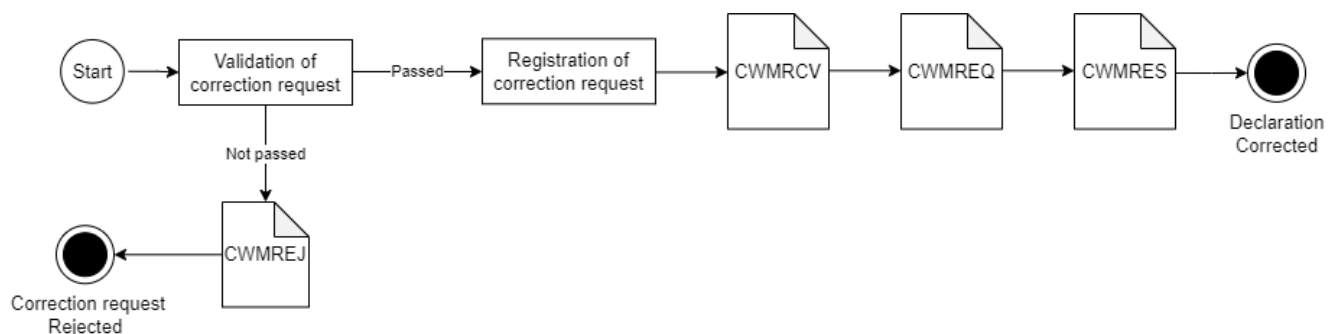

Figure 7-13 Export correction flowchart

As shown in the diagram, a correction can generate the following notifications:

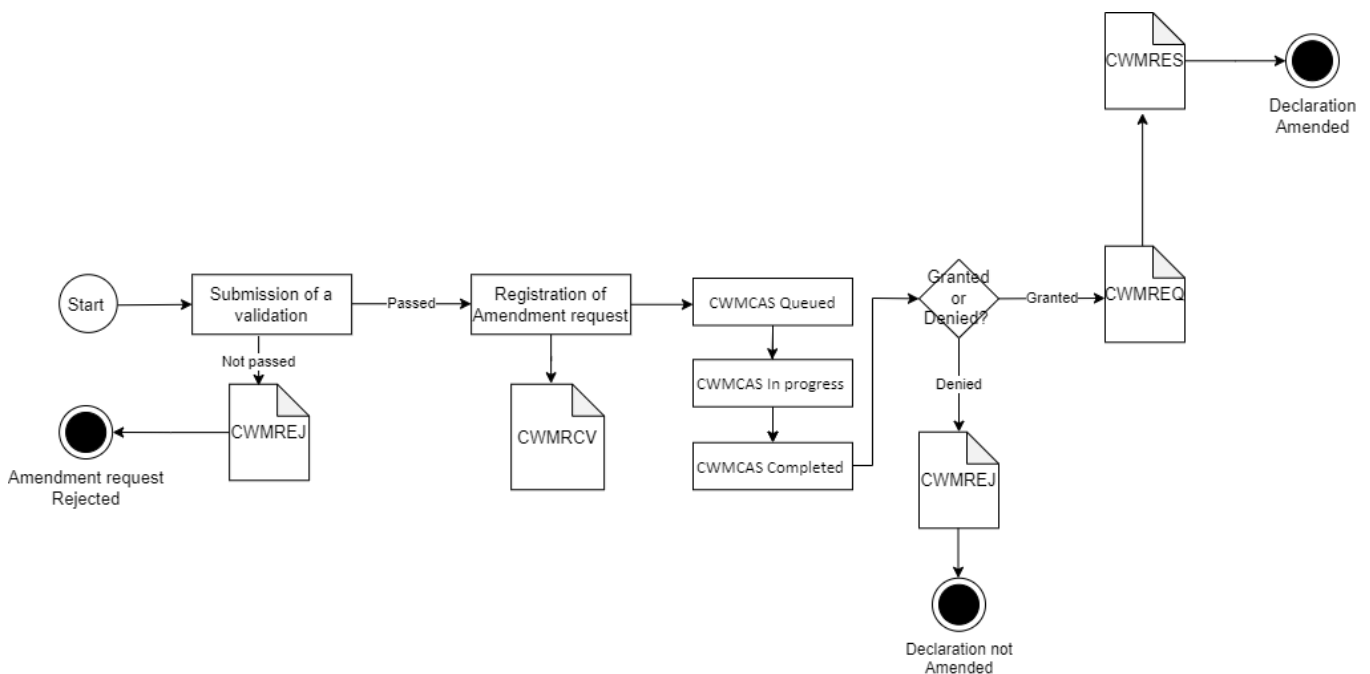| Title	Code	Description
Declaration Accepted Notification	CWMRCV	The submitted correction application is received.
Customs Position on Message Notification	CWMREQ	Decision on correction application.

Corrected Declaration Notification	CWMRES	The results of the correction to the declaration.
Declaration Rejection Notification	CWMREJ	Correction application has been rejected.

Table 7-13 - Export correction flow notifications

A correction can be submitted to a pre-lodged before goods are presented. After submission of a correction the declaration will go through validation. If the validation is passed the correction will be registered and the notifications CWMRCV, CWMREQ and CWMRES will be sent.

7.3.2.3 Amendment

Flow for Amendment of a declaration is shown in Figure 7-14.

Figure 7-14 - Export amendment flowchart

As shown in the diagram, an amendment can generate the following notifications:

Title	Code	Description
Declaration Accepted Notification	CWMRCV	The submitted amendment application is received.
Customs Position on Message Notification	CWMREQ	Decision on amendment application.
Declaration Rejection Notification	CWMREJ	Amendment application has been rejected.
Customs Position on Message Notification	CWMREQ	Decision on amendment application.
Manual Handling State Notification	CWMCAS	Notification informing the submitter about the state of a manual work task.

Corrected Declaration Notifica-tion	CWMRES	The result of the amendment to the declaration.

Table 7-14 - Export amendment flow notifications

An Amendment can be submitted to a standard after goods are presented. After submission of an amendment the declaration will go through a validation, if the validation is passed the Amendment will be registered and the notification CWMCAS will be sent, informing about a manual work task. If the work task is granted there will be sent a CWMRES notification, meaning the declaration is amended.

7.3.2.4 Invalidation

The flow for Invalidation of a declaration is shown below in Figure 7-15.
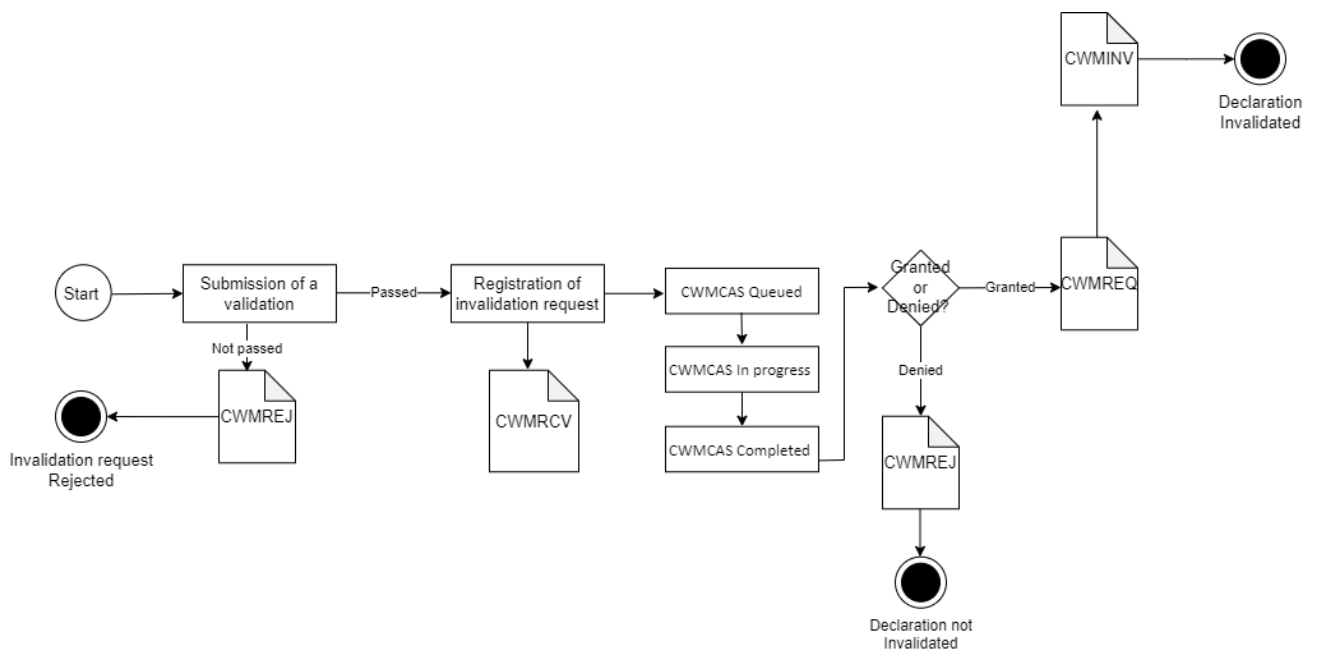
Figure 7-15 - Export invalidation flowchart

As shown in the diagram, an invalidation can generate the following notifications:

Title	Code	Description
Declaration Accepted Notification	CWMRCV	The submitted invalidation application is received.
Declaration Rejection Notification	CWMREJ	The declaration/invalidation application has been rejected.
Manual Handling State Notification	CWMCAS	Notification informing the submitter about the state of a manual work task.
Customs Position on Message Notification	CWMREQ	Decision on invalidation application.
Declaration Invalidation Notification	CWMINV	Declaration has been invalidated.

Table 7-15 - Export invalidation flow notifications

The invalidation request can be sent before the release of goods. If the declaration is a pre-lodged, the declaration will be rejected, and a new one with the same LRN can be submitted. If the declaration is a standard, it will be invalidated, and a new one with the same LRN cannot be submitted, the LRN has to change.

If the validation is passed the invalidation will be registered and the notification CWMCAS will be sent, informing about a manual work task. If the work task is granted there will be sent a CWMINV notification, meaning the declaration is invalidated.

7.3.2.5 C2 Presentation Notification

The flow for a C2 Presentation Notification flow is shown below in Figure 7-16.
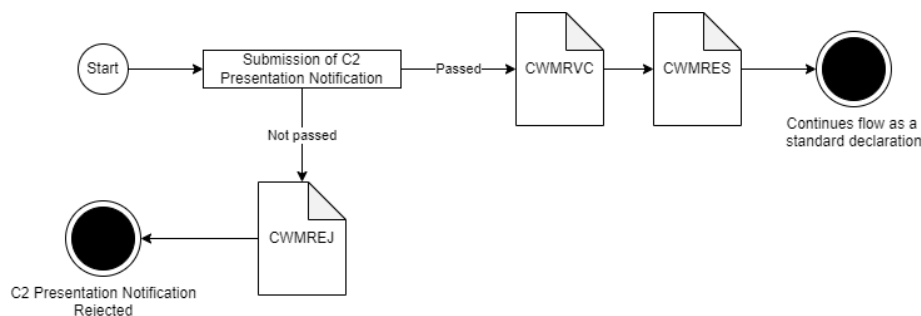

Figure 7-16 – Export C2 goods presentation flowchart

As shown in the diagram, a C2 message can generate the following notifications:

Title	Code	Description
Declaration Accepted Notification	CWMACC	The declaration is accepted.
Declaration Rejection Notification	CWMREJ	Declaration has been rejected.
Declaration Accepted Notification	CWMRCV	The submitted C2 declaration is received.
Corrected Declaration Notification	CWMRES	The results of the C2 goods presentation to the declaration.

Table 7-16 - Export C2 flow notifications

A C2 message can be submitted to present goods for a pre-lodged export declaration. If the C2 message fails validation, only the C2 message is rejected, and a new C2 message can be submitted. If the C2 message passes validation, but the pre-lodged declaration fails the final validation (i.e., as a result of not correcting non-valid data as given by warnings), the whole declaration is rejected. A new declaration must then be submitted if needed.

7.3.2.6 Supplementary declaration

The supplementary declaration is a part of the C1 flow. Its role is to transform the C1 (a simplified declaration) to a standard declaration. See more in Section 4.7.

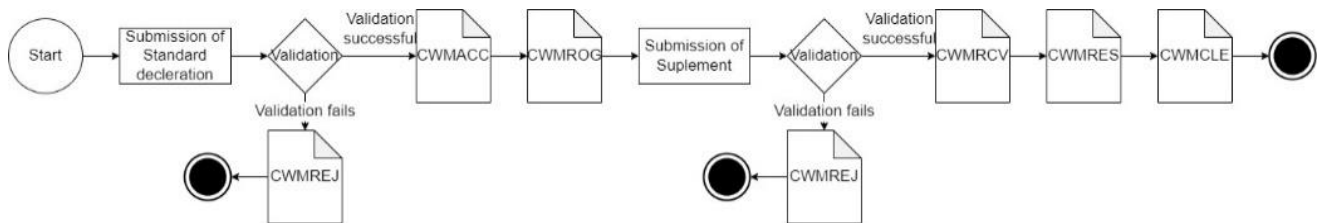The flow for a supplementary declaration flow is shown below in Figure 7-17.

Figure 7-17 - C1 supplementary declaration flowchart

Title	Code	Description
Declaration Accepted Notification	CWMACC	The declaration is accepted.
Declaration Rejection Notification	CWMREJ	Declaration has been rejected.
Declaration Accepted Notification	CWMRCV	The submitted C1 declaration is received.
Corrected Declaration Notification	CWMRES	The results of the C1 goods presentation to the declaration.
Declaration Release Notification	CWMROG	Notification informing the submitter that the goods are ready for released.
Declaration clearance notification	CWMCLE	Goods are cleared for release.

Table 7-17 - C1 supplementary flow notifications

7.4 AS4 Services

The following section describes the available services provided by the AS4-gateway.
Each section describes the services to be used for the various system environments we use.
- Production environment
- TFE (Test For Erhverv) test environment
- UFE (Udvikling For Erhverv) test environment

7.4.1 Services for production environment

7.4.1.1 Export services and actions

Function	Service	Action	Types of declaration
Submit export declaration	DMS.Export	Declaration.Submit	B1, B2, B3, B4, C1

Amend/Correct export declaration	DMS.Export	Declaration.Amend	B1, B2, B3, B4, C1[1]
Invalidate export declaration	DMS.Export	Declaration.Invalidate	B1, B2, B3, B4, C1[1]
Goods Presentation notification for export declaration	DMS.Export	Declaration.Amend.Goodspresented	B1, B2, B3, B4, C1[1]
Supplement declaration for export declaration	DMS.Export	Declaration.Amend.Supplement	C1
Retrieve notifications	DMS.Export	Notification	All (incl. notifications related to import – see DMS General System Guide Section 3.1.1.1)
Get status from MRN	DMS.Shared	Declaration.GetStatus	All
Submit exit declaration	DMS.Export	Exit.Declaration.Submit	A1, A2, A3
Amend/Correct exit declaration	DMS.Export	Exit.Declaration.Amend	A1, A2, A3[1]
Invalidate exit declaration	DMS.Export	Exit.Declaration.Invalidate	A1, A2, A3[1]
Arrival Notification for exit declaration	DMS.Export	Declaration.ArrivalNotification	IE507
Manifest presentation notification	DMS.Export	Declaration.ManifestPresentation	IE547
Information on Non-Exited Export	DMS.Export	Declaration.NonExitedExport	IE583
Exit Notification	DMS.Export	Declaration.ExitNotification	IE590

Table 7-18 - Export services and actions for production environment

1 For the additional messages (.Amend, .Invalidate), several declaration types are written. This is because the endpoints in question apply to

  all these declaration types. For example, the .Invalidate endpoint can be used to invalidate B1, B2, B3, B4, and C1 declarations.

7.4.1.2 Import services and actions

Function	service	Action	Types of declaration
A create declaration	DMS.Import2	Declaration.Submit	H7
An amendment for a declaration	DMS.Import2	Declaration.Amend	H7
Goods Presentation notification for import declaration	DMS.Import2	Declaration.Amend.Goodspresented	I2
Invalidation message	DMS.Import2	Declaration.Invalidate	H7

Invalidation and re-payment message	DMS.Import2	Declaration. InvalidateRemissionRepayment	H7
Retrieve notifications	DMS.Import2	Notification	All (incl. notifications related to export – see DMS General System Guide Section 3.1.1.1)
Get status from MRN	DMS.Shared	Declaration.GetStatus	All

Table 7-19 - Import services and actions for production environment

7.4.2 Services for TFE environment

7.4.2.1 Export services and actions

Function	Service	Action	Types of declaration
Submit export declaration	DMS.Export	Declaration.Submit	B1, B2, B3, B4, C1
Amend/Correct export declaration	DMS.Export	Declaration.Amend	B1, B2, B3, B4, C1[*]
Invalidate export declaration	DMS.Export	Declaration.Invalidate	B1, B2, B3, B4, C1[*]
Goods Presentation notification for export declaration	DMS.Export	Declaration.Amend.Goodspresented	B1, B2, B3, B4, C1[*]
Supplement declaration for export declaration	DMS.Export	Declaration.Amend.Supplement	C1[*]
Retrieve notifications	DMS.Export	Notification	All (incl. notifications related to import – see DMS General System Guide Section 3.1.1.1)
Get status from MRN	DMS.Shared	Declaration.GetStatus	All
Submit exit declaration	DMS.Export	Exit.Declaration.Submit	A1, A2, A3
Amend/Correct exit declaration	DMS.Export	Exit.Declaration.Amend	A1, A2, A3[*]
Invalidate exit declaration	DMS.Export	Exit.Declaration.Invalidate	A1, A2, A3[*]
Arrival Notification for exit declaration	DMS.Export	Declaration.ArrivalNotification	IE507
Manifest presentation notification	DMS.Export	Declaration.ManifestPresentation	IE547
Information on Non-Exited Export	DMS.Export	Declaration.NonExitedExport	IE583

Exit Notification	DMS.Export	Declaration.ExitNotification	IE590

Table 7-20 - Export services and actions for test (TFE) environment

* For the additional messages (.Amend, .Invalidate, .Amend.Goodspresented, and .Amend.Supplement), several declaration types are written. This is because the endpoints in question apply to all these declaration types. For example, the .Invalidate endpoint can be used to invalidate B1, B2, B3, B4, and C1 declarations.

7.4.2.2 Import services and actions

Function	service	Action	Types of declaration
Submit import declaration	DMS.Import2	Declaration.Submit	H7
Amend/Correct import declaration	DMS.Import2	Declaration.Amend	H7
Goods Presentation notification for import declaration	DMS.Import2	Declaration.Amend.Goodspresented	I2
Invalidate import declaration	DMS.Import2	Declaration.Invalidate	H7
Invalidation and re-payment for import declaration	DMS.Import2	Declaration. InvalidateRemissionRepayment	H7
Retrieve notifications	DMS.Import2	Notification	All (incl. notifications related to export – see DMS General System Guide Section 3.1.1.1)
Get status from MRN	DMS.Shared	Declaration.GetStatus	All

Table 7-21 – Import services and actions for test (TFE) environment

7.4.3 Services for UFE environment

7.4.3.1 Export services and actions

Function	Service	Action	Types of declaration
Submit export declaration	DMS.Export2	Declaration.Submit	B1, B2, B3, B4, C1
Amend/Correct export declaration	DMS.Export2	Declaration.Amend	B1, B2, B3, B4, C1[*]
Invalidate export declaration	DMS.Export2	Declaration.Invalidate	B1, B2, B3, B4, C1[*]

Goods Presentation notification for export declaration	DMS.Export2	Declaration.Amend.Goodspresented	B1, B2, B3, B4, C1*
Supplement declaration for export declaration	DMS.Export2	Declaration.Amend.Supplement	C1*
Retrieve notifications	DMS.Export2	Notification	All (incl. notifications related to import – see DMS General System Guide Section 3.1.1.1)
Get status from MRN	DMS.Shared	Declaration.GetStatus	All
Submit exit declaration	DMS.Export2	Exit.Declaration.Submit	A1, A2, A3
Amend/Correct exit declaration	DMS.Export2	Exit.Declaration.Amend	A1, A2, A3*
Invalidate exit declaration	DMS.Export2	Exit.Declaration.Invalidate	A1, A2, A3*
Arrival Notification for exit declaration	DMS.Export2	Declaration.ArrivalNotification	IE507
Manifest presentation notification	DMS.Export2	Declaration.ManifestPresentation	IE547
Information on Non-Exited Export	DMS.Export2	Declaration.NonExitedExport	IE583
Exit Notification	DMS.Export2	Declaration.ExitNotification	IE590

Table 7-22 - Export services and actions for test (UFE) environment

* For the additional messages (.Amend, .Invalidate, .Amend.Goodspresented, and .Amend.Supplement), several declaration types are written. This is because the endpoints in question apply to all of these declaration types. For example, the .Invalidate endpoint can be used to invalidate B1, B2, B3, B4, and C1 declarations.

7.4.3.2 Import services and actions

Function	Service	Action	Types of Declaration
Upload of document	DMS.Shared3	Document.Upload	None
Submit import declaration	DMS.Import3	Declaration.Submit	H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, I1
Amend/Correct import declaration	DMS.Import3	Declaration.Amend	H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, I1
Goods Presentation notification for import declaration	DMS.Import3	Declaration.Amend.Goodspresented	H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, I1
Presentation I2EIDR	DMS.Import3	Presentation.I2EIDR	I2EIDR
Invalidate import declaration	DMS.Import3	Declaration.Invalidate	H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, I1

Invalidation and repayment of import declaration	DMS.Import3	Declaration.InvalidateRemissionRepayment	H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, I1
Repayment and remission of import declaration	DMS.Import3	Declaration.RepaymentRemission	H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, I1
Supplement of import declaration	DMS.Import3	Declaration.Amend.Supplement	I1
Notifications	DMS.Import3	Notification	None
Submit Manifest Declaration	DMS.Import3	Manifest.Submit	G3, G4, G5, G4G3
Amend Manifest Declaration	DMS.Import3	Manifest.Amend	G4
Invalidate Manifest Declaration	DMS.Import3	Manifest.Invalidate	G4
Notification of Intended Movement	DMS.Import3	Manifest.MovementIntended	NIM
Notification of Completion of Movement	DMS.Import3	Manifest.MovementComplete	NCM

7.5   General codelists

This chapter has the purpose of introducing the user to use the codelists provided to easily identify valid values for the different field in the declarations and notifications. The codelists can be found on the github.

7.5.1   Declarations

When creating declarations, codelists can be used to see which values are valid for which fields. Look up the relevant declaration (often IE515 for export in DDNXA appendix Q2). The flow is the same as seen below.

7.5.2   Notifications

When reading notifications, some values can seem obscure. Here, codelists can be used to get a better understanding of the value you are seeing.

7.5.3   Example

Below is an example where one has received a IE056, and wants to know more about the field customs office of departure → reference number:
   1. Find the notification and field you want more information on in the relevant Q2 appendix (in the DDNXA for export)

2. Message Structure for: IE056

IE056	(CC056C)	REJECTION FROM OFFICE OF DEPARTURE		(E_DEP_REJ)

MESSAGE	1x	R	
---TRANSIT OPERATION	1x	R	
---CUSTOMS OFFICE OF DEPARTURE	1x	R	
---HOLDER OF THE TRANSIT PROCEDURE	1x	R	G0868
------ADDRESS	1x	D	C0250
---REPRESENTATIVE	1x	O	G0860
---FUNCTIONAL ERROR	9999x	O	G0217

2. Three columns to the right of the fields name is a codelist value. Use this value to find the right sheet in the codelist excel. This can either be the Codelist – AES, Codelist – Global, or Codelist – NCTS.

MESSAGE

Message sender	R	an..35	
Message recipient	R	an..35	
Preparation date and time	R	an19	G0002
Message identification	R	an..35	
Message type	R	an6	CL060
Correlation identifier	D	an..35	C0511 R0008

---TRANSIT OPERATION

LRN	D	an..22	C0467
MRN	D	an18	C0467 G0002
Business rejection type	R	an3	CL560
Rejection date and time	R	an19	G0002
Rejection code	R	n..2	CL226
Rejection reason	D	an..512	C0492

---CUSTOMS OFFICE OF DEPARTURE

Reference number	R	an8	CL171

---HOLDER OF THE TRANSIT PROCEDURE

Identification number	O	an..17	G0120 R0850
TIR holder identification number	O	an..17	G0002
Name	D	an..70	C0250

3. Look up the value (in this example 'CL171') in the excel sheet

here, "code" refers to the value that the system will have in the notification while the "description" will give a better understanding of the meaning behind the code.

While there is no equivalent document to the DDNXA for Import, codelists for Import elements can instead be looked up in the Import XML Guide, and then found in the corresponding excel sheet for Import codelists.

7.6 Interacting with the Internal KRIA Mock

This section details the extent of what is supported by the KRIA mock for Export. Please note that the behavior of the KRIA mock may differ from the behavior of real KRIA system.

7.6.1 Guide to triggering Control

In order to trigger a control scenario, a string of text needs to be added to a specific field. Table 7-23 list in the column "Text to add in field" which string needs to be added to the declaration's XML field "Field to modify" in order to trigger the control scenario in the "Desired outcome" column for each specific office and procedure type.

By default, each control triggered will **not** notify the declarant. In order to notify the declarant, the string "aeo" can be added after a space character to each string in the "Text to add in field" column. For example, adding "control aeo" to the field "Description" in the element "GoodsItem" of a B1 declaration will trigger a control without discrepancies and will notify the trader.

In order to trigger controls at both the Office of Export and the Office of Exit in a single declaration, the strings used to trigger controls in the offices separately can both be included in the same field.

The cases listed below will all trigger **physical control**. To trigger **document control**, add the keyword "<u>document</u>" to each string. For example, "<u>control document</u>" will trigger a **document control without discrepancies.** For export declarations, the submitter will receive a CMWDOC notification in case of a document control and a CMWCTL notification in case of a physical control. For further details please refer to the 'Test Case – Control' folder on the Tax Administration's <u>Github</u>, where a guide document and example XML files for testing can be found.

7.6.2   Export Control Triggers

The following Table 7-23 lists the strings needed to trigger controls on export declarations. For instructions on how to use the information in the table, please refer to Section <u>7.6.1</u>.

Office; declaration type	Desired Outcome	Field to modify	Text to add in field
Office of Export; B1, B2, B3, B4, C1, C2EIDR	Control without discrepancies, Customs Position = A1	GoodsItem/Description	control
Office of Export; B1, B2, B3, B4, C1, C2EIDR	Control with minor discrepancies, Customs Position = A4	GoodsItem/Description	control minor
Office of Export; B1, B2, B3, B4, C1, C2EIDR	Control with discrepancies, Customs Position = B1	GoodsItem/Description	control not okay
Office of Exit; B1, B2, B3, B4, C1, C2EIDR	Control without discrepancies, Customs Position = A1	GoodsItem/Description	exitcntrl
Office of Exit; B1, B2, B3, B4, C1, C2EIDR	Control with minor discrepancies, Customs Position = A4	GoodsItem/Description	exitcntrl minor
Office of Exit; B1, B2, B3, B4, C1, C2EIDR	Control with discrepancies, Customs Position = B1	GoodsItem/Description	exitcntrl not okay

Office of Exit; A1, A2	Control without discrepancies, Customs Position = A1	ConsignmentItem/Master	exitcntrl
Office of Exit; A1, A2	Control with minor discrepancies, Customs Position = A4	ConsignmentItem/Master	exitcntrl minor
Office of Exit; A1, A2	Control with discrepancies, Customs Position = B1	ConsignmentItem/Master	exitcntrl not okay
Office of Exit; A3	Control without discrepancies, Customs Position = A1	Packaging/MarksNumbers	control
Office of Exit; A3	Control with minor discrepancies, Customs Position = A4	Packaging/MarksNumbers	control minor
Office of Exit; A3	Control with discrepancies, Customs Position = B1	Packaging/MarksNumbers	control not okay

Table 7-23 – List of control trigger strings for Export declarations

7.7 Codelists used in notifications

7.7.1 10177 – Export and exit control result types

Codelist of export and exit control result types as defined by the EU.

Item Value	Item Description
A0	Release With No Controls
A1	Satisfactory
A2	Considered Satisfactory
A3	Simplified procedure
A4	Minor Discrepancies
B0	Declaration Invalidated
B1	Not Satisfactory

Table 7-32 – Export and Exit control result types