

DMS Transit System Guide



Functional guide to DMS Forsendelse / Transit

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Introduction



This guide details the functionality of the new Declaration Management System – DMS, specifically for Transit (DMS Forsendelse). 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 Transit domain 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 Forsendelse, and it includes detailed descriptions of notifications for the different flows within the Transit domain. The appendix contains various useful figures, tables and flowcharts for the different flows in DMS Forsendelse.

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 Transit domain. All functionality specific for DMS Export and DMS Import is covered in its own guide. Similarly, general/shared features across domains are covered in the General System Guide.

This guide often references the following guides: DMS Import/Export System Guide, DMS General System Guide, DMS Notification Guide.

Requesting notifications

2

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

In section [6.3](#) there is a list of services for sending in declarations and requesting notifications for the Transit domain. It is important to note that a specific endpoint exist for the transit domain – *DMS.Transit.Notification*. **This endpoint will only provide you notifications related to transit declarations.**

In section [4.2](#) there are lists and descriptions of each notification type in the Transit domain, and other relevant information. In the appendix you will find further information regarding which notifications to expect from the different Transit declaration and additional message flows. See Appendix, section [6.1](#) - [6.2](#).

2.1 Synchronous Messages

Synchronous messages are described in the General System Guide. The SuccessfulSubmissionResponseDTO is a synchronous message specific for the Transit domain.

This is a response to a 200 OK for the Transit service. It is triggered by successfully submitting a transit declaration or additional message.

```
<successfulSubmissionResponseDTO>  
  <lrm>ALBT622</lrm>  
  <message>Request has been submitted successfully</message>  
</successfulSubmissionResponseDTO>
```

Figure 2-1 - SuccessfulSubmissionResponseDTO example

Transit declaration submission and additional messages

3

The submission of a transit declaration (D1/D2) or a pre-lodged declaration (pre-lodged D1/D2) to the office of departure starts a transit flow of the specified goods and completes when the goods are released at the destination, or an error occurs along the way.

All declarations and additional messages can be submitted through DMS Online, as well as through DMS System-to-System in XML format. In both cases, the data to be provided is defined by the EUCDM standard and DDNTA. A guide to the XML format of the declarations can be found in the [DMS Transit XML guide](#). All XSD schemas used for DMS Transit are available on The Tax Administration's [GitHub](#).

Information on how to submit the declarations and the additional messages is provided in [DMS Connectivity Guide](#) on The Tax Administration's [GitHub](#).

3.1 Prerequisites for transit

The prerequisites for sending transit declarations to the system are two things: a valid guarantee and authorizations to create the specific declaration.

To submit transit declarations, the user must have a valid guarantee available to them. The GRN (Guarantee Reference Number) will be noted on the declaration and is checked against the existing guarantees. If there is an error with the guarantee, refer to the notifications IE055 (Guarantee Not Valid) and IE051 (No Release For Transit). For onboarding DMS Transit, specific test-guarantees will be issued, and the company will be informed about which guarantees to use on TFE-environment.

There are many different authorizations an economic operator may hold, but in this context only the ones necessary for the basic test cases are described.

To engage in a simplified procedure (D1/D2 with “simplifiedProcedure” = 1), the holder of the transit procedure must be authorized to do so. This is noted in the field “authorisation” in the IE015 where the type must have the value “C521”, and the reference number must be valid.

For the consignee to be able to unload the goods at their facilities, they must also have an authorization to do so. The authorization allows them to not present the goods at the Office of Destination when received. This authorization type must have the value “C522” and is provided in the IE007 arrival message.

To use a D2 declaration, the holder of the transit procedure is also required to be authorized for using a transit declaration with a [reduced dataset](#) (D2 with “reducedDatasetIndicator” = 1). This is also noted in the authorization element in the IE015, where the type must have the value “C524”.

Finally, if you use a specific type of guarantee, you may be required to include an “authorization for the provision of a comprehensive guarantee” (also known as a “CGU”). This depends on the provided guarantee type, not the declaration type (D1/D2). This authorization type have the value “C505” and is provided in the IE015.

3.2 Overview of declaration types

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

Some declaration types are categorized as “additional messages” in the system. For example, the D4 Goods Presentation declaration for transit is an additional message to a transit declaration and cannot stand alone in the context of the system, even though the D1 and D2 are standalone declarations.

A short description of the different declaration types is provided in DMS Onboarding Guide (in Danish) on The Tax Administration’s [GitHub](#), as well as on [Toldst.dk](#).

Function	D1	D2	D4
Submission	x	x	x
Correction	x	x	-
Amendment	x	x	-
Invalidation	x	x	-
Goods presentation	x	x	-

Table 3-1 - Transit declaration types

For more information on how the different declaration types work regarding the AS4 gateway, please refer to section [6.3](#).

3.3 Submission

The submission of a transit declaration D1/D2 starts the transit flow of the specified consignment. Transit declarations can either be submitted as a standard declaration (“additionalDeclarationType” = A) or a pre-lodged declaration (“additionalDeclarationType” = D).

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 D4 Presentation Notification. If the goods have not been presented within 30 days, the transit movement will be cancelled.

How to fill in the XML schema for submission and which rules to adhere to can be found in the [DMS Transit XML guide](#).

The AS4 service and action for submitting a Transit declaration is described in section [6.3](#).

3.4 Correction

A correction (IE013) 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.

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 Transit 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 an IE056.

The AS4 action for correcting a pre-lodged Transit declaration is described in section [6.3](#).

3.5 Amendment

An amendment (also IE013) is used to amend data in a standard declaration. Differently from corrections, if the amendment is valid, it must be approved by a customs officer.

An amendment request can be submitted to a declaration **after** the state of the declaration has been set to accepted and **before** the declaration has been released for transit (the IE004 notification is the positive response to an amendment, see section [4.2.1](#)).

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 Transit XML guide](#).

Amendments 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 amendment request will be rejected with IE056.

The AS4 action for amending a Transit declaration is described in section [6.3](#).

3.6 Cancellation

A cancellation request (IE014) can be submitted to a pre-lodged declaration if it is no longer relevant. 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 Transit 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.

The AS4 action for cancelling a pre-lodged Transit declaration is described in section [6.3](#).

3.7 Invalidation

An invalidation request (also IE014) can be submitted to a declaration if it has not yet been released for transit. For the request to be viewed as an invalidation and not a cancellation, the movement must be a standard declaration or must have had its goods presented if it was a pre-lodged declaration. Invalidation requests will have to be approved by a customs officer.

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 Transit XML guide](#).

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 the IE009 (Invalidation decision) with the results of the customs officers position on the request (see section [4.2.2](#)).

The AS4 action for invalidating a Transit declaration is described in section [6.3](#).

3.8 D2 Movement with reduced dataset

The D2 movement is much akin to the standard D1 and follows the same rules. The difference being that the D2 contains fewer data elements than the D1. To perform this procedure, the traders at departure and destination must have the necessary authorization(s) as described in the beginning of this section. More information about the D2 declaration is available on Toldst.dk.

The D2 declaration is submitted in the same way as the D1 declaration.

3.9 D4 Goods Presentation Notification

A D4 (IE170, Goods Presentation Notification) additional message can be submitted to a pre-lodged transit declaration, within 30 days, when the goods are to be presented to the office of departure. Note that a D4 *is not considered a declaration* in DMS, but instead it is considered an additional message just like correction/amendment, cancellation, invalidation, and supplementary declaration messages.

Rules and details on how to fill out the data elements in an D4 Goods Presentation can be found in the [DMS Transit XML guide](#).

The AS4 action for submitting a goods presentation message is described in section [6.3](#).

3.10 IE-messages related to Transit

3.10.1 Arrival Notification to Office of Destination (IE007)

The Arrival Notification is sent to the Office of Destination by the Trader at Destination, announcing the arrival of the movement. Only an authorized consignee needs to send an arrival notification when the goods arrive at their premises.

3.10.2 Guarantee Access Codes (IE026)

At any point of time, the Holder of the Transit Procedure is allowed to send in a Guarantee Access Codes to an access code to their own guarantee.

3.10.3 Query on Guarantees (IE034)

At any point of time, the Holder of the Transit Procedure or the Guarantor is allowed to perform guarantee queries to the Guarantee Management System to check the details of their own guarantees even when no MRN may have been allocated to the transit movement yet. This is done by sending the 'Query on Guarantees' E_GUA_QUE (IE034) message to GMS, which replies back to the Holder of the Transit Procedure with the 'Response Query on Guarantees' E_GUA_RSP (IE037) message.

3.10.4 Unloading Remarks to Office of Destination (IE044)

The Unloading Remarks is sent to the Office of Destination by the Trader at Destination informing the Office of Destination about the unloading. This can be sent after the trader at destination receives the IE043 - Unloading Permission notification.

3.10.5 Information About Non-Arrived Movement (IE141)

When a movement leaves the Office of Departure the timers "Awaiting Receipt of Arrival Advice" and "Awaiting Receipt of Control Results" start. If either of these run out, so neither the Arrival Advice (IE006) nor the control results (IE018) are received at the Office of Departure, the Enquiry procedure can be initiated.

If there is no IE006 available, Competent Authority of Enquiry at Departure verifies that the information on the Consignee is not sufficient. It then sends the 'Request on Non-Arrived Movement' E_REQ_MOV (IE140) to the Holder of the Transit Procedure. The holder must then answer with an IE141 within 28 days. If the message is not sent within the time limit, or the response is negative, Recovery is recommended, and the Competent Authority of Enquiry at Departure will decide whether to start that process or continue with Enquiry.

Transit notifications

4

4.1 List of notifications

This section provides an overview of the notifications that can appear when a user submits a transit declaration.

Please note that notifications seen in the transit domain differs, sometimes greatly, from the import and export domain.

4.1.1 Overview of notifications

Here is a list of all the notifications that the transit system produces, as well as a description of when and how they are issued. The tables below list the notifications and illustrate in which business area the various notifications can be received.

For a description of the flow of declarations, see appendix, section [6.1](#) and [6.2](#).

IE	Description	Sender	Official IE Name	Message name
IE004	Acceptance message for amendment	Office of Departure	AMENDMENT ACCEPTANCE	(E_AMD_ACC)
IE009	Invalidation decision	Office of Departure	INVALIDATION DECISION	(E_INV_DEC)
IE019	Potential discrepancies are noted	Office of Departure	DISCREPANCIES	(E_DIS_SND)
IE022	Notification to Amend Declaration	Office of Departure	NOTIFICATION TO AMEND DECLARATION	E_AMD_NOT
IE025	Goods release notification	Office of Destination	GOODS RELEASE NOTIFICATION	(E_GDS_REL)
IE028	Acceptance message with MRN	Office of Departure	MRN ALLOCATED	(E_MRN_ALL)
IE029	Release for transit	Office of Departure	RELEASE FOR TRANSIT	(E_REL_TRA)
IE035	Notification regarding recovery procedure initiation	Office of Departure	RECOVERY NOTIFICATION	(E_REC_NOT)

IE043	Unloading permission for authorized consignee	Office of Destination	UNLOADING PERMISSION	(E_ULD_PER)
IE045	Write-off notification	Office of Departure	WRITE-OFF NOTIFICATION	(E_WRT_NOT)
IE051	No release (If no guarantee is provided within a timer, or control result is B1) IE051	Office of Departure	NO RELEASE FOR TRANSIT	(E_REL_NOT)
IE055	Guarantee not valid notification	Office of Departure	GUARANTEE NOT VALID	(E_GUA_INV)
IE056	Rejection	Office of Departure	REJECTION FROM OFFICE OF DEPARTURE	(E_DEP_REJ)
IE057	Rejection	Office of Destination	REJECTION FROM OFFICE OF DESTINATION	(E_DES_REJ)
IE060	Control decision notification	Office of Departure	CONTROL DECISION NOTIFICATION	(E_CTR_DEC)
IE141	Request on Non-Arrived Movement	Office of Departure	REQUEST ON NON-ARRIVED MOVEMENT	(E_REQ_MOV)
IE906	Functional Nack (used to report business validation errors e.g. rules/conditions violations)	System	FUNCTIONAL NACK	(E_FUN_NCK)
IE917	XML Nack (used to reject external messages e.g. XSD errors)	System	XML NACK	(E_XML_NCK)
IE928	Validation (transit declaration positive ACK)	Office of Departure	POSITIVE ACKNOWLEDGE	(E_POS_ACK)

Table 4-1 - Transit notification types

4.1.2 Reading notifications

As described in the General System Guide, when requesting notifications from a given time interval, the notifications can arrive in bundles. The type of each notification within a bundle is defined by the `<CCxxxC>` tag e.g. CC028C, CC928C, CC043C, etc. See the example below:

```
<NotificationResult>
  <TotalSize>3</TotalSize>
  <Notifications>
    <Notification>
      <CCxxxC>
        <messageSender>NTA.DK</messageSender>
        <messageRecipient>12345678</messageRecipient>
        <preparationDateAndTime>2023-03-06T12:36:09</preparationDateAndTime>
        <messageIdentification>GXPFCUKMBVJLV6</messageIdentification>
        <messageType>CCxxxC</messageType>
        <correlationIdentifier>334ad542-7320-4c3e-9163-6cc6b244057</correla-
tionIdentifier>
        <TransitOperation>
          <LRN>LRN230220231695</LRN>
          <MRN>23DKMPXS87GC14R1K6</MRN>
          .....
        </TransitOperation>
        .....
      </CCxxxC>
    </Notification>
    <Notification>
      <CCxxxC>
        <messageSender>NTA.DK</messageSender>
        <messageRecipient>12345678</messageRecipient>
        <preparationDateAndTime>2023-03-06T12:36:09</preparationDateAndTime>
        <messageIdentification>GXPFCUKMBVJLV6</messageIdentification>
        <messageType>CCxxxC</messageType>
        <correlationIdentifier>334ad542-7320-4c3e-9163-6cc6b244057</correla-
tionIdentifier>
        <TransitOperation>
          <LRN>LRN230220231695</LRN>
          <MRN>23DKMPXS87GC14R1K6</MRN>
          .....
        </TransitOperation>
        .....
      </CCxxxC>
    </Notification>
    ...
  </Notifications>
</NotificationResult>
```

Figure 4-1 - Notification example

All transit notifications have **common data elements** that provide information of the declaration. However, the fields and information included after the `<SubmitterReferenceNumber>`-element in the `<Notification>`-elements depend on the notification type.

An overview of the information contained in the various **common data elements** can be seen below:

Element name	Description	Rules
TotalSize	The total amount of notifications in the response.	
CCxxxC	The notification type	The numbers in the element name correspond with the numbers in its IE-name (CC056C would be IE056)
messageSender	The sender of the message. For notifications generated by DMS, this will always be NTA.DK.	
messageRecipient	The receiver of the message. For notifications, this will be the CVR/SE-number used by the submitter of the declaration or additional message from which the notification was generated.	
preparationDateAndTime	Time of sending for the message	
messageIdentification	Unique identification number for the message. Not to be confused with neither MRN nor LRN.	
messageType	The same as “CCxxxC”	
correlationIdentifier	Unique identifier for a given request.	
TransitOperation	Contains information that applies to the entire declaration.	
MRN	The MRN of the submitted declaration that the notification belongs to	18 characters
LRN	The Local Reference Number of the submitted declaration	1-22 characters

Table 4-2 - Information contained in Notifications

The following sections will give further insight into the different notification types, what to be aware of, and how to read them. For a larger overview of the different data elements, and for the notifications they occur in, see Appendix, section [6.1](#) and [6.2](#).

4.2 Notification descriptions

The following subsections contain **examples** of all the transit notifications that can be received by the trader. It is, however, not a complete list of every possible notification format. In case the examples

in this section do not match the notification you have encountered, please reference the [notification XSDs on SKATs GitHub](#). The notification XSDs are always kept up to date, and therefore will always match the format of the notifications given by the system.

4.2.1 IE004 – Amendment accepted

The Amendment accepted (IE004) informs the holder of the transit procedure that their Amendment (IE013) has been accepted.

4.2.1.1 Technical description

Below is an example of the IE004-notification:

```
<Notification>
  <CC004C>
    <messageSender>NTA.DK</messageSender>
    <messageRecipient>13421730</messageRecipient>
    <preparationDateAndTime>2023-02-15T08:17:43</preparationDateAndTime>
    <messageIdentification>SBZR7YQFLCH4J1</messageIdentification>
    <messageType>CC004C</messageType>
    <correlationIdentifier>1.qtbyy49e14</correlationIdentifier>
    <TransitOperation>
      <MRN>23DKVBW6RP9UXRHSK0</MRN>
      <amendmentAcceptanceDateAndTime>2023-02-15T07:49:48</amendmentAcceptanceDate-
AndTime>
    </TransitOperation>
    <CustomsOfficeOfDeparture>
      <referenceNumber>DK005600</referenceNumber>
    </CustomsOfficeOfDeparture>
    <HolderOfTheTransitProcedure>
      <identificationNumber>DK55123456</identificationNumber>
    </HolderOfTheTransitProcedure>
  </CC004C>
</Notification>
```

Figure 4-2 - IE004 example

4.2.2 IE009 – Invalidation Decision

The Invalidation decision notification informs the Holder of the transit procedure about the results of their invalidation request (IE014) including whether it has been accepted or rejected.

4.2.2.1 Technical description

Below is an example of the IE009-notification:

```
<Notification>
  <CC009C>
    <messageSender>NTA.DK</messageSender>
```

```

<messageRecipient>13421730</messageRecipient>
<preparationDateAndTime>2023-02-22T09:57:20</preparationDateAndTime>
<messageIdentification>0WVFM3UYC7F2DS</messageIdentification>
<messageType>CC009C</messageType>
<correlationIdentifier>91fbe867-0f75-4c14-8a33-f4b34a1654d</correlationIdentifier>
<TransitOperation>
  <LRN>JTF20220231044</LRN>
  <MRN>23DKDBE3C9NCK5GVK8</MRN>
</TransitOperation>
<Invalidation>
  <requestDateAndTime>2023-02-22T10:57:06</requestDateAndTime>
  <decisionDateAndTime>2021-06-14T13:18:16</decisionDateAndTime>
  <decision>1</decision>
  <initiatedByCustoms>0</initiatedByCustoms>
  <justification>Justification for invalidation</justification>
</Invalidation>
<CustomsOfficeOfDeparture>
  <referenceNumber>DK005600</referenceNumber>
</CustomsOfficeOfDeparture>
<HolderOfTheTransitProcedure>
  <identificationNumber>DK55123456</identificationNumber>
</HolderOfTheTransitProcedure>
</CC009C>
</Notification>

```

Figure 4-3 - IE009 example

4.2.3 IE019 – Potential discrepancies are noted

The Potential discrepancies (IE019) message informs the Holder of the transit procedure that there are major discrepancies reported in the destination control results. The control results are sent from Office of Destination to Office of Departure, where Office of Departure informs the Holder of the transit procedure if there are potential discrepancies (control result code = B1). This is done using the IE019 notification.

You can see in the Appendix section [6.1](#) and [6.2](#) when IE019 will appear in the notification flow.

4.2.3.1 Technical description

Below is an example of the IE019-notification:

```

<Notification>
  <CC019C>
    <messageSender>NTA.DK</messageSender>
    <messageRecipient>swp.transit.agent</messageRecipient>
    <preparationDateAndTime>2023-03-13T07:19:53</preparationDateAndTime>
    <messageIdentification>U1Q060GN8OZQ7E</messageIdentification>
    <messageType>CC019C</messageType>
    <correlationIdentifier>JC0NI96YNQH009</correlationIdentifier>
    <TransitOperation>
      <MRN>23DKCGHIKWYYRZ7PK3</MRN>
      <discrepanciesNotificationDate>2023-03-13</discrepanciesNotificationDate>
    </TransitOperation>
  </CC019C>
</Notification>

```

```

</TransitOperation>
<CustomsOfficeOfDeparture>
  <referenceNumber>DK005600</referenceNumber>
</CustomsOfficeOfDeparture>
<HolderOfTheTransitProcedure>
  <identificationNumber>DK55123456</identificationNumber>
  <name>Jens Jensen</name>
  <Address>
    <streetAndNumber>Vej 1</streetAndNumber>
    <postcode>8000</postcode>
    <city>Aarhus</city>
    <country>DK</country>
  </Address>
</HolderOfTheTransitProcedure>
</CC019C>
</Notification>

```

Figure 4-4 - IE019 example

4.2.4 IE022 – Notification to Amend Declaration

When the Export MRNs referenced into the transit declaration are amended by the Holder of the Transit procedure (i.e. IE013 and IE004 messages exchanged), the Office of Departure sends the ‘Transit Presentation Notification’ N_XFT_REQ (IE190) message to validate the modifications of the Export MRNs from the Office of Exit.

In case of negative response from the Office of Exit via the ‘Transit Presentation Notification response’ N_XFT_RSP (IE191) message, the Holder of the Transit Procedure needs to amend the transit declaration by removing the ‘problematic’ Export MRNs. For this purpose, the Holder of the Transit Procedure receives the ‘Notification to Amend Declaration’ E_AMD_NOT (IE022) message from the Office of Departure.

While the Office of Departure expects the reception of another ‘Declaration Amendment’ E_DEC_AMD (IE013) message by the Holder of the Transit Procedure, the timer Declaration Awaiting Amendment due to Export is started to set the deadline for the amendment of the transit declaration details that reference Export MRNs.

4.2.4.1 Technical description

Below is an example of the IE022-notification:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
<ns2:CC022C xmlns:ns2="http://ncts.dgtaxud.ec">
  <messageSender>NTA.DK</messageSender>
  <messageRecipient>swp.transit.agent</messageRecipient>
  <preparationDateAndTime>2023-02-20T14:28:46</preparationDateAndTime>
  <messageIdentification>LRNLM6100F3CD</messageIdentification>
  <messageType>CD022C</messageType>
  <correlationIdentifier>86ae2505-3b67-41dd-b39e-b5e5f42d23b</correlationIdentifier>
  <TransitOperation>
    <MRN>23DKY3HUSS8CDLAKK0</MRN>

```

```

    <amendmentNotificationDateAndTime>2023-03-10T13:01:43</amendmentNotifica-
tionDateAndTime>
  </TransitOperation>
  <CustomsOfficeOfDeparture>
    <referenceNumber>DK004700</referenceNumber>
  </CustomsOfficeOfDeparture>
  <HolderOfTheTransitProcedure>
    <identificationNumber>DK55123456</identificationNumber>
    <TIRHolderIdentificationNumber>DNK/017/123</TIRHolderIdentificationNumber>
    <name>Jens Jensen</name>
    <Address>
      <streetAndNumber>Street 1</streetAndNumber>
      <postcode>5000</postcode>
      <city>Odense</city>
      <country>DK</country>
    </Address>
  </HolderOfTheTransitProcedure>
  <FunctionalError>
    <sequenceNumber>1</sequenceNumber>
    <errorPointer>>/CC015C/CustomsOfficeOfExitForTransitDeclared[1]/sequenceNumber
    </errorPointer>
    <errorCode>14</errorCode>
    <errorReason>R0987</errorReason>
    <originalAttributeValue>Original attribute value</originalAttributeValue>
  </FunctionalError>
</ns2:CC022C>

```

Figure 4-5 - IE022 example

4.2.5 IE025 - Goods release notification

The Goods Release notification (IE025) message informs the trader at destination that the goods are released from transit.

The message will appear after a risk analysis at the office of destination. If the **release indicator is 1** no control has been made, or the control result code is A1 or A5. If the **release indicator is 2 or 4** the control result code is B1.

4.2.5.1 Technical description

Below is an example of the IE025-notification:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
<ns2:CC025C xmlns:ns2="http://ncts.dgtaxud.ec">
  <messageSender>NTA.DK</messageSender>
  <messageRecipient>swp.transit.agent</messageRecipient>
  <preparationDateAndTime>2023-02-20T14:28:46</preparationDateAndTime>
  <messageIdentification>LRNLM610OF3CD</messageIdentification>
  <messageType>CC025C</messageType>
  <correlationIdentifier>86ae2505-3b67-41dd-b39e-b5e5f42d23b</correlationIdentifier>
  <TransitOperation>
    <MRN>23DKY3HUSS8CDLAKK0</MRN>
    <releaseDate>2023-02-20</releaseDate>
    <releaseIndicator>1</releaseIndicator>
  </TransitOperation>

```

```

<CustomsOfficeOfDestinationActual>
  <referenceNumber>DK004700</referenceNumber>
</CustomsOfficeOfDestinationActual>
<TraderAtDestination>
  <identificationNumber>DK55123456</identificationNumber>
</TraderAtDestination>
</ns2:CC025C>

```

Figure 4-6 - IE025 example

4.2.6 IE028 – MRN allocated

If the Declaration passed initial control and validation, and the holder of the transit procedure has received an IE928 notification, then an MRN will be allocated to the declaration. This will be communicated with an IE028 MRN Allocated notification, which is also sent to the Holder of the procedure.

4.2.6.1 Technical description

Below is an example of the IE028-notification:

```

<Notification>
  <CC028C>
    <messageSender>NTA.DK</messageSender>
    <messageRecipient>13421730</messageRecipient>
    <preparationDateAndTime>2023-03-13T16:07:35</preparationDateAndTime>
    <messageIdentification>F7OHG2SRUZLHIZ</messageIdentification>
    <messageType>CC028C</messageType>
    <correlationIdentifier>ba6e97eb-97bc-4c10-a9b9-6d41ecc1f66</correlationIdentifier>
    <TransitOperation>
      <LRN>AVSE864</LRN>
      <MRN>23DKYSIWRSOVTOYPK6</MRN>
      <declarationAcceptanceDate>2023-03-13</declarationAcceptanceDate>
    </TransitOperation>
    <CustomsOfficeOfDeparture>
      <referenceNumber>DK005600</referenceNumber>
    </CustomsOfficeOfDeparture>
    <HolderOfTheTransitProcedure>
      <identificationNumber>DK55123456</identificationNumber>
    </HolderOfTheTransitProcedure>
  </CC028C>
</Notification>

```

Figure 4-7 - IE028 example

4.2.7 IE029 - Release for transit

The released for transit notification (IE029) message informs the Holder of the transit procedure that the goods are released for transit. This message is sent from Office of Departure right before the goods leave that office. When this message is sent, the state of the movement is changed to “Movement released”.

4.2.7.1 Technical description

Below is an example of the IE029-notification. The length of the declaration is because it contains information from the whole declaration and movement.

```
<Notification>
  <CC029C>
    <messageSender>messageRecipient</messageSender>
    <messageRecipient>17059511</messageRecipient>
    <preparationDateAndTime>2023-03-10T13:01:43</preparationDateAndTime>
    <messageIdentification>2GBM2FCFVIN64L</messageIdentification>
    <messageType>CC029C</messageType>
    <TransitOperation>
      <LRN>LMW_D1_1290</LRN>
      <MRN>23DKU3X75GKSBM1VJ9</MRN>
      <declarationType>T2</declarationType>
      <additionalDeclarationType>A</additionalDeclarationType>
      <declarationAcceptanceDate>2023-03-10</declarationAcceptanceDate>
      <releaseDate>2023-03-10</releaseDate>
      <security>0</security>
      <reducedDatasetIndicator>0</reducedDatasetIndicator>
      <bindingItinerary>0</bindingItinerary>
    </TransitOperation>
    <Authorisation>
      ...
    </Authorisation>
    <CustomsOfficeOfDeparture>
      <referenceNumber>DK005600</referenceNumber>
    </CustomsOfficeOfDeparture>
    <CustomsOfficeOfDestinationDeclared>
      <referenceNumber>IT277100</referenceNumber>
    </CustomsOfficeOfDestinationDeclared>
    <CustomsOfficeOfTransitDeclared>
      ...
    </CustomsOfficeOfTransitDeclared>
    <HolderOfTheTransitProcedure>
      ...
    </HolderOfTheTransitProcedure>
    <ControlResult>
      <code>A3</code>
      <date>2023-03-10</date>
      <controlledBy>N/A</controlledBy>
      <text>Simplified procedure</text>
    </ControlResult>
    <Guarantee>
      ...
    </Guarantee>
    <Consignment>
      <countryOfDestination>DK</countryOfDestination>
      <containerIndicator>0</containerIndicator>
      <grossMass>334</grossMass>
```



```

<referenceNumberUCR>DK1234567891234567891</referenceNumberUCR>
<Consignor>
    ...
</Consignor>
<Consignee>
    ...
</Consignee>
<LocationOfGoods>
    <typeOfLocation>A</typeOfLocation>
    <qualifierOfIdentification>V</qualifierOfIdentification>
    <CustomsOffice>
        <referenceNumber>DK009860</referenceNumber>
    </CustomsOffice>
</LocationOfGoods>
<DepartureTransportMeans>
    <DepartureTransportMeans>
        <sequenceNumber>1</sequenceNumber>
        <typeOfIdentification>30</typeOfIdentification>
        <identificationNumber>HK 93 080</identificationNumber>
        <nationality>DK</nationality>
    </DepartureTransportMeans>
</DepartureTransportMeans>
<PlaceOfLoading>
    <country>DK</country>
    <location>Århus</location>
</PlaceOfLoading>
<HouseConsignment>
    <HouseConsignment>
        <sequenceNumber>1</sequenceNumber>
        <grossMass>334.00</grossMass>
        <ConsignmentItem>
            ...
        </ConsignmentItem>
    </HouseConsignment>
</HouseConsignment>
</Consignment>
</CC029C>
</Notification>

```

Figure 4-8 - IE029 example

There are no specific fields in the notification that is necessary to note for the remainder of the transit flow. Most fields are taken from the submitted declaration, as mentioned above.

4.2.8 IE035 – Recovery Notification

The Recovery notification is used when a recovery is initiated. The Competent Authority of Recovery at Departure sends an IE035 to the holder of the transit procedure to inform them that a recovery has begun.

4.2.8.1 Technical description

Below is an example of the IE035-notification:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
<ns2:CC035C xmlns:ns2="http://ncts.dgtaxud.ec">
  <messageSender>NTA.DK</messageSender>
  <messageRecipient>mocked.user.1</messageRecipient>
  <preparationDateAndTime>2023-01-31T18:46:45</preparationDateAndTime>
  <messageIdentification>YVZXIKWRNFRO9I</messageIdentification>
  <messageType>CC035C</messageType>
  <TransitOperation>
    <MRN>23DKVOJSXEUMYAEZK2</MRN>
    <declarationAcceptanceDate>2023-01-31</declarationAcceptanceDate>
  </TransitOperation>
  <RecoveryNotification>
    <recoveryNotificationDate>2023-01-31</recoveryNotificationDate>
    <amountClaimed>0</amountClaimed>
    <currency>EUR</currency>
  </RecoveryNotification>
  <CustomsOfficeOfDeparture>
    <referenceNumber>DK005600</referenceNumber>
  </CustomsOfficeOfDeparture>
  <CustomsOfficeOfRecoveryAtDeparture>
    <referenceNumber>DK000460</referenceNumber>
  </CustomsOfficeOfRecoveryAtDeparture>
  <HolderOfTheTransitProcedure>
    <identificationNumber>DK55123456</identificationNumber>
    <name>Name Name</name>
    <Address>
      <streetAndNumber>vej 4</streetAndNumber>
      <postcode>8000</postcode>
      <city>Aarhus</city>
      <country>DK</country>
    </Address>
  </HolderOfTheTransitProcedure>
</ns2:CC035C>
```

Figure 4-9 - IE035 example

4.2.9 IE043 - Unloading permission for authorized consignee

This notification appears when the goods are at Office of Destination.

If the timer “Waiting for automatic unloading” expires, the Office of Destination decides no control is needed, and the consignee can unload the goods. When the timer expires, the “Unloading permission” notification (IE043) is sent to the consignee to allow them unloading at the authorized place.

4.2.9.1 Technical description

Below is an example of the IE043-notification:

```
<ns2:CC043C PhaseID="NCTS5.0" xmlns:ns2="http://ncts.dgtaxud.ec">
  <messageSender>NTA.DK</messageSender>
  <messageRecipient>swp.transit.agent</messageRecipient>
  <preparationDateAndTime>2023-02-20T14:28:20</preparationDateAndTime>
  <messageIdentification>8HXMU28SGH9YQZ</messageIdentification>
  <messageType>CC043C</messageType>
```

```

<TransitOperation>
  <MRN>23DKY3HUSS8CDLAKK0</MRN>
  <declarationType>T1</declarationType>
  <declarationAcceptanceDate>2023-02-20</declarationAcceptanceDate>
  <security>2</security>
  <reducedDatasetIndicator>1</reducedDatasetIndicator>
</TransitOperation>
<CustomsOfficeOfDestinationActual>
  <referenceNumber>DK004700</referenceNumber>
</CustomsOfficeOfDestinationActual>
<HolderOfTheTransitProcedure>
  ...
</HolderOfTheTransitProcedure>
<TraderAtDestination>
  <identificationNumber>DK55123456</identificationNumber>
</TraderAtDestination>
<Consignment>
  <countryOfDestination>DK</countryOfDestination>
  <containerIndicator>1</containerIndicator>
  <inlandModeOfTransport>4</inlandModeOfTransport>
  <grossMass>6000.204</grossMass>
  <Consignor>
    ...
  </Consignor>
  <Consignee>
    ...
  </Consignee>
  <TransportEquipment>
    <sequenceNumber>1</sequenceNumber>
    <containerIdentificationNumber>CSQU3054383</containerIdentificationNumber>
    <numberOfSeals>1</numberOfSeals>
    <Seal>
      <sequenceNumber>1</sequenceNumber>
      <identifier>F7434G</identifier>
    </Seal>
    <GoodsReference>
      <sequenceNumber>1</sequenceNumber>
      <declarationGoodsItemNumber>1</declarationGoodsItemNumber>
    </GoodsReference>
  </TransportEquipment>
  <DepartureTransportMeans>
    <sequenceNumber>1</sequenceNumber>
    <typeOfIdentification>40</typeOfIdentification>
    <identificationNumber>LKW 52/145-6978-569/AF362:1</identificationNumber>
    <nationality>AE</nationality>
  </DepartureTransportMeans>
  <HouseConsignment>
    <sequenceNumber>1</sequenceNumber>
    <grossMass>6000.204</grossMass>
    <ConsignmentItem>

```

```

        <goodsItemNumber>1</goodsItemNumber>
        <declarationGoodsItemNumber>1</declarationGoodsItemNumber>
        ...
    </ConsignmentItem>
    <ConsignmentItem>
        <goodsItemNumber>2</goodsItemNumber>
        <declarationGoodsItemNumber>2</declarationGoodsItemNumber>
        ...
    </ConsignmentItem>
</HouseConsignment>
</Consignment>
</ns2:CC043C>

```

Figure 4-10 - IE043 example

4.2.10 IE045 - Write-off notification

This notification appears when the state of the movement is set to “movement written off” at the office of departure. This notification informs the holder of the transit procedure that the goods are discharged from the office of departure.

4.2.10.1 Technical description

Below is an example of the IE045-notification:

```

<Notification>
  <CC045C>
    <messageSender>messageRecipient</messageSender>
    <messageRecipient>17059511</messageRecipient>
    <preparationDateAndTime>2023-03-10T12:26:45</preparationDateAndTime>
    <messageIdentification>EOS10SAM5CFBYI</messageIdentification>
    <messageType>CC045C</messageType>
    <correlationIdentifier>1.rwq9w752jf</correlationIdentifier>
    <TransitOperation>
      <MRN>23DK16QY0XWJT37OJ6</MRN>
      <writeOffDate>2023-03-10</writeOffDate>
    </TransitOperation>
    <CustomsOfficeOfDeparture>
      <referenceNumber>DK005600</referenceNumber>
    </CustomsOfficeOfDeparture>
    <HolderOfTheTransitProcedure>
      ...
    </HolderOfTheTransitProcedure>
  </CC045C>
</Notification>

```

Figure 4-11 - IE045 example**4.2.11 IE051 - No release**

This notification appears if serious irregularity is found during the examination of the goods by the office of departure. The no release (IE051) informs the holder of the transit procedure that the goods are not released for transit.

4.2.11.1 Technical description

Below is an example of the IE051-notification:

```
<Notification>
  <CC051C>
    <messageSender>messageRecipient</messageSender>
    <messageRecipient>17059511</messageRecipient>
    <preparationDateAndTime>2023-03-14T16:23:54</preparationDateAndTime>
    <messageIdentification>WPJSVUSBZWYIKQ</messageIdentification>
    <messageType>CC051C</messageType>
    <correlationIdentifier>545b532c-a322-43b9-b300-3499866bd73</correlationIdentifier>
    <TransitOperation>
      <MRN>23DKW0EYB411YRNYJ5</MRN>
      <declarationSubmissionDateAndTime>2023-02-28T14:27:26</declarationSubmissionDateAndTime>
      <noReleaseMotivationCode>G1</noReleaseMotivationCode>
    </TransitOperation>
    <CustomsOfficeOfDeparture>
      <referenceNumber>DK005600</referenceNumber>
    </CustomsOfficeOfDeparture>
    <HolderOfTheTransitProcedure>
      ...
    </HolderOfTheTransitProcedure>
  </CC051C>
</Notification>
```

Figure 4-12 - IE051 example**4.2.12 IE055 - Guarantee not valid notification**

If there are problems with the guarantee used in the declaration, the result of the guarantee check is unsuccessful, and the timer “Guarantee await amendment” starts. The “Guarantee not valid” notification is sent to the holder of the transit procedure to inform them that they need to send the declaration amendment (IE013) before the timer ends, otherwise the goods will not be released for transit.

4.2.12.1 Technical description

Below is an example of the IE055 message:

```
<Notification>
  <CC055C>
    <messageSender>NTA.DK</messageSender>
```

```

<messageRecipient>17059511</messageRecipient>
<preparationDateAndTime>2023-03-08T13:10:24</preparationDateAndTime>
<messageIdentification>V8CC7E3P0YHXCVC</messageIdentification>
<messageType>CC055C</messageType>
<TransitOperation>
  <MRN>23DKDHMMJ92TQM4GJ2</MRN>
  <declarationAcceptanceDate>2023-03-08</declarationAcceptanceDate>
</TransitOperation>
<CustomsOfficeOfDeparture>
  <referenceNumber>DK005600</referenceNumber>
</CustomsOfficeOfDeparture>
<HolderOfTheTransitProcedure>
  ...
</HolderOfTheTransitProcedure>
<GuaranteeReference>
  <GuaranteeReference>
    <sequenceNumber>1</sequenceNumber>
    <GRN>23DK0047000000018</GRN>
    <InvalidGuaranteeReason>
      <code>G01</code>
    </InvalidGuaranteeReason>
  </GuaranteeReference>
</GuaranteeReference>
</CC055C>
</Notification>

```

Figure 4-13 - IE055 example

To learn more about why you are seeing this error message, the field “InvalidGuaranteeReason” -> “code” can be used. This field has the codelist “CL252” which can be found in [the NCTS codelist](#).

4.2.13 IE056 – Rejection (Office of Departure)

The declaration rejection notification informs the submitter that the declaration or message has been rejected. A declaration can be rejected due to different reasons.

If there are errors in the declaration (but the syntax is correct), the notification IE056 will appear when submitting a declaration, or after presenting the goods declared in a pre-lodged declaration.

You can see in Section [6.2](#) when IE056 can appear in the different flows.

4.2.13.1 Technical description

Below is an example of the IE056-notification:

```

<Notification>
  <CC056C>
    <messageSender>NTA.DK</messageSender>
    <messageRecipient>17059511</messageRecipient>

```

```

<preparationDateAndTime>2023-03-09T11:53:34</preparationDateAndTime>
<messageIdentification>1LOQF2OZ5KFKA8</messageIdentification>
<messageType>CC056C</messageType>
<correlationIdentifier>ec8108ff-88ac-41f7-9496-c09f5ef560f</correlationIdentifier>
<TransitOperation>
  <LRN>AVSE828</LRN>
  <businessRejectionType>015</businessRejectionType>
  <rejectionDateAndTime>2023-03-09T11:53:34</rejectionDateAndTime>
  <rejectionCode>12</rejectionCode>
</TransitOperation>
<CustomsOfficeOfDeparture>
  <referenceNumber>DK005600</referenceNumber>
</CustomsOfficeOfDeparture>
<HolderOfTheTransitProcedure>
  ...
</HolderOfTheTransitProcedure>
<FunctionalError>
  <FunctionalError>
    <errorPointer>/CC015C/CustomsOfficeOfExitForTransitDeclared[1]/sequenceNumber</errorPointer>
    <errorCode>14</errorCode>
    <errorReason>R0987</errorReason>
    <originalAttributeValue>2</originalAttributeValue>
  </FunctionalError>
</FunctionalError>
</CC056C>
</Notification>

```

Figure 4-14 - IE056 example

As stated, this notification is received when the IE015 declaration does not comply with a business rule. To get more information on which rule, the fields in “FunctionalError” are used. Below it will be explained how a user can utilize these points to debug the declaration.

ErrorPointer

The errorPointer contains the XML path where the error originates from. It is worth noting that this field contains the full directory to the field, meaning the first “value” in this directory can be used to identify which type of declaration the IE056 responds to. In this case, the first value in the directory is “CC015C”, meaning this error is the response of a transit declaration (which has the IE-number IE015). In the example above, it is the data element “sequenceNumber” that causes the error.

Only looking at this point can sometimes be enough to identify the mistake, for example in the case that the field it points to is missing. If this field alone is not enough to identify why the system returns the IE056 error message, the next fields “errorCode” & “ErrorReason” can be used.

ErrorCode

For the error code, search in the file found [here](#) under domain = NCPTS-P5 and Code List = XmlErrorCodes. Search in the file for the value seen in the errorCode field. Not all error codes are present in this xml, so if the code you need is missing, please skip this step and use “ErrorPointer” and “ErrorReason” instead.

ErrorReason

For the error reason you can look in the [Codelists](#) folder on GitHub.

4.2.14 IE057 – Rejection (Office of Destination)

The Rejection from Office of Destination is sent to the Trader at Destination in the case that the trader sends an invalid IE007 Arrival Notification, IE044 Unloading Remarks or another message at the Office of Destination. The notification informs the trader about what makes the messages invalid.

4.2.14.1 Technical description

Below is an example of the IE057-notification:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
<ns2:CC057C xmlns:ns2="http://ncts.dgtaxud.ec">
  <messageSender>NTA.DK</messageSender>
  <messageRecipient>NTA.DK</messageRecipient>
  <preparationDateAndTime>2023-02-21T08:25:38</preparationDateAndTime>
  <messageIdentification>ZG7IAHPGIZSGOS</messageIdentification>
  <messageType>CC057C</messageType>
  <correlationIdentifier>3c6edb5b-a382-4ad4-8cfc-c4f1f5ee645</correlationIdentifier>
  <TransitOperation>
    <MRN>22DKBFUXZSKKCS9BK2</MRN>
    <businessRejectionType>007</businessRejectionType>
    <rejectionDateAndTime>2023-02-21T08:25:38</rejectionDateAndTime>
    <rejectionCode>12</rejectionCode>
  </TransitOperation>
  <CustomsOfficeOfDestinationActual>
    <referenceNumber>DK003862</referenceNumber>
  </CustomsOfficeOfDestinationActual>
  <TraderAtDestination>
    <identificationNumber>DK42573733</identificationNumber>
  </TraderAtDestination>
  <FunctionalError>
    <errorPointer>/CC007C/Consignment/LocationOfGoods/PostcodeAddress/country</errorPointer>
    <errorCode>12</errorCode>
    <errorReason>CL190</errorReason>
    <originalAttributeValue>DK</originalAttributeValue>
  </FunctionalError>
</ns2:CC057C>
```

Figure 4-15 - IE057 example

The same rules for debugging the IE056 (section 4.2.13) also applies to this error message, as the “*FunctionalError*”. In this case, the country of destination is at fault.

4.2.15 IE060 - Control decision notification

The control decision notification (IE060) is sent from the Office of Departure to the holder of the transit procedure if the Office decides to control the movement after the risk analysis at the Office of Departure. The notification informs the holder that a customs officer will control the goods.

There are different control types which is determined by the “notificationType” and “TypeOfControls” elements. The notificationType element distinguishes between intention to control (‘2’) and decision to control (‘0’). The TypeOfControls element distinguishes between actual type of control e.g. ‘10’ for documentary control and ‘40’ for physical control, etc.

4.2.15.1 Technical description

Below is an example of the IE060-notification with notification type '0' and control type '40' i.e. decision for document control:

```
<Notification>
  <ns2:CC060C xmlns:ns2="http://ncts.dgtaxud.ec">
    <messageSender>NTA.DK</messageSender>
    <messageRecipient>RECIPIENT</messageRecipient>
    <preparationDateAndTime>2024-02-23T14:04:29</preparationDateAndTime>
    <messageIdentification>messageID</messageIdentification>
    <messageType>CC060C</messageType>
    <correlationIdentifier>correlationID</correlationIdentifier>
    <TransitOperation>
      <MRN>MRN</MRN>
      <controlNotificationDateAndTime>2024-02-23T14:04:29</controlNotifica-
tionDateAndTime>
      <notificationType>0</notificationType>
    </TransitOperation>
    <CustomsOfficeOfDeparture>
      <referenceNumber>DK005600</referenceNumber>
    </CustomsOfficeOfDeparture>
    <HolderOfTheTransitProcedure>
      <identificationNumber>DK12345678</identificationNumber>
    </HolderOfTheTransitProcedure>
    <TypeOfControls>
      <sequenceNumber>1</sequenceNumber>
      <type>40</type>
    </TypeOfControls>
  </ns2:CC060C>
</Notification>
```

Figure 4-16 - IE060 example with type '40'

Below is a different example of the IE060-notification with notification type 0 and no control type, but instead requesting specific documents:

```
<Notification>
  <ns2:CC060C xmlns:ns2="http://ncts.dgtaxud.ec">
    <messageSender>NTA.DK</messageSender>
    <messageRecipient>RECIPIENT</messageRecipient>
    <preparationDateAndTime>2024-02-27T08:32:12</preparationDateAndTime>
    <messageIdentification>messageID</messageIdentification>
    <messageType>CC060C</messageType>
    <TransitOperation>
      <LRN>LRN</LRN>
      <MRN>MRN</MRN>
      <controlNotificationDateAndTime>2024-02-27T08:32:12</controlNotifica-
tionDateAndTime>
      <notificationType>0</notificationType>
    </TransitOperation>
    <HolderOfTheTransitProcedure>
      <identificationNumber>DK12345678</identificationNumber/>
    </HolderOfTheTransitProcedure>
    <RequestedDocument>
      <sequenceNumber>1</sequenceNumber>
      <documentType>TYPE_XZZZ</documentType>
      <description>1</description>
    </RequestedDocument>
  </ns2:CC060C>
</Notification>
```

Figure 4-17 - IE060 example with type '0'

The EU codelist (CL215) for the documentType element will not be used. Therefore, you can find a list of valid document types that can be requested, in the table below. Use the KRIA mock guide to learn more about the requested documents.

Code	Description
TYPE_380	Commercial invoice
TYPE_271	Packing list
TYPE_ZZZ	Freight documents (incl. Freight bill)
TYPE_XZZZ	Pictures of goods
TYPE_YZZZ	Specifications for the goods
TYPE_ZZZZ	Safety data sheet
TYPE_XZZZ	Other
TYPE_ZZZ	Collateral

Table 4-3 - Valid requested DocumentTypes

4.2.16 IE140 – Request on Non-Arrived Movement

The Request on Non-Arrived Movement (IE140) is sent to the Holder of the Transit Procedure from the Office of Departure if the goods have not arrived before the timer for arrival runs out.

An IE141 is submitted following the IE140, which will let the flow continue. See section [3.10.5](#).

4.2.16.1 Technical description

Below is an example of the IE140 notification:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
<ns2:CC140C xmlns:ns2="http://ncts.dgtaxud.ec">
  <messageSender>NTA.DK</messageSender>
  <messageRecipient>swp.transit.agent</messageRecipient>
  <preparationDateAndTime>2023-02-21T08:25:38</preparationDateAndTime>
  <messageIdentification>LRNLM6100F3CD</messageIdentification>
  <messageType>CD140C</messageType>
  <correlationIdentifier>86ae2505-3b67-41dd-b39e-b5e5f42d23b</correlationIdentifier>
  <TransitOperation>
    <MRN>23DKY3HUSS8CDLAKK0</MRN>
    <requestOnNonArrivedMovementDate>2023-02-21</requestOnNonArrivedMovementDate>
    <limitForResponseDate>2023-02-21</limitForResponseDate>
  </TransitOperation>
  <CustomsOfficeOfDeparture>
    <referenceNumber>DK003862</referenceNumber>
  </CustomsOfficeOfDeparture>
  <CustomsOfficeOfEnquiryAtDeparture>
    <referenceNumber>DK003862</referenceNumber>
  </CustomsOfficeOfEnquiryAtDeparture>
  <HolderOfTheTransitProcedure>
    <identificationNumber>DK42573733</identificationNumber>
  </HolderOfTheTransitProcedure>
</ns2:CC140C>
```

Figure 4-18 - IE140 example

4.2.17 IE906 – Functional Nack

The ‘Functional Nack’ (E_FUN_NCK) is used to report business validation errors for Export followed by Transit (EFBT) national messages (i.e. IE190 / IE191 / IE040 / IE042 / IE048). See the DDNTA for more information.

4.2.17.1 Technical description

Below is an example of the IE906 notification:

```
<ncts:CC906C PhaseID="NCTS5.0" xmlns:ncts="http://ncts.dgtaxud.ec">
  <messageSender>NTA.DK</messageSender>
  <messageRecipient>swp.transit.agent</messageRecipient>
  <preparationDateAndTime>2023-02-21T08:25:38</preparationDateAndTime>
  <messageIdentification>86ae2505-3b67-41dd-b39e-b5e5f42d23b</messageIdentification>
  <messageType>CD906C</messageType>
  <Header>
```

```

    <LRN>TestLRN1234</LRN>
    <MRN>23DKY3HUSS8CDLAKK0</MRN>
  </Header>
  <FunctionalError>
    <errorPointer>>/CC015C/CustomsOfficeOfExitForTransitDeclared[1]/sequenceNumber</errorPointer>
    <errorCode>14</errorCode>
    <errorReason>R0987</errorReason>
    <originalAttributeValue>Original attribute value</originalAttributeValue>
  </FunctionalError>
</ncts:CC906C>

```

Figure 4-19 - IE906 example

4.2.18 IE917 – XML Nack

The ‘XML NACK’ E_XML_NCK (IE917) is used in general to reject External Domain and National Domain messages for syntactic validation errors (i.e. XSD errors).

4.2.18.1 Technical description

Below is an example of the IE917 notification:

```

<ncts:CC917C PhaseID="NCTS5.0" xmlns:ncts="http://ncts.dgtaxud.ec">
  <messageSender>NTA.DK</messageSender>
  <messageRecipient>swp.transit.agent</messageRecipient>
  <preparationDateAndTime>2023-02-21T08:25:38</preparationDateAndTime>
  <messageIdentification>86ae2505-3b67-41dd-b39e-b5e5f42d23b</messageIdentification>
  <messageType>CD917C</messageType>
  <Header>
    <LRN>TestLRN1234</LRN>
    <MRN>23DKY3HUSS8CDLAKK0</MRN>
  </Header>
  <XMLError>
    <errorLineNumber>45</errorLineNumber>
    <errorColumnNumber>67</errorColumnNumber>
    <errorPointer>>/CC015C/CustomsOfficeOfExitForTransitDeclared[1]/sequenceNumber</errorPointer>
    <errorCode>14</errorCode>
    <errorText>Big error text</errorText>
    <originalAttributeValue>Original attribute value</originalAttributeValue>
  </XMLError>
</ncts:CC917C>

```

Figure 4-20 - IE917 example

4.2.19 IE928 - Validation (transit declaration positive ACK)

The Positive acknowledgement message (IE928) is sent from the Office of Departure to the Holder of the Transit procedure if the declaration submitted is both syntactically and semantically valid. IE928 notifies the trader that the declaration has passed validation and is followed by the IE028 MRN Allocated message.

4.2.19.1 Technical description

Below is an example of the IE928-notification:

```
<Notification>
  <CC928C>
    <messageSender>NTA.DK</messageSender>
    <messageRecipient>17059511</messageRecipient>
    <preparationDateAndTime>2023-03-09T11:53:17</preparationDateAndTime>
    <messageIdentification>ZCBEO91WUX9QO4</messageIdentification>
    <messageType>CC928C</messageType>
    <correlationIdentifier>80901346-7540-4c44-aed6-f1cc21d9c62</correlationIdentifier>
    <TransitOperation>
      <LRN>AVSE827</LRN>
    </TransitOperation>
    <CustomsOfficeOfDeparture>
      <referenceNumber>DK005600</referenceNumber>
    </CustomsOfficeOfDeparture>
    <HolderOfTheTransitProcedure>
      ...
    </HolderOfTheTransitProcedure>
  </CC928C>
</Notification>
```

Figure 4-21 - IE928 example

Verifying functionality

5

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 Transit.

5.1 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 Transit XSD's can be found on The Tax Administration's [GitHub](#).

5.1.1 DMS Transit

The Transit XML Guide can be found on [GitHub](#). The XML guide provides a detailed description of the XML elements, their format, optionality, and other requirements/specifications.

In [Table 5-1](#) you can find links to The Tax Administration's GitHub-folders containing: Test cases, Submission XSD, Correction XSD, Amendment XSD and Invalidation XSD

Transit XSDs and testcases		
Type	XSD	Test cases
D1	D1 XSD	D1 Test Case
D2	D2 XSD	D2 Test Case
D4	D4 XSD	D4 Test Case
Scenarios	N/A	Transit Test Scenarios

Table 5-1 - Transit XSDs and test cases

Appendix



6.1 Flow of declarations, and related notifications

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

The diagrams in the coming sections follow the annotation shown in [Figure 6-1](#).

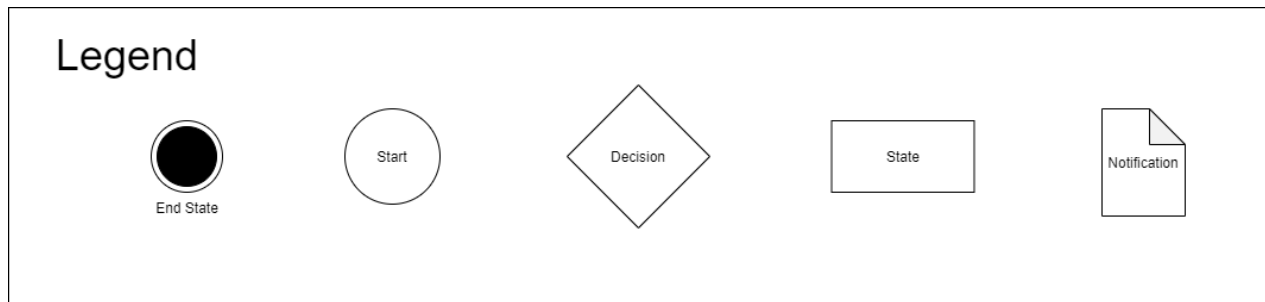


Figure 6-1 - Overview of diagram notation

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.

6.1.1 Manual case handling

Similarly to the standard export flow, there exist an authorization which can be used to bypass manual acceptance. In the transit domain, the “Authorised Consignor” (C521 / ACR) is used. When using the ACR authorization, the flow is considered a “simplified procedure”.

It is important to note that there is a distinct difference in the manual case handling between Transit and Export. This difference is that where the export flow would for the most part inform the trader of the manual case handling by notifications, transit will not. You must be aware of your chosen procedure (standard or simplified) yourself and know that using the standard procedure may result in delays as you will be waiting for manual tasks to be performed by customs officers.

The notification flows are primarily the same for standard and simplified procedure, but if they deviate, it will be clear in the related flow diagram.

6.2 Transit Notification flows

6.2.1 Submission

There are two kinds of declarations to submit: a standard declaration (D1), and a declaration with reduced dataset (D2). Both declarations can be submitted as pre-lodged. When the goods are presented to a pre-lodged declaration, it will turn into a standard declaration and go through the standard notification flow as soon as the presentation notification (D4) is accepted.

Please note that if the declarant lacks the ACR authorization, then the flow may be delayed due to manual case handling. This is regarded as a “standard” procedure.

6.2.1.1 Pre-lodged declaration

The flow for a pre-lodged transit declaration is shown in Figure 6-2.

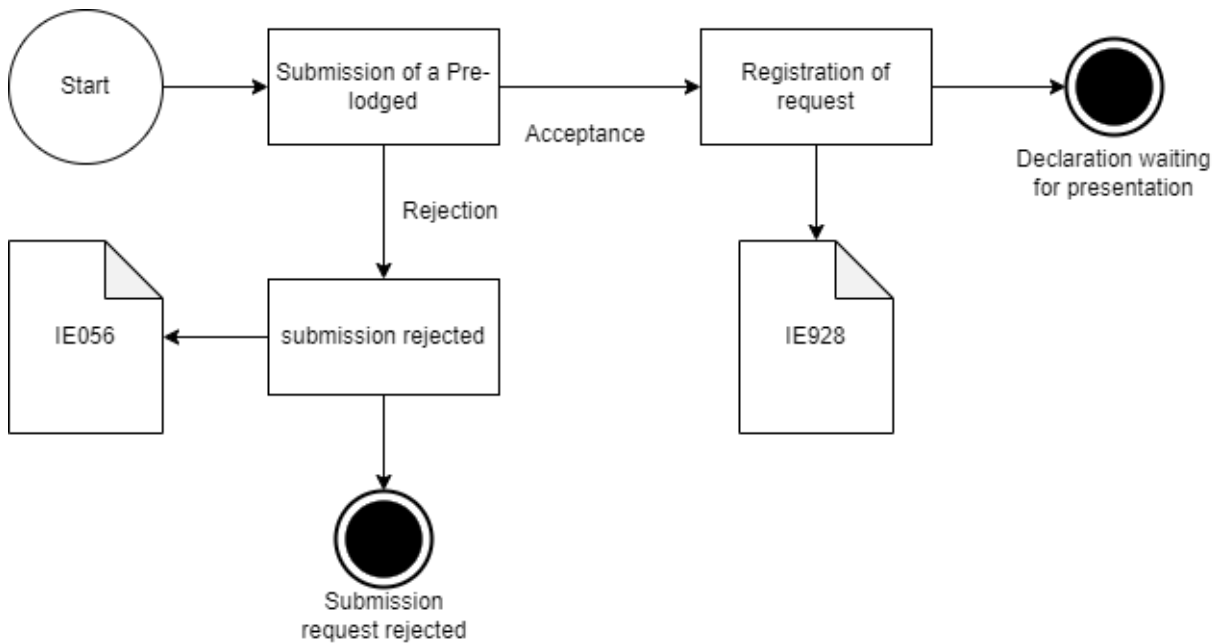


Figure 6-2 - Transit pre-lodged flowchart

A pre-lodged transit declaration can generate the following notifications:

Title	Code	Description
Declaration Accepted Notification	IE928	The submitted declaration is received.
Declaration Rejection Notification	IE056	Declaration has been rejected.

Table 6-1 - Transit pre-lodged flow notifications

A pre-lodged declaration means that information about the declaration is sent to the system before the goods has transited. The pre-lodged declaration is converted to a standard declaration when a goods presentation message has been submitted and accepted.

6.2.1.2 Standard declaration

The flow for a standard declaration is shown on [Figure 6-3](#).

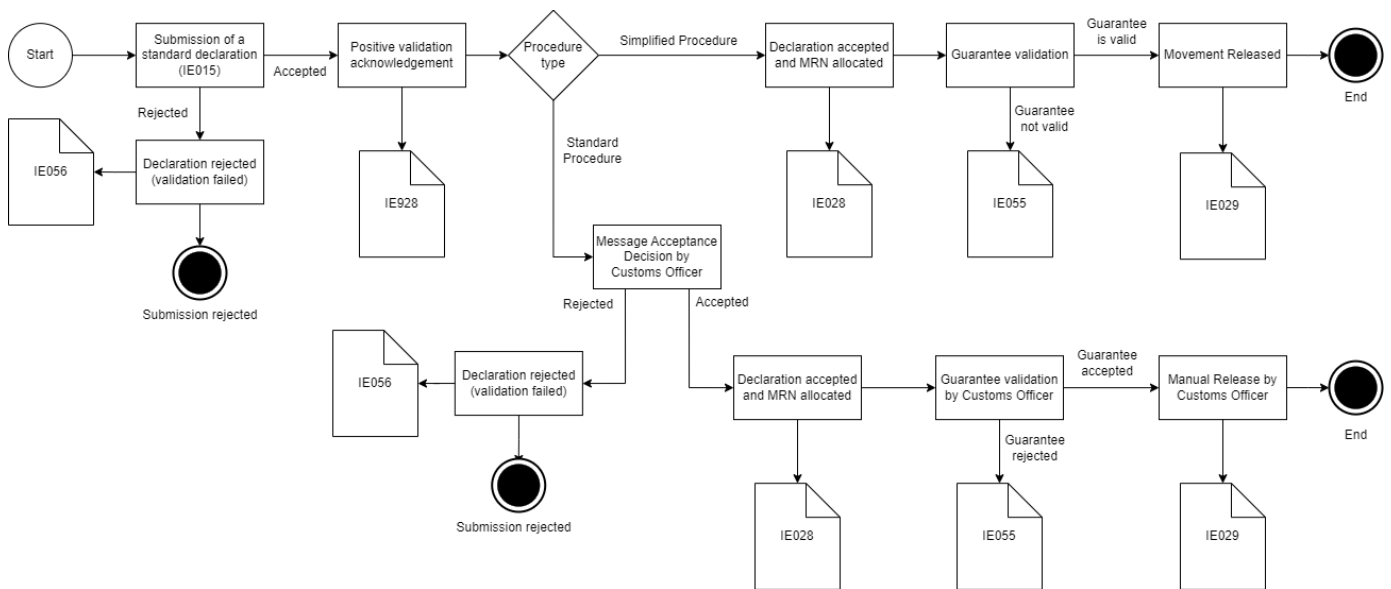


Figure 6-3 - Standard transit declaration flowchart

NB: the diagram is meant as a general expression of the standard flow and does not precisely represent all specific customs scenarios. See the testcases on [GitHub](#) for a more in-depth description and flowchart. If in doubt, consult the DDNTA for documentation of specific customs processes and diagrams of the relevant flows.

A standard declaration can generate the following notifications:

Title	Code	Description
MRN ALLOCATED	IE028	An MRN has been allocated for the declaration
RELEASE FOR TRANSIT	IE029	Procedure is accepted and goods are cleared for release.
WRITE OFF NOTIFICATION	IE045	The procedure has been written off.
GUARANTEE NOT VALID	IE055	The provided guarantee is not valid.
REJECTION FROM OFFICE OF DEPARTURE	IE056	Declaration has been rejected.
REJECTION FROM OFFICE OF DESTINATION	IE057	The arrival notification is rejected
VALIDATION	IE928	The declaration is validated and continues the process.

Table 6-2 - Transit standard flow notifications

6.2.2 Correction

The declaration can be corrected if the goods have not been presented at the Office of Departure. This means that for a pre-lodged declaration it can be corrected after receiving IE928 for a valid submission, but before IE028 where an MRN is allocated, and the pre-lodged declaration is converted to a standard declaration. This is done by sending in an IE013 (amendment declaration). The flow for the correction, shown in Figure 6-4, is the same as for an amendment. The only difference is the point at which the flow begins. The notification table for correction and amendment is therefore also the same, see Table 6-3.

6.2.3 Amendment

The declaration can be amended until it has been released for transit (and have the declaration status of “Movement Released”). This means that the flow can begin after the IE028 has been received, but before the IE029 has been received. The amendment begins by sending in an IE013 message.

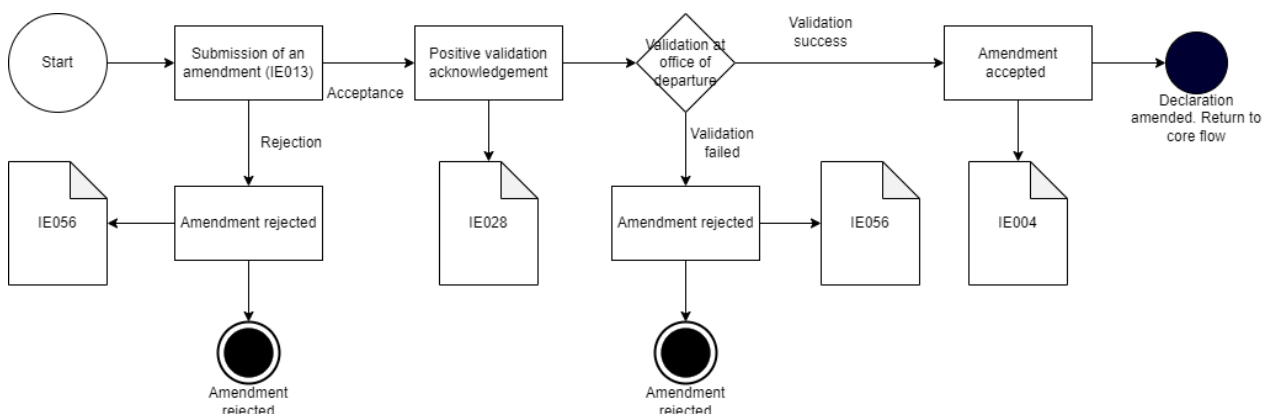


Figure 6-4 - Transit amendment and correction flowchart

If the amendment gets rejected, the core flow will continue as before as if the amendment was never sent in. If the amendment gets accepted, the holder receives the confirmation notification, and the declaration gets updated. It is then the updated declaration that is used further in the flow.

An amendment/correction can generate the following notifications:

Title	Code	Description
Amendment Accepted Notification	IE004	The submitted amendment has been accepted.
MRN ALLOCATED	IE028	An MRN has been allocated for the declaration
Declaration Rejection Notification	IE056	The submitted amendment has been rejected.

Table 6-3 - Transit amendment and correction flow notifications

6.2.4 Invalidation

The declaration can be invalidated by the holder of the transit procedure until it has been released. This is done by sending in an invalidation request (IE014). A customs officer will then review the justification for the invalidation and determine whether the declaration will be invalidated or not. This will be in the form of an IE009 message, which can be either positive or negative.

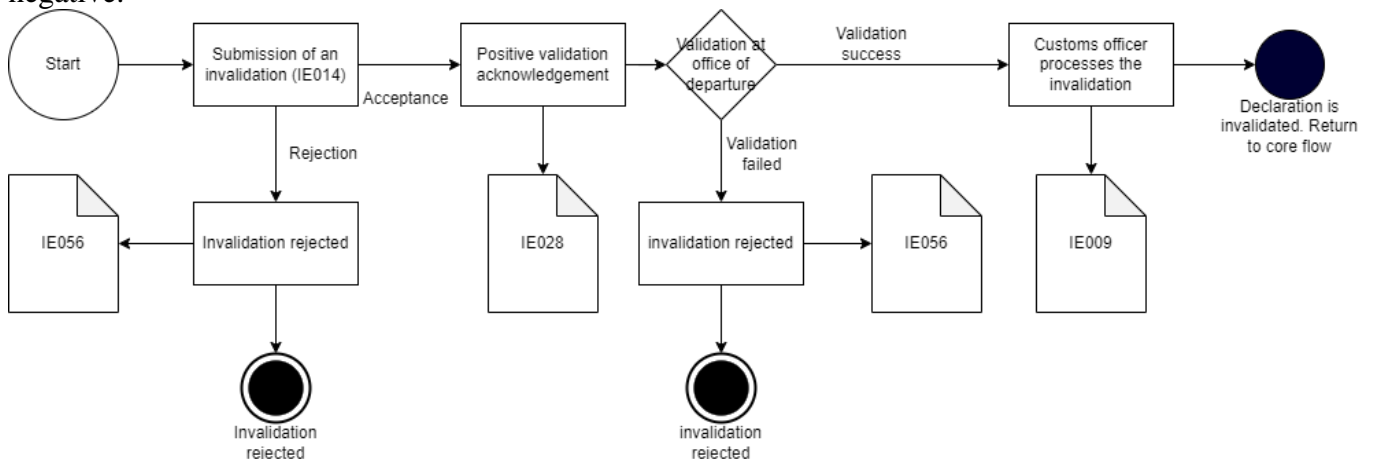


Figure 6-5 - Transit invalidation flowchart

As shown in [Figure 6-5](#), an invalidation can generate the following notifications:

Title	Code	Description
MRN Allocated Notification	IE028	The submitted declaration is received.
Declaration Rejection Notification	IE056	The declaration application has been rejected.
Invalidation Decision	IE009	Notification informing the submitter about the decision on their invalidation request

Table 6-4 - Transit 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 cancelled, 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 must change in this case.

6.3 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

6.3.1 Transit services for the production environment

Function	service	Action	Types of declaration
Submit transit declaration	DMS.Transit	Declaration.Submit	D1, D2
Amend/Correct transit declaration	DMS.Transit	Declaration.Amend	D1, D2
Invalidate transit declaration	DMS.Transit	Declaration.Invalidate	D1, D2
Goods Presentation notification for transit declaration	DMS.Transit	Declaration.Amend.Goodspresented	D4
Retrieve notifications	DMS.Transit	Notification	All transit related notifications
Get status from MRN	DMS.Shared	Declaration.GetStatus	All
Arrival Notification to Office of Destination	DMS.Transit	Declaration.ArrivalNotification	IE007
Unloading Remarks to Office of Destination	DMS.Transit	Declaration.Unload	IE044
Query on Guarantees	DMS.Transit	Declaration.GuaranteesQuery	IE034
Information About Non-Arrived Movement	DMS.Transit	Declaration.NonArrivedMovement	IE141

Table 6-5 - Transit services and actions for production environment

6.3.2 Transit services for TFE environment

Function	service	Action	Types of declaration
Submit transit declaration	DMS.Transit	Declaration.Submit	D1, D2
Amend/Correct transit declaration	DMS.Transit	Declaration.Amend	D1, D2
Invalidate transit declaration	DMS.Transit	Declaration.Invalidate	D1, D2
Goods Presentation notification for transit declaration	DMS.Transit	Declaration.Amend.Goodspresented	D4
Retrieve notifications	DMS.Transit	notification	All transit related notifications
Get status from MRN	DMS.Shared	Declaration.GetStatus	All
Arrival Notification to Office of Destination	DMS.Transit	Declaration.ArrivalNotification	IE007
Unloading Remarks to Office of Destination	DMS.Transit	Declaration.Unload	IE044
Query on Guarantees	DMS.Transit	Declaration.GuaranteesQuery	IE034
Information About Non-Arrived Movement	DMS.Transit	Declaration.NonArrivedMovement	IE141

Table 6-6 - Transit services and actions for test (TFE) environment

6.4 Interacting with the Internal KRIA Mock

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

6.4.1 Guide to triggering Control

To trigger a control scenario, a string of text needs to be added to a specific field. [Table 6-7](#) lists in the column “Text to add in field” which string needs to be added to the declaration’s specific XML field. The given XML field is specified in the “Field to modify” column. The “Desired outcome” column describes the control scenario that string will trigger.

By default, each control triggered will **not** notify the Holder of the Transit procedure. To notify the Holder, you must include the string “aeo” after a whitespace 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 D1 declaration will trigger a control without discrepancies and will notify the trader.

To trigger controls at both the Office of Departure and Office of Destination, 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 “document” to each string. As an example, “control document” will trigger a **document control without discrepancies**. For transit declarations, the submitter will receive an IE060 notification in both cases. For further details please refer to the ‘Test Case – Control’ folder on the Tax Administration’s [GitHub](#), where a guide document and example XML files for testing can be found.

6.4.2 Transit Control Triggers

The following table lists the strings needed to trigger controls on transit declarations.

Office; declaration type	Desired Outcome	Field to modify	Text to add in field
Office of Departure; D1, D2	Control without discrepancies	HouseConsignment/descriptionOfGoods	control
Office of Departure; D1, D2	Control with minor discrepancies	HouseConsignment/descriptionOfGoods	control minor
Office of Departure; D1, D2	Control with discrepancies	HouseConsignment/descriptionOfGoods	control not okay
Office of Destination; D1, D2	Control without discrepancies	HouseConsignment/descriptionOfGoods	destcntrl
Office of Destination; D1, D2	Control with minor discrepancies	HouseConsignment/descriptionOfGoods	destcntrl minor

Office of Destination; D1, D2	Control with discrepancies	HouseConsignment/ descriptionOfGoods	destcntrl not okay
----------------------------------	-------------------------------	---	--------------------

Table 6-7 - List of control trigger strings for Transit declarations

