Export and Exit Services

1 Introduction

This document describes the services that are provided to traders by Estonian Tax and Customs Board (ETCB) via X-Road as regards the treatment of goods at exportation and exit.

Specification of services consists of the following parts:

1. Specification of the X-Road interface of ETCB. Describes the general protocol for exchange of messages with customs. This is the common specification for all services and is therefore described in a separate document [1].
2. Description of use cases related to export and exit of goods. Description of the provided services (Chapter 2).
3. Description of messages related to export and exit of goods (Chapter 3).
4. [1]Technical rules for compiling of messages (Chapter 4). Describes the general rules for compiling messages and for valuation of technical fields.
5. Rules for message elements (Chapter 5). List of rules describing the message elements.
6. Code lists (Chapter 6). Contains the code lists used for limitation of values of certain data elements of a message (e.g. country codes).
7. XML schemas of messages are in separate XSD files [2]. A separate XML schema has been compiled for each message.
8. Message templates are in separate XML files [3]. A separate message template containing no data has been compiled for each message. Limitations applied with data elements have been entered in the templates as comments.
9. Codes in a separate file [4]. Contains all the codes of the code lists including the terms of validity and descriptions.

1.1 Definitions and abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
ECS	Export Control System.
EMTA	Estonian Tax and Customs Board
MRN	Movement Reference Number.
OMF	System of outward manifests
Toll	Estonian Tax and Customs Board
X-tee	Data exchange layer used for data exchange between the information systems of Estonian institutions and organisations [5]
EXS	Exit summary declaration
DKN	List of undeclared goods
EN	Exit manifest.

1.2 References

1: Specification of X-Road interface of ETCB, emta-x-tee-liides.pdf

2: XML schemas of export and exit messages, *.xsd

3: XML templates of export and exit messages, *.xml

4: Codes of export and exit codelists, ecs-codes.txt

5: RIA X-Road website, http://www.ria.ee/xtee

2 Export and exit use cases

This chapter describes all the use cases related to export and exit of goods that are made out by means of X-Road.
The expressions „trader sends message via X-Road“, „customs reply with message“, „customs notify trader“, „trader reads message via X-Road“ are used when describing the use cases. The precise technical content of these operations is described in [1].

2.1 ECS

2.1.1 Lodging of an arrival notification

The purpose of this use case is to get the export permit from customs for previously declared goods. The use case can be used for maritime, air and rail transport.

1. The use case begins with the arrival of previously declared goods at the transport operator/carrier (terminal, loading place).
2. Trader sends the message IE507 to the ECS system via X-Road, notifying that the previously declared goods have arrived at the place where customs have the possibility to inspect them, if needed.
3. Customs check if the received message is in conformity with the rules. If the message was correct then ECS replies with the message OK. If the message was incorrect then ECS replies with the message IE508, notifying of the errors detected. Trader must correct the mistakes and has to restart the use case.
4. Trader remains waiting for the export permit.

2.1.2 Acceptance of a diversion rejection notification

Trader has sent a prior notice to the customs notifying about the arrival of the goods (2.1.1). A declaration bearing the MRN number was not found in the system and the customs office of export was requested to lodge the declaration. Customs office of export denies the diversion.

1. ECS sends the message IE521 to the trader notifying about the rejection of diversion.
2. Trader reads the message via X-Road.

2.1.3 Acceptance of exit release notification

Trader has previously requested for export permit from customs (2.1.1). Customs give the export permit.

1. ECS sends the message IE525 to the trader notifying about the approval of export.
2. Trader reads the message via X-Road.
3. Trader will start export of goods.

2.1.4 Acceptance of exit control decision notification

Trader has previously requested for export permit from customs (2.1.1). Customs want to inspect the goods before exit and inform the trader about it.

1. ECS sends the message IE561 to the trader notifying about the inspection and denies exit of goods.
2. Trader reads the message via X-Road and remains waiting for further instructions from customs.

2.1.5 Acceptance of exit release rejection notification

Trader has previously received export prohibition from customs (2.1.4). In the course of inspection customs decided that export must be suspended and inform the trader about it.

1. ECS sends the message IE522 to the trader notifying about the export suspension.
2. Trader reads the message via X-Road.

2.1.6 Lodging of EXS

The purpose of this use case is the lodgement of EXS.

1. Trader sends the message IE615 to the ECS system via X-Road.
2. Customs check if the received message is in conformity with the rules. If the message was incorrect then ECS replies with the message IE616, notifying about the errors detected. If the message was correct, then ECS registers the document, generates the MRN and sends the message IE628 to the trader.

2.1.7 Lodging of DKN

The purpose of this use case is the lodgement of DKN.

1. Trader sends the message IE615Z to the ECS system via X-Road.
2. Customs check if the received message is in conformity with the rules. If the message was incorrect then ECS replies with the message IE616, notifying about the errors detected. If the message was correct, then ECS registers the document, generates the MRN and sends the message IE628 to the trader.

2.2 OMF

2.2.1 Lodging of an export manifest

The purpose of this use case is the lodgement of a new export manifest.

1. Trader sends the message CREATE_EN to the OMF system via X-Road.
2. Customs check if the received message is in conformity with the rules. If there were no errors in the message, then OMF replies with the message EN_ACCEPTED. If the message was incorrect, then OMF replies with the message IE906, notifying about the errors detected. Trader must correct the mistakes and has to restart the use case.

2.2.2 Amendment of an export manifest

The purpose of this use case is to amend the export manifest, which is already in the system.

1. The use case begins when the trader wishes to amend the export manifest that has already been lodged.
2. Trader sends the message AMEND_EN to the OMF system via X-Road.
3. Customs check if the received message is in conformity with the rules. If there were no errors in the message, then OMF replies with the message OK. If the message was incorrect, then OMF replies with the message IE906, notifying about the errors detected.

Trader must correct the mistakes and has to restart the use case.

2.2.3 Confirmation of an export manifest

The purpose of this use case is to confirm the export manifest.

1. The use case begins when all the goods have the loading permit and have been loaded on a means of transport.
2. Trader sends the message CONFIRM_EN to the OMF system via X-Road.
3. Customs check if the received message is in conformity with the rules. If there were no errors in the message, then OMF replies with the message OK. If the message was incorrect, then OMF replies with the message IE906, notifying about the errors detected. Trader must correct the mistakes and has to restart the use case.

2.3 ECS/OMF

2.3.1 Exit confirmation

The purpose of this use case is to confirm that export is completed.

1. The use case begins with exiting of goods from the customs office of exit.
2. Trader sends the message IE590 to the ECS/OMF system via X-Road, notifying that the goods have exited.
3. ECS/OMF checks if the received message is in conformity with the rules. If there were no errors in the message, then ECS/OMF replies with the message OK. If the message was incorrect, then ECS/OMF replies with the message IE906, notifying about the errors detected. Trader must correct the mistakes and has to restart the use case.

3 Export and exit messages

This chapter describes all the messages exchanged via X-Road that are related to export and exit of goods.

3.1 Messages sent by the trader

3.1.1 IE507 – Arrival at exit

With this message the trader notifies customs authorities that goods have arrived at the working region of the customs office of exit and requests for export permit.

Data of the trader must be entered in the field: exitCarrierTrader.

MRN reference number must be entered in the field: header.documentReferenceNumber.

Place of lodging the arrival notification must be entered in the field: arrivalNotificationPlace.

Code of a storage place must be entered in the field: arrivalAgreeLocationCode, but if the code is missing, then the textual description of location of goods must be given in the field: arrivalAgreedLocationOfGoods.

Actual customs office of exit must be entered in the field: ActualExitCustomsOffice.

Code of an authorised location of goods must be entered in the field: header.authorisedLocationOfGoodsCode.

Date of sending the arrival notification must be entered in the field:

header.arrivalNotificationDate.

Customs sub-office must be indicated in the field: header.customsSubPlace.

Customs sub-office and code of a storage place/location of goods must not be filled in at the same time.

3.1.2 CREATE_EN - lodging of an exit manifest

With this message the trader submits new EN.

Customer reference number must be entered in the field: XmlOmf.lrn.

Date of exit must be entered in the field: XmlOmf.exitDate.

Data of the trader must be entered in the field: XmlOmf.carrier.

Information of at least one goods item must be entered in the field: XmlOmf.enItem.

Data of a person lodging the exit manifest must be entered in the field: lodger.

Customs office of exit must be indicated in the field: XmlOmf.exitCustomsOffice.

3.1.3 AMEND_EN - amending of an exit manifest

With this message the trader can amend the data of a previously lodged EN.

The structure of a message is the same as of the message CREATE_EN; only the reference number of the document is added (XmlOmf.mrn).

3.1.4 IE590 – exit confirmation (exit notification)

With this message the trader confirms that export is completed.

MRN reference number must be entered in the field: header.documentReferenceNumber when marking AER/EXS as exited; at marking EN as exited the number of exit manifest must be entered in the field: header.manifestNumber.

Actual customs office of exit must be indicated in the field: actualExitCustomsOffice.

Date of exit must be entered in the field: passageExit.dateOfExit.

3.1.5 IE615 – lodging of EXS (exit summary declaration)

With this message the trader lodges an exit summary declaration.

Data of a person lodging the declaration must be entered in the field:

lodgingSummaryDeclarationPerson.

Customs office of exit must be indicated in the field: exitCustomsOffice.

Place of lodgement must be entered in the field: header.declarationPlace.

Information on the goods must be entered in the field: goodsItem.

Location of goods must be indicated in the fields: customsSubPlace, arrivalAgreedLocationOfGoods, or arrivalAgreedLocationCode.

Method of payment for transport costs must be entered in the field:

transportChargesMethodOfPayment.

Consignment reference number must be entered in the field: commercialReferenceNumber.

Data of the consignee must be entered in the field: consigneeTrader and those of the consignor in the field: consignorTrader.

3.1.6 IE615Z – lodging of DKN

With this message the trader presents a list of undeclared goods.

The list of undeclared goods shall be presented for goods loaded in a customs office of exit, for which the lodgement of a customs declaration or an exit summary declaration is not required.

The structure of this message is similar to that of IE615.

3.1.7 CONFIRM_EN

With this message the trader notifies that all the goods have been loaded and confirms the outward manifest.

The reference number of a customs document must be entered in the field: XmlOmf.header.documentReferenceNumber.

Data of a person lodging the declaration must be entered in the field: XmlOmf.lodger.

3.2 Messages sent to the trader

3.2.1 OK – message acceptance confirmation

With this message ECS/OMF notifies the trader that the message sent by the trader was accepted and that there were no errors in the message. This message is used only in case the protocol does not prescribe the return of any other messages containing substantial information.

3.2.2 IE508 – arrival at exit rejection

ECS sends this message in reply to the message IE507, if the arrival at exit notification is incorrect, or if the declaration is in the wrong status.

Message creation date is in the field: header.arrivalRejectionDate.

Type of error that caused the rejection is in the field: functionalError.errorType.

Path to incorrect element is in the field: functionalError.pointer.

Value of the incorrect field is in the field: functionalError.originalAttributeValue.

3.2.3 IE521 – diversion rejection

ECS sends this message in reply to the message IE507, in case diversion is not allowed according to the declaration.

Reference number of the document is in the field: header.documentReferenceNumber.

Diversion rejection code is in the field: header.diversionRejectionCode.

Reason for diversion is in the field: header.diversionRejectionText.

Actual customs office of exit is in the field: actualExitCustomsOffice.

Data of the trader are in the field: exitCarrierTrader.

3.2.4 IE522 – exit release rejection

ECS sends this message, if in the course of examination of goods it was established that the goods did not match with the declared data.

Data of the trader are in the field: exitCarrierTrader.

Date of examination is in the field: controlResult.controlDate.

Actual customs office of exit is in the field: actualExitCustomsOffice.

Reference number of the document is in the field: header.documentReferenceNumber.

Reason for exit rejection is in the field: header.exitRejectionMotivation and exit rejection motivation code is in the field: header.exitRejectionMotivationCode.

3.2.5 IE525 – exit release

ECS sends this message to the person lodging the arrival at exit notification in order to release the goods for exit.

Data of the trader must be entered in the field: exitCarrierTrader.

Actual customs office of exit must be indicated in the field: actualExitCustomsOffice.

Reference number of the document must be entered in the field:

header.documentReferenceNumber.

Authorised location of the goods must be entered in the field: header.authorisedLocationOfGoodsCode.

Date of release of the goods must be entered in the field: header.dateOfRelease.

3.2.6 IE561 – examination of goods at exit (exit control decision)

ECS sends this message, if a customs officer decides to examine the goods.

Data of the trader are in the fireld: exitTrader.

Customs office of exit is in the field: exitCustomsOffice.

Reference number of the document is in the field: header.documentReferenceNumber.

Message creation date is entered in the field: DateOfControlNotification.

3.2.7 IE616 –rejection of EXS/DKN

With this message ECS notifies that lodgement of EXS/DKN failed, i.e. the message IE615 contained errors.

Data of errors that caused the failure are in the field: functionalError.

Date of rejection of EXS/DKN (i.e. the date of sending IE616) is in the field: header.declarationRejectionDate.

3.2.8 IE628 – acknowledgement of EXS/DKN

With this message ECS notifies that lodgement of EXS/DKN succeeded.

Reference number of the document is in the field: header.documentReferenceNumber.

Reference number of the consignment/transport document is in the field:

header.referenceNumber.

Data of the EXS/DKN submitter are in the field: lodgingSummaryDeclarationPerson.

Customs office of the EXS/DKN submitter is in the field: lodgmentCustomsOffice.

Date of sending the message is in the field: header.declarationRegistrationDate.

3.2.9 EN_ACCEPTED – positive reply to the lodgement of EN

With this message OMF notifies that the lodgement of EN succeeded.

Reference number of the document is in the field: header.documentReferenceNumber.

Reference number of the consignment/transport document is in the field:

header.referenceNumber.

Data of the EN submitter are in the field: lodgingSummaryDeclarationPerson.

Customs office of the EN submitter is in the field: lodgmentCustomsOffice.

Date of sending the message is in the field: header.declarationRegistrationDate.

4 Technical rules of compiling messages

This chapter describes general technical rules for compiling messages to be sent via X-Road. These rules are of a technical character.

4.1 Fields of a message header

1. syntaxIdentifier – constant UNOC.
2. syntaxVersionNumber – constant 3.
3. messageSender – registry code of a trader sending the message.
4. senderIdentificationCodeQualifier – not used.
5. messageRecipient – constant NECA.EE.
6. recipientIdentificationCodeQualifier – not used.
7. dateOfPreparation – message creation date. Format YYMMDD.
8. timeOfPreparation – time of message creation. Format HHMM.
9. interchangeControlReference – unique identifier.
10. recipientSReferencePassword – not used.
11. recipientSReferencePasswordQualifier – not used.
12. applicationReference – not used.
13. priority – not used.
14. acknowledgementRequest – not used.
15. communicationsAgreementId – not used.
16. testIndicator – not used.
17. messageIdentification – unique identifier.
18. messageType – in format CC507A. NB! Message type must not be in the format IE507.
19. commonAccessReference – not used.

4.2 Other fields

All the other fields covered by the rule TR0099 must be left out.

5 Rules of data elements

This chapter describes the rules used for checking the messages. References to these rules are made in the XML message templates annexed to the specification (Chapter 18).

Rule	Description
R010	If the same Consignor/Exporter is declared for all goods items, the data group ‘TRADER Consignor/'TRADER Exporter must be used on general level. The data group ‘TRADER Consignor/'TRADER Exporter on GOODS ITEM level may not be used.
R804	The data group 'TRADER Consignor' must be used if it is different from the data group 'PERSON Lodging the summary declaration'.
R011	If the same Consignee is declared for all goods items, the data group ‘TRADER Consignee must be used on general level. The data group ‘TRADER Consignee on GOODS ITEM level may not be used.
C585	IF the attribute 'GOODS ITEM.Textual description' is used THEN this data group is = 'O' ELSE this data group is = 'R'. If 'Textual description' is not used, then this data group is mandatory.
C577	IF the attribute 'Specific circumstance indicator' = 'A' or 'B' THEN this data group or attribute = 'O' ELSE this data group or attribute = 'R'. If 'Specific circumstance indicator' is not A or B, then this data group is mandatory.
R879	Exit: The country of final destination must be entered in any case. If the special circumstance indicator is not equal to 'A', then at least the country of original departure must be entered additionally. Entry: The country of original departure must be entered in any case. If the special circumstance indicator is not equal to 'A', then at least the country of final destination must be entered additionally.
C570	If the attribute 'Specific circumstance incicator' = 'B' THEN the data group is = ‘O’ ELSE if the attribute 'Specific circumstance incicator' = 'A' THEN the attribute must occur at least once (min. 1 value) ELSE this attribute must occur at least twice (min. 2 values) IF the attribute 'Specific circumstance incicator' is equal to 'A' then this attribute must be entered at least once. If the attribute 'Specific circumstance incicator' is neither 'A' nor 'B' then this attribute must be entered at least twice.
R857	The data group 'TRADER Representative' can be used by the 'PERSON Lodging the Exit summary declaration' to authorise a Representative amending an Exit summary declaration on his behalf at the Office of Exit concerned.
TR9085	In Normal Mode of Operation if this field is used it must have a value of 0.
R880	The attribute 'Location Of Goods ' / 'Location Code ' and 'Customs sub place ' may not be used at the same time. However, at least one attribute must be used.

R105	The total number of packages is equal to the sum of all ‘Number of packages’ + all ‘Number of pieces’ + a value of ‘1’ for each declared ‘bulk’.
TR0021	The value of this field must be larger than zero (0).
C581	If the attribute 'GOODS ITEM.Gross mass' is used THEN this attribute is = ‘R’ ELSE this attribute is = ‘O’ If the attribute 'GOODS ITEM.Gross mass' is used then the use of this element is mandatory.
TR0099	This data item must be entered if the message is encoded in EDIFACT and the corresponding free text field is not in the UNOC character set. If the data item is filled in, it must contain the language code of the language used in the corresponding free text field.
C567	IF the attribute 'Specific Circumstance Indicator = 'A', 'C' THEN the attribute 'Commercial Reference Number (box 7)', 'Commercial Reference Number (ex box 7)' and the datagroup 'PRODUCED DOCUMENTS/CERTIFICATES' = 'O' ELSE IF the attribute 'Commercial Reference Number (box 7)' and 'Commercial, Reference Number (ex box 7)' is not used, THEN at least one attribute 'PRODUCED DOCUMENTS/ CERTIFICATES.Document type' pointing to a transport document must be present ELSE the data group 'PRODUCED DOCUMENTS/CERTIFICATES' = 'O'. If the 'Specific circumstance indicator' is neither 'A' nor 'C' and 'Commercial reference number' is not used, then the use of 'Produced documents and certificates. Document type' is mandatory.
R007	Each ‘Item no’ (box 32) is unique throughout the declaration. The items shall be numbered in a sequential fashion, starting from '1' for the first item and incrementing the numbering by '1' for each following item.
R005	"Item no" (box 32) is always used even if "Items" (box 5) = "1", "Item no" (box 32) is also "1". 'Item no' is always used, even if there is only one 'Item'.
C580	IF the attribute 'Specific circumstance indicator' = 'E' THEN this attribute is = 'O' ELSE this attribute is = 'R'. If the 'Specific circumstance indicator' is not 'E' then the use of this attribute is mandatory.
TR9120	If this element is the same for all goods, it has to be filled in at HEADER level and must not be used at GOODS ITEM level.

C576	IF the attribute EXPORT OPERATION / IMPORT OPERATION / TRANSIT OPERATION.Transport charges – Method of payment' is used THEN this attribute can not be used ELSE this attribute = 'O'. If the attribute 'Transport charges method of payment' is used then this attribute may not be used.
R876	If the same 'Commercial reference number' is declared for all goods items then it has to be filled in at HEADER level. The attribute 'Commercial reference number' at GOODS ITEM level may not be used.
R881	If the attribute is used, then its minimum length must be at least 4 digits.
R021	A zero '0' is to be considered as a valid number in this field.
C061	IF 'Kind of packages' is: 'VQ', 'VG', 'VL', 'VY','VR' or 'VO' indicating 'BULK' then 'Number of packages' and 'Number of Pieces' may not be used. IF 'Kind of packages' is: 'NE', 'NF' or 'NG', indicating 'UNPACKED' then 'Number of packages' may not be used but 'Number of Pieces' is mandatory. In other cases the use of 'Number of packages' is mandatory and 'Number of Pieces' may not be used.
R246	"Customs sub place" and "Arrival Agreed Location Of Goods / Arrival Agreed Location Code" may not be used at the same time.
R101	The attribute is used as the basic language to be used in any further communication between the Trader at Destination and the Customs system. If the Trader does not use this attribute then the Customs system will use the default language of the Office of Destination.
R230	This attribute is used as a flag, its value can be either "0" ("no") or "1" ("yes").
C156	IF 'Storing flag'= 'YES' THEN 'Authorised Storing Location Of Goods' is mandatory. ELSE 'Authorised Storing Location Of Goods' may not be used.
C312	IF 'Diversion Rejection Code'/'Entry Rejection Motivation Code' = '4' THEN 'Diversion Rejection Text' is mandatory.
R123	From the originally received IE, only the attributes in error are transmitted back to the Trader, indicating whether the attribute(s) in question is missing or incorrect.
R863	Either the field 'MRN' or 'Manifest Reference Number' must be filled in.
555	IF attribute 'Partial Shipment flag' = '1' THEN 'MRN Item number' and 'Gross Mass involved' (where present) are mandatory and if 'Kind of Packages' indicates 'BULK' ('VQ', 'VG', 'VL', 'VY', 'VR' or 'VO') then 'Number of Packages involved' and 'Number of Pieces involved' may not be used. If 'Kind of Packages' is not 'BULK' then 'Number of Packages involved' or 'Number of Pieces involved' must be filled in. If attribute 'Partial shipment flag' is not equal to '1' then these attributes may not be used.

R235	This attribute is used as a flag, its value can be either '0' ('final') or '1' ('partial').
C060	IF "Kind of packages" indicates "BULK" ("VQ", "VG", "VL", "VY","VR" or "VO") then "Number of packages" and "Number of Pieces" may not be used. IF "Kind of packages" indicates "UNPACKED" ("NE"; "NF" or "NG") then "Number of packages" may not be used but "Number of Pieces" is mandatory. ELSE "Marks & numbers of packages" and "Number of packages" are mandatory and "Number of Pieces" may not be used.
R887	'Manifest item number' values are unique sequential numbers.

6 Code lists

This chapter provides the code lists used for compiling messages.

Description of a code list	**Number of a code list**	**Code of a code list**
Country codes. Full list of states	8	COUNTRY
Language codes for determining the language of declarations and free text fields	12	LANGUAGECODE
Type of produced documents to be sent within the common domain	13	DOCUMENT_TYPE_COMMON
Kind of packages used for packaging of the goods	17	KINDOFPACKAGES
UNOC character set used with UN/EDIFACT syntax version	21	SYNTAXIDENTIFIER
UN/EDIFACT syntax version used for compiling messages	22	SYNTAX_VERSION_NR
Used for Boolean attributes (positive/negative value)	27	FLAG
Code of diversion rejection	46	DIVERSION REJECTION_REASON
Functional error codes	49	FUNCTIONAL ERRORCODE
Message types	60	MESSAGE_TYPE
Other special circumstance indicators, see the Regulation 1875/2006	96	SPECIFIC CIRCUMSTANCE_INDICATOR

UN code list of dangerous goods	101	UN DANGEROUS GOODS_CODE
Code of the method of payment for transport costs	116	TRANSPORT CHARGES METHOD _ OF PAYMENT _ _

7 Description of message templates

This chapter describes the information given in the comments of message

templates.

Sample message:

```
<producedDocumentsCertificates><!-- count: 0..99 C567 -->
   <documentType></documentType><!-- an..4 codelist: 13 -->
   <documentReference></documentReference><!-- an..35 -->
   <documentReferenceLng></documentReferenceLng><!-- a2 optional TR0099 codelist: 12 -->
</producedDocumentsCertificates>
```

The following data may be produced after each element:

1. In case of structural elements the number of allowed iterations is indicated like this: count: 1 or count: 0..99. If the number of itereations is zero, then this is a non-mandatory element, i.e. this element may be missing in a message. If the number of iterations is not indicated, then it is a mandatory element, which must always be present in a message. If the maximum number of iterations is more than one, then the element may occur successively in a message for several times. In the above sample message - producedDocumentsCertificates is a structural element, which may be missing or may occur for up to 99 times.
2. The keyword ‘optional’ may be indicated after non-structural elements. This means that addition of an element is not mandatory. There may never be more than one non-structural element.
3. Data type given after non-structural elements is presented in the form n2, an..4 or n..11,3. Description of the data type consists of two parts: type and length. Type may be either a, n or an. A is ASCII letter between a..z or A..Z; n is a numeric character and may include also a dot and minus; an is the free text. Length may be either a certain numeral, meaning that the field must have exactly the required length; ..a numeral, meaning that the field may have the length up to the indicated marks, or ..a numeral showing the numeric format as follows: length of integer part comma length of fraction.
4. The number of a code list, where the value of a certain field must belong, may be indicated after the non-structural data type. The number of a code list is given in the following form: codelist: number. Description of code lists is given in Chapter 6.
5. A list of rules to which the field must conform may be given after each field. Names of rules are given in the form Cxxx, Rxxx or TRxxx. Content of the rules is described in Chapter 5.

8 File format of codes

This chapter describes the file format of codes. Code file contains all the codes of the required code lists.

Code file is a text file consisting of the entries as follows:

```
list incremental PREVIOUS_DOCUMENT
code valid 2006-01-01 822
attr DESCRIPTION
.EN Internal Community transit Declaration (T2)
code invalid 2016-01-01 822
```

Essential entry information:

1. Name of a code list – in the above example: PREVIOUS_DOCUMENT
2. Code – in the above example: 822
3. Starting date of the validity period of the code – in the above example: 2006-01-01
4. Code description – in the above example: Internal Community transit Declaration (T2)
5. End date of the validity period of the code – in the above example: 2016-01-01

Code lists file contains information on the entire history of the code lists. But only the valid codes are needed when compiling messages. Consequently only these codes may be used, which are valid at the time of compiling a message, the current date must remain within the validity period of a code used. The code used in a sample message is valid at the time and may be used in the messages, because the current date (30.01.2009) remains within the validity period (01.01.2006 – 01.01.2016).

Linkage of code lists with the fields is done through a code of a code list and through the code list number.

The code list number is indicated in a message template presented in Chapter 7. A code of a code list may be found from the table of code lists according to the code list number (see Chapter 6). On the basis of a code of a code list and the current date it is possible to find in the codes file all the codes that may currently be used in a certain field.