

# Information NCTS Transit Procedure

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## NCTS Transit Procedure (Transit – T1/T2)

The transit procedure is a **special customs procedure** under which goods are transported **from the office of departure to the office of destination** under customs supervision, in an unchanged condition and within the prescribed time limits, and are presented at the destination.

The use of the transit procedure does not change the customs status of the goods and does not trigger the collection of import duties or other charges, nor the application of trade policy measures – except for those prohibiting or restricting the import or export of goods.

**NCTS (New Computerised Transit System)** supports the transit procedure and ensures its **electronic processing**.

### Your benefits at a glance

- Liquidity advantage: import duties become payable only upon completion of the transit procedure or during import clearance
- Flexibility: import clearance can take place at the customs office or location of your choice
- Transparency: MRN tracking and electronic status updates (departure / en route / completion)
- Suitable for regular scheduled services with defined processes

### Areas of application: when does the NCTS transit procedure make sense?

- Transport within the EU to the place of import clearance (e.g. from EU border, port or airport → inland)
- Transit through multiple countries without interim customs clearance (Union/Common Transit)
- Consolidation and onward transport to a central customs hub or customs warehouse
- Transport of non-Union goods (T1) or Union goods in specific scenarios (T2)

### Requirements & roles

- Parties involved: holder of the transit procedure (liable party), consignor and/or consignee, carrier, as well as customs offices of departure and destination
- Optional simplifications: authorised consignor or authorised consignee status (subject to approval)
- Clean master data: EORI number, locations, references, goods description and HS/tariff code

## Process in eight steps (simplified)

1. Verification of transit data and documents (invoice, packing list, transport documents)
2. Presentation of the goods
3. Submission of the NCTS declaration → allocation of the MRN
4. Customs control and sealing, if applicable
5. Departure
6. Transport in compliance with prescribed time limits and route
7. Timely presentation at the customs office of destination or at the authorised consignee
8. Completion of the transit procedure (unloading results), followed by import clearance or subsequent procedure

## Checklist: data & documents

- **Commercial or pro forma invoice** and **packing list** (quantities, weights, packages)
- **Transport documents** (CIM consignment note, CMR/AWB or bill of lading), planned route and place of destination
- **EORI numbers** of the parties involved and contact details for presentation or unloading
- **Description of goods**, HS/tariff code, marks & numbers and, where applicable, seal numbers
- **Security/guarantee details** if the customer is the holder of the transit procedure or if a service provider is mandated

## Any questions?

For technical clarification, the customs specialists of the Rail Cargo Group will be happy to assist you.

[Here](#) you can find your contact persons.