

EU Customs Reform

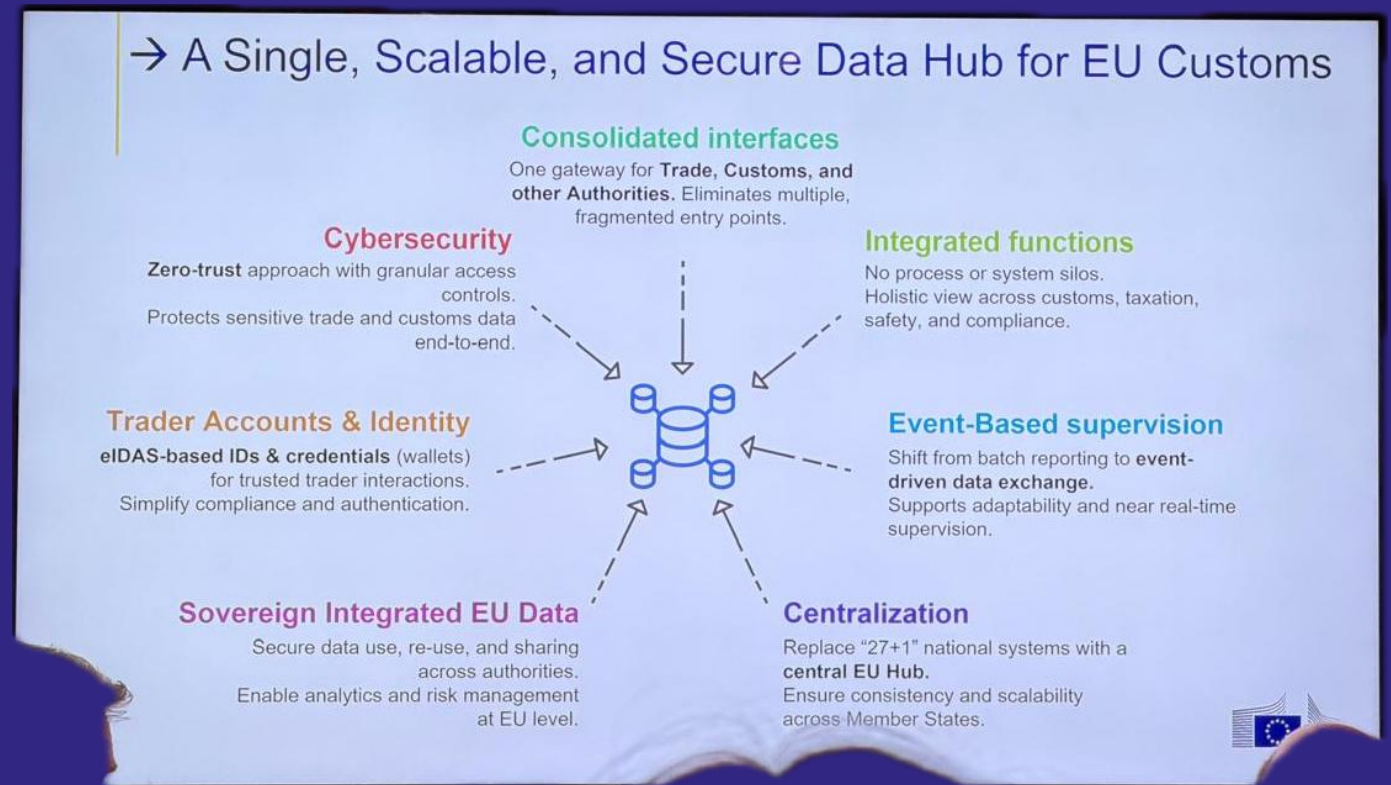
What changes await EU and EaP countries before 2030

Jurgis Adomavičius
2025 Ukraine

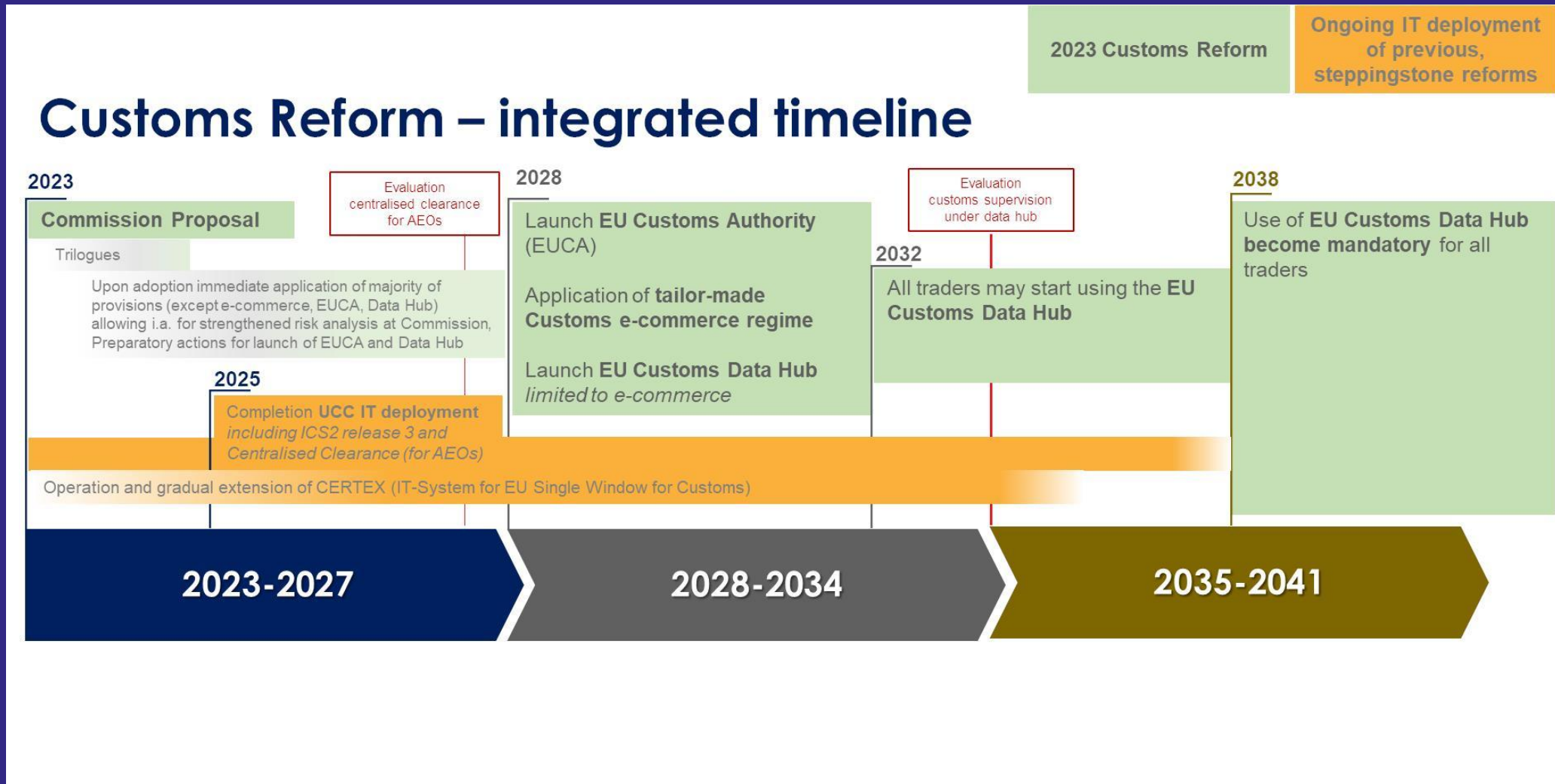
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Why Reform needed?

- EU customs should function “as one”;
- Fragmented IT systems;
- E-commerce amounts booms;
- Sustainability requirements;
- Enhancing risk management .



Timeline



Three Pillars

- **One Data Hub;**
- **EU Customs Authority (EUCA);**
- **Single Window for Customs.**

EU Customs Authority

Mandate:

- Risk;
- Crisis management;
- Coordination across MS.

Data Hub

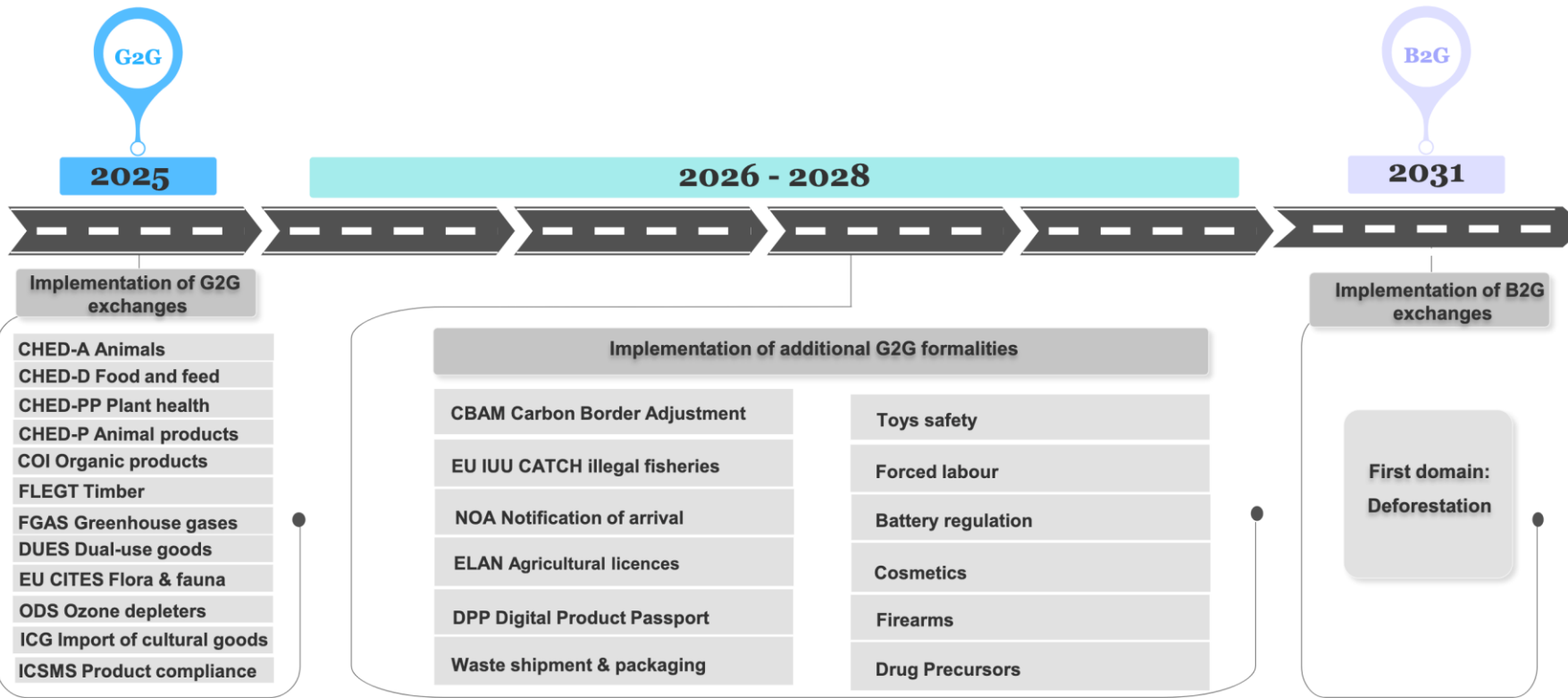
- Centralized platform replacing 111 systems;
- Submit once;
- Reuse many times.

Single Window

- Integrates customs with CBAM;
- TRACES;
- CITES;
- DPP.

CSW-CERTEX

Timeline for the EU SWE-C implementation



CSW-CERTEX

- **Automated customs checks – give customs authorities direct access to the necessary non-customs data so they can automatically verify that the required formalities have been met.**
- **Quantity management – provide partner competent authorities with customs data so they can track and manage authorised quantities of certain goods.**
- **Integrated procedures – enable customs and partner authorities to fully automate the processes for placing goods under a customs procedure or re-exporting them, and to coordinate controls under Article 43(3).**

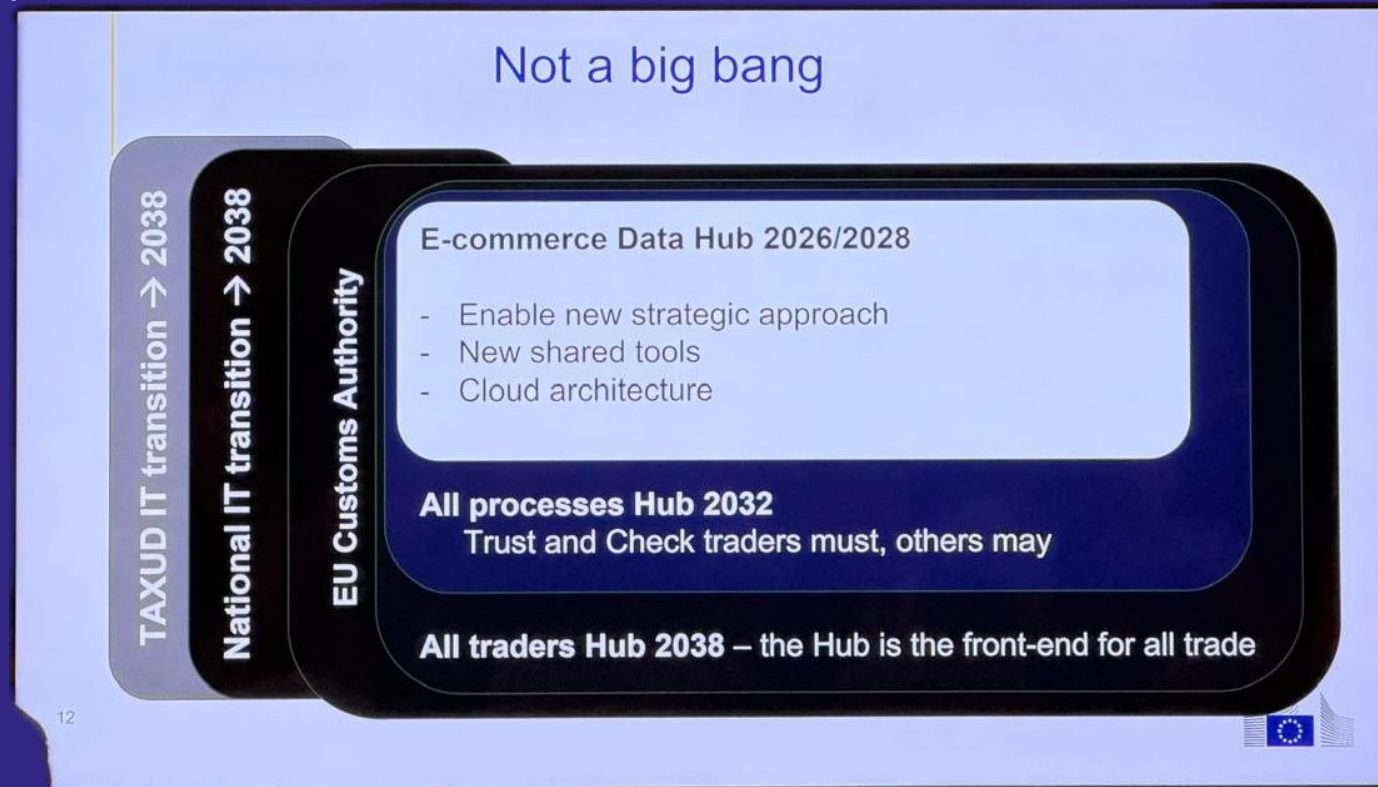
Other legal data exchanges – allow any other automated data transfers required by EU law, while respecting national use of the data.

Legal Changes

- Declarant → Importer;
- Expanded definition of import.

E-commerce

- Platforms as deemed importers;
- €150 threshold removed.
- Handling fee



Trust & Check Traders

Next-gen compliance program > with AEO...

Benefits

- **Transparency;**
- **Predictability;**
- **Faster clearance.**

Risks

- **Data accuracy;**
- **GDPR;**
- **Indirect representation exposure.**

Expected changes to the customs of the EaP countries

Trade between EaP countries and the EU

Country	Share of trade with the EU	Year	Notes
Ukraine	55%	2024	EU is Ukraine's main trading partner [11]; 59.5% of UA exports go to the EU, 50.4% of imports come from the EU. [12]
Moldova	54%	2024	EU is Moldova's biggest trade partner. 65.6% of Moldovan exports are destined for the EU market [13].
Georgia	22.1%	2024	The EU is the main trade partner of Georgia. 22.1% of its trade takes place with the EU [14]
Azerbaijan	41.2%	2024	The EU is Azerbaijan's main trading partner, accounting for around 41.2% of Azerbaijan's total trade. The EU continues to be Azerbaijan's biggest export market, with a 63.3% share of Azerbaijan's exports and a 13.2% share of Azerbaijan's imports [15].
Armenia	7.5%	2024	The EU is Armenia's fourth-biggest trading partner, representing 7.5% of Armenia's total trade in 2024. The EU is Armenia's fifth-biggest export market, with a 4.7% share of Armenia's total exports in 2024. 9.7% of imports come from the EU [16].

Moldova

- IT Strategy 2024–2027;
- GMS rollout;
- EU alignment.

Ukraine

- **New Customs Code 2026;**
- **NCTS6;**
- **AEO MRA by 2027.**

Georgia

- eFTI integration post-2026;
- Harmonisation in procedures.

Azerbaijan

- ARAS AI risk system;
- NCTS and Single Window plans.

Armenia

- CEPA path;
- IT and risk management convergence.

Conclusion

By 2030:

One digital customs ecosystem for EU & EaP

Quote

“The Reform is not an IT upgrade – it’s a redesign of how Europe secures trade, data, and sustainability.”