CAREC Forum on the TIR Customs Transit System

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Introduction to the TIR Convention - TIR for bilateral and regional transit

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Overview

- UNECE
- History and characteristics
- Objectives
- Advantages
- Geographical Scope
- The Five Pillars of the TIR System
- Additional, non-obligatory, provisions
- Types of transit and intermodal application
- Future
- Management structure
- Summary





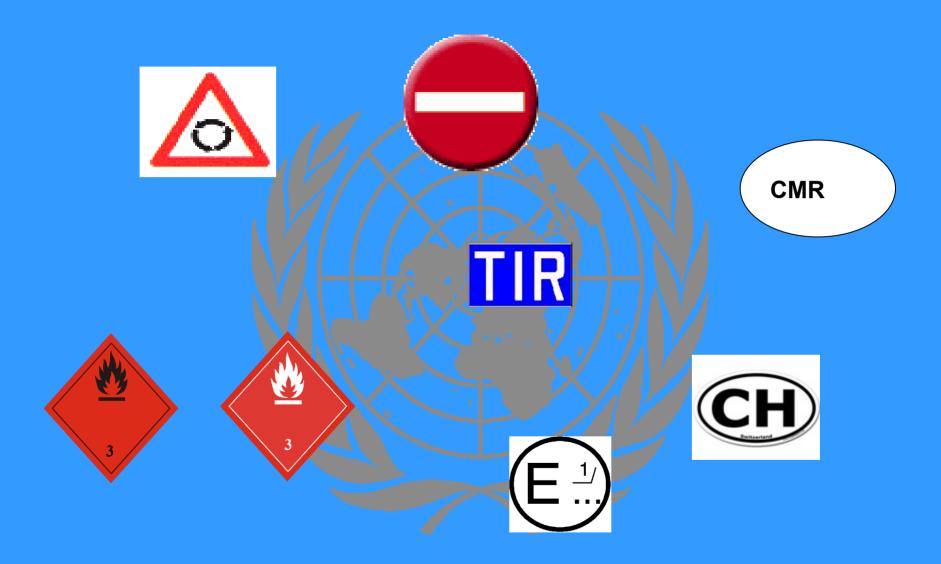
The UNECE

- Regional branch of the United Nations
- 55 countries (European, CIS, USA and Canada)
- Intergovernmental cooperation in areas of economy, environment, trade and Transport
- Transport: 55 Agreements and Conventions
- International Infrastructure Networks
 - International Highway Code
 - Regulations for Safe and Clean Vehicles
 - Border Crossing Facilitation
 - Rules for Safe Carriage of Dangerous Goods
- Recommendations, Resolutions





The UNECE







TIR Convention

History:

- First Convention 1958, revision 1975
- From 6 countries to 64 countries (Operational: 55)

Characteristics

- Only global transit procedure
- Also applicable for bilateral transit traffic
- Intermodal (trucks and containers)
- Public/Private Partnership





OBJECTIVES

Customs Authorities

- Efficient Customs procedures for transit traffic
- Provision of an international guarantee
- Revenue protection

Transport Sector

- Facilitation of transit procedures
- Simplification and harmonization of Customs formalities
- Minimum procedures at borders
- Reduced transport costs





Advantages

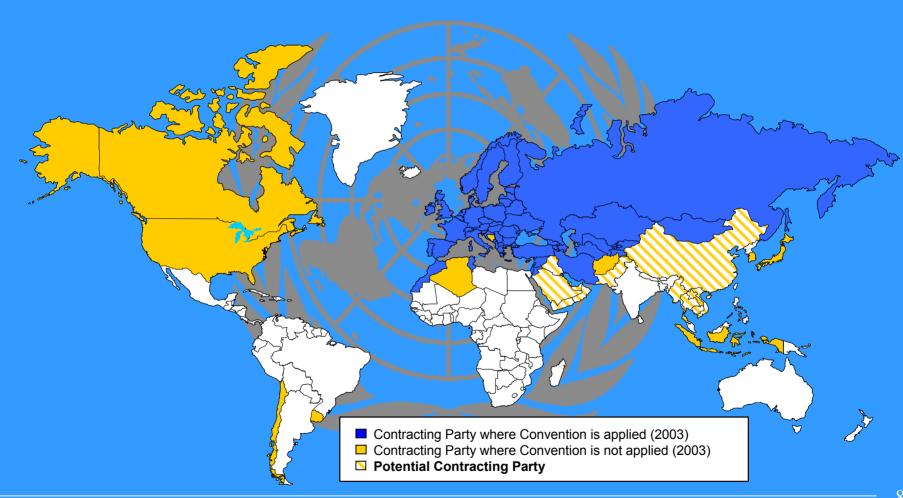
Customs Authorities

- No physical inspection of goods in transit
- No national guarantee system
- No national Customs document
- Transport/Trade Industry
- Minimum of procedures at borders
- Reduced delays at borders
- No restriction in the modes of transport
- Lower transport costs (reduced export and import costs)





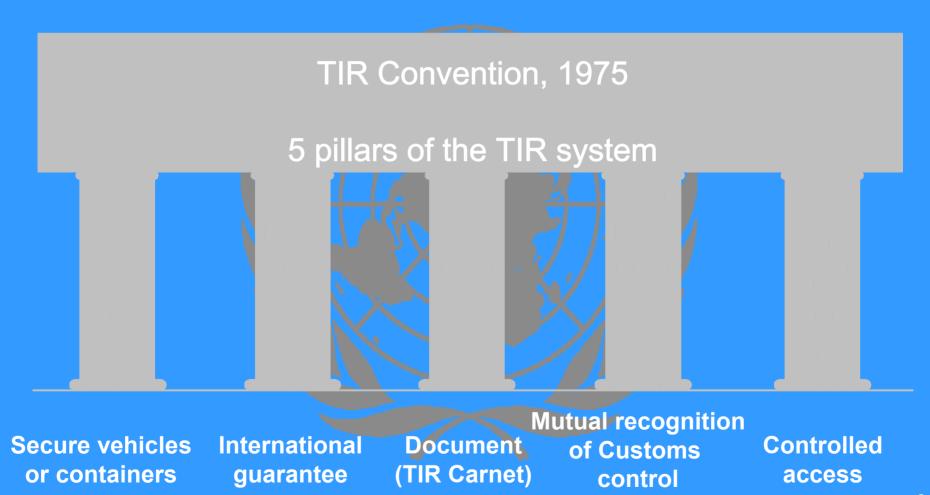
Geographical scope







THE TIR CUSTOMS TRANSIT PROCEDURE







Approval of road vehicles and containers

- Annex 2 (vehicles) and Annex 7 (Containers)
- No goods can be removed without leaving obvious traces or breaking the Customs seal
- Customs seals can be simply and effectively affixed to them











Approval of road vehicles and containers







International guarantee

- National guaranteeing association guarantees duties and taxes;
- Covers all TIR operations in a country, both by national or foreign transport operators;
- Associations linked through international chain administered by International Road Transport Union (IRU)
- Limit equal to US \$ 50.000 per TIR Carnet

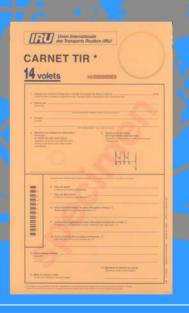




The TIR Carnet

- Customs document replaces any other national Customs transit documents;
- Guarantee document which itself proves the existence and validity of the guarantee:

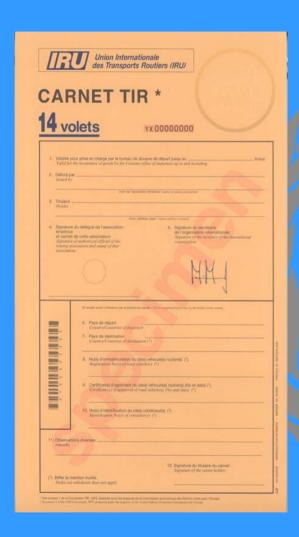
Annex 1: Model







The TIR Carnet



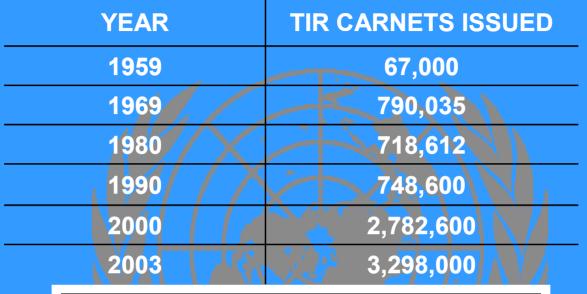
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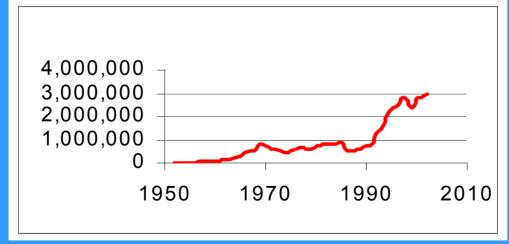
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Number of TIR Carnets issued









Mutual recognition of Customs control

- Principle: Customs control measures taken in the country of departure should be accepted by the countries of transit and destination:
- No examination of sealed load compartments, except in special cases:
- Customs inspection at the office of departure crucial;
- Only documentary control en route (exceptions).





Controlled access to the TIR System

- By Administrative Committee of International organization (Article 6.2bis);
- By national Customs authority of national Associations, issuing and guaranteeing TIR Carnets (Annex 9, part I);
- By national Customs authority of Transport Operators (Annex 9, part II, b)
 - > 40,000 operators registered with the TIRExB





Additional, non-obligatory provisions

Time-limits

Fixed itineraries

Escorts







Types of transit

- Bilateral traffic (4 pages TIR Carnet) (eg. China-Mongolia)
- Transit through third country (eg. Kyrgyzstan-Kazakhstan-Russia)
- Transit between two territories of one country crossing another country (4 pages TIR carnet) (e.g. Russia-China-Russia)





Types of transit





Intermodal applications

- TIR transport via ro/ro ferry (trailer from Russia to Kazakhstan via Caspian sea)
- TIR transport on inland water transport barge (container from Romania to Austria on Danube)
- TIR transport with deep sea container vessel (container from China to Netherlands)
- TIR transport railway (container per rail from China via Kazakhstan to Turkmenistan)





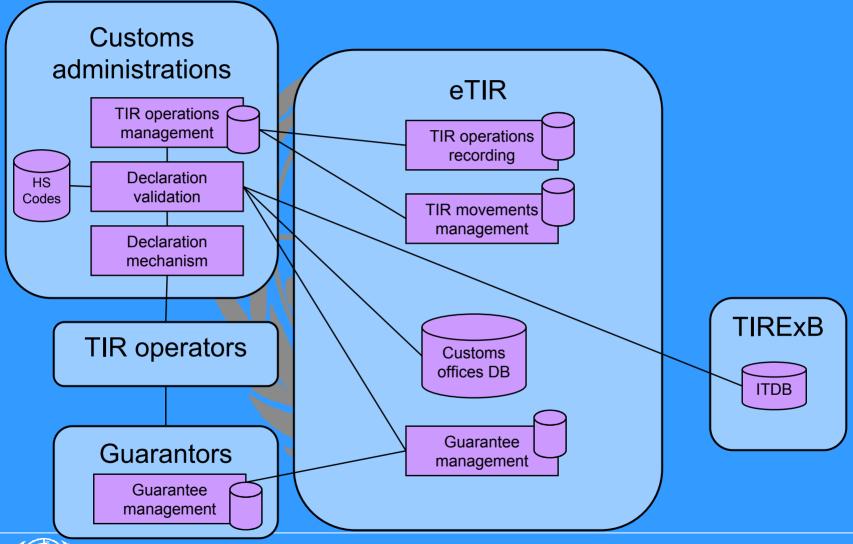
Future: TIR computerization

- Present: IRU SAFETIR with termination data, new Annex 10.
- Future: Fully computerized TIR procedure Interface for national Customs systems.
 - Efficient tool for
 - international intermodal transit;
 - risk management and advanced cargo information, i.e. supply chain security;
 - Revenue protection;





TIR computerization - eTIR







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TIR Management Structure

- TIR Administrative Committee
- TIR Executive Board (TIRExB)
- UN/ECE Working Party (WP.30)
- TIR Contact Group
- UNECE/TIR secretariat
- International Organization IRU





Public Private Partnership (PPP)

Public sector:

- UNECE (Convention Bodies, Contracting Parties)
- Guardian of the Convention:
- Supervising admissions
- Focus on support / training / capacity building
- Private sector:
- IRU (National Associations, Holders)
- Document and guarantee administration
- Extensive & harmonized admission procedures
- Training





Issues related to the use of TIR

- Traffic/transit rights
 - Bilateral agreements
 - Multilateral agreements (SCO)
 - > Visa
- Harmonized Border crossing procedures
 - Kyoto Convention
 - > Harmonization Convention
 - Integrated border management
 - One stop approach joint controls
 - Cooperation between neighbouring countries and national authorities





Joint Customs controls







Summary

- TIR = International intermodal transit system (bilateral, inter-regional, intercontinental)
- Provides cost efficient transit procedures
- Ensures revenue protection
- Boosts competitiveness & global integration
- Builds on Public/Private partnership model
- Provides free access for all UN members
- Enhances transit and supply chain security through TIR computerization









