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The TIR Convention: objectives, principles and pillars, key provisions and governance

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The TIR Convention
objectives, principles and pillars, key provisions and governance

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Overview

• Transit regimes
• The TIR system
  – Example of TIR transport
  – 5 pillars
  – Geographical scope
  – Administrative structure
• The eTIR project
  – Status of computerization
  – Main principles
  – Legal basis
  – Pilot projects
Transit regimes

1/2

National transit
• Incoming, outgoing and through transit
• National guarantee system
• National specific documents (or electronic messages)
• Many examples

Bilateral or multilateral transit
• Closed system between two or more countries
• Sometimes based on customs union
• Avoid use of multiple national transit systems
• Possibly common or mutually recognized guarantees
• Common customs document (or electronic messages)
• Examples: Community and Common transit, US-Canada, TRIE, …

Transit regimes

2/2

International and global transit
• Open to all interested countries
• Close collaboration between neighbouring countries not required
• Internationally recognized guarantees
• Standards documents (or electronic messages)
• Example: TIR
The **TIR** system

...the only global transit system

- An important facilitation tool for international trade and transport
  - Based on the TIR Conventions, 1975
  - 76 Contracting Parties
  - Intermodal

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**Example of a TIR transport**

1. Customs office of departure (Minsk)
2. Customs office of destination (Barcelona)
3. Intermediate Customs office of departure (Kiev)
4. 2 Border crossings
5. 1 TIR transport (1 Guarantee)
6. TIR operations
7. 3 Customs territories
8. 7 Countries
The 5 pillars of the TIR system

1 Secure vehicles or containers
   • No goods can be removed from or introduced into the sealed part
   • Customs seal: simply and effectively
   • No concealed spaces
   • All spaces accessible for customs
   • Detailed technical regulations in the Annexes of the Convention
   • Certificate of approval
The 5 pillars of the TIR system

2 International guarantee

- Organized by the IRU
- Customs claim against the national association in their country
  
  *When there is a problem in country C with a TIR Carnet issued in country A the customs of country C can claim the duties against the national association in country C (IRU organizes the settlement of claim between national associations of countries A and C and the insurers)*

3 The TIR carnet

- One single document, security elements, proof of guarantee, printing and distribution by the IRU
The 5 pillars of the TIR system

4 Mutual recognition of customs controls

- Article 5:
  - Goods carried under the TIR procedure in sealed road vehicles, combinations of vehicles or containers shall not as a general rule be subjected to examination at customs offices en route.

The 5 pillars of the TIR system

5 Controlled access (Annex 9)

- To the international organization to distribute TIR Carnets and manage the guarantee chain.
- To national associations to issue TIR Carnets and act as guarantor.
- For transport operators to utilize TIR Carnets.

Data concerning all persons authorized to use the TIR procedure is contained in the International TIR Data Bank (ITDB).
Geographical scope

Contracting parties to the TIR Convention
- Brazil
- Argentina
- Egypt
- Saudi Arabia
- India
- Zambia
- Tanzania
- Kenya
- Uganda

TIR operational countries
- China
- Sudan
- Mauritania
- Oman
- Iraq
- Pakistan
- Mexico
- Namibia
- South Africa
- Cameroon
- Myanmar

TIR implementation countries

Interested parties

Administrative structure

United Nations
- TIR Secretary
- TIR secretariat
- UNECE Working Party 30 (WP.30)

TIR Convention
- TIR Executive Board (TIRExB)
- TIR Administrative Committee (AC.2)

International organization (IRU)

Country A
- National association
- Government

Country B
- National association
- Government

Country C
- National association
- Government

Public Sector

Private Sector
The eTIR project and pilots

Objective → Full computerization of the TIR procedure
The eTIR system
a public private partnership

The eTIR main principles
Management of guarantee data by customs
**eTIR main principles**

Customs to customs data exchange

**The eTIR project: from theory to practice**


  eTIR specifications v.4.2
  (conceptual, functional and technical)

- eTIR (pilot) projects
  - Georgia-Turkey
  - Iran-Turkey
  - ...

  - Optional Annex 11 to the TIR Convention (under discussion at AC.2)
Overview of Annex 11

- Article 1: Scope of application
- Article 2: Definitions*
- Article 3: Implementation of the eTIR procedure*
- Article 4: Composition, functions and rules of procedure of the Technical Implementation Body
- Article 5: Adoption and amendment procedures for the eTIR specifications*
- Article 6: Submission of advance cargo information
- Article 7: Authentication of the holder*
- Article 8: Mutual recognition of the authentication of the holder*
- Article 9: Additional data requirements
- Article 10: Fallback procedure*
- Article 11: Hosting of the eTIR international system
- Article 12: Administration of the eTIR international system
- Article 13: Publication of the customs offices capable of handling eTIR
- Article 14: Legal requirements for data submission under Annex 10 of the TIR Convention
- Explanatory Notes to Articles 3, paragraph 2; 5, paragraph 3; 6, paragraph 2 and 11, paragraph 3

**eTIR (pilot) projects**

- **UKR** - **GEO** - **AZE** - **KAZ**
- **IRN** - **TUR**
- **UTE** - **IRN**
- **IRN-TUR** eTIR pilot project (extension to all bilateral transports)
- **GEO-TUR** eTIR pilot project
Thank you

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