"Implementation of the eTIR International System in the ESCWA region"

ورشة عمل تدريبية حول e الالكتروني لاتفاق النقل الدولي العابر للحدود (

عن بعد، 16 و17 كانون الأول/ديسمبر 2020"(TIR

eBeirut, 16-17 December 2020

Konstantinos Alexopoulos

TIR Secretary
Chief Transport Facilitation and Economics
Sustainable Transport Division
UNECE











The TIR System



The only globally applicable international Customs transit and guarantee system

Cuts transport time by up to 80% and costs by up to 38%

1 million TIR Carnets annually, 76 contracting parties, 1 single guarantee system

An international guarantee covers customs duties and taxes at risk (up to EUR 100,000)







The five pillars of the TIR Customs transit system

Secure Vehicles or Containers

Goods shall be carried in containers or road vehicles the load compartments of which are constructed in such a way that there shall be no access to the interior when secured by a Customs seal and that any tampering will be clearly visible.

International Guarantee

The international guarantee system was designed to ensure that Customs duties and taxes at risk during transit operations are covered, at any moment, by a national guaranteeing association, in the event that such payment cannot be obtained from the directly liable person(s).

TIR Carnet

The TIR Carnet is an international customs document and constitutes the administrative backbone of the TIR system. It also provides proof of the existence of an international guarantee.

Mutual Recognition of Customs Controls

Goods carried under the TIR procedure in sealed load compartments of road vehicles or in containers will not, as a general rule, be examined at customs offices en route, and that is where the main advantages of the TIR system for the transport operator come into play.

Controlled Access

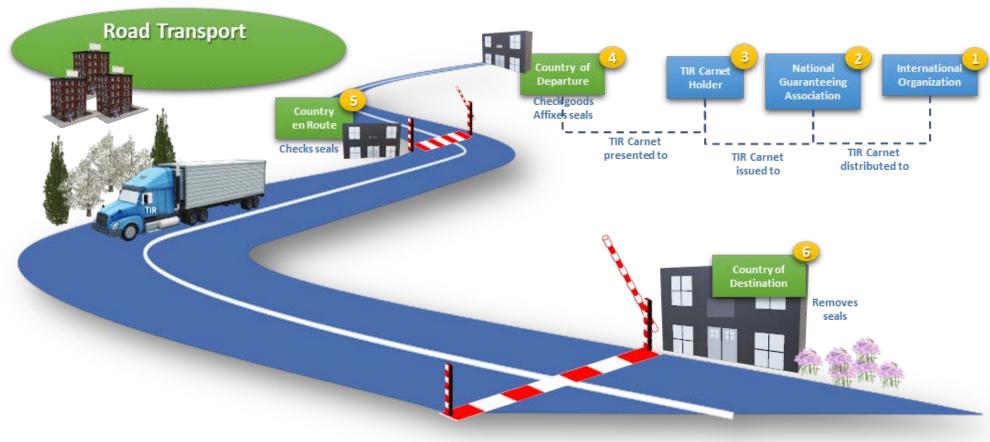
The conditions and requirements for the authorization, by national competent authorities (usually customs authorities), of national associations to issue TIR Carnets and to act as guarantor are stipulated under Annex 9 of the Convention.





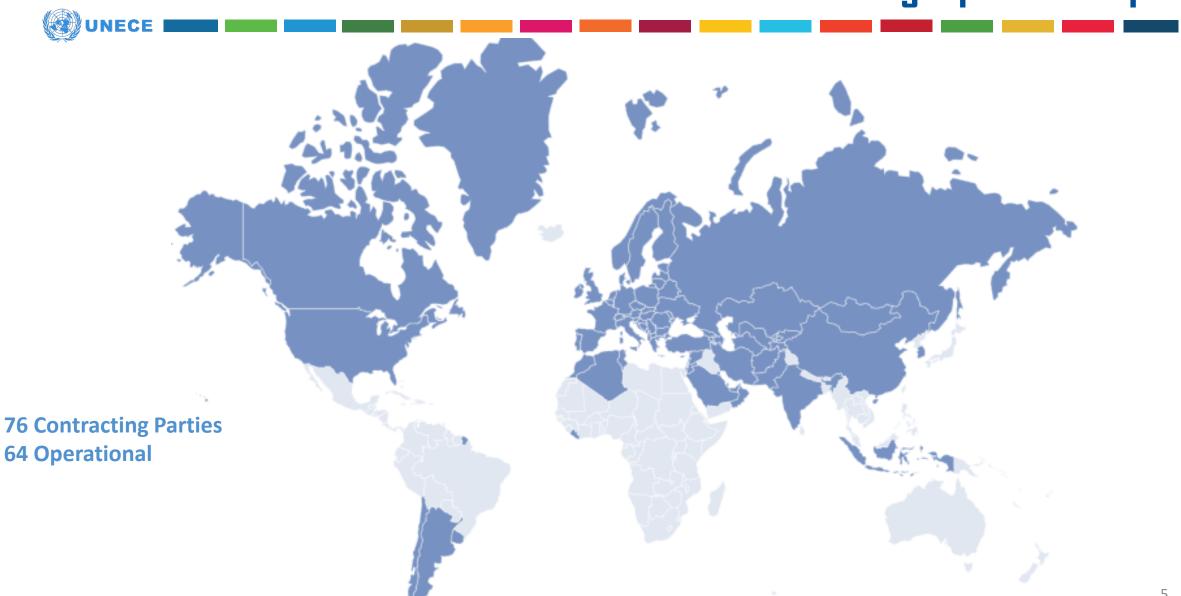
How it works







Geographical scope







TIR Contracting Parties

Algeria Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Morocco

Oman

State of Palestine

Qatar

Saudi Arabia

Syrian Arab Republic

Tunisia

United Arab Emirates



Non TIR Contracting Parties

Bahrain

Egypt

Iraq

Libya

Mauritania

Somalia

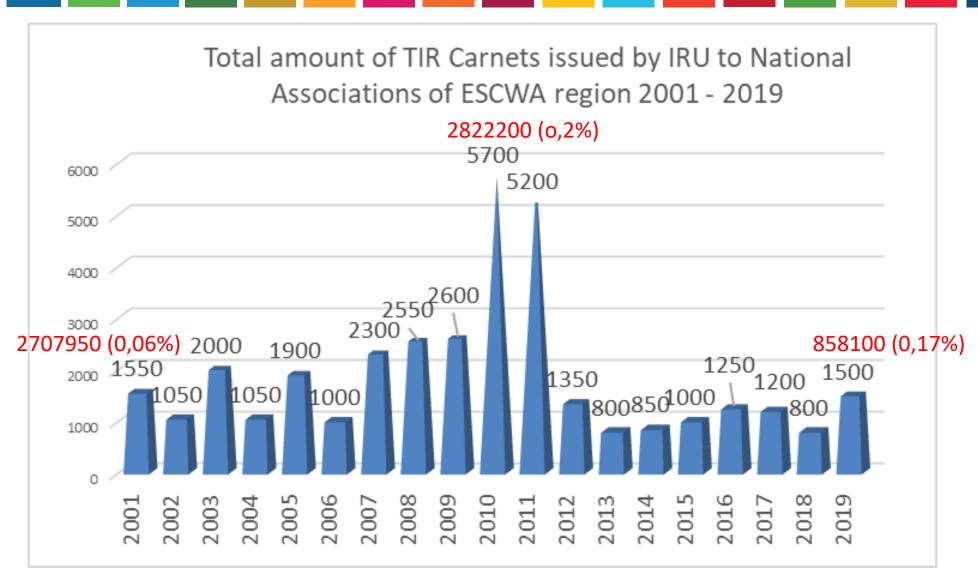
Sudan

Yemen



The TIR System in ESCWA region







UNECE

The TIR System in ESCWA region / Challenges

TIR Contracting Parties

Algeria (1989)

Jordan (1985)

Kuwait (1983)

Lebanon (1997)

Morocco (1983)

Oman (2018)

State of Palestine (2017)

Qatar (2018)

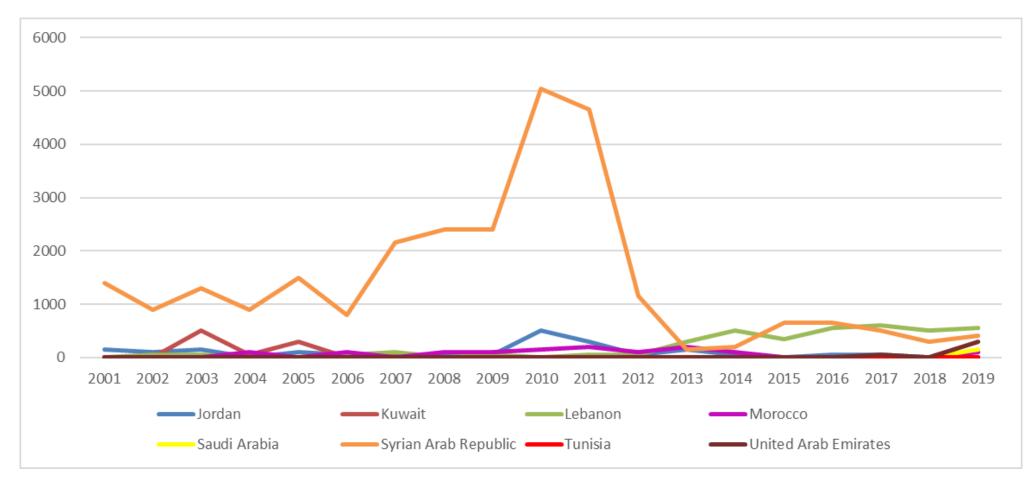
Saudi Arabia (2018)

Syrian Arab Republic

(1999)

Tunisia (1977)

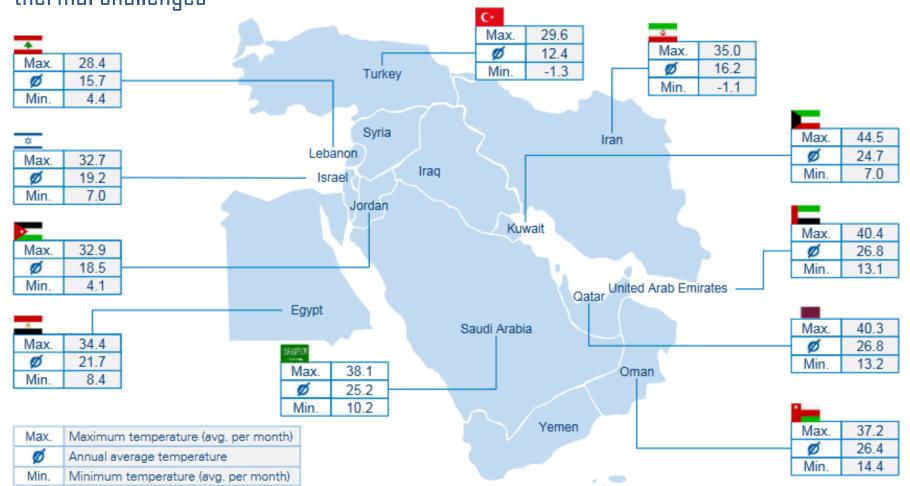
United Arab Emirates (2007)





UNECE

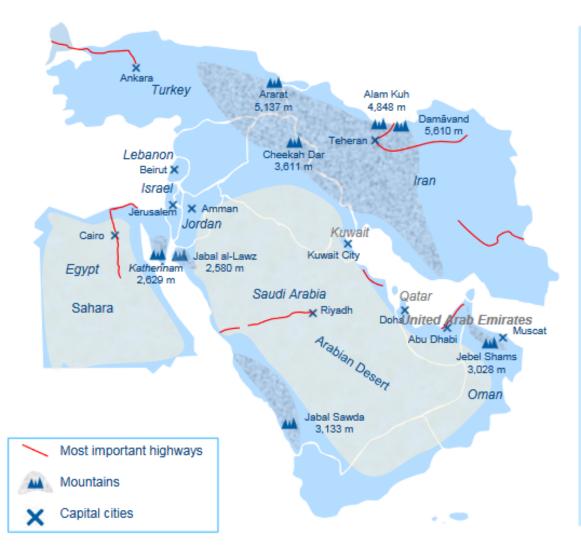
The climate in the Middle East region is challenging for trucks to operate given the severe thermal challenges







From a geographical and topographical perspective, Middle East poses several challenges for trucks (2015)



Most important highways

- Egypt: Cairo Alexandria, Alexandria Port Said, Cairo – Asyut
- Saudi Arabia: Jeddah Mekka,
 Dammam Khafji, Riyadh Taif
- Iran: Teheran Caspian Sea, Teheran Mashhad, Pakistan – Kerman
- United Arab Emirates: Abu Dhabi –
 Ras al-Khaimah
- Turkey: Ankara Istanbul Edirne

Road network

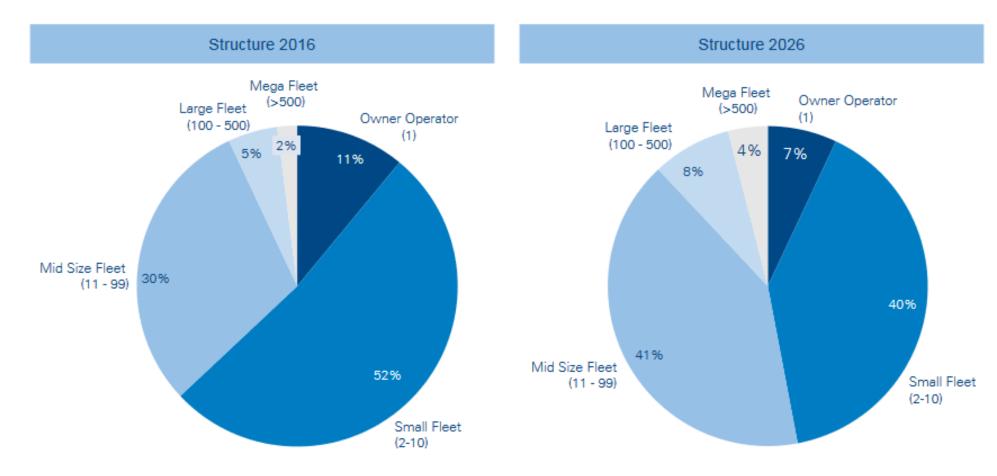
- Turkey: 385,754 km (High percentage of paved streets¹)
- Saudi Arabia: 221,372 km (Low¹)
- Iran: 198,866 km (High¹)
- Egypt: 137,430 km (High¹)
- Oman: 60,230 km (Medium¹)
- Israel: 18,566 km (High¹)
- Jordan: 7,203 km (Medium¹)
- Lebanon: 6,970 km (Medium¹)
- Qatar: 9,830 km (High¹)
- Kuwait: 6,608 km (High¹)
- United Arab Emirates: 4,080 km (High¹)







Truck operators in the Middle East have a heterogeneous structure









Though average tariffs have reduced over time, they remain very high; non-tariff barriers (e.g. burdensome technical regulations, import authorization procedures, cumbersome customs clearance and border controls) are obstacles to both regional and global integration;

MENA's trade facilitation performance – in terms of procedures, harmonization, transparency, border agency cooperation and so on – leaves much to be desired;

Trade has been negatively affected by the wars, sanctions and political barriers in the region;

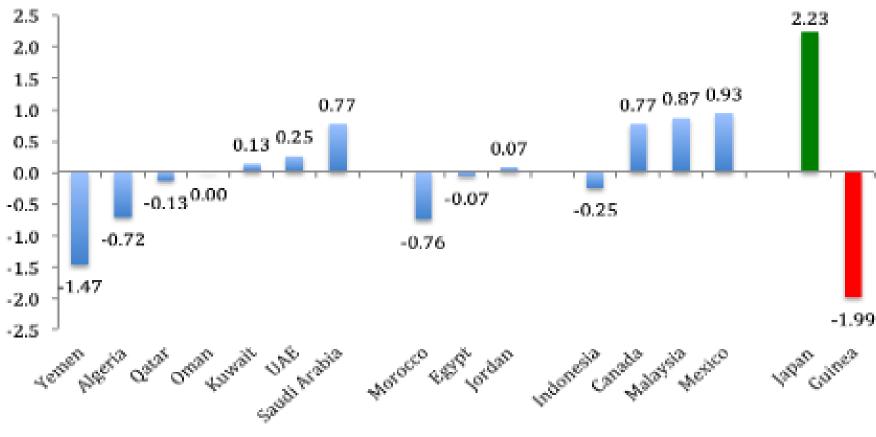
Regional economic integration has seen very little progress due to different factors including weak institutions, the lack of infrastructure and state-owned enterprises;







Economic Complexity Indices



Lack of diversification is a serious drawback, given that oil and agricultural products remain by far the most important exports

Source: The Observatory of Economic Complexity (https://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/rankings/country/eci/)







BANCO MUNDIAL



Regional Cross-Border Trade Facilitation and Infrastructure Study for Mashreq Countries

Thank you!

More information on eTIR here:















