

The TIR Convention

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Overview

- Presentation of the TIR convention (General Overview)
- Approval of vehicles and containers: legal dispositions
- Guidance on the TIR website (standard approval reports).





















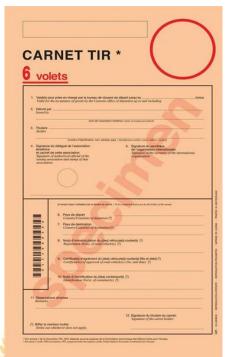












































Several Kinds of Customs Transits Systems

National transit



or



Bilateral or multilateral transit

Closed system between two or more countries (access on invitation)

Country A Country B
Doc/seal/guarantee

Country A Country B

Doc/ seal/ guarantee

Global transit → TIR







TIR Convention Background & characteristics

- **History:**
 - First Convention 1949, revision 1975
 - From 6 countries to 68 countries (Operational: 56)
 - **During the last 15 years: 24 new Contracting Parties**
- **Objective:**
 - **Facilitation**
 - revenue protection + Customs checks
- Only global transit procedure
- **Intermodal (trucks and containers)**
- **Public/Private Partnership**





























THE TIR CUSTOMS TRANSIT PROCEDURE

The five pillars of the TIR System

TIR Convention, 1975

5 pillars of the TIR system

International guarantee

































International Guarantee

- Organised 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 organise the settlements between the insurance company and the national associations of countries A and C)



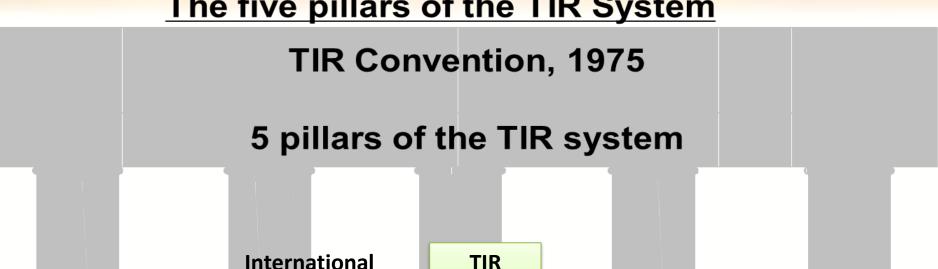






THE TIR CUSTOMS TRANSIT PROCEDURE

The five pillars of the TIR System



International guarantee

Carnet































Document: TIR Carnet

One single document, security elements printing and issued by the IRU only



Supported by IT tools from

Unece: ITDB,

IRU: SafeTIR (cute wise)/ TIR EPD





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5 pillars of the TIR system

International guarantee

TIR Carnet

Mutual recognition of Customs controls































Mutual recognition of Customs Control

Article 5:

1. Good 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

Article 19:

The goods and the road vehicle ...shall be produced with the TIR Carnet at the Customs office of departure. The Customs authorities of the country of departure ...satisfying themselves as to the accuracy of the goods manifest...

- → Customs transit/destination rely on checks carried out at the Customs office of departure
- → Inspection/sealing at the customs office of departure , no authorised consignor
- → Customs office of departure must check the condition of the road vehicle (EA art 19)



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International guarantee

TIR Carnet

Mutual recognition of Customs controls

Controlled access

































Controlled access (annex 9)

Customs
authorities
give access to
the TIR
procedure:

To national associations to issue TIR Carnets and act as guarantor

For Transport operators to utilize TIR Carnets (also the national associations have their input)

The information concerning all persons authorised to use the TIR transit procedure is listed in UNECE's: International TIR Data Bank (ITDB).



























THE TIR CUSTOMS TRANSIT PROCEDURE

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Secure vehicles or containers

International guarantee

TIR Carnet

Mutual recognition of Customs controls

Controlled access































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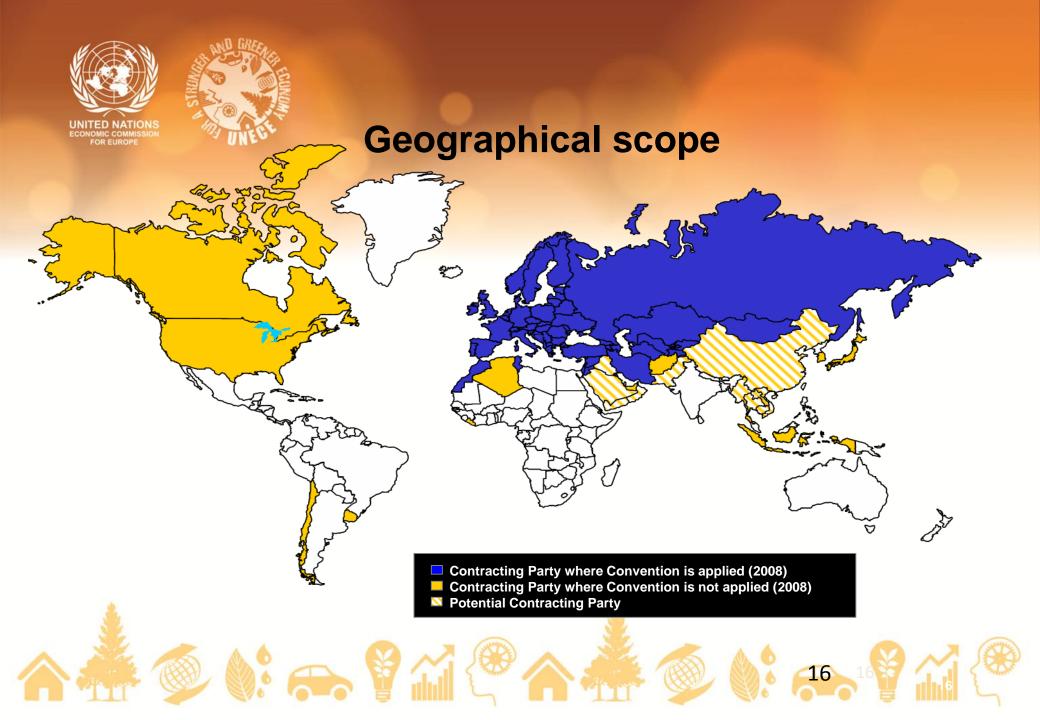














Countries with most TIR carnets issued

- 1996 Poland, Hungary, Turkey, Russia, Romania
- -2002 Romania, Turkey, Lithuania, Belarus, **Russian Federation**
- -2013 Turkey (685.000) Russia (598.000), Ukraine, Belarussia,Finland (11.400)































Number of TIR Carnets issued

YEAR	TIR CARNETS ISSUED 67,000	
1959		
1969	790,035	
1980	718,612	
1990	748,600	
2000	2,782,600	
2012	3,158,300	































Possibilities to grow



Possibilities:

- Computerization of the TIR procedure (eTIR)
- Reactivation of the TIR in some countries: Afghanistan
- Joining of new countries: Saudi Arabia, Pakistan..
- More intensify use of intermodal aspects (boat/train)
- Simplified procedures (Authorized consignee/consignor)
- Using TIR for National customs Transit































Questions?







PROCEDURES FOR APPROVAL OF ROAD VEHICLES/CONTAINERS

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June 2013































FUNCTIONS / OBJECTIVES

- Prevent the removal of goods from the load compartment (or introduction into) without leaving obvious traces of tampering or breaking the Customs seal
- Facilitate simple and effective affixing of Customs seals
- No concealed spaces
- Make load compartments readily accessible for Customs inspection





























Obligation for approval + exceptions

Art 3a) the transport operation must be performed (i) by...vehicles or containers previously approved ..

Exceptions:

- → Heavy and bulky goods (= object which because of its weight, size or nature is not normally carried in a closed road vehicle or closed container)
- → Buses, cranes .. Considered as goods travelling by their own means (= Heavy and bulky goods)





Which of the following is not considered as heavy or bulky goods?

- A. Bus travelling on its own wheels
- B. Livestock
- C. Milk in a tank
- D. Gravel on an open platform





Chapter III: Transport of goods under the TIR Carnet

(a) Approval of vehicles and containers Article 12

Every road vehicle must as regards its construction and equipment fulfil the conditions set out in Annex 2 to the Convention and must have been approved according to the procedure laid down in Annex 3. The certificate of approval shall conform to the specimen in Annex 4.









Chapter III: Transport of goods under the TIR Carnet

(a) Approval of vehicles and containers Article 13

Containers must be constructed in conformity with the conditions laid down in Annex 7, Part I and must have been approved according to the procedure laid down in Annex 7, Part II.

!! Containers approved in the framework of Container Convention are also approved for the TIR convention !!































PROOF OF APPROVAL **CERTIFICATE /PLATE**

Road vehicles: certificate

Approval Certificate of a road vehicle for the transport of goods under Customs seal

Certificate No

Containers: approval plate

APPROVED FOR TRANSPORT **UNDER CUSTOMS SEAL**

NL/26/73

TYPE

MANUFACTURER'S No OF THE CONTAINER































APPROVAL AUTHORITIES

Defined by national legislation:

- Customs
- Ministry of Transport
- An authorized private company































TWO PROCEDURES FOR APPROVAL

- Individually or
- By design type (series of road vehicles, containers)































PROCEDURES FOR APPROVAL OF ROAD VEHICLES: COMMON POINTS

- Approval certificate is issued for all approved vehicles
- If the owner has changed, the certificate remains valid
- Vehicles are produced every two years for inspection and renewal of approval
- If a vehicle no longer complies with the technical regulations, it should be restored to the original condition
- If the essential features are changed, the vehicle must be reapproved





INDIVIDUAL APPROVAL

- Competent authority shall inspect road vehicle (standard approval reports)
- Deliver a certificate of approval

































APPROVAL BY DESIGN TYPE: FEATURES

- Granted by the competent authorities of the country of construction at request of the manufacturer
- Application shall contain identification numbers which will be assigned
- Application accompanied by drawings /detailed specifications
- Authorities can inspect vehicles/production process
- Holder fills in item 1 (registration No.) or, in some cases, item 8 (name and business address) on the approval certificate































APPROVAL CERTIFICATE

- Model in Annex 4
- Format A3 folded in two
- Printed in the language of the country of issue and in French or English
- Photo or diagrams may be attached (authenticated by the issuing authority). Their number is indicated under item 6
- Number of seals, if more than one, is indicated under item 5 (comment)
- Original must be kept on the road vehicle





APPROVAL CERTIFICATE

of a road vehicle for the transport of goods under Customs seal

Certificate No
TIR Convention of 14 November 1975
Issued by: (Competent Authority)

[page 1]

	Certificate No
IDENTIFICATION	Columbatoria
1. Registration No	
Type of vehicle	
3. Chassis No	
Trade mark (or name of manufacturer)	
5. Other particulars	
6. Number of annexes	
7. APPROVAL	Valid until
	Stamp
☐ individual approval ^{//}	
□ approval by design type ^{*/}	
Authorization No (if applicable)	
Place	
Date 8. HOLDER, (manufacturer, owner or operator) @runegkbedde	
Name and address	•
Nanie aliu aduress	
9. RENEWALS	
Valid until	
Place	
Date	
Signature	
Stamp	

Please see the "Important Notice" on page 4.

 $^{^{\}frac{\pi}{2}'}$ {ECE/TRANS/17/Amend.18; entered into force on 1 August 1995}

⁹mark applicab<mark>le al</mark>ternative with an "x".





EMARKS (reserved)	or the use of Competer		Certificate No
10. Defects noted		11. Rectification of defects	
Authority	Stamp	Authority	Stamp
Signature		Signature	
10. Defects noted		11. Rectification of defects	
Authority	Stamp	Authority	Stamp
Signature		Signature	
10. Defects noted		11. Rectification of defects	
Authority	Stamp	Authority	Stamp
Sig n ature		Signature	
Sig <mark>n</mark> ature		Signature	

Please see "Important Notice" on page 4.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

- 1. When the authority which has granted the approval deems it necessary, photographs or diagrams authenticated by the authority shall be attached to the approval certificate. The number of those documents shall then be inserted by the competent authority, under item No. 6 of the certificate.
- 2. The certificate shall be kept on the road vehicle. This must be the original of the certificate, not, however, a photocopy.
- 3. Road vehicles shall be produced every two years, for the purposes of inspection and of renewal of approval where appropriate, to the competent authorities of the country in which the vehicle is registered or, in the case of unregistered vehicles, of the country in which the owner or user is resident.
- 4. If a road vehicle no longer complies with the technical conditions prescribed for its approval, it shall, before it can be used for the transport of goods under cover of TIR Carnets, be restored to the condition which had justified its approval so as to comply again with the said technical conditions.
- If the essential characteristics of a road vehicle are changed, the vehicle shall cease to be covered by the approval and shall be reapproved by the competent authority before it can be used for the transport of goods under cover of TIR Carnets.







MUTUAL RECOGNITION OF APPROVAL

- Contracting Parties recognize the validity of the approval granted in other Contracting Parties
- However, they reserve the right to refuse to recognize the approval of road vehicles which do not meet the TIR technical conditions
- Contracting Parties shall avoid delaying traffic when the defects found are of minor importance and do not involve any risk of smuggling
- If a major defect is found, the competent authority may either refuse the vehicle to continue or allow to do so under the necessary precautions. In any case, before a new TIR transport the defect should be rectified.





PROCEDURES FOR APPROVAL OF CONTAINERS:

- Approval certificate is issued which gives the right to affix the an approval plate.
- Containers have not to be produced every two years for inspection and renewal of approval

- If a container no longer complies with the technical regulations, it should be restored to the original condition
- If the essential features are changed, the container must be reapproved







APPROVED FOR TRANSPORT **UNDER CUSTOMS SEAL**

NL/26/73

TYPE

MANUFACTURER'S No OF THE CONTAINER































Questions?





Guidance on TIR Website

Erik Willems

Customs expert

Finland June 2013

































Documentation TIR Website

http://www.unece.org/tir/training/english/tir-secure-vehicles-containers.html

- Convention
- Documents discussed at WP 30/AC2/TIRExB
- Presentations at TIR seminars

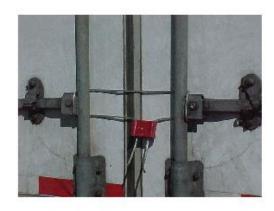


- Approval reports
- Good practice guide
- Power Points on secure vehicles





Sealing of Vehicles SECURITY and RISKS



Good Practice Guide



Capao serbia - monteneoro **Enforcement Project**

Belgrade, 2005































- Practical
- Lots of photos

ECE/TRANS/WP.30/2006/16 page 14 Annex

The sheet may be accidentally ripped during the journey. Usually this is not serious damage and can be easily noticed - (Pic. A and B). The upper part (roof) of the sheet is more difficult to check and therefore more likely to have openings for fraudulent purposes.

Special attention should be paid to those parts of the sheet containing inscriptions - (i.e. Company name or logo) - as they might cover repairs made incorrectly and be difficult to detect - (Pic. C).



A: Sheet ripped during journey, with rather extensive damage. This trailer should NOT be allowed to continue to transport under customs seal - unless it is repaired.



B: Sheet ripped during journey, with minor damage. Dependent on the commodity being transported, this trailer COULD be allowed to complete the current journey - but should NOT be able to carry out further international transport without being repaired.



C: Company logo covering repair made incorrectly - sheet repaired by using adhesive tape on the inner side of the



































Several approval reports

- Approval report for Sliding sheets
- 11. Approval report for solid-siders
- Approval report for vehicles with sideboards + sliding sheets; III.
- Approval report for vehicles with strap hooks + sliding sheets IV.
- Approval report for tankers V.
- VI. Approval report for vans
- VII. Approval report for hydraulic ramps for loading /unloading

























Vehicle registration number:							
Chassis numbe	er:						
Construction:	1: <u>The c</u>	The constituent parts of the load compartment assembled by:					
		Bolts inserted from outside, the nut on the inside welded to the bolt					
(TIR Convention, Annex 2, Article 2, Paragraph 1 (a))		Rivets inserted from outside, secured on the inside					
		Welding					
(TIR Convention, Annex 2, Article 2, Paragraph 1 (a) - sketches 1-4.)		Compartment floor secured by self-tapping screws, nails or rivets - inserted from the inside					
		Compartment floor secured by other means, e.g. double-flooring					
Side-boards:	2: Locking mechanisms secure:						
		Locking mechanisms for side-boards cannot be operated and opened, e.g. handles covered by the sheet.					
		Locking mechanisms for side-boards secured by a folding TIR-ring integrated in the pillar.					
(TIR Convention, Annex 2, Article 2,	3: <u>Hinges and hinge-pins secure:</u>						
Paragraph 1 (a-b), Explanatory note 2.2.1 (b))		Bearings or hinge-pins mounted on the chassis by welding or by bolts secured by welding					
		Hinges mounted on the side-board secured, i.e. bolts welded, no access to the bolts or secured by a bolt inserted vertically through the sideboard					
		Self-securing hinges - the side-board must to be open and low ered in order for the hinge to slide off the hinge-pin					
Rear doors:	4: <u>Door closing system secure:</u>						
(complete only if the vehicle is equipped with rear doors)		Cam engaging devices, bearings and saddles for locking rods secure.					
(TIR Convention, Annex 2, Article 2, Paragraph 1 (a-b),		Manoeuvrering handle and locking rod securing point: RIVETED / WELDED					
Explanatory note		Customs sealing device (and the pivoting section) secured by welding or by a joining device requiring					

Vehicle registration number:							
Chassis number:							
Sheet:	6: <u>The s</u>	6: The sheet is made of (material): Strong canvas Plastic-covered or rubberized cloth - sufficient in strength and unstretchable					
	7: <u>The s</u>	heet is made up of several pieces: Pieces sewn together with two seams - ALL seams must be machine-sewn. Pieces welded together - leaving a clearly-defined uniform relief pattern. Pieces cannot be separated and rejoined without leaving obvious traces.					
		The sheet i	e sheet: is in good condition and made up in such a way that once the closing device has been is impossible to gain access to the load compartment without leaving obvious traces.				
(TIR Convention, Annex 2, Article 3, Paragraphs 1-11.			ade in accordance with methods described.				
Sketches no. 1-4 and		Eyelets at t	he edge of the sheet are reinforded Rehradinien gasemilana haterial and intact.				

explanatory notes).

47

Vehicle registrat	ion number:					
Chassis number						
Sealing:	Required number of Customs seals and protection:					
		cle requires: seal(s) for	for Customs secure sealing.			
TIR Convention, .nnex 2, Article 2, aragraph 1 (b) - xplanatory note: .2.1 (b) (f)).	IMPORTANT In cases where more than ONE Customs seal is required for Customs secure sealing of the vehicle, the number of such seals <i>must</i> be indicated in the Certificate of Approval under poir 5. A sketch or photographs <i>must</i> be attached to the Certificate of Approval, showing the <i>exact</i> location of the Customs seals.					
TIR Convention, Article 16 - and Annex 5).		oms seal(s) is adequately protect	described in Article 16 and Annex 5 of the Convention.			
DECISION:	The vehi	APPROVED icle fulfils the technical tions as laid down in 2 of the TIR Convention	The vehicle does NOT fulfil the technical conditions as laid down in Annex 2 of the TIR Convention			
	(a) No good introductive vehicle v	Annex 2, Article 1: ds can be removed from or sed into, the sealed part of the without leaving obvious traceing or without breaking the as seal				
		s seals can be simply and bly affixed				
	` '	icle contains no concealed where goods may be hidden	I II I			
		ces capable of holding goods				

inspection



Questions?

Thank you!

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