



UNECE

UN TRANSPORT CONVENTIONS

ON BORDER CROSSING FACILITATION



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



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Vehicle Regulations



Road Traffic and Safety



Infrastructure



Dangerous Goods



Border Crossing Facilitation

16 Conventions Border Crossing Facilitation



International Convention to Facilitate the Crossing of Frontiers for Passengers and Baggage carried by Rail
International Convention to Facilitate the Crossing of Frontiers for Goods Carried by Rail

Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring
Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, relating to the importation of tourist publicity documents and materials
CUSTOMS CONVENTION ON THE TEMPORARY IMPORTATION OF PRIVATE ROAD VEHICLES

Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation for Private Use of Aircraft and pleasure boats

Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of commercial road vehicles

Customs Convention on Containers

Customs Convention concerning Spare Parts Used for Repairing Europ Wagons

Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets

European Convention on Customs Treatment of Pallets Used in International Transport

Customs Convention on Containers

Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets

International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods

CONVENTION ON CUSTOMS TREATMENT OF POOL CONTAINERS USED IN INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT

Convention on International Customs Transit Procedures for the Carriage of Goods by Rail under Cover of SMGS Consignment Notes

1952

1954

1956

1958
1959

1960

1972

1975

1982

1994

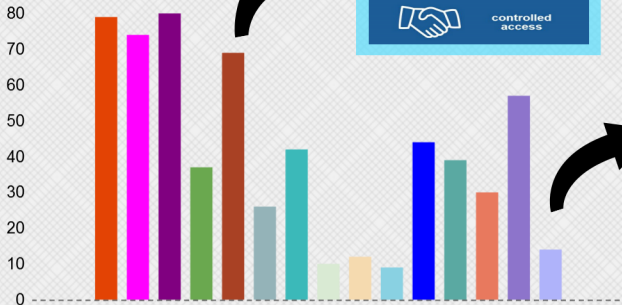
2006

Ratification

Border Crossing Facilitation



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- Touring Fac., 1954
- Protocol Tour Fac, 1954
- Imp. Priv. Veh, 1954
- TIR Convention, 1959
- TIR Convention, 1975
- Imp. Air & B, 1956
- Imp. Com. Veh, 1956
- Pass. Bagg. Rail, 1952
- Goods Rail, 1952
- Spare Parts, 1958
- Container Conv, 1956
- Container Conv, 1972
- Treatment Pallets, 1960
- Harmonization, 1982
- Pool Containers, 1994

Benefits of qualitative multilateral regulation:

- More competition on freight transport markets
- Better international logistics and supply chain service quality
- Improved trade and international production schemes, thanks to better delivery scheduling
- Enhanced freight rate competitiveness based on diminishing transport costs.

SDG targets

Border Crossing Facilitation



Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

Target 9.a: Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.



Target 12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses



Target 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.

Target 17.10: Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda.



Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.



Operation of eTIR

The eTIR logo is at the top of a light blue box with a pink border. Below the logo, three icons illustrate the benefits: a padlock for 'Secured exchange of data...', a road for '...related to TIR transports...', and a network diagram for '...between national customs systems.'

eTIR

- Secured exchange of data...
- ...related to TIR transports...
- ...between national customs systems.



Guarantee chain



Transport operator



Central customs authority



Customs at border



More competition on freight transport markets

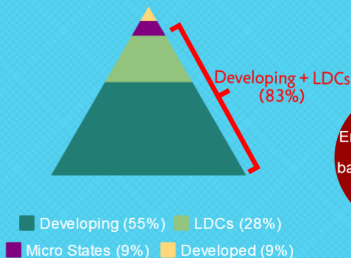


Target 9.a: Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.



Landlocked Countries Border Crossing Facilitation

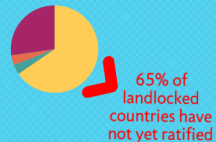
Landlocked countries



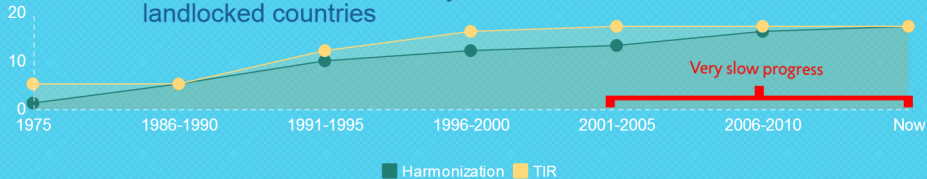
Enhanced freight rate competitiveness based on diminishing transport costs

A reliable transit system is crucial for the development of landlocked countries

Ratification of the TIR/Harmonization Conventions by all landlocked countries



Progress in the ratification of the TIR/Harmonization Conventions by landlocked countries





Target 12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses



Food Secured Supply Chain Border Crossing Facilitation

Strengthening the supply chain through the direct support of farmers and investments in infrastructure and transportation (...) could help to reduced the amount of food loss and waste

Source: UNEP/FAO, 2014

Average customs clearance times for imports before and after facilitation projects (in hours)

	Before Facilitation	After Facilitation
New Zealand	240	0.2
Singapore	48-96	0.25
Greece	5-6	0.5
Republic of Korea	2.8	0.75
Costa Rica	144	0.2-1.9
Peru	360-720	2-24

Source: UNECE-OSCE

UN Transport Conventions & international supply chains



- Cargo is transported across borders in a faster and more secured manner.
- Transit documents and guarantees are recognized internationally
- Border controls are fewer and more coordinated
- Transits are safer and reliable

Better international logistics and supply chain service quality



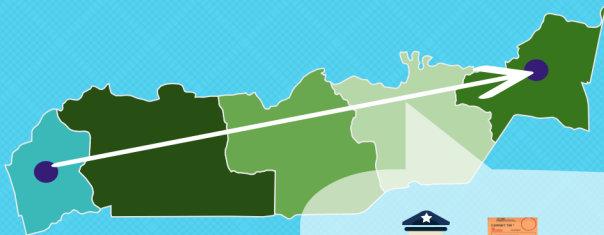
Target 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.



International guarantee under the TIR system

The TIR system is designed to ensure that customs duties and taxes during transit operations are covered by an international guarantee

Up to 100,000 euros per TIR Carnet



When there is a problem during transit, customs can claim the duties against the national association of that country



Target 17.10: Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda.



Global Trade

Border Crossing Facilitation

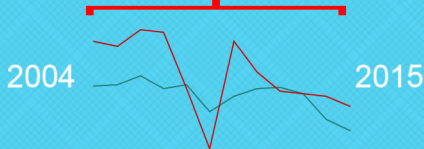
Improved trade and international production schemes, thanks to better delivery scheduling

UN Agreements provide for the practical implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement

WTO TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

- Art. 1: Publication and availability of information ✓
- Art. 5: Other measures to enhance impartiality, non-discrimination and transparency ✓
- Art. 7: Clearance of goods ✓
- Art. 8: Border agency cooperation ✓
- Art. 9: Movement of goods intended for import under customs control ✓
- Art. 10: Formalities connected with importation, exportation and transit ✓
- Art. 11: Freedom of transit ✓
- Art. 12: Customs cooperation ✓

Economic growth vs. number of TIR Carnets



■ Number of TIR Carnets ■ Global GDP growth rate

TIR ✓

Harmonization Convention ✓

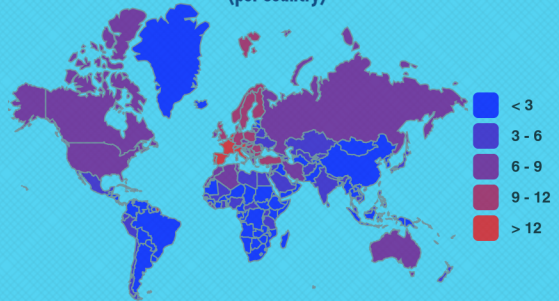


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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS Border Crossing Facilitation



Ratifications of UN instruments on border crossing facilitation (per country)



THE TIR CONVENTION



■ UNECE (74%)
■ Non-UNECE (25%) ■ Others (1%)