

2nd Inter-regional Expert Group Meeting on
the United Nations Development Account Project 1213AA

Geneva, Switzerland, 22 June 2016



Implementation of the UNDA project 1213AA
“Strengthening the capacities of developing
countries and countries with economies in transition
to facilitate legitimate border crossing, regional
cooperation and integration” in Kyrgyzstan and
Tajikistan
and results achieved



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I. Brief description of the delivered outputs

Outputs delivered for Kyrgyzstan

-Gap Analysis undertaken in 2014

-Technical workshop on Customs-to-Customs electronic data exchange organized in 2015 with participation of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan

Structure of the Gap Analysis

- Key traffic flows from, to and through Kyrgyzstan (including TIR operations)
- Legal regime for international road transport
- Single window
- Joint customs control
- Development of Uniform Automated Information System (UAIS)
- Risk management and post-entry audit
- TIR application and automation
- Introduction of GPS tracking system
- Application of special packages for cargo documentation (“safe pouches”)
- Capacity building policy and training facilities for Customs
- Electronic digital signature



Electronic data exchange practices in Kyrgyzstan

- According to Decree № 464 of the KR President dated October 23, 2007, introduction of advance information technology and new mechanisms for external trade operations have been identified as priorities in facilitating international trade;
- Implementation of the planned measures by the customs service has been considered at the initial state as the introduction of electronic notifications about entry (exit) of goods and vehicles to/from the customs territory of the Kyrgyz Republic and of inland customs transit.
- The Customs Service of the Kyrgyz Republic informed about this concerned ministries and agencies of the Kyrgyz Republic and invited them to participate in this pilot project.
- A Single Interagency Document in the electronic format has been developed under the pilot project to introduce a single processing channel at the state border of the Kyrgyz Republic and to standardize the information on persons, goods and vehicles.

UAIS specifications

	Names Information	Names Information
1	The programming language C # (pronounced C-Sharp) - a programming language that combines object-oriented and context-oriented concepts.	The programming language C # (pronounced C-Sharp) - a programming language that combines object-oriented and context-oriented concepts.
2	The database	Microsoft SQL Server 2008 Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2 Microsoft Visual Studio 2008
3	software Version	Eleed 3.13.14.4
4	Package Installer Web Client Profile Microsoft	Package Installer Web Client Profile Microsoft Net Framework 4.0
5	The system report generation	SQL Server Reporting Services (Reporting Services SQL Server)

As part of the introduction of technology SafeTIR, The Customs of KR has modified the Unified Automated Information System of the Customs Service of the Kyrgyz Republic and on July 17, 2013 the update of the UAIS was launched with embedded block of the automatic transmission of the closing of the IRU TIR Carnets (SafeTIR in real time). It received confirmation of successful receipt of the data automatically in the IRU database in Geneva.

On 25 April 2014 Agreement "On the development of application software for the project of the IRU TIR-EPD in Kyrgyzstan" between the GTS, LLC "Screen", the IRU and the AIRTO KR CD was signed. In September, the training of SCS employees from all regions of the Kyrgyz Republic was held on the use of TIR-EPD.



Introduction of the eTIR

- The exchange of electronic information is being addressed in the framework of the so-called eTIR project, which has been administered by UNECE since 2002. The eTIR project aims at full computerization of the TIR procedure and will eventually replace customs paper documents with the exchange of electronic messages. The requirements of the necessary electronic systems have already been determined, including the establishment of a centralized C2C information network.
- In this direction the Customs Service of the Kyrgyz Republic according to the letter № 25-04-09/2769 of 5 August 2014, expressed their willingness to consider the eTIR Project in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Technical Workshop on Customs-to-Customs Electronic Data Exchange

The Technical Workshop on Customs-to-Customs (C2C) Electronic Information Exchange was held in Kyrgyzstan on 7-8 September 2015, and was attended by representatives of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan (Customs authorities), as well as Uzbekistan (national TIR guaranteeing association). UNECE and IRU representatives also participated





Technical Workshop on Customs-to-Customs Electronic Data Exchange

Summary of the Workshop:

- The countries represented exchanged their experiences on national technical and legal conditions for C2C electronic data exchange;
- The participants were informed of the eTIR project, of TIR computerization and of UNECE-IRU pilot project on introduction of eTIR (Islamic Republic of Iran – Turkey);
- The demand for technical assistance to establishment of C2C data exchange between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan was identified;
- The Recommendations were adopted.

Recommendations of the Workshop

- Examine international standards for electronic transit related messages, more specifically, through organization of a thematic workshop involving international experts;
- Review best practices in customs-to-customs electronic information exchange;
- Review the application of electronic tools in the framework of the TIR Convention with relevant adjustments, more specifically, RTS and TIR-EPD for potential improvement of C2C electronic data exchange in Central Asia;
- Upon mutual consent between customs administrations of Central Asia provide information on existing technical, organizational and legal environment for C2C electronic data exchange;
- Upon mutual consent between customs administrations of Central Asia provide access to the lists of transit transport data based on existing international standards;
- Establish platform to discuss the issues of customs-to-customs electronic data exchange in Central Asia.

Outputs delivered for Tajikistan

- Comparative analysis of conditions and proposed roadmap for electronic data exchange between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan undertaken in 2015-16 (structured to match Gap analysis for Kyrgyzstan)
- National technical workshop on Customs-to-Customs electronic data exchange organized in 2016
- Proposed Roadmap for establishment of Customs-to-Customs electronic data exchange between the two countries developed on the basis of the comparative analysis and agreed upon by the workshop

II. Main findings of the comparative analysis

Customs agencies

TAJIKISTAN



Customs Service under the
Government of the Republic of
Tajikistan

KYRGYZSTAN



State Customs Service of the
Kyrgyz Republic

World Customs Organization's members

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

TAJIKISTAN	KYGYZSTAN
12 signed bilateral Agreements on international road transportation	8 signed bilateral Agreements on international road transportation
Azerbaijan, Afghanistan, Belarus, China, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Russian Federation, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Ukraine	Azerbaijan, China, Tajikistan, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Pakistan
Cross border and transit agreement (CBTA - CAREC)	

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

TAJIKISTAN	KYGYZSTAN
• Customs Convention on International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets, 14.11.1975;	
• Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Vehicles for Commercial Purposes, 05.18.1956;	
• International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods, 21.10.1982;	
• Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR), 19.05.1956;	
• Customs Convention on Containers (1972)	
• Agreement of 1970 of Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and the Special Equipment to be used for such Carriage (ATP);	

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

TAJKIKISTAN	KYGYZSTAN
• UNESCAP Intergovernmental Agreement on Asian Highway network;	
• SCO Intergovernmental Agreement on Facilitation of International Road Transport;	
• ECO Trade and Transit Framework Agreement (TTFA);	
Kyoto International Convention on simplification and harmonization of customs procedures (1999)	

TIR OPERATION

TAJIKISTAN	KYGYZSTAN
Ratified by Resolution №287 from 11.03.1996	Ratified by Resolution №99 of KR dated 19.12.1997.
Designated agency for TIR carnets issuance - Association of International Road Carriers of Tajikistan ABBAT	Designated agency for TIR carnets issuance - Association of International Road Carriers of the Kyrgyz Republic AIRTO
TIR Carnet operation started in 2004	TIR Carnet operation started in 2002
Number of Issued TIR Carnet in 2015 - 2518	Number of Issued TIR Carnet in 2015 – 20,900

National legislation on electronic document and digital signature

TAJIKISTAN	KYGYZSTAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="266 753 948 911">• The Law of The republic of Tajikistan “On electronic documents”, 2005<li data-bbox="266 982 948 1139">• The Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “On electronic digital signature” in 2010.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="975 753 1700 911">• The law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On electronic document and electronic digital signature“, 2004

SINGLE WINDOW

TAJIKISTAN	KYGYZSTAN
Concept for introduction of the Single Window principle in foreign trade of the Republic Tajikistan approved in October 2008	Concept for introduction of the Single Window principle in foreign trade of the Kyrgyz Republic approved in June 2008.
SUE “Single Window Center” established under the Customs service of Tajikistan in 2010	State enterprise «Single window Center» established under the Ministry of economy and trade of Kyrgyzstan in 2009

Uniform automated information system (UAIS)

TAJIKISTAN	KYGYZSTAN
<p>UAIS is fully operational since 2011. A unified automated information system installed in 72 customs posts.</p> <p>Tajikistan has also introduced a risk management component which allows for selective inspection instead of 100% inspection at border crossings. The risk management units have been established at the Tajik Customs Headquarters and at other regional customs stations.</p>	<p>Kyrgyzstan is using a Unified Automated Information System (UAIS) at its border posts. In 2012, UAIS pilot testing started and in 2013, UAIS was fully implemented for industrial use in the northern part of the country.</p> <p>A pilot project is already underway which is automating work stations in six customs houses.</p>

Uniform automated information system (UAIS)

TAJIKISTAN

KYRGYZSTAN

UAIS project was funded by ADB in both countries and staff in the customs agencies has been trained to correctly use the new system.

The differences between Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan UAIS system is in database and programming language. While Kyrgyzstan using SQL database and C+ language, Tajikistan uses ORACLE database and Java language.

SAFE TIR and TIR EPD

TAJIKISTAN	KYGYZSTAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• According to the adopted Action Plan, introduction of SAFE TIR product intend to start by the end of 2016.• In order to facilitate electronic provision of information, the “infologicistic” platform has been considering to be used by the Customs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• As a part of the introduction of SafeTIR technology, the Customs Service has updated the Unified Automated Information System, and on 17 July 2013 the new version of the UAIS was launched with embedded block of the automatic transmission of the data on the processing of TIR Carnets from IRU (SafeTIR in real-time mode). The successful transmission of the data to the IRU database in Geneva was confirmed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SafeTIR system successfully implemented

SAFE TIR and TIR EPD

TAJIKISTAN	KYRGYZSTAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Action plan has been adopted by the Custom Service, URU and ABBAT Association in order to start a pilot operation of TIR EPD system in 2017• Testing of compatibility of UAIS system with EPD is ongoing.	<p>On 25 April 2014 the Agreement on the development of application software for TIR-EPD in Kyrgyzstan between the Customs Service of the Kyrgyz Republic, LLC "Screen", the IRU and the Association of International Road Carriers of the Kyrgyz Republic AIRTO KR was signed.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Starting of full operation of TIR EPD is planned in May 2017	<p>Despite having some technical issues according to IRU database – Kyrgyzstan implements TIR EPD system.</p>

Electronic customs data exchange practice with neighboring countries at bilateral level

TAJIKISTAN	KYGYZSTAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Customs signed a Technical Protocol with Afghanistan Customs Department under the Ministry of finance, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan on electronic exchange of customs information on a pilot basis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protocol has been signed between the State Customs Service under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Customs Control Committee of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan to implement a pilot for practical implementation of joint control elements starting from 2 April 2010;
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Under the protocol, Electronic Customs Data Exchange started between two countries on real time basis for transit and bilateral trade.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not implemented

Electronic customs data exchange at multilateral level

TAJIKISTAN	KYGYZSTAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• None	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Joined the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) in August 2015
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• According to the Treaty of accession to EAEU, undertook work on establishment of exchange of electronic customs data on carriage of goods under the customs transit procedure with EAEU members (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russian Federation)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The EAEU Council of Customs authorities has approved:<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. The Technology of informational cooperation of EAEU MS Customs on the control of goods under customs transit procedure;b. Technical Conditions of informational cooperation of EAEU MS Customs

Compatibility between Customs Software

TAJIKISTAN

KYRGYZSTAN

Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan customs information systems have evolved to use web-based platforms to store, retrieve, and use data. Accessing information from a web-based application eliminates the issue of compatibility and ensures real time exchange of information. Electronic data exchange (EDE) between Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan can also avoid systems compatibility issues by exchanging information using their web-based customs systems, as these countries have up-to-date, functional ICT systems. A good example is the EDE framework between the Customs systems of Tajikistan and Afghanistan. The information exchange is seamless through the web-based Extensible Markup Language (XML) messaging, although both countries use different information systems. Tajikistan uses UAIS and Afghanistan uses ASYCUDA.

Compatibility between Customs Software

TAJIKISTAN

KYGYZSTAN

These two systems are fully capable of exchanging information without any systems compatibility issues. Tajikistan Customs could implement EDE in a similar fashion with any of the customs systems once the data fields, trigger events, frequency of messaging, and messaging content are agreed upon between the respective administrations.



National Technical Workshop on Customs-to-Customs Electronic Data Exchange

The Technical Workshop on Customs-to-Customs (C2C) Electronic Information Exchange was held in Tajikistan on 24 May 2015, and was attended by representatives of the State Customs Service of Tajikistan, Ministry of Transport of Tajikistan, State Service of Tajikistan for Supervision and Regulation in the Field of Transport, Association of International Road Carriers of Tajikistan (ABBAT) and Association of International Road Transport of Tajikistan (AIIAT)



National Technical Workshop on Customs-to-Customs Electronic Data Exchange

Summary of the Workshop:

-Study on the comparative analysis (including the proposed Roadmap for establishment of Customs-to-Customs electronic data exchange between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) presented and discussed;

-Roadmap finalized and agreed upon

III. The proposed Roadmap for establishment of Customs-to-Customs electronic data exchange

The proposed Roadmap

Steps	Actions Required	Key Stakeholders
I. Analysis of ICT solutions developed by UNESCAP for facilitation of international transport	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Request ESCAP to organize a seminar for Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan for informing on the developed ICT solutions 2. In case of interest in the introduction of ICT solutions expressed by supervisory authorities of both countries, request ESCAP to support in organization of bilateral meetings involving relevant supervisory authorities 	UNESCAP, national Customs administrations and other regulatory authorities
II. Consideration of the scope electronic data exchange (EDE)	Determine the type and volume of Customs-to-Customs exchange data	National Customs administrations
III. Establishment of a project team to consider matters related to Customs-to-Customs electronic information exchange	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish a team of Customs officials and ICT specialists 2. Elaborate working plan setting necessary objectives and timeframes for its implementation 3. Appoint focal points for each objective and its implementation 	National Customs administrations
IV. Making decision on electronic data exchange	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decide on the type and technical specifications for EDE 2. Draft an interagency document on EDE 	National Customs administrations
V. Development of the Terms of Reference and its implementation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop the terms of reference for the development of the software (as well as for possible establishment of the contact center) 2. Allocate funds for implementation of the ToR 	National Customs administrations

The proposed Roadmap (cont'd)

VI. Selection of the contractor	Determine the contractor for software development	Donor and national Customs administrations
VII. Software development for EDE	Develop and test the interface for related customs information systems	Contractor
VIII. Introduction and testing of the software product	Technical testing of the software for connection and information exchange	Contracted organization and national Customs administrations
IX. Establishment of the EDE technical contact center	Establishment of the EDE technical contact center on a permanent basis for resolving problems in electronic data exchange and ensuring thereby its smooth operation (subject to funding availability)	National Customs administrations (subject to funding availability)

Thank you

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