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Group of Experts on Conceptual and Technical Aspects of Computerization of the TIR Procedure

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Item 6 (e) of the provisional agenda

**eTIR conceptual, functional and technical specifications
version 4.3: Amendments**

Requirement for the application of the eTIR procedure in the Eurasian Customs Union*

Transmitted by the Government of the Russian Federation

Background

The Group of Experts on Conceptual and Technical Aspects of Computerization of the TIR Procedure may wish to consider the comments and proposal transmitted by the Government of the Russian Federation annexed hereto.

* The present document contains the text submitted to the secretariat, reproduced without any changes.



Annex

Information on the outcome of the first session of WP.30/GE.1

The Federal Customs Service¹ of Russia presents its compliments, welcomes the opportunity to participate in the 20–22 January 2021 session of the Group of Experts on Conceptual and Technical Aspects of Computerization of the TIR Procedure (WP.30/GE.1) and, bearing in mind the agreements reached, wishes to provide the following information.

When goods are transported using the TIR carnet in the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union, both the TIR Convention² and provisions of the law of the Union and the legislation of the Russian Federation on customs regulation apply.

In accordance with article 107 (1) of the Customs Code of the Union, when placing goods under the customs formalities of customs transit, the customs applicant of the transit (carrier) must declare information on the following:

1. Consignor and consignee of goods in accordance with the transport (shipping) documents, the customs applicant and the carrier;
2. Country of departure and the country of destination of the goods;
3. Vehicle used to transport the goods;
4. Name, quantity and value of goods in accordance with commercial or transport (shipping) documents;
5. Goods code in accordance with the common Commodity Nomenclature of External Economic Activities of the Eurasian Economic Union with at least the first six digits;
6. Gross weight or volume of goods and the quantity of goods in additional units of measurement, if the Common Customs Tariff of the Eurasian Economic Union establishes an additional unit of measure in relation to the declared goods, for each code of the Commodity Nomenclature of the Foreign Economic Activities of the Eurasian Economic Union;
7. Number of cargo items;
8. Destination of the goods in accordance with the transport (shipping) documents;
9. Compliance with the established prohibitions and restrictions;
10. Planned transshipment of goods or cargo operations in transit.

In accordance with article 109 (5) of the Code, an electronic version of a customs declaration (including a transit declaration) is to be presented to the customs authority along with the paper form.

In the Eurasian Economic Union, the structure and format of an electronic copy of a transit declaration, which uses the TIR carnet with accompanying transport (shipping) and commercial documents, was approved by Decision No. 254 of 12 November 2013 of the Board of the Eurasian Economic Commission on the structures and formats of electronic copies of customs documents.

Consequently, the structure of the E9 – Advance TIR Data message provided for in the eTIR specifications must be harmonized with the structure and format approved by Decision No. 254 (attached).

Furthermore, the eTIR specifications should include provisions on the need to complete the eTIR data in Russian (in the event of planned carriage through the Eurasian Economic Union) and on the requirement to provide information on the value of goods in a

¹ FTS.

² Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets, 1975.

formalized way to allow for customs duties and taxes to be calculated automatically. The eTIR specifications should provide that the paper document that will accompany the eTIR transport does not necessarily have to be printed by the customs authority and that the carrier should be able to print it out on its own system. The procedure for developing a common database of customs authorities authorized to carry out operations with eTIR (within the framework of the International TIR Databank³) should not impose excessive requirements on customs authorities when developing and updating it.

It should also be noted that paragraph 25 of the document contained in ECE/TRANS/WP.30/GE.1/2021/4 states that X.509 certificates of the national customs systems will be installed in the eTIR international system truststore and eTIR international system certificates in the national customs systems truststore. Implementation of this item is not possible, since the Russian Federation uses domestic encryption tools and algorithms.

We consider it best to complement the proposed architecture of the eTIR system through technical measures for the exchange of electronic documents (signed messages in XML format) between the information systems of the customs authorities of the participant countries and the eTIR system, taking into account the need for verification and confirmation of electronic signatures of parties by services of trusted third-party representatives of eTIR residents in the respective participant countries (national segments of eTIR). Furthermore, the national segments should be accountable to the parties to the transit links in accordance with national legislation and eTIR rules, essentially achieving an equivalent level of trust in the electronic documents in the system.

³ ITDB.