TIR and e-TIR Implementation Status in Pakistan

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Director of Customs

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Scheme of Presentation

1. Progress by Pakistan Customs
2. Data of TIR movements
3. Global Comparison
4. Road-sea intermodal TIR
5. e-TIR implementation status
6. TIR Bottlenecks
7. Way Forward
Progress by Pakistan Customs

1. Pakistan signed TIR convention - July 2015
2. TIR national rules and procedures framed in Pakistan - SRO 1066(I)/2017 dated 20th Oct 2017
3. Connectivity between IRU-system and WeBOC - April 2018
4. National Authorization Committee (NAC) notified - July 2018
5. TCS approved as an authorized TIR operator - Sept 2018
6. First outbound TIR operation completed - Oct 2018
7. TIR national rules simplified – SRO 1433 (I)/2020- dated 30th Dec 2020
Progress by Pakistan Customs

8. CMR convention 1956 signed – 2019

9. CMR rules notified - November 2022

10. Transport operators approved
    a. M/s TCS Logistics (Pvt) Ltd
    b. M/s National Logistics Cell, NLC
    c. M/s Faisal Movers
    d. M/s Yaseen Transport Co.
    e. Haji Fateh Khan Enterprises
    f. GTS Logistics (Pvt) Ltd
    g. Al-Tijjar Logistics (Pvt) Ltd
1. Karachi Port
2. Port Qasim
3. Gwadar
4. Sost border station
5. Chaman
6. Torkham
7. Ghulam Khan
8. Taftan
9. All upcountry dryports
10. BOML
# Pakistan TIR Export Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Name of Transport Operator</th>
<th>2021-22</th>
<th>2022-23</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>National Logistics Cell</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>National Logistics Cell</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>37</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>TCS Logistics (Pvt) Limited</td>
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<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>Swift-Silk-Road Logistics</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>Faisal Movers</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>Swift-Silk-Road Logistics</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>Swift-Silk-Road Logistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>TCS Logistics (Pvt) Limited</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>Afghan TIR</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>Afghan TIR</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>National Logistics Cell</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>ASAD TRANS LOGISTIK</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>BAR AFARIN ARIAN</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>CHEMICAL BUSINESS</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>NAVROZ LOGISTICS</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>National Logistics Cell</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>29</strong></td>
<td><strong>81</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>
# Pakistan TIR Import Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Name of Transport Operator</th>
<th>2021-22</th>
<th>2022-23</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>National Logistics Cell</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>TCS Logistics (Pvt) Limited</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>Swift-Silk-Road Logistics</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>National Logistics Cell</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>Swift-Silk-Road Logistics</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>TCS Logistics (Pvt) Limited</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIR indicator</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>Average for 77 countries</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Companies registered</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIR carnets per year</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
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</table>
1. Real potential of TIR in Pakistan can not be realized till sea leg is integrated with the road journey
2. Study of **IRU-system** and **WeBOC** in collaboration with IRU
3. The procedure for sea-road multimodal TIR prepared in consultation with IRU, PNC-ICC and Pakistan Customs
4. Necessary changes in the system were developed
5. Multi-modal TIR (road-sea and sea-road) has been deployed in September 2022
TIR Convention 1975

e-TIR - Annex-11

2. e-TIR envisages paperless TIR operation – no paper carnet

3. e-TIR system ensures secure exchange of data (customs to customs) about the international transit of goods, vehicles or containers according to the provisions of the TIR Convention between national customs systems

4. Member countries expressed interest – 17/77

5. Countries in which e-TIR project started – 8/17
Progress by Pakistan in e-TIR

1. Kick off meeting in Pakistan – Oct 2020
2. Nomination of Project team by FBR – Nov 2020
3. Project entails four major stages including initiation, design, implementation and testing
4. Initiation and design stage – completed
5. Development of message pair 15/16 was completed in Sep 2021
6. Development of remaining 10 pairs of messages started in June 2022
7. Development of essential pair of messages has been completed
8. Currently, Conformance tests are being performed
Potential benefits for e-TIR for Pakistan

- **Enhancing Trade Facilitation:**
  By implementing e-TIR system Pakistan can enhance its trade facilitation efforts by reducing border delays, simplifying customs procedures, and ensuring the secure and efficient movement of goods across borders.

- **Regional Connectivity:**
  Being strategically located at the crossroads of South Asia, Central Asia, and the Middle East, by implementing the e-TIR system, Pakistan can improve its regional connectivity and establish itself as a key transit and trade hub.
Potential benefits for e-TIR for Pakistan

- **Streamlining Customs Processes:**
  
  Customs clearance procedures in Pakistan are already fully automated known as WeBOC. Implementation of e-TIR would further enhance transparency in trade operations and documentation. This would contribute to a more business-friendly environment, attracting both domestic and foreign investors.
TIR - Bottlenecks

- Complicated Rules of entry
- High entry/overall expenses
- Limited number of carriers & vehicles
- Existing Logistics and trucking industry needs improvement
- Trucking time from sea port to Border Crossing Points (BCPs) in Pakistan is quite high
- BCPs lack infrastructural facilities and internet
- Non-utilization of multi-modal land-sea route under TIR
Way Forward

- Simplification of TIR Rules, including facilitative admission process and reduction in cost of doing business
- Detailed study of TIR approval process of Uzbekistan in collaboration with FBR and replicate the same in Pakistan (Uzbek Model)
- TIR system should also be utilized for transportation of goods in transit from our sea ports
- Implementation of e-TIR needs to be initiated soon
- As TIR regime grows there is a need of conducting awareness sessions/training programmes for promoting the use of TIR system especially e-TIR in Pakistan
Thank You