

# **Georgia-Turkey eTIR pilot project and the UNDA project 1213AA**

Informal Ad hoc Expert Group on Conceptual and Technical  
Aspects of Computerization of the TIR Procedure

Agenda Item 4 (b)

André Sceia / September 19-20, 2016



# Overview

- The UNDA project
- The UNECE sub-project
- Georgia Turkey eTIR pilot project
- Central Exchange Platform (CEP)
- Georgian customs system and the CEP
- Advantages for Georgia and Turkey

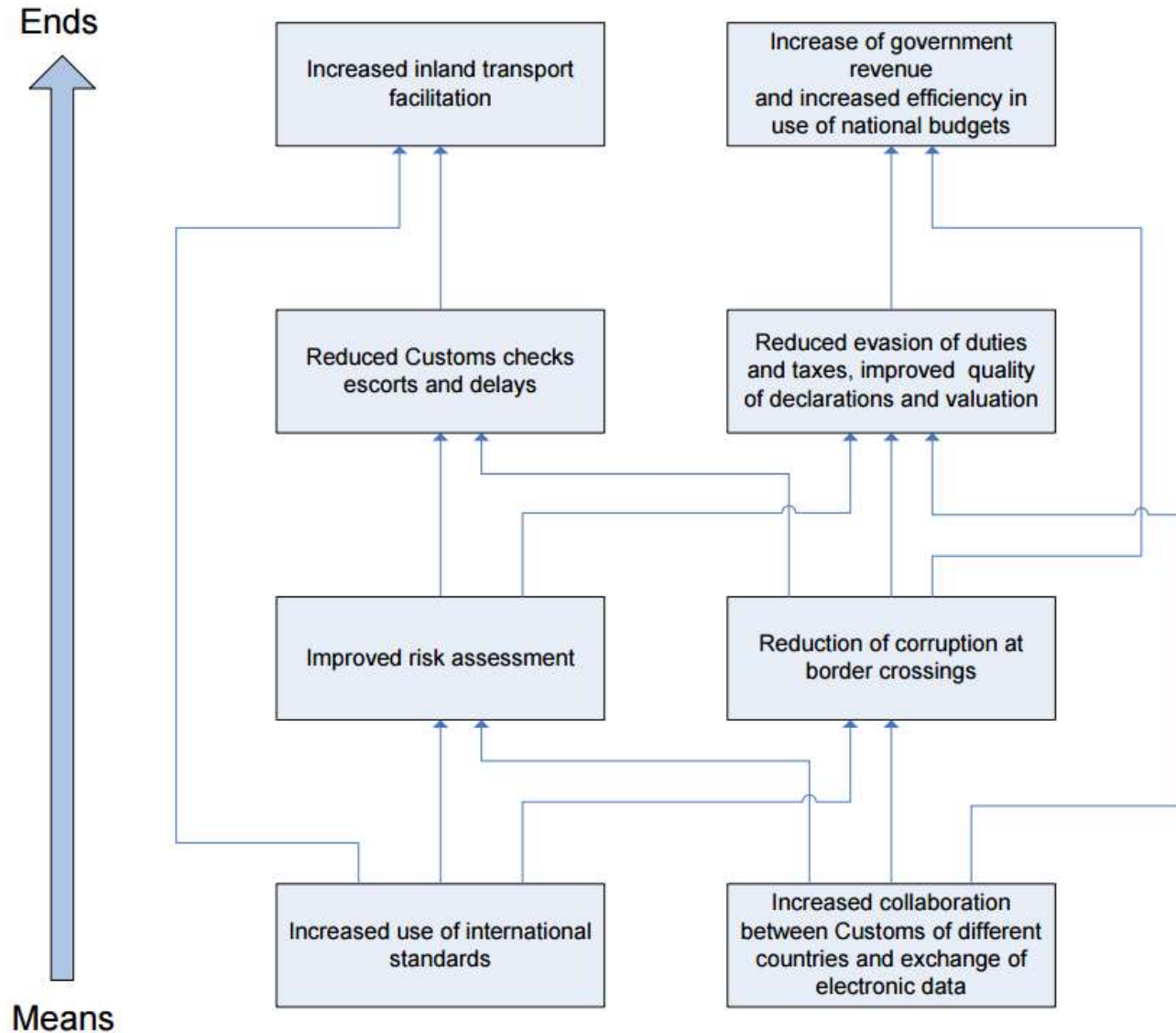
# UNDA 1213AA project

## Expected accomplishments

1. Increased capacity to **exchange secure electronic C2C transit information** by the pilot countries with their neighbouring countries and trade partners.
2. Increased capacity to **utilize international standard electronic messages** in the field of transit procedures by the pilot countries and their neighbouring countries, in particular B2C information.

# UNDA 1213AA project

## Objectives



# UNDA 1213AA project

## Activities and status

Activities	Status
Gap analyses	Completed in all regions
1st inter-regional Expert Group meeting	8 December 2014: pilot countries selected and objectives defined
Development and deployment of a secure C2C versatile electronic exchange platform	Completed
Provision of technical assistance to undertake actual C2C exchange of transit data or devise action plans.	Completed in all regions
Technical workshops to build capacity in the field of C2C exchange	ECLAC - San José – 16-17 June 2015 UNECE - Tbilisi – 22-23 June 2015 ECLAC - Issyk Kul – 7-8 Sept. 2015 ECA / ESCWA – Casablanca – 2-4 Dec. 2015
2nd inter-regional Expert Group meeting and Seminar: to evaluate and promote the results of the project and, more generally, the benefits of C2C exchange of transit information and the adoption of standards	Geneva, 20-22 June 2016

# UNECE sub-project

... an eTIR pilot project

- Gap Analysis of Current Legal and Technical Framework for Electronic C2C Exchange of Transit Information between Georgia and Neighboring Countries
- Customs-to-Customs Data Exchange Workshop - Tbilisi - June 22-23, 2015
- Georgia-Turkey eTIR pilot project
  - 2 Technical meetings (March and November 2015)
  - Terms of Reference (ToR)
  - Central Exchange Platform
  - Technical assistance to Georgia Customs
  - Project virtual space (Confluence)

# Gap analysis - Georgia

## Conclusions

- Based on analysis of the existing legal environment, Georgian customs is judged to be **ready and able (legally and technically) to participate in the pilot implementation** of C2C real-time electronic exchange of transit data.
- However, Georgian customs will **require some additional support** to ensure the systematization of technical and operational approaches.
- There are no expectations for significant technical and legal obstacles coming from neighbouring countries (Turkey and Azerbaijan), but information security standards, adopted by neighbours, could potentially require additional attention from Georgian customs.

# Customs-to-Customs Data Exchange Workshop

Tbilisi - June 22-23, 2015

- Attendance: **Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Turkey, Ukraine and Uzbekistan**
- Speakers : **Armenia, Azerbaijan, European Commission, GEC, Georgia, IRU, Turkey, Ukraine, UNCTAD, UNECE and Uzbekistan .**
- Conclusions and recommendations
  - ✓ C2C for risk assessment
  - ✓ eTIR
  - ✓ WCO DM
  - ✓ ...
- Overall meeting evaluation: **4.5**



#### Conclusions and Recommendations

The participants thanked UNECE and the Georgia Revenue Service for the organization of the Customs-to-Customs Data Exchange Workshop in Tbilisi, Georgia on 22-23 June 2015.

#### In conclusion

Participants agreed that Customs-to-Customs (C2C) electronic exchange of information will greatly support risk assessment, the control operations and, ultimately, facilitate legitimate trade, improve and secure border crossing as well as reducing related costs. However, they pointed out that internationally standardized Business-to-Customs (B2C) electronic messages for export are only facilitate the achievement of information to the business community, but also the exchange of data among business administrations.

Participants stressed the importance of completing the TIR procedure (eTIR). They underlined the importance of carrying out pilot projects, not only to demonstrate the feasibility of the concepts derived over the years, but also to transfer the technical design of the solution that will ultimately be implemented. They also emphasized that, in parallel to the pilot projects, all relevant should be done to prepare the legal framework of eTIR, possibly, in the form of a protocol, which will facilitate the processes required for the TIR procedure in trade operations.

Moreover, participants recognized the importance of the World Customs Organization (WCO) role could, not only in facilitating the achievement of information from the private sector to governments, but also in facilitate the exchange of data between customs administrations. They recalled the importance of C2C data exchange as a fundamental part of the SAFE Framework of Standards as well as the (WCO) Supported Customs (SCS) concept.

Furthermore, participants welcomed the information on the Success of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) SAFE D16 program that allows the management of transit operations, based on TIR or its alternatives, as well as eTIR and C2C data exchange.

Finally, participants greatly welcomed the exchange of best practices and the opportunities provided to learn, to meet direct, how data exchange issues related to trade and their work in other countries.

Participants underlined the importance of conducting similar events on topics such as risk management and other measures in the customs area.

All participants concluded an evaluation form. The results of the evaluation are provided in Annex.



# Georgia Turkey eTIR pilot project

Parties

Organization



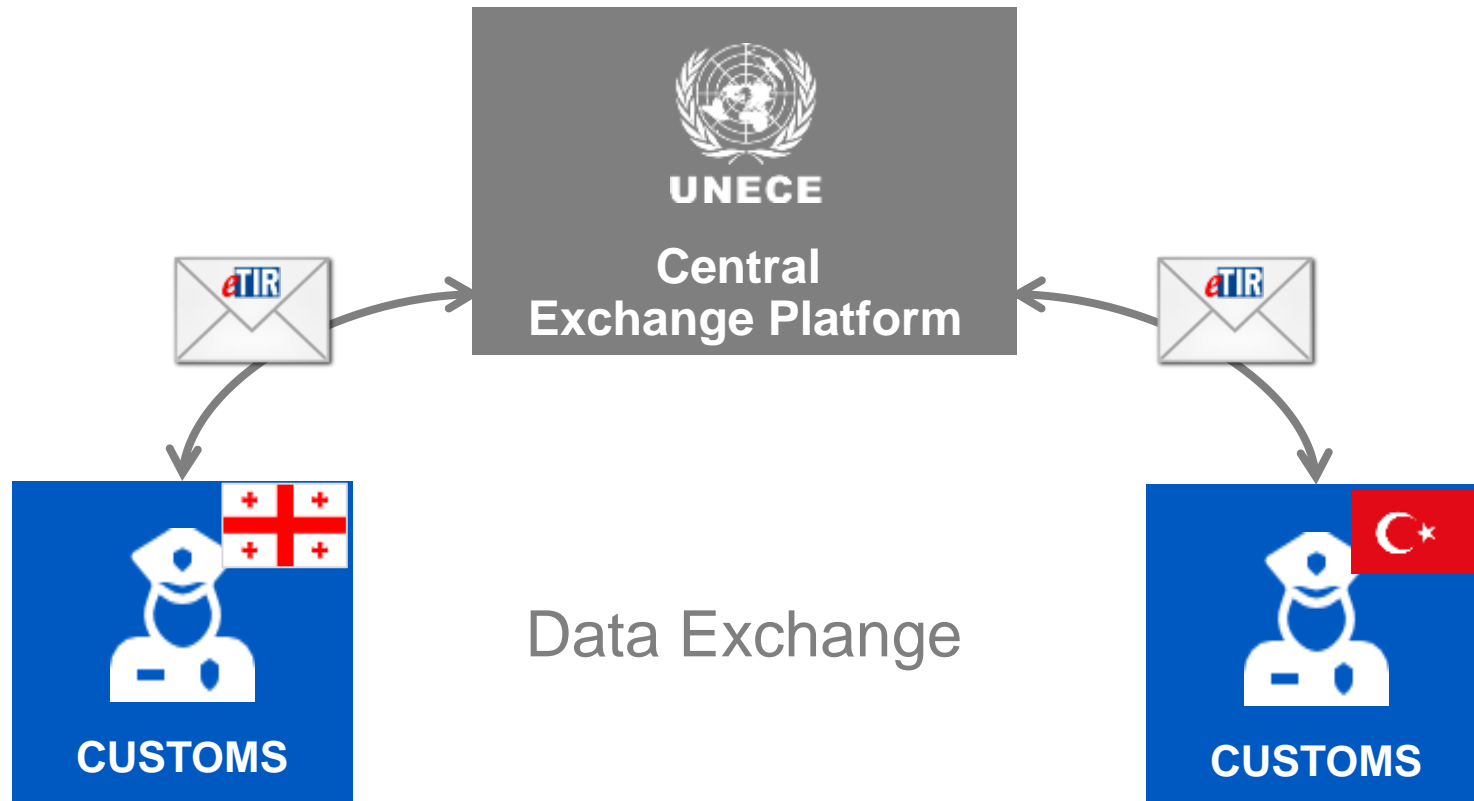
Customs Administrations



Consultants



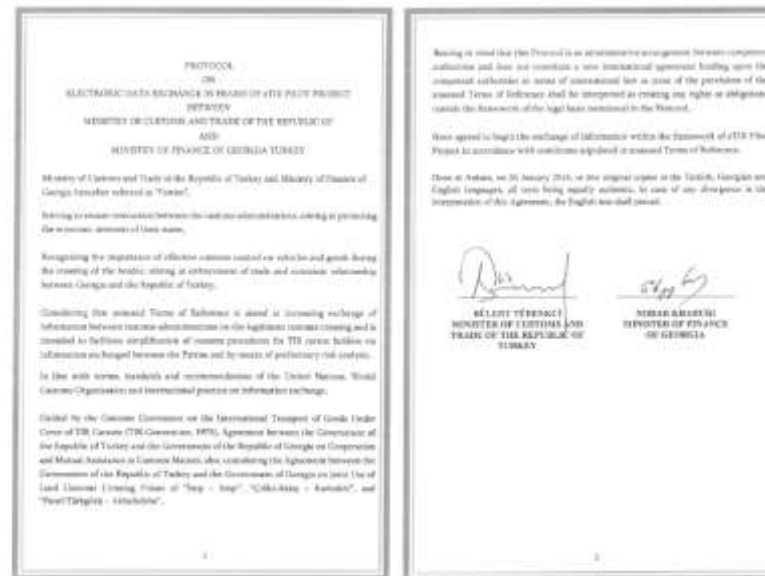
# Objective



# The legal basis

**Protocol on electronic data exchange** in the framework of a joint eTIR Pilot Project, signed by Mr. Nodar Khaduri, **Minister of Finance** of Georgia, and Mr. Bülent Tüfenkci, **Minister of Customs and Trade** of the Republic of Turkey.

Annex: **ToR**



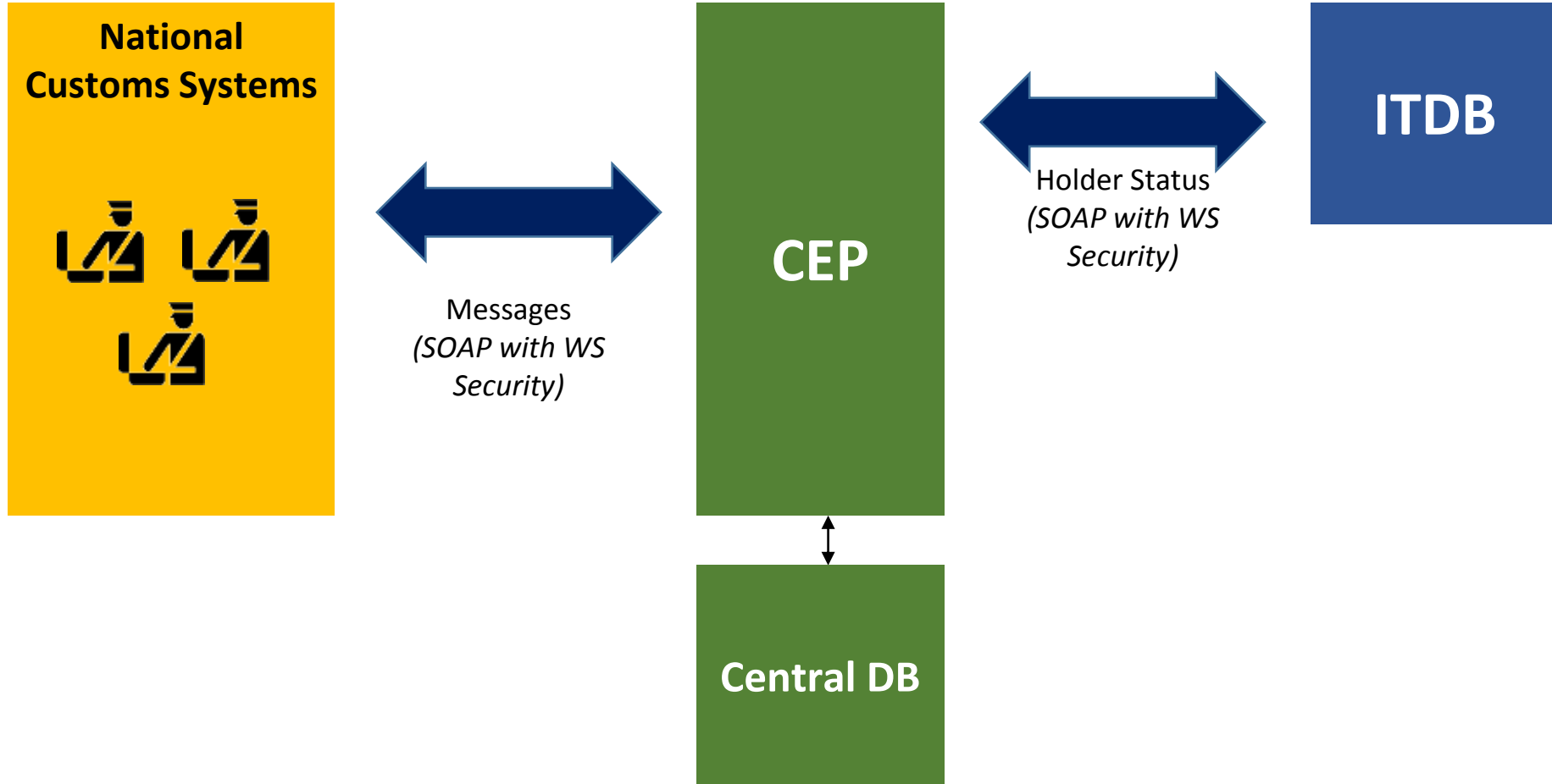
# Central Exchange Platform (CEP)

**CEP** is a secure **C2C electronic exchange platform**, taking due account of the specific challenges faced by developing countries and countries with economies in transition

- Can exchange messages based on the **eTIR Reference Model** v.4.1a, **WCO data model** v.3.5 and more
- Taking into account the availability of **data** that **pilot countries** will be exchanging and National **procedures**
- Hosted and managed by the IT centre of the **UN Office** at Geneva

# Central Exchange Platform (CEP)

High Level Architecture



# Central Exchange Platform (CEP)

## Implemented Messages

Six C2C messages are available (in accordance with requirements of the eTIR Reference Model v.4.1a)

1. I5 – I6: Query Guarantee
2. I7 - I8: Record Advance Cargo Information
3. I9 - I10: Start TIR Operation
4. I11 – I12: Terminate TIR Operation
5. I13 – I14: Discharge TIR Operation
6. I15 – I16: Notify Customs

# Central Exchange Platform (CEP)

## Validation of Messages

- Transit information is stored around the guarantee reference
- Only guarantee reference and the structure of messages are strictly validated
- Possibility to configure separate incoming messages validation rules for each type of incoming XML message
- Possibility to configure different validation rules for each specific National Customs Authority system agent in case of necessity
- PUSH and PULL methods are also subject of configuration for each agent

Message validation rules are configured via special XML document called Message Descriptor. Message descriptor defines entire structure of the incoming message (document) and can define validation rule(s) for any node. The flexible validation architecture of the CEP gives the possibility to extend a list of already available types of validations with any number of new types. This can be achieved without changing Message Descriptor format or validation architecture core.

# Central Exchange Platform (CEP)

## Security

- Messages transmitted between CEP and System Agents of National Customs Authorities integrated with the CEP are signed and encrypted to ensure messages integrity and confidentiality
- Web Services Security (WS-Security, WSS) SOAP extension was chosen for that purpose
- CEP and participating Agents have their own pair of public and private keys
- All public keys (certificated) will be available to all parties of the system in order to verify message signatures and to perform data encryption

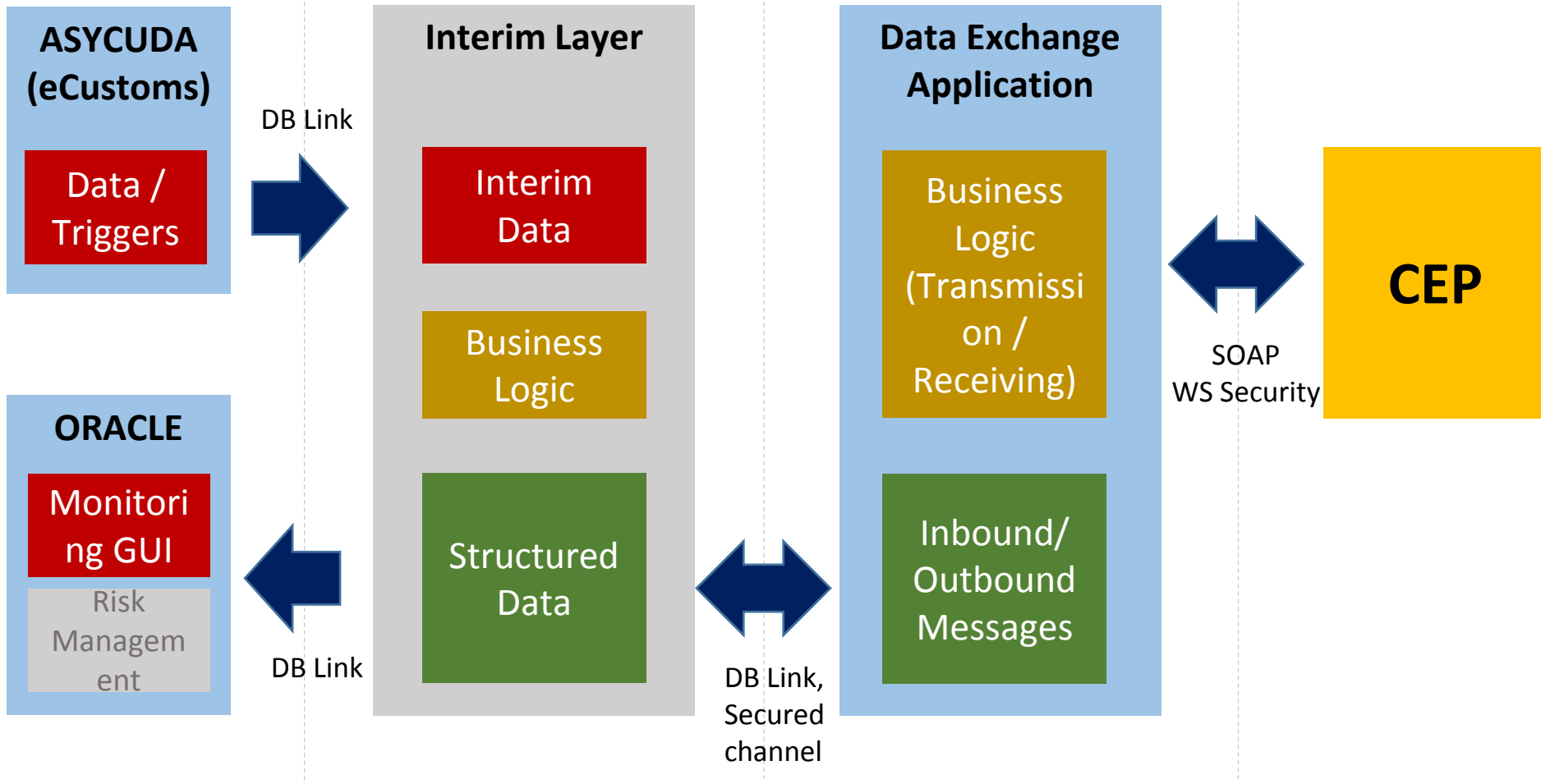
WS-Security is a member of the Web service specifications and was published by OASIS. Its main focus is the use of XML Signature and XML Encryption to provide end-to-end security

To maximally simplify agents integration process WS-SecurityPolicy specification is used to define WS-Security requirements, which are directly embedded into WSDL



# Georgian customs system and the CEP

High Level Architecture



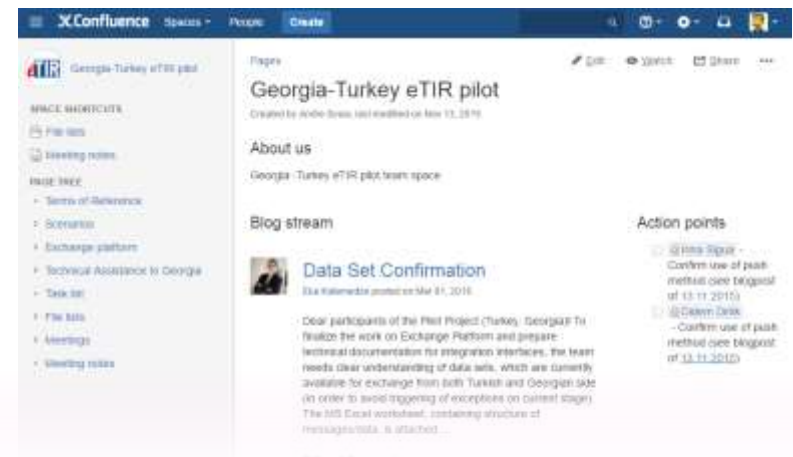
# Georgian customs system and the CEP

## Limitations/Further improvements

- Messages are completed on the basis of the data available in the Georgian customs system
- Data sets, structure of information and sequence of underlying operations/documents partially differ from the sequence as required by eTIR, but sufficient to justify the information exchange
- Secondary sources of information are also used (export declaration, T1)
- The data exchange module is designed to allow a gradual improvement (switch to other sources of information) without interventions on the data exchange interfaces
- Transition to full eTIR Model

# Project virtual space

- **Team Collaboration space**
  - Restricted to the project team members (secured)
  - Central repository of documentation
  - Collaboration on document preparation
  - Issue tracking
  - Tasks management
  - Communication (avoids emails)
  - ...
- **Hosted at UNOG**



# Advantages for Georgia and Turkey

**First step towards the technical integration of the eTIR international system** before it is fully developed and implemented:

- Early adoption and use of **eTIR messages** based on the eTIR Reference Model (and tested by means of the exchange platform)
- **C2C communication channel** established via the exchange platform (improved cooperation between participating countries)
- An important step toward the integration of eTIR with **risk assessment procedures**.

# Thank you

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