Automated Transit Management - ASYCUDA

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ASYCUDA - Reminder

1. ASYCUDA/SYDONIA/SIDUNEA since the 80s
2. Largest technical assistance programme of UNCTAD
3. 101 user countries, 60+ active projects, 20 staff at HQ, over 100 specialists in the field
4. Customs modernisation, simplification through automation
5. WCO Data Model 3.6+ compatible
6. Branching out as a Single Window platform and cooperation with other UN agencies and international organisations (IATA, OCHA, CITES, UPU etc.)
1. Introduction of NATIONAL transit module in ASYCUDA++ in 1998 with TIR, FIP and T1 (Baltic states).

2. Guarantee/Bond management, automatic generation of T1 from transit declarations in 2001 (Eastern and Southern Africa) for ASYCUDA++.

3. From 2007 onwards, migration of TIR and T1 to ASYCUDAWorld and added features.

4. Generation of a T1 per truck from SAD loading list in 2009.
5. First prototype for ASYCUDA regional transit in 2011 based on CEMAC requirements introducing border crossing operations and XML messaging (JMS). Combining ASYCUDA++ and AW and covering full process to import for home use.


7. National transit used for nearly 20 years by a large majority of ASYCUDA countries.
1. Transit Single Administrative Document (SAD), to declare the transit of goods, automated calculation of any taxes and fees and control.

2. T1 Transit Document to accompany the goods while they move from departure to destination.

3. The 2 document are linked.
1. Types of transit covered – national, regional and international.

2. Types of goods covered – national, community-based or 3rd party.

3. Types of routes – direct (departure to destination), multiple (departure, transit, destination), multimodal (rail and road).
1. Departure office – generation of a T1 from 1 or many transit declarations (IM8/EX8/TR8) or manual capture of T1.

2. Registration of T1 (legally valid). Debit guarantee.

3. Departure validation (physical departure).

4. Other operations available: Cancellation, Storage or Modification.
1. On the way – Control en Route or Diversion.

2. In the case of international transit – border exit and border entry.

3. Destination office – Arrival of goods, Conformity of goods, Placing goods under customs control (via manifest document) and Closure.

4. Acknowledgment to departure. Re-credit guarantee.
ALBANIA-KOSOVO

1. Legal framework put into place
2. Separation of national transit and common transit through creation of a “T2” e-document
3. Agreed reference data sharing
4. ASYCUDAWorld platforms sending data
5. Durres-Pristina corridor
6. One guarantee for both countries
TOGO-BURKINA FASO

1. JICA/UEMOA project
2. Bilateral transit exchange
3. Pure ASYCUDAWorld T1 XML messaging
4. Starting live 7th May 2018 for petroleum in Lomé
5. Total deployment 21st May 2018
COTE D’IVOIRE-BURKINA FASO-TOGO

1. ECOWAS-WORLD BANK
2. First implementation - bilateral transit exchange
3. Pure ASYCUDAWorld T1 XML messaging
4. Specific developments specified and done
5. Total deployment 11 February 2019 for CI-BF
6. Burkina Faso-Togo done in 2019
7. Implementing WCO PACIR component
8. Other corridors planned (Niger-Benin)
AFGHANISTAN-TAJIKISTAN/IRAN

1. 2 Bilateral initiatives
2. T1 and exports
3. ASYCUDAWorld to non-ASYCUDA countries
4. XML messages through gateway
5. Fully operational
6. 2 technical meetings between customs
KAZAKHSTAN - RUSSIA/BELARUS

1. Customs union initiative
2. T1 regional data
3. ASYCUDAWorld to non-ASYCUDA countries
4. XML messages through Mqueue gateway
5. Fully operational
6. Large volume per day
Thank you