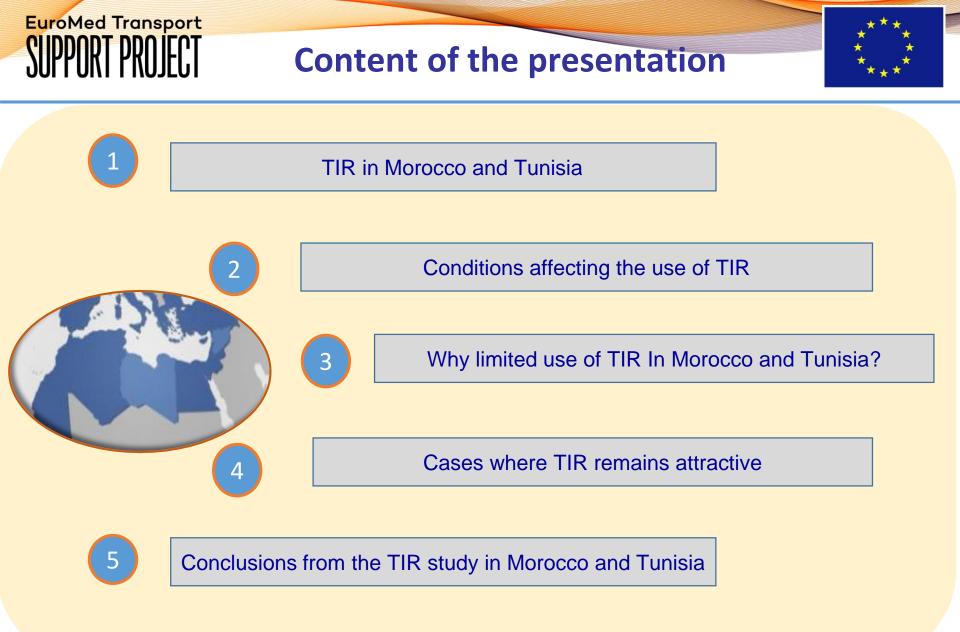
EuroMed Transport SUPPORT PROJECT



Project funded by the European Union

Issues affecting the utilization of TIR The case of Morocco and Tunisia

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TIR in Morocco and Tunisia

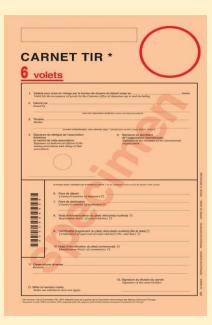


	TIR Convention		Harmonization Convention	
	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification
Morocco	15 Oct. 1976	31 March 1983	-	25 June 2012
Tunisia	11 June 1976	13 Oct. 1977	11 June 1976	11 March 2009

	Morocco		Tunisia	
	TIR Issued	Terminated	TIR Issued	Terminated
2014	100	702	0	0
2015	0	233	0	0
2016	0	181	0	0
2017	0	220	0	0
2018	0	179	0	0
Total	100	1 515	0	0

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- 1. Foreign trade structure vs TIR's attractiveness;
- 2. National road transport sector's ability to operate;
- 3. Other facilitations regimes offered in the concerned countries;
- 4. Other facilitation regimes offered in the trade partner countries.





- **1.** Foreign trade structure vs TIR's attractiveness;
 - Trade flows under TIR mainly destined to or originating from EU, or immediate neighbouring EU countries;
 - Customs procedures used in both sides of the Mediterranean Sea not attractive to TIR use;
 - EU single customs territory, with Mediterranean Sea its only border to cross from/to Morocco and Tunisia





- 2. National road transport sector's ability to operate;
 - *Market share* of Moroccan and Tunisian road transport operators is *favourable* but,
 - They are mainly acting as *subcontractors* of EU carriers for both import and export,
 - **They do not master** the commercial transport relationship and are **not the ones to decide** on the customs regime to apply.





- 3. Other facilitations regimes offered in the concerned countries
 - Morocco and Tunisia developed simplified border crossing procedures and regimes to attract foreign investment through customs and fiscal preferential treatments and guarantee waver:



TIR does not provide greater facilitation nor cost savings than the regimes offered in both countries for import and export



- 4. Other facilitation regimes offered in the trade partner countries
 - In EU countries that are the main trade partners, a centralized customs clearance, simplified border crossing procedures and guarantee wavers is applied, rendering TIR less attractive



Cases where TIR remains attractive



Multiple places of loading and/or offloading as it implies the use of only one TIR carnet and only one guarantee

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IPPORT PRO

- Indispensable for any transport involving multiple border crossings further to the EU territory
- For transport where no access to preferential treatments offered on imports and/exports





Morocco and Tunisia amongst first CPs to TIR (1983 and 1977)
 However, limited or no use of TIR

Reasons:

- **EU their main trade partner -** customs procedures in both sides of the Mediterranean **not attractive to TIR**;
- No decision for transport at Moroccan and Tunisian operators;
- Facilitation tools on imports in place to attract foreign investment;
- EU customs and transit, with guarantee wavers, no room for TIR

Where TIR attractive:

- For trade moving beyond EU;
- For multiple border crossings; and
- Where no access to preferential treatments.



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Lebanon National Workshop On the TIR & the Harmonization Conventions



