

COMMON TRANSIT SYSTEM

What are Common Transit and National Transit?

Common Transit Regime enables operators to suspend the customs duties and taxes during their transit transportations among the Common Transit Convention (CTC) parties consisting of EU and EFTA countries, United Kingdom, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey that joined to the Convention on 1 December 2012. Similarly, the National Transit Regime allows operators to conduct the same transportation between two customs offices within the same country.

What is Transit Accompanying Document (TAD)?

TAD includes the information of the goods subject to transit and accompany it during the transportation and obtains global registration number called MRN (Movement Reference Number) upon accepted by the customs office of departure.

What are T1 / T2 / TR Regime Types?

T1 and T2 are the regime codes defined by the status of the goods and the transportation routes. Accordingly, the T1 regime code demonstrates that the consignment subject to transit is not in the free circulation and transport under Common Transit. On the contrary, the T2 regime indicates the goods under the Common Transit are in free circulation. The goods subject to national transit carry the TR code.

What is the role of the Principle?

The Principle in the Common Transit System refers to the one who submits the transit regime declaration or is declared on behalf. In this scope, the Principle carries financial responsibility.

What are Comprehensive Guarantee and GRN (Guarantee Reference Number) ?

The principle provides a guarantee to cover any possible customs debt and other charges regarding the goods. The comprehensive guarantee can be used for multiple transit operations. GRN is a reference number assigned by the customs authorities in return for an accepted comprehensive guarantee letter.

What is departure, transit and destination Customs office?

The customs office of departure is the authority who accepts the common transit/national transit declaration which places the goods under the transit regime,

The customs office of transit is an entrance customs office of a CTC Party or an exit customs office of the CTC Party in case of the goods carried through a third country,

The customs office of destination is where the goods placed under the transit procedure must be presented in order to end the procedure.

What are the main advantages of the Common Transit Regime?

Common Transit facilitates and accelerates the transportation, allows electronic processes and international tracking of transit, and ensures smooth crossing of international frontiers.