



Cost Benefit Analysis of the eTIR system Summary, limitations and recommendations

Agenda item 5

André Sceia

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- Summary of the CBA
- Assessment
- Recommendations





Summary of the CBA

- Technical options
- Scenarios
- Costs
- Benefits
- Results
- Assessment
- Recommendations





Technological options

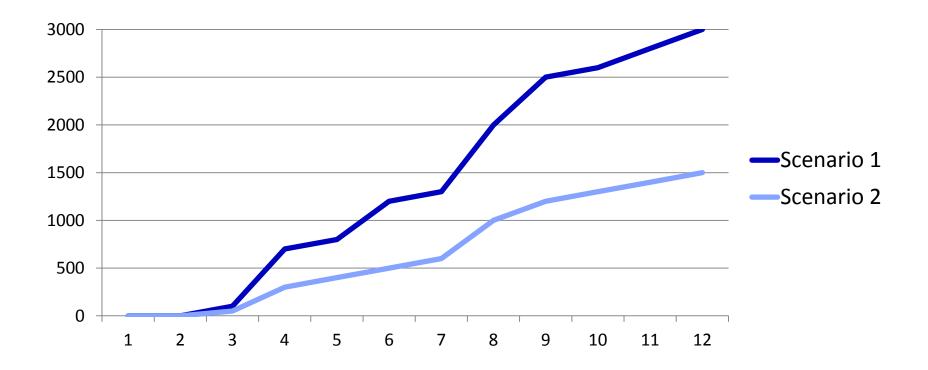
- At premises
- UNOG
- UNICC
- laaS (Infrastructure as a Service)
- PaaS (Platform as a Service
- SaaS (Software as a Service)





Scenarios

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
N° of CP		3	3	3	5	10	10	5	5	5	4	4







Costs

- Development costs
- Initial costs
- Operational and hosting costs
- Helpdesk costs
- Costs to adapt national applications





Development costs

kernel
(ensuring the
electronic
exchange of
eTIR
messages),

user interface, which would serve as backup to the kernel, and

the administration console.

924 800 - 1 127 000 USD







Initial Costs

	Min	Max
At premises	1,255,000	1,450,000
UNOG	681,500	792,500
UNICC	632,000	743,000
laaS	632,000	743,000
PaaS	142,000	183,000
SaaS	10,000	15,000





Operational and hosting costs

	Min	Max
At premises	340,419	526,059
UNOG	194,739	243,259
UNICC	167,719	257,059
laaS	113,402	153,126
PaaS	159,116	180,816
SaaS	1,500,000	3,000,000





Helpdesk costs

- Minimal helpdesk: 2 IT specialists working 40 hours a week.
- Initial costs: 24 500 44 000 USD
- Operating and personnel costs:
 126 180 216 600 USD/year





Costs to adapt national applications

Update national IT system

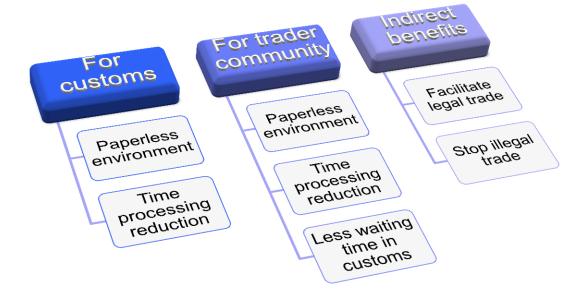
120 000 – 150 000 USD/Country

developing web services integrating eTIR web services in the national applications





Benefits



- For Customs: 1.44 USD / Transport
- For the guarantee chain: 2 USD / Transport
- For holders: 5.5 USD / Transport

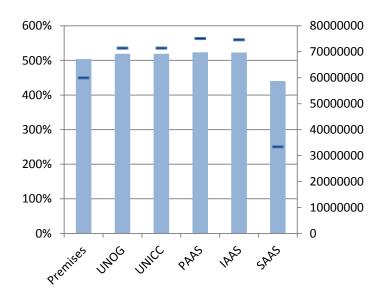


Economic Commission for Europe

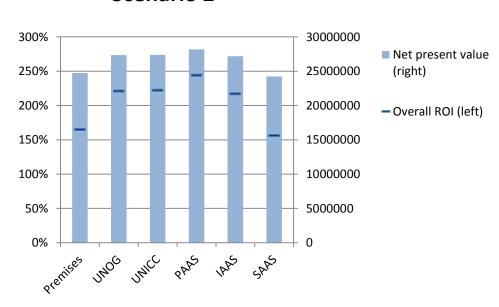


Results of the CBA

Scenario 1



Scenario 2







- Summary of the CBA
- Assessment
 - General and scope
 - Methodological aspects
- Recommendations





General and scope assessment

- ↑ Good assumptions (eTIR RM), tech. options
- Simple scenarios
- Missing indirect benefits
- Missing costs for holders and guarantee chain
- Missing "of the shelf" technological option
- Labour costs too low for Geneva





Methodological aspects

- Function point analysis
- Detailed cost analysis (incl. risk factors)
- ↑ ROI and NPV (5% disc. rate)
- CBA based on unit costs





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Recommendations

- Considering that the eTIR project seems to be highly profitable for all parties involved in the TIR procedure, in particular TIR Carnet holders, it is recommended that the eTIR international system be implemented as soon as possible and that countries start working on the interoperability between their IT systems and the eTIR international system, as well as on the preparation of the required legal provisions;
- Considering the large benefits for TIR Carnet holders, a potential avenue to explore seems to be the financing of the eTIR international system through a contributory system per TIR transport, similar to the one used for TIRExB.
- Considering the commercial sensibility of the data that will be handled by the eTIR international system and in view of the relatively small costs differences with the cloud solution recommended in the CBA, it is recommended that the eTIR international system be hosted at UNICC or UNOG data centres;
- Considering the availability of orchestration software on the market, it is recommended to consider the use of "off the shelf" solutions to implement the kernel of the eTIR international system.





Contacts

UNECE/TIR SECRETARIAT Transport Division

8-14, Avenue de la Paix CH-1211 Geneva 10 Switzerland

Phone: +41 22 917 13 13

Fax: +41 22 917 06 14

Email: etir@unece.org

Web: http://etir.unece.org