Problems reported by transport companies from the Republic of Moldova in Ukraine

Note by the secretariat

In Annex, the secretariat reproduces (as is) a press clipping from 3 February 2015 on proposals by the Ukrainian parliament to simplify the transit of certain groups of goods through Ukraine.
Kiev, February 3.

The Verkhovna Rada registered a bill to repeal the monopoly companies that help to transit alcohol and tobacco products through the territory of Ukraine. The initiator of the bill, registered under №1904 in the Verkhovna Rada, it became the initiator and co-author, MP Oksana Prodan. According to her, the bill provides for the abolition of the monopoly companies that help to transit alcohol and tobacco products through the territory of Ukraine.

The basis of this scheme will be legal conflict between international law and Ukrainian legislation. Despite the fact that the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods does not provide any additional requirements for the transit of alcohol and tobacco, the Customs Code of Ukraine still impose these requirements. As a result, foreign carriers in transit alcohol prefer to bypass transit countries and Ukrainian carriers operating on delivery of goods under the terms of the TIR Convention, forced to abandon this type of transportation of goods.

According to Oksana Prodan, such a rule - a classic example of how "someone receives dividends from artificially created monopoly, while the whole industry is suffering, and the country every day lost heavily." Now to bring Ukrainian legislation in line with international, should be excluded from the Customs Code of Ukraine norm prohibiting application of the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets in 1975 as a way to secure the payment of customs duties for the carriage of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products. Recall from January 1 in Ukraine by force of law number 1638-VII «On Amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine and laws of Ukraine concerning the strengthening of control over the circulation of excisable goods and clarification of certain tax rules.” From that day the excise tax on alcoholic beverages rose by 6.2 percent, to 59.96 hryvnia per liter of 100% alcohol.