

# Transit system of Iran



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### Article 1

External transit of goods is comprised of stages through which goods of foreign origin, destined to a third country or for storage in safe-guarded areas and arranging its gradual on carriage at the owner's request, arrive at a border terminal in the territory of the Islamic republic of Iran and exit from the same terminal or any other border terminal. Note: Quantities of goods arriving the safe-guarded areas, if requested by the owner to be carried to internal destinations, will be treated under the law and regulations applying to the country's imported goods.

### Article 2

In order to administer the country's transit matters, establish the required facilities for proper distribution of transiting goods as well as to make earnings therefrom, at each of the transportation terminals, railway stations and airports which, upon the request of "the ministry of road and transportation" and approval of "the high council of transport co-ordination" are deemed as customs areas, the customs of Islamic republic of Iran is obliged to set up the required facilities therein.

### Article 3

External transiting of the goods arriving into the country within the framework of the inter-governmental treaties do not need any authorization, unless their entry into the country is forbidden on religious and security grounds. Note 1: The list of the forbidden goods for external transiting will be prepared by the state security council, to be approved by the council of ministers. Note 2: External transiting of livestock, agricultural and chemical products is subject to the permission of the relevant authorities.

### Article 4

Goods and goods-carrying containers, which are being transited through the country, are not considered as final imports and are exempted from customs duties, taxes and dues but are subject to the payment of customs as well as operational charges, unless they are otherwise specially ruled for in the inter-governmental transit agreements or international customs and transport conventions. In such a case the transit goods will fall under the rules provided for in the pertaining agreements.

### Article 5

As regards depositing of cash guarantees, all transiting goods carried by the Iranian transport companies, licensed by the ministry of road and transportation, will be regarded as permissible goods, for which a bank guarantee or collective bank guarantees rendered by the international transport companies as well as reliable insurance policies, will suffice to substitute the cash guarantees.

### Article 6

Whenever the transit goods are delivered to the exit-customs or leave the country within the validity of the transit permit, the transit operation is deemed as completed and the customs has to release the deposited guarantees.

### Article 7

The customs and the pertaining organizations are to allocate sufficient and appropriate warehouses and areas, for offloading and storage of the foreign originated goods against collection of the charges. Changes in packing and/or re packing of the transiting cargo can only take place under the customs supervision. Article 8

Goods-carrying containers are regarded as packing items and free from customs levies with their entry and exit being merely registered by the customs for statistical purposes.

#### Article 9

Contents of the containers arriving with the original seals do not require assessment by customs' assessing department and on leaving the customs will be transited by only verifying conformity of the declaration with their documents and affixing additional customs' seal and issuing the transit permit. Note: In exceptional cases of vehement suspicion by the customs and the order maintaining forces (police). There will be no objection to the removal of the seal, inspection of the consents and re-sealing of the container. Whereby a process verbal to show the inspection outcome, numbers of the containers, the old and the new seals, will be issued.

#### Article 10

When of the carriage of the containerized goods is committed up to the entry point, customs and other pertinent organizations will have to provide the facilities required for off-loading of such goods in customs' premises or arrange for the cross stuffing onto tracks, wagons or air crafts.

#### Article 11

Prior to discharge of transit goods from the means of transport, as far as possible, the customs shall expedite the transit operations , by accepting the declaration along with the documents and delivery order under written commitment of the transport company and defer administrative formalities and auditing until after the exit of the goods from the customs and the ports.

#### Article 12

Levying any kind of duties on transiting goods will be subject to approval of council of minister based on the proposal of the high council of transport coordination.

#### Article 13

For the purpose of outmost utilization of the national transport fleet and when needed making use of the foreign transport vehicles for transiting of goods through the country, the relevant "implemental regulations" will be prepared by the ministry of road and transportation and approved by the council of ministers.

#### Article 14

The ministry of road and transportation will provide for the conclusion of bilateral agreements and arranging of regional co-operations to facilitate transit matters.

#### Article 15

The ministry of road and transportation will take actions for co-ordination of the national transit regulations with the current international rules and regulations in connection with the international transportation, by

joining international agreements, establishing relations with relevant international organizations, and promoting containerized and multi modal transport.

#### Article 16

Traffic of the trucks under T. 1. R carnet in the country do not required presentation of “carnet de passage”. For traffic of trucks lacking T 1. R carnet, a written commitment of the Iranian international transport companies that are licensed by ministry of road and transportation will suffice.

#### Article 17

For the purpose of co-ordinations and uniformity of the standards in transiting of agricultural and live-stock products, ministries of jihad and agriculture shall establish mutual understandings with the countries located on the international transit routes.

#### Article 18

Ministries of jihad and agriculture shall setup livestock and agricultural quarantine posts at the entry and exit customs where all the quarantine related matters will be attended to.

#### Article 19

The customs of Islamic republic of Iran as well as the Iran chamber of commerce, industries and mines shall facilitate transit of goods under 11. R carnet in all entry and exit customs office of the country.

#### Article 20

The central bank of Islamic republic of Iran shall extend financial and credit support to the Iranian international transport companies engaged in the held of transit. Note: “The ministry of road and transportation”, in cooperation with the central bank of Iran, will determinate the procedure of the support to be submitted to the council of ministers for approval.

#### Article 21

At the proposal and confirmation of the state transport and terminal organization the passport office will have, with due observant of the prevailing rules of law, to issue passport and departure booklets for the drivers engaged in carriage of goods on the international routes.

#### Article 22

The order-maintaining forces of Islamic republic of Iran shall, at the proposal and confirmation of the transport and terminal Organization within the stipulated period of time and with due observance of the prevailing rules of law, make available International driving licenses, Transit plates and ownership booklets to the trucks and the drivers intending to operate on the international routes.

#### Article 23

The transport and terminal organization will, considering the circumstances of time and place and in co-operation with the ministry of internal affairs, designate internal routes for transiting of goods and order-maintaining forces shall exercise the necessary controls.

## Article 24

The costs for implementation of this law will be financed through earnings accrued thereby.

## Article 25

From the date this law is promulgated, all the laws and rules contradicting it, Will be annulled.

## Article 26

The general conditions of declaration, implementation of customs formalities and the documents to be produced as well as other related Matters will be stipulated in the relevant implemental regulations to be drafted by “the ministry of road and transportation”, within a maximum of three months from its ratification and approved by the council of ministers. The above law consisting of 26 Articles and 4 notes has been ratified by the parliament on March 12, 1966 and approved by the guardian Council on March 17, 1996. “The council of ministers” on their session of 21. 9. 1375, based on the proposal of the state security council and in accordance with note Of Article 3 of the “law of transit of the foreign goods through the territory of tee Islamic republic of Iran ratified in 1998, has stipulated: external transiting of all forbidden imported goods, except for: arms, ammunition, explosives, narcotics, pSychosomatic and the goods not permissible under the “sacred religion”.

### Applying for an airport transit visa in Iran

If you live in Iran or if you are coming from Iraq and want to apply for an airport transit visa for the Netherlands (Amsterdam Schiphol airport), find out about the rules and how to apply.

#### What do I need to do?

- You must submit a passport or other travel document issued within the last 10 years. This must have at least 2 blank pages and be valid for at least another 3 months after the date of your transit through the airport in the Netherlands.
- You must submit a completed and signed Schengen visa application form. In the online form indicate ‘airport transit’ as the main purpose of your journey. Each person travelling with you on your travel document must submit their own visa form. Forms for children under the age of 18 need to be signed by a parent or guardian.
- Bring a photo that meets the Dutch requirements for passport photos.
- When you submit your application your fingerprints will be taken. These will be held for 5 years. Some applicants, such as children under the age of 12, do not need to have their fingerprints taken.
- You will be charged a fee for your application. If you apply through an external service provider you will also have to pay an extra fee to the provider.

You must also provide a number of documents to ensure that your application is assessed correctly. See the airport transit checklist (PDF, 187 KB).

#### How much does a visa cost?

When you apply for a visa at a Dutch embassy or consulate, you must pay a fee. You can find the fee on the fees page. If you apply through an external service provider, such as a visa agency, you will have to pay an extra fee to the provider.

How long does it take?

The earliest you can apply is 3 months before you intend to travel. You should apply no later than 15 working days in advance.

In most cases, you will be informed within 15 calendar days whether your application has been successful. Sometimes it can take up to 30 days if more time is needed, and up to 60 days in exceptional cases, for example if extra documents are required.

Your application will be checked in the Schengen Information System (SIS II). In addition, your application details will be checked and saved in the Visa Information System (VIS).

Sources :

[www.opbw.org](http://www.opbw.org)

[www.netherlandsandyou.nl](http://www.netherlandsandyou.nl)