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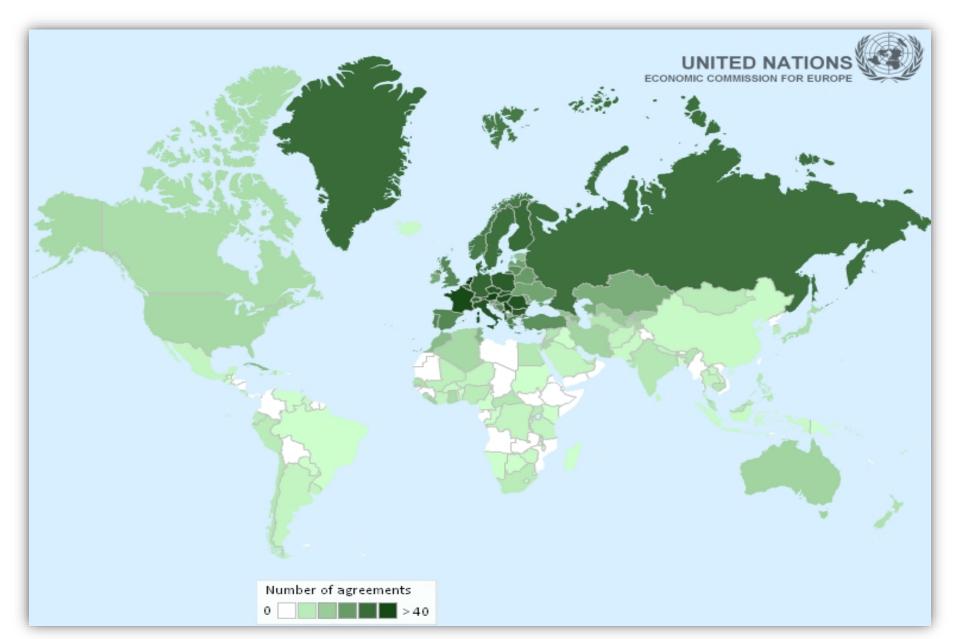
SPECA Workshop on Connectivity and Inland Transport Competitiveness

Astana, 26 November 2018



## **Global Centre for Inland Transport Agreements**





### **UNECE** transport infrastructure projects





# **Euro-Asian Transport Links** (EATL)

Trans-European Motorway and Trans-European Railway projects (TEM & TER)



# Goal of Euro-Asian Transport Links Phase III

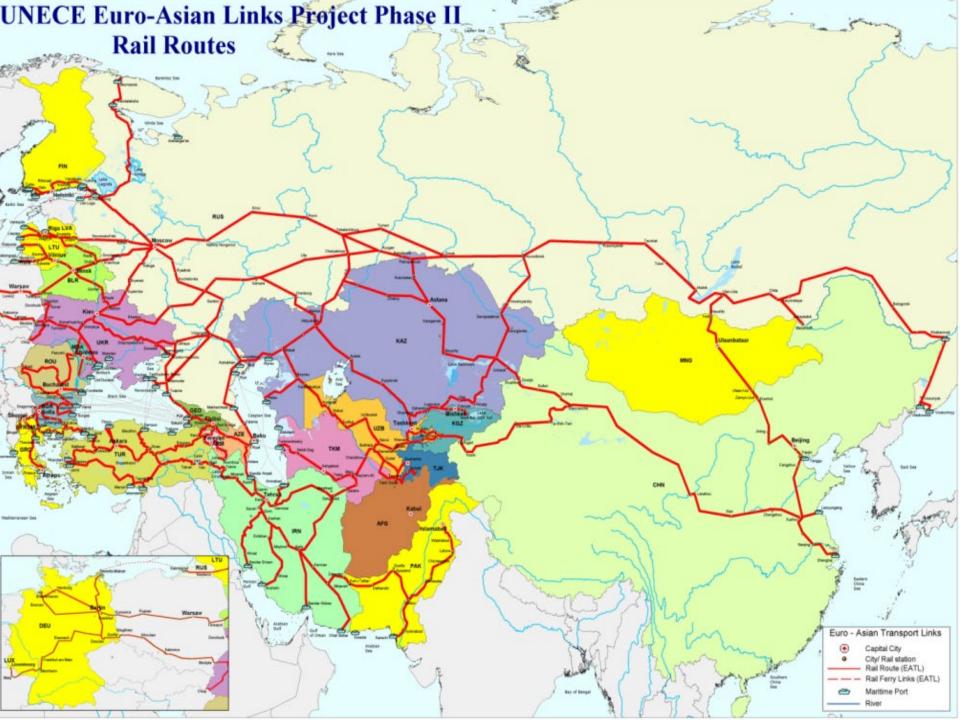


Identify measures to strengthen the operational capacity of the inland transport links between Europe and Asia









### Findings of EATL Phase III

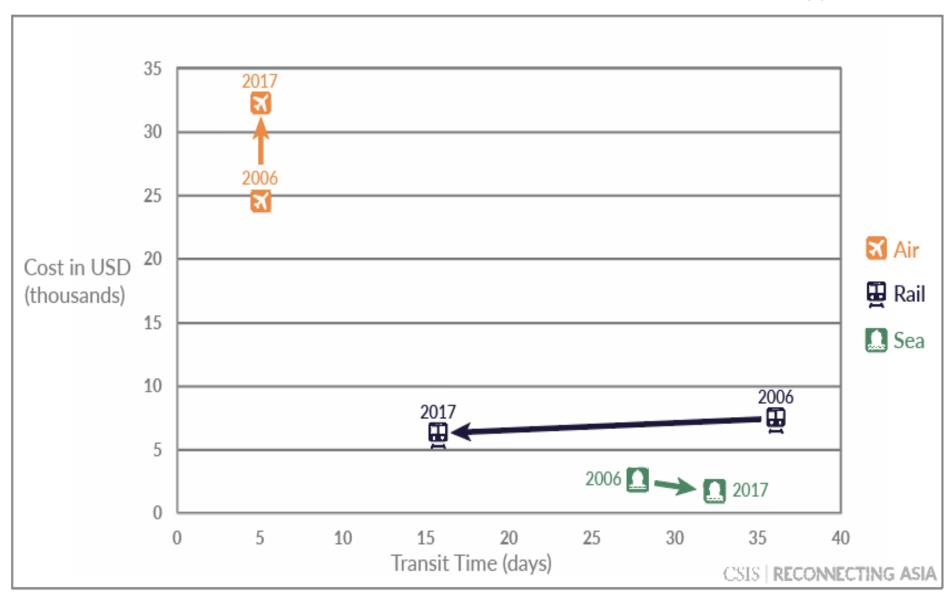


- Economic growth and growth of international trade is not driving the increase in freight flows as before
- There are specific commodity groups traded between Europe and Asia for which inland transport modes can compete with maritime and air modes
- Markets created new opportunities e.g. e-commerce that can drive freight flows on inland routes between Europe and Asia
- Railway transport is developing on EATL routes importance of block trains, however further improvements are needed
- Road transport does not operate on long distance need to define its role – local/regional to complement long-distance rail

Need for: competitiveness, integration, intermodality and flexibility

## EATL shift in transit cost and time (2006-17)

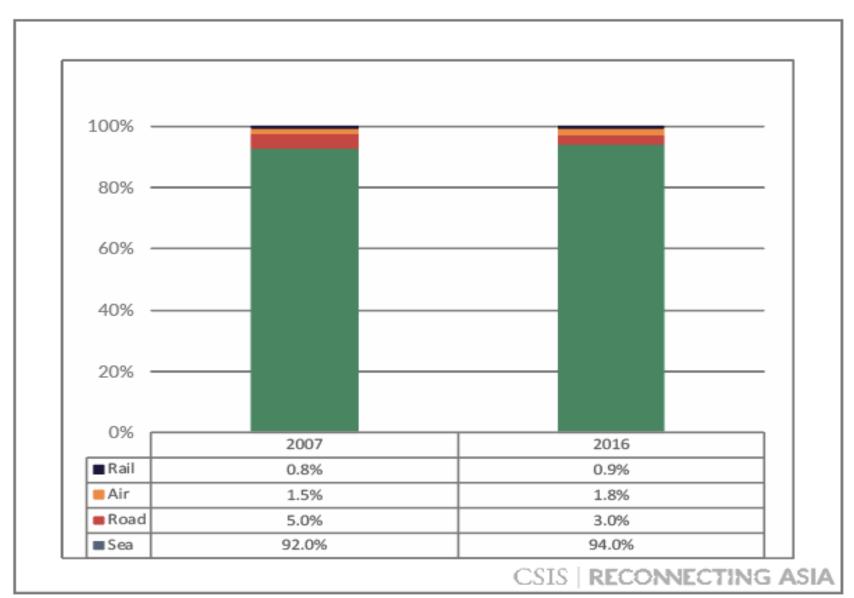




Source: CSIS/ Xu Zhang, Eurasian Rail Freight in the OBOR Era, Cranfield University,

## China-Europe trade by volume (2007-2016)

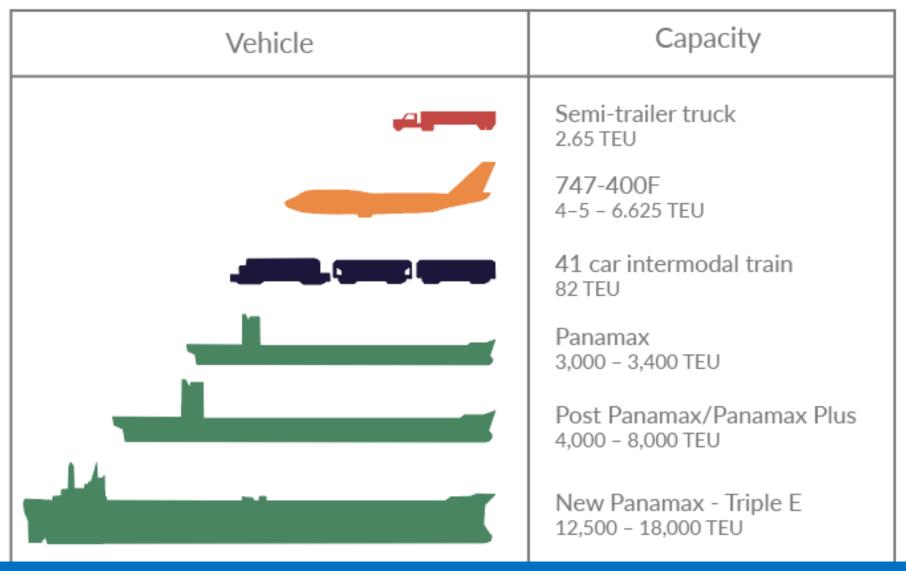




Source: Eurostat, European Union, analysis by Infrastructure Economics Centre (CEI)

### **Eurasian transport capacity by mode**





Source: CSIS/ Jean-Paul Rodrigue, The Geography of Transport Systems, "Containers", World Shipping Council, 2018

### **EATL** conclusions and way forward



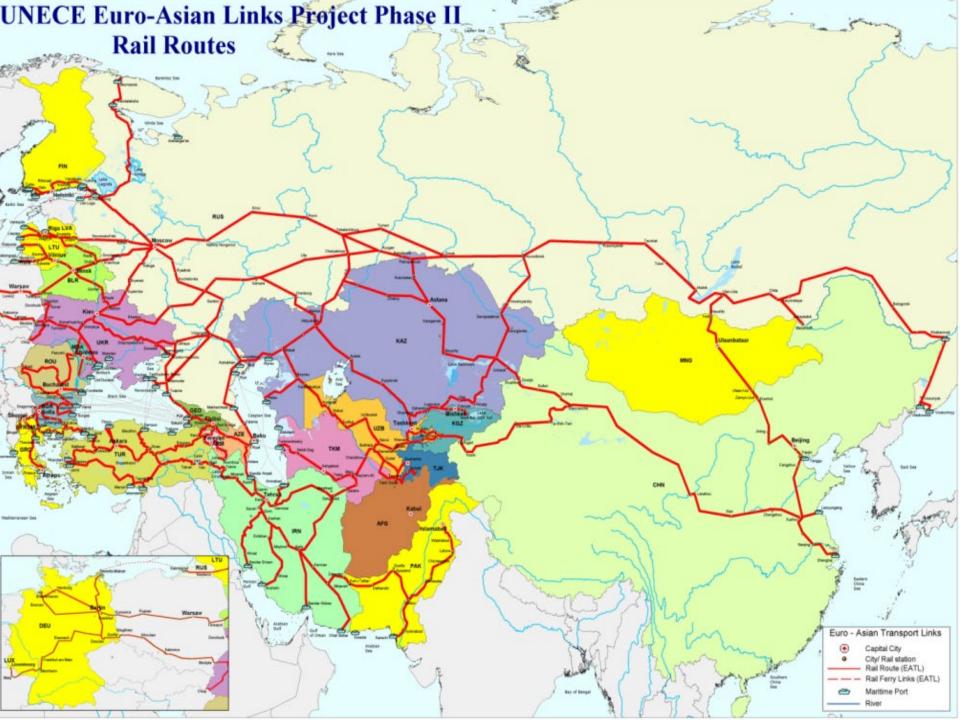


- Eastbound cargo traffic < Westbound (Westbound railway traffic subsidized) – differentiation of trade flows required
- Need to harmonize operating standards (gauge-width, signaling and radio systems, train length and weight standards, energy source etc.)
- Need for corridor-specific work plans, multi-stakeholder coordination efforts (public & private sector), common goals and KPIs → example of CCTT

### **EATL** conclusions and way forward



- Address missing infrastructure links, border crossing and transit obstacles (i.e. implementation of relevant conventions)
- Need to increase productivity of railway operations: longer and heavier trains, shorter block intervals imply better use of the network capacity and reduced transportation costs
- Acknowledge impact of intelligent transport systems, the digitalization of transport documents, the full computerization of BCPs, satellite track and trace services, the introduction of autonomous vehicles can have on transport operations along Euro-Asian corridors
- Need to unify railway regimes along EATL railway routes absence of one contract of carriage, one liability and one consignment note decreases reliability of the services



### EATL routes 1, 2 and 6



- China Mongolia Kazakhstan Russian Federation Belarus – Poland
- Specifics:
  - i. Highest concentration of block trains on EATL routes, mostly operated by large freight forwarders
  - ii. Average travel time of 14 days (China-Duisburg)
- Needs:
  - Difficult climatic conditions
  - ii. Modernization of border crossing procedures required, e.g. lack of an agreed transit tarif
  - iii. Increase in container platforms fleet and requirement to increase length of block trains

### EATL routes 3, 4 and 7



- China Central Asia Republics Turkey Romania Ukraine
- Needs:
  - i. Missing infrastructure links, maintenance required
  - ii. Border crossing facilitation measures required
  - iii. Increased cooperation among railway undertakings in order to perform block trains operations (common tariffs / time schedules) required

### EATL routes 5, 8 and 9



### North-South corridors

### Specifics:

- Multi-stakeholder cooperation mechanisms established and operational
- ii. Designated working group meetings held regularly

#### Needs:

- i. Missing links infrastructure investments are requested
- ii. Border crossing facilitation required

### **Transport infrastructure**

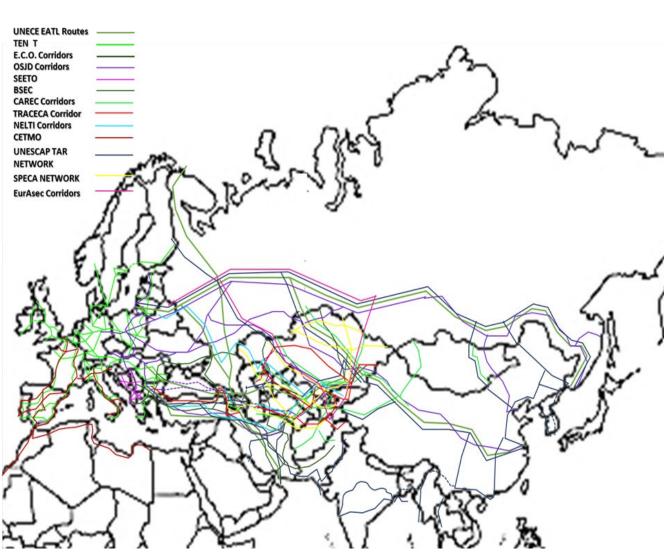


# **International Transport Infrastructure Observatory**

# Soon available on a GIS platform!

### Will include:

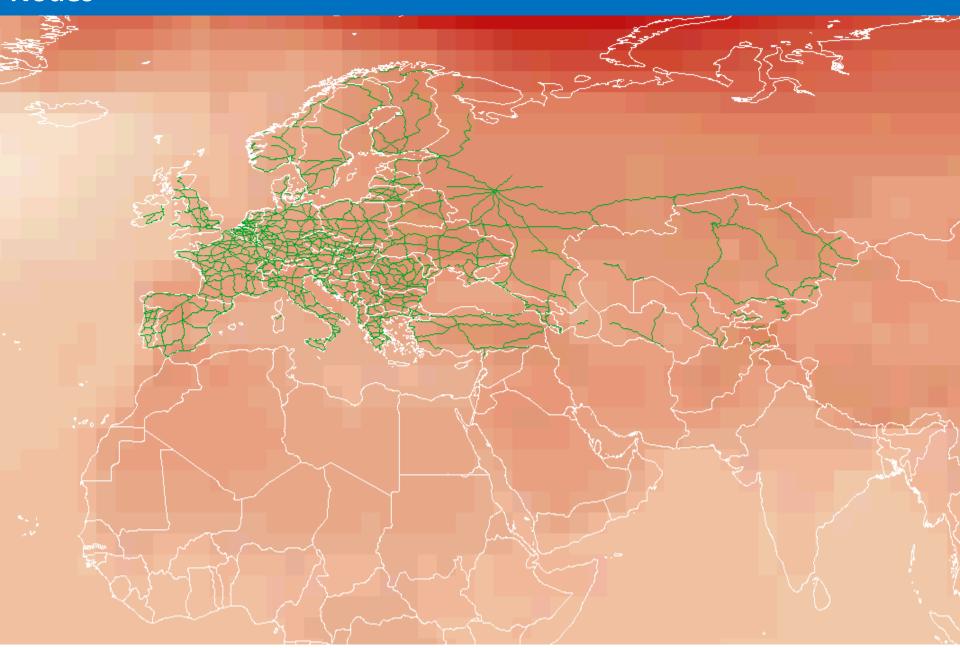
- Data on transport networks and modes
- Data on corridors, infrastructure projects
- Traffic and cargo flows



## Real time monitoring of block train services



# Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation for Transport Networks and Nodes

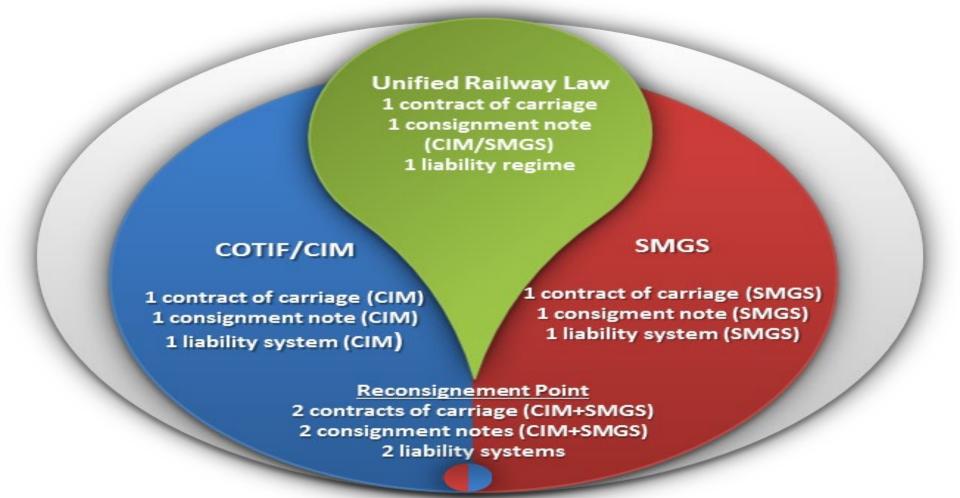


### **Railway Transport Facilitation**



- CIM-SMGS common consignment note
- E-common consignment

 Creation of a Unified Railway Law



## **Road Transport facilitation**

### **TIR transit system**



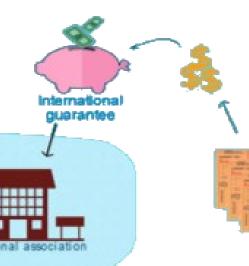
Customs duties and taxes of cargo in transport are covered by an international guarantee system

National road carrier association acts as guarantor during transit operations



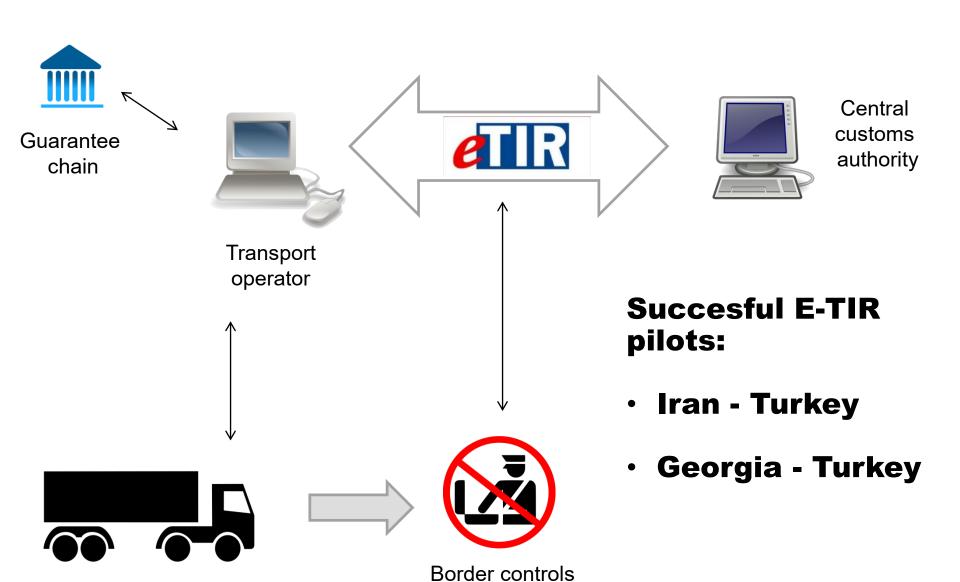
Useable across al modes of transport

Up to 100,000 euros per TIR Carnet



## eTIR application





### CMR & eCMR





### **Advantages include:**

- Handling cost reductions
- Administrative simplification
- Increased data accuracy
- Real-time information on progress of shipments
- Etc.

- UN Convention on the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR)
- CMR Additional Protocol concerning the use of the Electronic Consignment Note (eCMR)
- eCMR pilots: France, Spain, Belgium, Benelux

## **Intermodality & digitalisation**





# Intermodal TIR







## **Questions/ feedback**

### **Contact:**

## **UNECE Sustainable Transport Division**

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www.unece.org/trans

