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7-8 December 2010, Turkmenbashi

Promoting Intermodal Transport in ESCAP Region

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Outline

- Components of Intermodal Transport:
  - Infrastructure (Road, rail, waterways, ports and dry ports)
  - Facilities
  - Services
- Status of Regional Transport Networks
- Development of dry ports
- Concluding Remarks
• Intergovernmental Agreement on AH entered into force on 4 July 2005
• 28 Parties, 1 yet to ratify
• Obligations of the Parties
• Negotiating mechanism
• Working Group on the AH
Status of the Asian Highway

US$ 18 billion-priority needs AH Investment Forum
Trans-Asian Railway Network

- IGA entered into force on 11 June 2009
- 22 signatories and 15 Parties
- Working Group on TAR

114,700 km, 28 countries
Developing the TAR infrastructure

Building the missing links

8,300 Km Missing Links
US$ 25 billion

Islamic Republic of Iran – Azerbaijan (ongoing)

China - Kyrgyzstan

ASEAN - China

Turkey - Georgia (ongoing)

Islamic Republic of Iran – Armenia

Islamic Republic of Iran – Pakistan (completed end 2008)

Thailand - Lao PDR (inaugurated March 2009)

Thailand - Cambodia

Cambodia - Viet Nam

Myanmar - Thailand

Myanmar - India
Intermodal Transport and Integration

- Integration of road, rail, shipping and port networks and intermodal nodes
- Development of Intermodal Interfaces (ICDs and Dry ports)
- Economic development to inland locations
- Connection to sea, river ports and maritime transport network
  - Development of dry ports along AH and TAR
  - Technical characteristics, guiding principle
  - Dedicated Freight Corridors
  - Encouraging modal shift

Important role of “dry ports” to become centres for development
Development of Intergovernmental Agreement on Dry Ports
Corridors Infrastructure+ Facilitation

Operationalization of International Intermodal Transport Corridors in the North-East and Central Asia

Operationalization- Key routes are similar to Euro-Asian routes

GMs- Tashkent, 4-5 March 2009, Bishkek, 4-5 November 2009, Uiwang-City, 15-16 July Republic of Korea, July 2010

- Joint statement on corridor based collaboration
- ECE has participated in all EGMs
Dry ports (stations of international importance)

The relay between transport corridors and communities

- International trading centres
- Interfaces between modes
- Interfaces between agencies
Dry Ports: Definition & Classification

- Various terminologies and definitions
- Freight terminals, logistic centres
- Asia- in early stage of development
  - Concept is away from ports in inland areas
- Classification based on facilities and functions

Working Definition:

A dry port provides services for the handling and temporary storage of containers, general and/or bulk cargoes that enters or leaves the dry port by any mode of transport such as road, railways, inland waterways or airports. Full customs-related services and other related services such as essential inspections for cargo export and import, whenever possible, should be put in place in a dry port.
A virtuous cycle created by dry ports

- Development of dry ports (together with other transport means including road and rail)
- Reduced transport costs and transit time
- More investment to logistics, manufacturing, agricultural and service industries in the surrounding areas of dry ports
- More investment or incentives for developing transport infrastructure including dry port

This cycle demonstrates the benefits and positive feedback loop of dry ports.
Intergovernmental Agreement on Dry Ports

- Location of dry ports of international importance
- Main functions and classification of dry ports
  - Cargo handling
  - Customs
- Guiding principles for the development and operational performance standards
  - Standard process flow
  - Standard design layout
  - Clearance time
- Regional EGM, 1-3 November 2010 Bangkok
- Subregional meetings planned in 2011
  - Central and North-East Asia
  - South Asia
  - South-East Asia
Location of dry ports of international importance

Criteria for potential location, where appropriate:

a) inland capitals, provincial/state capitals;
b) existing and potential industrial and agriculture centres;
c) major intersection of railways (Trans-Asian Railways), highways (Asian Highways) and inland waterways; and
d) along trunk railways lines (Trans-Asian Railways), major highways (Asian Highways), inland waterways and airports.
## Main functions and classification of dry ports

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Functions, faculties and services</th>
<th>Class</th>
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<td><strong>Transport functions</strong></td>
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<td>Cargo handling</td>
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<td>Intermodal or unimodal handling of cargos and containers</td>
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<td>Storage of empty or laden containers</td>
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<td><strong>Warehouse logistics functions</strong></td>
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<td>Storage or warehousing of cargoes</td>
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<td>Consolidation and deconsolidation</td>
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<td><strong>International port functions</strong></td>
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<td>Customs inspection and clearance</td>
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<td>Functions related to international trade</td>
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<td><strong>Customers and drivers facilities</strong></td>
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<td>Sanitation</td>
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<td>Medicine and emergency</td>
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<td><strong>Information Technology functions to facilitate transport</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Information systems linking customs/sea ports/customers/service providers</td>
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<td><strong>Other functions</strong></td>
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<td>Freight forwarding</td>
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<td>Information and communication service (such as telephone, fax machines, internet)</td>
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<td>Immigration related service</td>
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<td>Repairing and maintenance of vehicle and containers</td>
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<td>Inland transport</td>
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Policies and regulations relevant to dry ports

- Land policy
- Transport and trade facilitation policy
- Infrastructure policy
- Transport or multimodal transport policy
- Investment policy
- Logistics policy
- Port policy

Dry Port
Concluding Remarks

- Development of intermodal transport
  - provision infrastructure, facilities and services
  - increasing role of private sector
  - Government to facilitate the process

- Utilize the regional infrastructure for intermodal transport:
  - Promotion of good practices of transport operations and services
  - Ongoing efforts –EATL, CAREC, ECO, SCO, TRACECA,

- The Intergovernmental Agreements -catalyst for coordinated development of international/subregional highways/railways/Intermodal interfaces – Dry Ports

- UNESCAP ready to collaborate with international organizations, academia, private sector organizations and member countries
Thank you!

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