



**Expert Group Meeting on Euro-Asia Transport
Linkages**
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

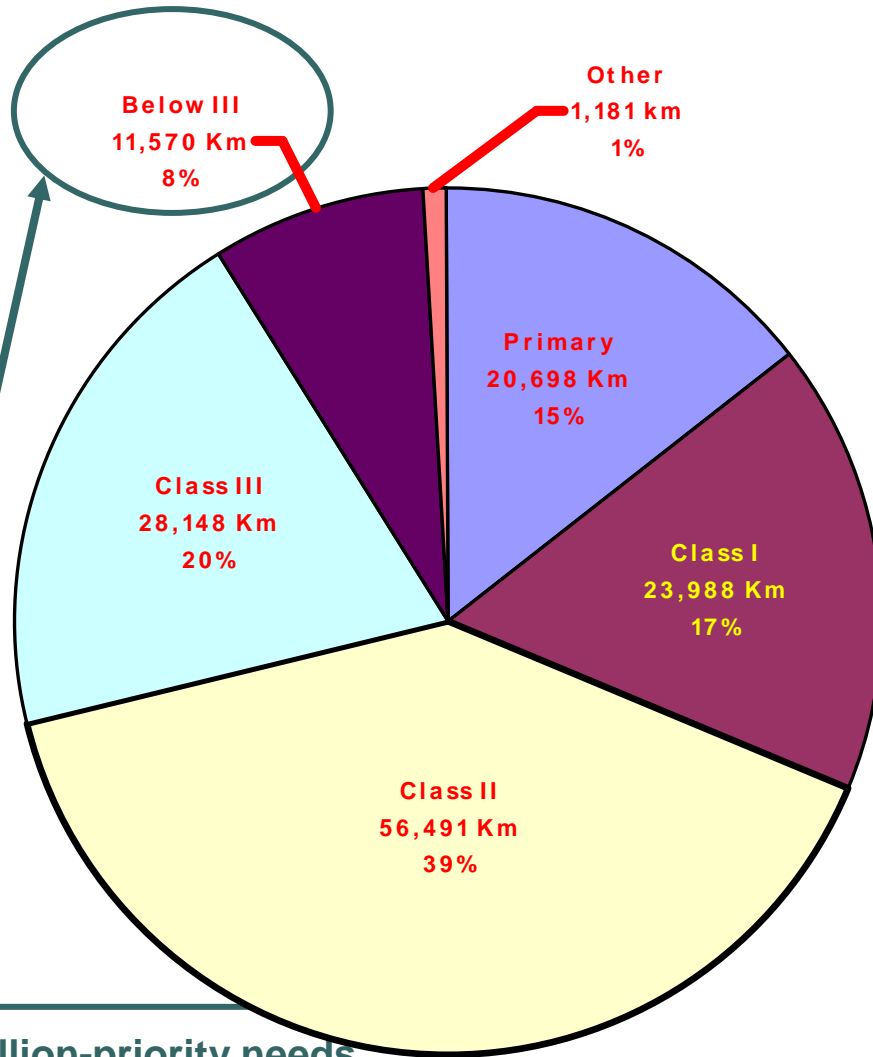
Asian Highway

142,000 km, 32 countries

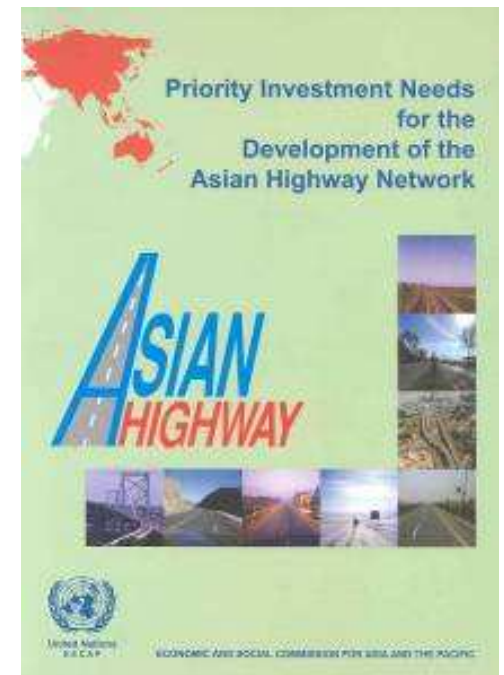


- Intergovernmental Agreement on AH entered into force on 4 July 2005
- 28 Parties, 1 yet to ratify
- Obligations of the Parties
- Negotiating mechanism
- Working Group on the AH

Status of the Asian Highway

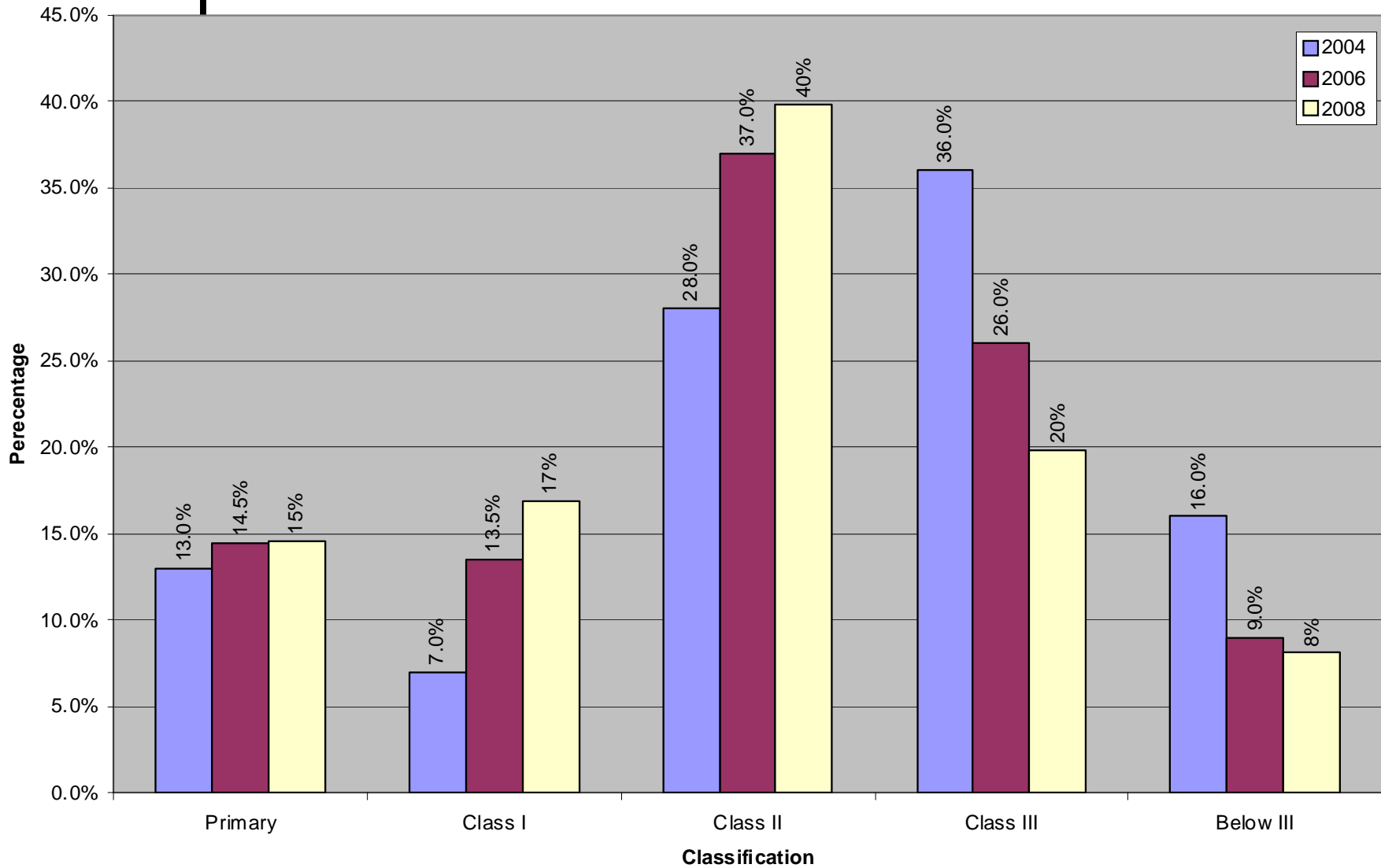


US\$ 18 billion-priority needs
AH Investment Forum





AH Network Development





Trans-Asian Railway Network

114,700 km, 28 countries



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

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion, whatsoever, on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Coloured line segments approximately the line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The frontier of Jammu and Kashmir has not been agreed upon by the parties.

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)

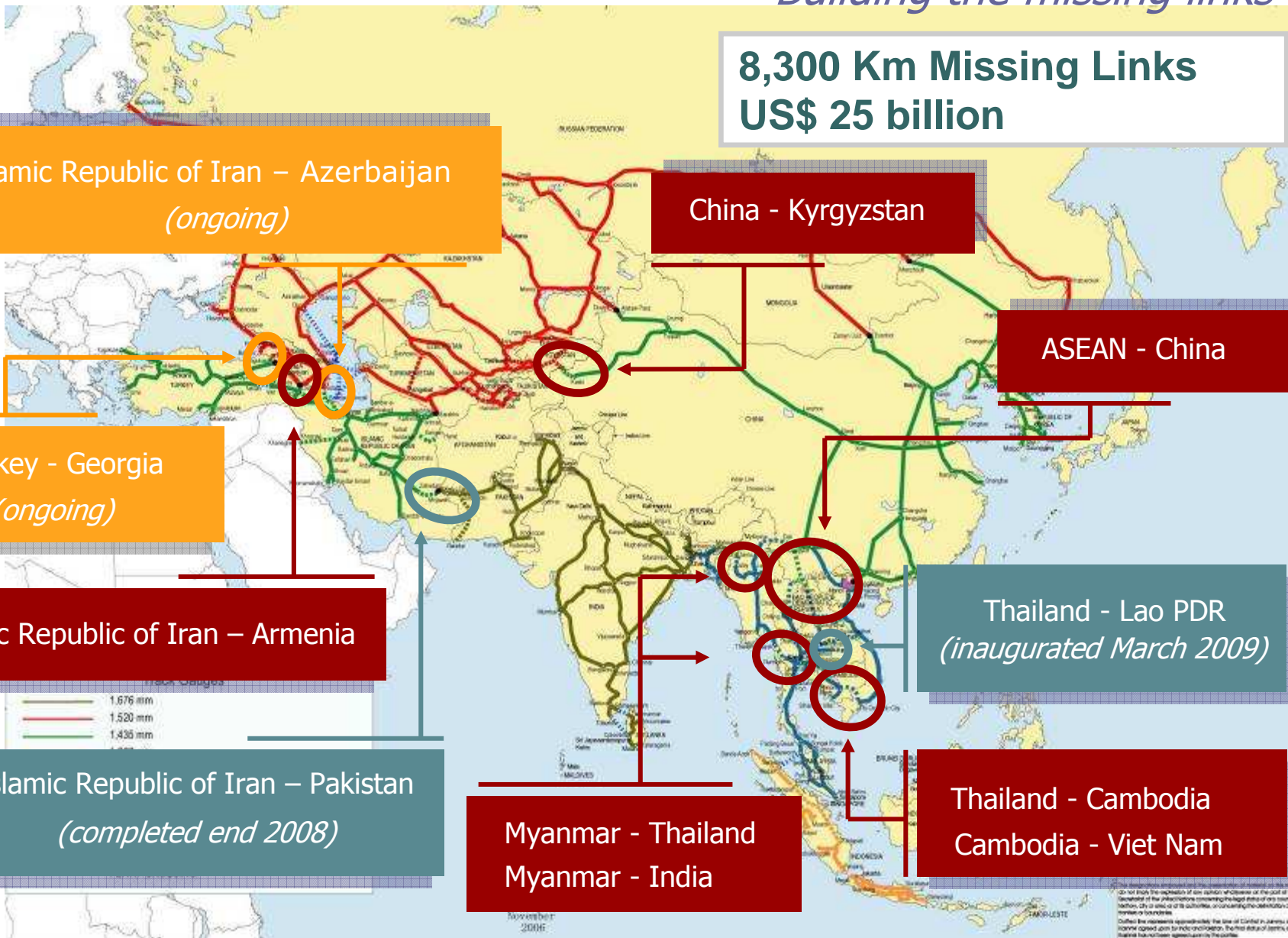
Islamic Republic of Iran – Armenia

Thailand - Lao PDR
(inaugurated March 2009)

Islamic Republic of Iran – Pakistan
(completed end 2008)

Myanmar - Thailand
Myanmar - India

Thailand - Cambodia
Cambodia - Viet Nam



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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

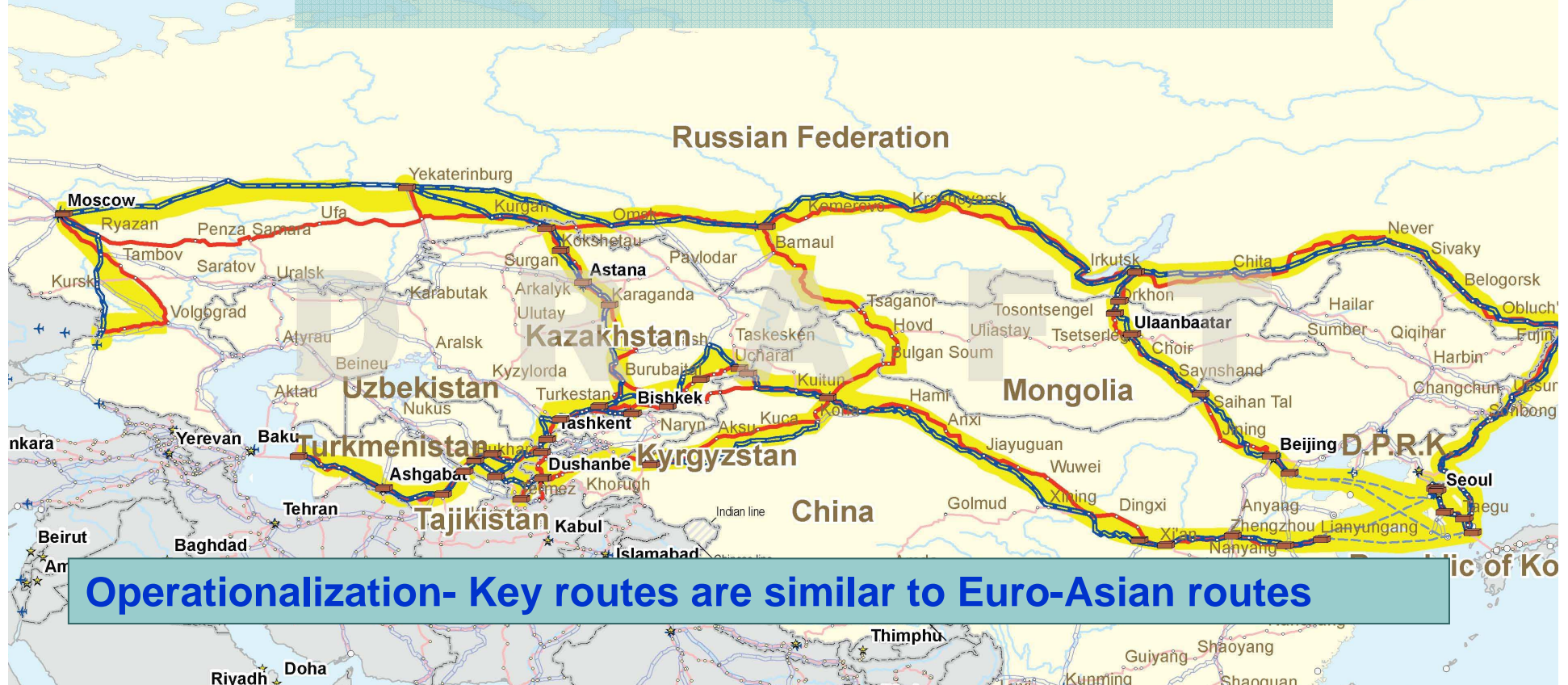
Operationalization of International Intermodal Transport Corridors in the North-East and Central Asia

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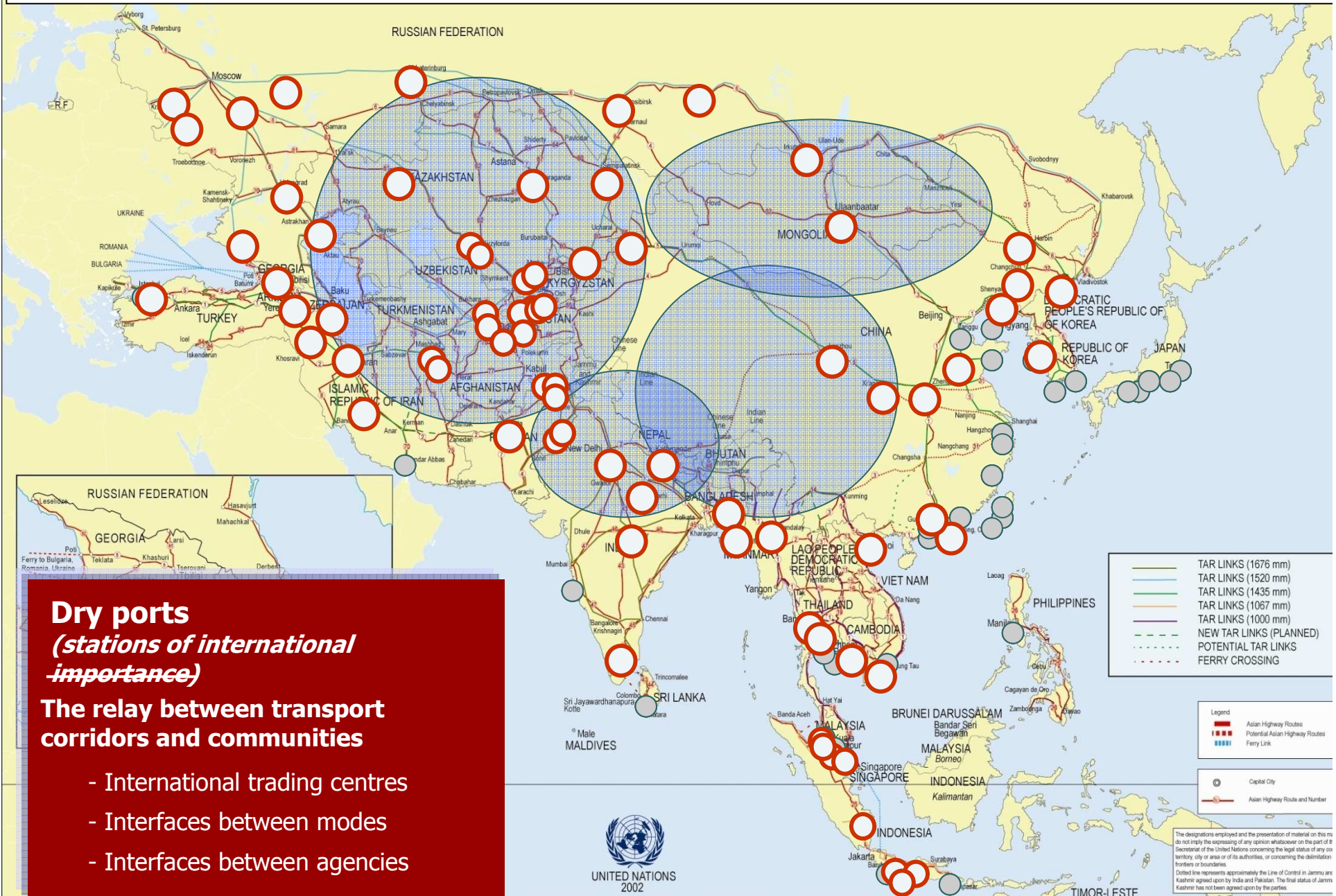
Corridors Infrastructure+ Facilitation



EGMs- Tashkent, 4-5 March 2009, Bishkek, 4-5 November 2009, Ulaanbaatar, 15-16 July Republic of Korea, July 2010

- Joint statement on corridor based collaboration
- ECE has participated in all EGMs

International Integrated Intermodal Transport and Logistics System for Asia and the Pacific





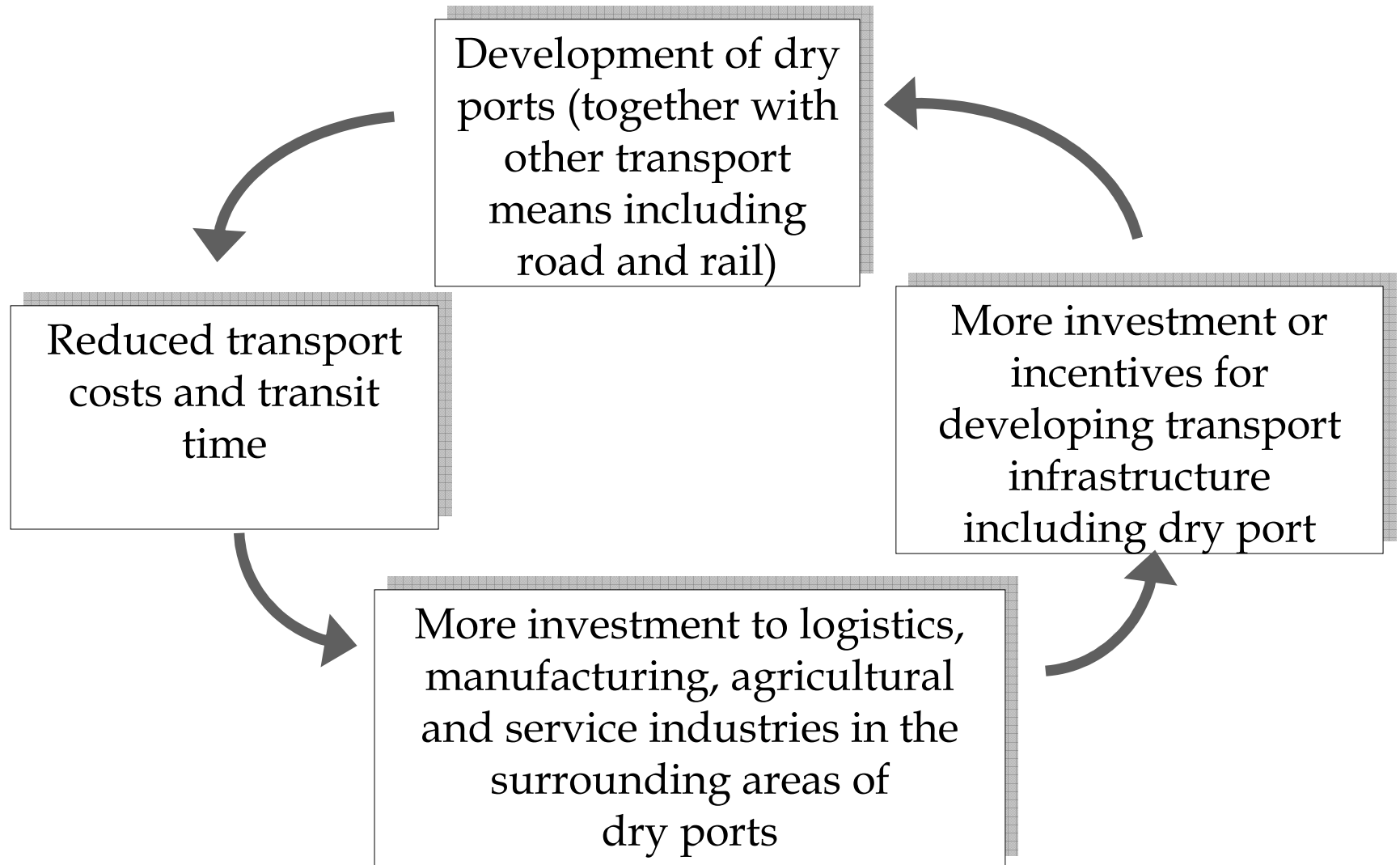
Dry Ports: Definition & Classification

- 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





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

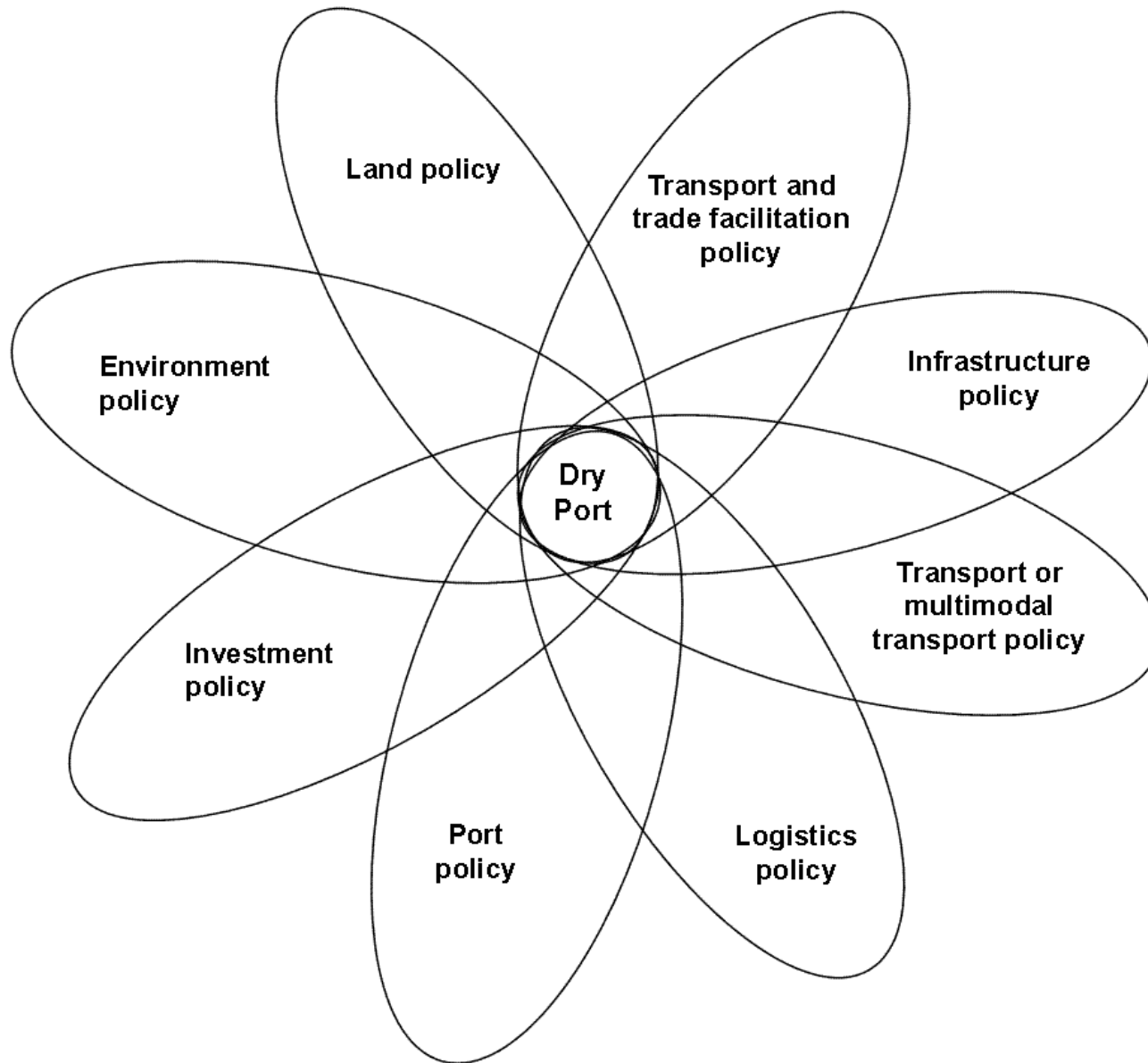
Criteria for potential location, where appropriate:

- 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

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

Policies and regulations relevant to dry ports





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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