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## **Working Party on Intermodal Transport and Logistics**

### **Fifty-sixth session**

Geneva, 21–22 October 2013

Item 2 (c) of the provisional agenda

### **Pan-European developments in intermodal transport and transport policies**

## **Informal note WP.24 on Intergovernmental Agreement**

### **Note by the secretariat**

### **Intergovernmental Agreement on Dry Ports**

During the last session of the SPECA Project Working Group on Transport and Border Crossing (PWG-TBC), held in April 2013 in Almaty, our colleagues of UNESCAP presented a note on the Development of dry ports to facilitate intermodal transport in SPECA countries [SPECA/PWG-TBC(18)/3], in which it was stated that:

SPECA countries belong to the most remote countries in the world where distances between these countries and the closest seaport are significant. Development of dry ports is therefore particularly relevant and useful to ease international trade and transport for these countries as dry ports can play an equivalent role as sea ports in landlocked countries by facilitating the provision of efficient intermodal transport and logistics services. As such, they can improve the efficiency of transport services available to the region and consequently its overall international competitiveness. Dry ports can also promote balanced spatial development by helping industrialization extension to the hinterlands.

Against this background, intermodal facilities and dry ports have, in recent years, received high-level commitment from countries in the Asia region. The Commission in its resolution 66/4 of 19 May 2010 and the second session of the Committee on Transport (Bangkok, 1-3 November 2010) requested the ESCAP secretariat to work on an intergovernmental agreement on dry ports. Pursuant to this, the secretariat developed a working draft of an intergovernmental agreement on dry ports based on the outcome of the Regional Expert Group Meeting on the Development of Dry Ports along the Asian Highway and Trans-Asian Railway Networks and the second session of the Committee on Transport held in Bangkok during 1-3 November 2010.

Three sub-regional meetings were subsequently organized in 2011 to provide platforms for member countries for discussion and to provide feedback and suggestion for further refinement of the working draft of the agreement. One of these meetings was organized by the ESCAP secretariat in December 2011 in Dushanbe, Tajikistan to deal specifically with the Central and North-East region. An ad hoc intergovernmental meeting on intergovernmental agreement on dry ports was then convened in Bangkok from 20 to

22 June 2012 to finalize the draft agreement which has been approved by the Committee on Transport at its third session (10 to 12 October 2012). The agreement is expected to be adopted by member States during the sixty-ninth session of the Commission and, if adopted, should be open for signature at the second session of the Forum of Asian Ministers of transport to be held in November 2013. In drafting Annex I to the Agreement, member States were invited to indicate dry ports, either existing or planned for development, within their respective territories. 43 such dry ports have been identified by SPECA member countries (list attached). It is envisaged that the list will serve the coordinated development of important nodes in an international integrated intermodal transport and logistics system.

The Bangkok Declaration on Transport Development in Asia and the Pacific adopted in March 2012 requested the Executive Secretary to continue to accord priority to the implementation of the Busan Declaration on Transport Development in Asia and the Pacific and the Regional Action Programme for Transport Development in Asia and the Pacific, phase II (2012-2016), especially to assist regional members and associate members in their efforts to realize the vision of a sustainable international integrated intermodal transport and logistics system. With this in mind, the ESCAP secretariat recently initiated a study to enhance the capacity of member countries to develop dry ports. Under the study, subregional/national workshops and/or advisory services will be organized to share experiences and best practices.

The 69th session of the Commission adopted the Intergovernmental Agreement on Dry Ports through Resolution 69/7 on 1 May 2013

[[http://www.unescap.org/ttdw/common/Meetings/dry\\_ports/Signing/Res-E69-7-Dry-Ports-E.pdf](http://www.unescap.org/ttdw/common/Meetings/dry_ports/Signing/Res-E69-7-Dry-Ports-E.pdf)]

Formalizing the development of dry ports through an intergovernmental agreement will:

- (a) promote international recognition of dry ports;
- (b) facilitate infrastructure investment by attracting strong commitment of member States and increased financing from international banks and bilateral donors;
- (c) define operational services for a more harmonized approach to the development and operation of dry ports in the region through enhanced collaboration with the private sector; and
- (d) contribute to the development of an efficient logistics industry in member States.

Successful experiences have already taken place in a number of countries. Kazakhstan, for example, recently inaugurated road and rail-linked facilities at Khorgos at the border with China, while in Uzbekistan similar development has taken place to establish an International Logistics Centre in Navoi to support multimodal services of air, rail and road transport.

As per article 4 of the Resolution, “The Agreement shall be open for signature to States that are members of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at Bangkok, Thailand, on 7 and 8 November 2013, and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 11 November 2013 to 31 December 2014.”

The UNESCAP secretariat will organize a signing ceremony on Thursday 7 November 2013 during the 2nd session of the Forum of Asian Ministers of Transport to be held in Bangkok from 4 to 8 November 2013.

[[http://www.unescap.org/ttdw/common/Meetings/dry\\_ports/Signing/Agreement-on-Dry-Ports-E.pdf](http://www.unescap.org/ttdw/common/Meetings/dry_ports/Signing/Agreement-on-Dry-Ports-E.pdf)]

Since most of the SPECA Member countries are also UNECE Member countries, this information is considered as opportune for the whole UNECE region.

## **Resolution 69/7**

### **Intergovernmental Agreement on Dry Ports**

*The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,*

*Recognizing* the vital role of transport in promoting international trade and economic and social development,

*Also recognizing* that transport is central to sustainable development and that sustainable transport achieves better integration of the economy, as affirmed in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 2012, entitled “The future we want”,<sup>1</sup>

*Further recognizing* the importance of the Joint Project on Developing Euro-Asian Transport Linkages, which is aimed at facilitating access to markets, economic opportunities and social services for the countries situated along the Euro-Asian transport routes, including landlocked and transit developing countries,

*Acknowledging* that dry ports of international importance along with the Asian Highway and the Trans-Asian Railway networks constitute important building blocks of a sustainable international integrated intermodal transport and logistics system,

*Keeping in view* the role of dry ports in integrating modes of transport, reducing border-crossing and transit delays and associated costs, facilitating the use of energy-efficient and environmentally sustainable means of transport and creating new opportunities for the growth and establishment of development clusters in inland areas, and addressing the specific needs of landlocked, transit and coastal States,

*Recalling* its resolution 66/4 on the implementation of the Bangkok Declaration on Transport Development in Asia and the request contained therein to work towards the development of an intergovernmental agreement on dry ports,

*Also recalling* the Regional Expert Group Meeting on the Development of Dry Ports along the Asian Highway and Trans-Asian Railway Networks and the second session of the Committee on Transport, both held in Bangkok from 1 to 3 November 2010, which initiated the process of drafting an intergovernmental agreement on dry ports,<sup>2</sup>

*Further recalling* the outcomes of negotiations and consultations held among member States on the draft agreement during three subregional meetings held in 2011 — for South-East Asia in Vientiane, for South and South-West Asia in Dhaka, and for Central and North-East Asia in Dushanbe,<sup>3</sup>

*Welcoming* the finalization of the draft intergovernmental agreement on dry ports by the Ad hoc Intergovernmental Meeting on an Intergovernmental

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<sup>1</sup> General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

<sup>2</sup> See E/ESCAP/67/7, para. 4.

<sup>3</sup> See E/ESCAP/IADP/IGM.1/1, para. 14.

Agreement on Dry Ports, held in Bangkok from 20 to 22 June 2012,<sup>4</sup> and the subsequent approval of the finalized draft agreement by the Committee on Transport at its third session, held in Bangkok from 10 to 12 October 2012,<sup>5</sup>

*Expressing its appreciation* to the Government of the Russian Federation for the valuable support it provided in the process of developing the intergovernmental agreement on dry ports, including the convening of the expert group meeting, the subregional meetings and the Ad hoc Intergovernmental Meeting,

*Encouraged* by continued commitment of member States to coordinated development of the regional transport networks, within the framework of the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Asian Highway Network<sup>6</sup> and the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Trans-Asian Railway Network,<sup>7</sup>

*Welcoming* the proposal to organize a signing ceremony for the Intergovernmental Agreement on Dry Ports<sup>8</sup> during the second session of the Forum of Asian Ministers of Transport, which will be held in Bangkok from 6 to 8 November 2013,<sup>9</sup>

*Convinced* that the Intergovernmental Agreement on Dry Ports will strengthen regional cooperation among member States to promote inclusive and sustainable development through coordinated development of the transport and logistics system and have a substantial positive impact on the region by helping to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,<sup>10</sup>

1. *Adopts* the Intergovernmental Agreement on Dry Ports, the text of which is contained in the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Invites* all relevant members of the Commission to become parties to the Agreement in order to ensure its rapid entry into force;

3. *Invites* the international and regional financing institutions and multilateral and bilateral donors to consider providing financial and technical support for the development and operation of dry ports of international importance;

4. *Invites* international organizations to continue to collaborate with members of the Commission to promote the development and operation of dry ports of international importance;

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<sup>4</sup> See E/ESCAP/IADP/IGM.1/3.

<sup>5</sup> See E/ESCAP/69/8, para. 1.

<sup>6</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2323, No. 41607.

<sup>7</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2596, No. 46171.

<sup>8</sup> E/ESCAP/69/8/Add.1.

<sup>9</sup> See E/ESCAP/69/8, para. 27.

<sup>10</sup> General Assembly resolution 55/2.

5. *Encourages* member States to develop dry ports of international importance as a means of facilitating the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action;<sup>11</sup>

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To assist member States in the process of becoming parties to the Agreement;

(b) To accord priority to the development of dry ports of international importance within the programme of work of the Commission;

(c) To collaborate effectively with international and regional financing institutions, multilateral and bilateral donors and international and subregional organizations for the development and operation of dry ports of international importance;

(d) To continue to work towards the development of a sustainable, international, integrated, intermodal transport and logistics system for the region, including through the development of the Asian Highway, the Trans-Asian Railway and dry ports of international importance, as appropriate;

(e) To discharge effectively the functions of the secretariat of the Agreement;

(f) To report to the Commission at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*Fifth plenary meeting  
1 May 2013*

## **Annex**

### **Intergovernmental agreement on dry ports**

*The Parties to this Agreement,*

*Recalling* Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolution 66/4 of 19 May 2010 on the implementation of the Bangkok Declaration on Transport Development in Asia and the request contained therein to work towards the development of an intergovernmental agreement on dry ports,

*Conscious* of the need to promote and develop an international integrated intermodal transport and logistics system in Asia and with neighbouring regions,

*Mindful* of the expected increase in international goods transport as a consequence of growing international trade in the ongoing process of globalization,

*Determined* to strengthen connectivity and seamless international movement of goods, facilitate increased efficiency and reduce the cost of

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<sup>11</sup> *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003 (A/CONF.202/3), annex I.*

transport and logistics as well as to extend its reach to inland areas and wider hinterlands,

*Encouraged* by the successful regional cooperation that led to the entry into force of the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Asian Highway Network<sup>12</sup> and the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Trans-Asian Railway Network,<sup>13</sup>

*Considering* that, in order to strengthen relations and promote international trade among members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, it is essential to develop dry ports of international importance to the requirement of international transport and to reduce the adverse impact of transport on the environment,

*Recognizing* the need to develop guiding principles for the development and operation of dry ports of international importance for harmonization and facilitation of intermodal transport in Asia and the Pacific,

*Keeping in view* the role of dry ports of international importance as an important component of an effective and efficient international integrated intermodal transport and logistics system, especially in addressing the specific needs of landlocked, transit and coastal States,

*Have agreed* as follows:

## **Article 1**

### **Definition**

For the purposes of the Intergovernmental Agreement on Dry Ports (the “Agreement”), a dry port of international importance (“dry port”) shall refer to an inland location as a logistics centre connected to one or more modes of transport for the handling, storage and regulatory inspection of goods moving in international trade and the execution of applicable customs control and formalities.

## **Article 2**

### **Identification of dry ports**

The Parties hereby adopt the list of dry ports, contained in annex I to the Agreement, as the basis for the coordinated development of important nodes in an international integrated intermodal transport and logistics system. The Parties intend to develop these dry ports within the framework of their national programmes and in accordance with national laws and regulations.

## **Article 3**

### **Development of the dry ports**

The dry ports listed in annex I to the Agreement should be brought into conformity with the guiding principles for the development and operation of dry ports as described in annex II to the Agreement.

## **Article 4**

### **Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession**

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<sup>12</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2323, No. 41607.

<sup>13</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2596, No. 46171.

1. The Agreement shall be open for signature to States that are members of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at Bangkok, Thailand, on 7 and 8 November 2013, and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 11 November 2013 to 31 December 2014.

2. The Agreement shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by signatory States.

3. The Agreement shall be open to accession by non-signatory States which are members of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

4. Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval of or accession to the Agreement shall be deposited in good and due form with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

#### **Article 5** **Entry into force**

1. The Agreement shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date on which the eighth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval of or accession to the Agreement is deposited pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 4 of the Agreement.

2. For each State which deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval of or accession to the Agreement after the date on which the eighth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval of or accession to the Agreement is deposited, the Agreement shall enter into force for that State thirty (30) days after the date of its deposit of the said instrument.

#### **Article 6** **Working Group on Dry Ports**

1. A Working Group on Dry Ports (the “Working Group”) shall be established by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific to consider the implementation of the Agreement and to consider any amendments proposed. All States which are members of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific shall be members of the Working Group.

2. The Working Group shall meet biennially. Any Party may also, by a notification addressed to the secretariat, request that a special meeting of the Working Group be convened. The secretariat shall notify all members of the Working Group of the request and shall convene a special meeting of the Working Group if not less than one third of the Parties signify their assent to the request within a period of four (4) months from the date of the notification by the secretariat.

#### **Article 7** **Procedures for amending the main text**

1. The main text of the Agreement shall be amended by the procedure specified in this Article.

2. Amendments to the Agreement may be proposed by any Party.

3. The text of any proposed amendment shall be circulated to all members of the Working Group by the secretariat at least forty-five (45) days before the Working Group meeting at which it is proposed for adoption.

4. An amendment shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the Parties to the Agreement present and voting at the meeting of the Working Group. The amendment as adopted shall be communicated by the secretariat to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall circulate it to all Parties for acceptance.

5. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 4 of the present Article shall enter into force thirty (30) days after it has been accepted by two thirds of the number of States which are Parties to the Agreement at the time of adoption of the amendment. The amendment shall enter into force with respect to all Parties except those which have not accepted the amendment. Any Party which does not accept an amendment adopted in accordance with this paragraph may at any time thereafter deposit an instrument of acceptance of such amendment with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The amendment shall enter into force for that State thirty (30) days after the date of deposit of the said instrument.

#### **Article 8** **Procedures for amending annex I**

1. Annex I to the Agreement shall be amended by the procedure specified in this Article.

2. Amendments shall be proposed by any Party in whose territory the subject of the proposed amendment is located.

3. The text of any proposed amendment shall be circulated to all members of the Working Group by the secretariat at least forty-five (45) days before the Working Group meeting at which it is proposed for adoption.

4. The proposed amendment shall be deemed adopted if the Party in whose territory the subject of the proposed amendment is located reconfirms the proposal after consideration of the proposal at the Working Group meeting. The amendment as adopted shall be communicated by the secretariat to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall circulate it to all Parties.

5. The amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 4 of the present article shall be deemed accepted and shall enter into force for all Parties after a period of forty-five (45) days following the date of the circular notification of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

#### **Article 9** **Procedures for amending annex II**

1. Annex II to the Agreement shall be amended by the procedure specified in this Article.

2. Amendments may be proposed by any Party.

3. The text of any proposed amendment shall be circulated to all members of the Working Group by the secretariat at least forty-five (45) days before the Working Group meeting at which it is proposed for adoption.



4. An amendment shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the Parties to the Agreement present and voting at the meeting of the Working Group. The amendment as adopted shall be communicated by the secretariat to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall circulate it to all Parties.

5. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 4 of the present Article shall be deemed accepted if during a period of ninety (90) days from the date of the notification, less than one third of the Parties notifies the Secretary-General of the United Nations of their objection to the amendment.

6. An amendment accepted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the present Article shall enter into force for all Parties thirty (30) days after the expiry of the period of ninety (90) days referred to in paragraph 5 of the present Article.

#### **Article 10** **Reservations**

Reservations may not be made with respect to any of the provisions of the Agreement, except as provided in Article 13, paragraph 5 of the Agreement.

#### **Article 11** **Withdrawal**

Any Party may withdraw from the Agreement by written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The withdrawal shall take effect twelve (12) months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of such notification.

#### **Article 12** **Suspension of validity**

The operation of the Agreement shall be suspended if the number of Parties becomes less than eight (8) for any period of twelve (12) consecutive months. The provisions of the Agreement shall again become operative thirty (30) days after the number of Parties reaches eight (8). In such situations, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the Parties.

#### **Article 13** **Settlement of disputes**

1. Any dispute between two or more Parties which relates to the interpretation or application of the Agreement and which the Parties in dispute are unable to settle by negotiation or consultation shall be referred to conciliation if any of the Parties in dispute so requests and shall, to that end, be submitted to one or more conciliators to be mutually agreed by the Parties in dispute. If the Parties in dispute fail to agree on the choice of conciliator or conciliators within ninety (90) days after the request for conciliation, any of those Parties may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to appoint a single independent conciliator to whom the dispute shall be submitted.

2. The recommendation of the conciliator or conciliators appointed in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article, while not binding in character, shall become the basis of renewed consideration by the Parties in dispute.

3. The Parties in dispute may agree in advance to accept the recommendation of the conciliator or conciliators as binding.

4. Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of the present Article shall not be construed as excluding other measures for the settlement of disputes mutually agreed between the Parties in dispute.

5. Any State may, at the time of depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, deposit a reservation stating that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of the present Article relating to conciliation. Other Parties shall not be bound by the provisions of the present Article relating to conciliation with respect to any Party which has deposited such a reservation.

**Article 14**  
**Limits to the application**

1. Nothing in the Agreement shall be construed as preventing a Party from taking such action, compatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and limited to the exigencies of the situation, as it considers necessary for its external or internal security.

2. Each Party shall make every possible effort to develop the dry ports in accordance with national laws and regulations in a manner that is consistent with the Agreement. However, nothing in the Agreement shall be construed as acceptance of an obligation by any Party to permit the movement of goods across its territory.

**Article 15**  
**Annexes**

Annexes I and II to the Agreement shall form an integral part of the Agreement.

**Article 16**  
**Secretariat**

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific shall be designated the secretariat of the Agreement.

**Article 17**  
**Depositary**

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be designated the depositary of the Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed the present Agreement, in a single copy in the Chinese, English and Russian languages, the three texts being equally authentic.

## **Annex I**

### **Dry ports of international importance**

1. The dry ports are normally located in the vicinity of: (a) inland capitals, provincial/state capitals; and/or (b) existing and/or potential production and consumption centres with access to highways and/or railways including the Asian Highway and/or Trans-Asian Railway, as appropriate.
2. Dry ports have transport connections to other dry ports, border posts/land customs stations/integrated check posts, seaports, inland waterway terminals and/or airports.
3. Dry ports are listed below.
4. The name of a dry port is followed by its location or the name of the nearest town/city.
5. Potential dry ports are indicated below in square brackets.

### **List of dry ports**

#### **Afghanistan**

Haqueena, Mimana	Heiratan Dry Port, Mazar-e-Sharif
Islam Qala, Herat	Kabul Dry Port, Kabul
Shirkhan Bander Dry Port, Konduz	Speenboldake Chaman Dry Port, Kandahar
Torkham Dry Port, Jalalabad	Turghundi, Herat

#### **Armenia**

Akhuryan Logistic Center  
Gyumri Airport  
Karmir Blur/ Apaven Cargo Terminal  
Zvartnots International Logistic Center

#### **Azerbaijan**

Baku Cargo Terminal of Heydar Aliyev International Airport, Baku  
Balakan Cargo Terminal, Azerbaijan-Georgia border  
Bilasuvar Cargo Terminal, Azerbaijan-Islamic Republic of Iran border  
Gabala International Airport, Gabala                      Ganja International Airport, Ganja  
Heydar Aliyev International Airport, Baku  
Julfa Cargo Terminal, Azerbaijan-Islamic Republic of Iran border  
Lenkoran International Airport, Lenkoran  
Nakhichevan International Airport, Autonomous Republic of Nakhichevan  
Silk Way Cargo Terminal, Baku                      Zagatala International Airport, Zagatala  
[Baku City Goods Depot, Khirdalan Station]

[Cargo Terminal on frontier point at state border, Samur]  
 [Cargo Terminal on frontier point at state border, Sinig-Korpu]  
 [Container Terminal of Baku International Sea Trade Port, Baku]  
 [Ganja Station, Ganja]  
 [International Logistics Centre, Alyat] [Keshla Station, Baku]  
 [New Baku International Sea Trade Port, Alyat]  
 [South Terminal on frontier point at state border (Astara)]  
 [Sumgait Station, Sumgait]

### **Bangladesh**

Akhaura, Brahmanbaria	Benapole, Jessore
Bibirbazar, Comilla	Burimari, Lalmonirhat
Hili, Dinajpur	Kamlapur ICD, Dhaka
Sonamasjid, Chapai Nawabganj	Teknaf, Cox's Bazar
[Bangladbandh, Panchagargh]	[Bhomra, Satkhira]
[Bilonia, Feni]	[Dhirasram ICD, Gajipur]
[Gobrakura, Mymensingh]	[Koraitali, Mymensingh]
[Nakugao, Sherpur]	[Ramgarh, Khagrachari]
[Tamabil, Sylhet]	

### **Bhutan**

Phuentsholing Dry Port, Phuentsholing	[Gelephu, Sarpang]
[Gomtu, Samtse]	[Nganglam, Samdrupjongkhar]
[Samdrupjongkhar, Samdrupjongkhar]	[Samtse, Samtse]

### **Cambodia**

CWT Dry Port, Phnom Penh	Olair World Wide Dry Port, Phnom Penh
Phnom Penh International Port, Phnom Penh	
Phnom Penh Special Economic Zone, Phnom Penh	
So Nguon Dry Port, Bavet	Tech Srun Dry Port, Phnom Penh
Teng Lay Dry Port, Phnom Penh	

### **China**

Changchun Xinglong Bonded International Logistics Port, Changchun	Erenhot South International Logistics Centre, Erenhot
Harbin Highway Freight Hub Station (Harbin Longyun Logistics Park), Harbin	Hekou Port Transport Logistics Park, Hekou
Horgos International Logistics Park, Horgos	Hunchun International Logistics Park, Hunchun
Jinghong Mengyang International Logistics Trading Centre, Jinghong	Kashi International Logistics Park, Kashi

Tengjun International Land Port, Kunming	Manzhouli New International Freight Yard, Manzhouli
Nanning Bonded Logistics Centre, Nanning	Pingxiang Border Trade Logistics Centre, Pingxiang (Youyi Guan)
Ruili Cargo Centre, Ruili	Suifenhe Cargo Centre, Suifenhe
Xinjiang Railway International Logistics Park, Urumqi	Yiwu Inland Port Station, Yiwu
Zhangmu Port Warehouse Logistics Trading Centre, Zhangmu	

### **Georgia**

Poti Free Industrial Zone, Poti	[Tbilisi International Logistics Centre, Tbilisi]
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### **India**

Ajni, Nagpur, Maharashtra	Amingaon, Guwahati, Assam
Aroor, Kerala	Ballabhgarh, Faridabad, Haryana
Bhadohi, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	
Bhagat Ki Kothi, Jodhpur, Rajasthan	Chehreta, Amritsar, Punjab
Dadri, Noida, Uttar Pradesh	Daulatabad, Aurangabad, Maharashtra
Dhandarikalan, Punjab	Dhannad Rau, Indore, Madhya Pradesh
Dronagiri Node, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra	Durgapur, West Bengal
Garhi Harsaru, Gurgaon, Haryana	Irugur, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
Jamshedpur, Jharkhand	Janory, Nasik, Maharashtra
Kanakpura, Jaipur, Rajasthan	Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
Khodiyar, Gujarat	Loni, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh
Majerhat, Kolkata, West Bengal	Mandideep, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh	Patli, Gurgaon, Haryana
Pithampur, Dhar, Madhya Pradesh	Raipur, Chhattisgarh
Sachin, Surat, Gujarat	Sanath Nagar, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
Senewal, Ludhiana, Punjab	Tondiarpet, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
Tughlakabad, Delhi	Vadodara, Gujarat
Whitefield, Bangalore, Karnataka	

### **Indonesia**

Gedebage Dry Port, Bandung	Cikarang Dry Port, Bekasi
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### **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**

Imam Khomeini International Airport, Tehran Province
Motahari Rail Station, Mashhad, Khorasan Razavi Province
Salafchegan Special Economic Zone, Qom Province
Sirjan Special Economic Zone, Kerman Province



[Tatopani ICD, Larcha]

### **Pakistan**

Customs Dry Port, Hyderabad  
Faisalabad Dry Port Trust, Faisalabad  
Margalla Dry Ports, Islamabad  
National Logistics Center Container Freight Station, Lahore  
National Logistics Center Dry Port, Quetta  
Railways Dry Port, Quetta  
Silk Route Dry Port, Sost, Gilgit, Baltistan  
Customs Dry Port, Peshawar  
Lahore Dry Port, Mughalpura  
Multan Dry Port Trust, Multan  
Pakistan Railways Prem Nagar Dry Port, Kasur  
Sambrial Dry Port, Sialkot

### **Philippines**

Clark, Angeles City, Pampanga, Luzon  
Koronadal City, South Cotabato  
Laguindingan, Misamis Oriental, Northern Mindanao  
Zamboanga City, Western Mindanao  
Davao City, Eastern Mindanao

### **Republic of Korea**

Uiwang ICD, Uiwang

### **Russian Federation**

Janino Logistic Park, Saint Petersburg Region  
Multimodal Logistic Complex “Rostov universal port”, Rostov-on-Don Region  
Terminal Logistics Centre “Baltiysky”, Leningrad Region  
Terminal Logistics Centre “Kleshchiha”, Novosibirsk  
Terminal Logistics Centre “Doskino”, Nizhny Novgorod,  
[Dmitrovsky Multimodal Centre, Moscow Region]  
[Kaliningrad] [Kazan]  
[Multimodal Logistic Complex “Southern Primorsky Terminal”, Primorsky Region]  
[Svijazhsky Multimodal Logistic Centre, Tatarstan]  
[Terminal Logistics Centre “Primorsky” Ussuriysk, Primorsky Region]  
[Terminal Logistics Centre “Tamansky”, Krasnodar Region]  
[Terminal Logistics Centre “Beliy Rast”, Moscow Region]  
[Volgograd] [Yekaterinburg]

### **Sri Lanka**

[Peliyagoda, Colombo] [Telangapata, Colombo]

### **Tajikistan**

Dushanbe, Dushanbe  
Khujand, Khujand  
Karamyk, Jirgital  
Kurgan-Tube, Kurgan-Tube

Nizhniy Panj, Qumsamgir  
Vakhdat, Vakhdat

Tursunzade, Tursunzade

Lat Krabang ICD, Bangkok  
[Natha, Nong Khai]

#### **Thailand**

[Chiang Khong, Chiang Rai]

Gelemen, Samsun  
[Bogazkopru, Kayseri]  
[Gokkoy, Balikesir]  
[Halkali, Istanbul]  
[Kaklik, Denizli]  
[Kayacik, Konya]  
[Mardin]  
[Sivas]  
[Usak]  
[Yesilbayir, Istanbul]

#### **Turkey**

Kazan, Ankara  
[Bozuyuk, Bilecik]  
[Habur]  
[Hasanbey, Eskisehir]  
[Kars]  
[Kosekoy, Izmit]  
[Palandoken, Erzurum]  
[Turkoglu, Kahramanmaras]  
[Yenice, Mersin]

ICD Lao Cai, Lao Cai Province  
ICD Tan Cang-Long Binh, Dong Nai Province  
[Hanoi]  
[ICD Vinh Phuc, Vinh Phuc Province]

#### **Viet Nam**

ICD Song Than, Binh Duong Province  
ICD Tien Son, Bac Ninh Province  
[ICD Gia Lai, Gia Lai Province]  
[Lang Son]



## **Annex II**

### **Guiding principles for the development and operation of dry ports**

#### **1. General**

The development and operation of dry ports, as listed in annex I of the Agreement, shall be guided by the principles described below. Parties shall make every possible effort to conform to these principles in constructing, upgrading and operating dry ports.

#### **2. Functions**

The basic functions of dry ports shall include the handling, storage and regulatory inspection of goods moving in international trade and the execution of applicable customs control and formalities. Additional functions of dry ports may include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Receipt and dispatch;
- (b) Consolidation and distribution;
- (c) Warehousing;
- (d) Transshipment.

#### **3. Institutional, administrative and regulatory framework**

Parties shall initiate institutional, administrative and regulatory frameworks that are favourable to the development and smooth operation of dry ports, including procedures for regulatory inspection and the execution of applicable customs control and formalities in line with the national laws and regulations of the Party concerned. Dry ports, as listed in annex I of this Agreement, may be designated as points of origin or destination in transport and customs documentation. The Parties shall collaborate with relevant transport service providers, international organizations and institutions to ensure recognition of dry ports. The ownership of dry ports can be public, private or public-private partnerships.

#### **4. Design, layout and capacity**

Dry ports shall be developed with adequate capacity and layout to allow for the secure and smooth flow of containers, cargoes and vehicles within and through the dry port and to make provision for expansion of capacity, as appropriate, taking into account the modes of transport served, the requirements of the users of the dry port and expected future container and cargo volumes.

#### **5. Infrastructure, equipment and facilities**

Dry ports shall have infrastructure, equipment and manpower commensurate with existing and expected freight volumes at the discretion of the Parties in accordance with their national laws, regulations and practices. This provision is recommendatory in nature and shall not be binding with respect to the following:

- (a) A secure area with a gate for dedicated entrance and exit;

- (b) Covered and open storage areas separated for import, export and transshipment, and for perishable goods, high-value cargoes and dangerous cargoes, including hazardous substances;
  - (c) Warehousing facilities, which may include customs bonded warehousing facilities;
  - (d) Customs supervision, control, inspection and storage facilities;
  - (e) Appropriate cargo and container handling equipment;
  - (f) Internal service roads and pavement for use in the operation and stacking area;
  - (g) Vehicle holding areas with adequate parking space for freight vehicles;
  - (h) An administrative building for customs, freight forwarders, shippers, customs brokers, banks and other related agencies;
  - (i) Information and communication systems, which include electronic data interchange systems, scanners and vehicle weighing equipment;
  - (j) A container, vehicle and equipment repair yard, if necessary.
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