



Regional Conference/Forum for Freight Forwarders, Multimodal Transport Operators and Logistics Service Providers

Beijing, China, 20 June 2014

ESCAP update on recent work

of relevance to freight forwarders, multimodal transport operators and logistics service providers

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UNITED NATIONS
ESCAP

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific



Intergovernmental Agreement on Dry Ports

Opened for signature in Bangkok, 7 November 2013.

Currently 15 signatories,

2 parties:

Armenia
Cambodia
China

Indonesia

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Mongolia

Myanmar

Nepal

Republic of Korea

Russian Federation

Sri Lanka

Tajikistan

Thailand

Viet Nam

Follow-up activities

To support practical abilities of member countries to plan, develop and operate dry ports:

1. Case studies on best practices
2. Policy guidelines on planning and development of dry ports
3. Subregional meetings for capacity building



Guide to the key issues in development of logistics policy

Logistics

Manufacture

Non-asset services

Modern logistics services:

Diverse
Non-transport
Customized

Operation of
supply chain

Assembly
and
processing
of goods

Quality
inspection
Localization

Outsourced
call centre
(e.g. technical
and warranty
enquiries)

Subject to:

Complex regulation
Complex liability
Non-unified approaches

Operations

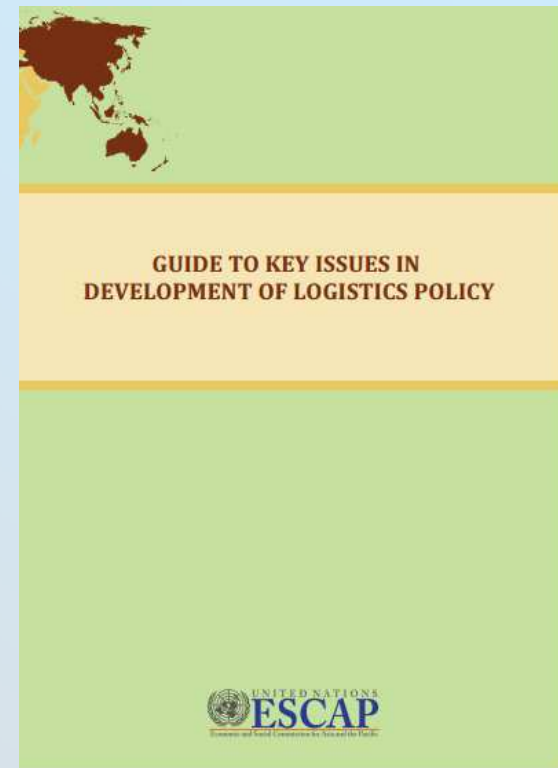
Inventory
track and
trace

Order fulfilment
administration



Guide to the key issues in development of logistics policy

- **Revised** based on the Workshop on Regulatory Frameworks for Logistics Service Providers, Negombo, Sri Lanka 7 June 2013
- Need to move away from **traditional silo approach** to regulation and policy-making for logistics services
- **National logistics policy and logistics councils/committees** have been used to provide a comprehensive approach to logistics services
- Case studies on e.g. Republic of Korea, Thailand and China
- **National associations** have a role as a key stakeholder in the design and implementation of logistics policy
- In particular, key for national capacity building and development of industry standards



http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Logistics_policy_fulltext.pdf



Logistics information standards and national logistics information service systems

- **Background:** Increasing information requirements and faster pace of trade put pressure on efficiency
 - Member countries at different stages of development
 - Lack of/limited consistency in development of ICT for logistics
- **Regional Seminar** on Development of Efficient and Effective Logistics Systems, Hangzhou, China, May 2013
 - Requested ESCAP to work on providing common direction and distribute best practice for the development of information systems in the region
- **Regional study** will provide
 - Best practices in logistics information exchange and appropriate use of international data standards
 - Key elements of national logistics information service systems
 - Technical framework for international data exchange
- **Expert Group Meetings** on Development of Efficient and Effective Logistics Systems
 - Beijing, 20-21 March 2014
 - Seoul, 10-11 June 2014



Facilitation of International Railway Transport

- **Railway still underused** for international transport of goods despite environmental and cost advantages
- **Monograph Series** on Transport Facilitation of International Railway Transport in Asia and the Pacific published in December 2013
- **Review** of the operational status of international railway transport, and existing organizations/initiatives and legal instruments for facilitation of international railway transport
- **Key challenges:**
 1. Congestion and delays at border stations;
 2. Lengthy procedures for crossing borders;
 3. Lack of internationally harmonized documentation requirements;
 4. Inspections on both sides of border ;
 5. Different technical standards for rolling stock, power supply, braking and signalling systems;
 6. Different operating rules and tariff structures;
 7. Different requirements for train drivers and crew;
 8. Incompatible or non-existent cross- border information and data transmission systems;
 9. Lack of qualified manpower to operate cross-border trains.

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_5401

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：



Facilitation of International Railway Transport

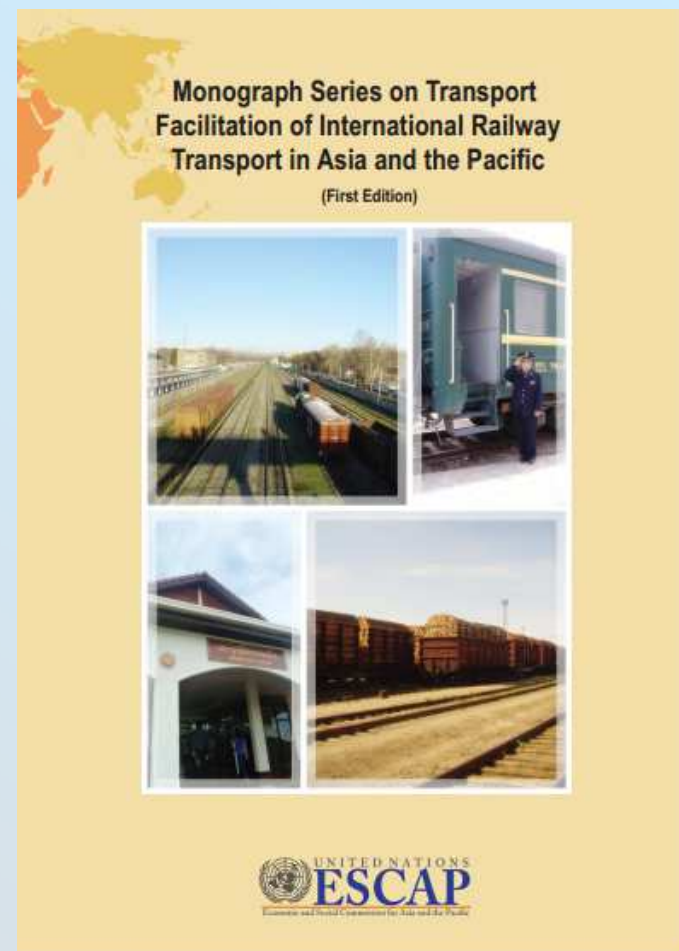
Recommendations:

Facilitation of international railway

Facilitation of bilateral agreements
Facilitation of procedures for break of gauge
Facilitation of consignment note
Facilitation of passenger/cargo information

Facilitation of railway infrastructure and

Facilitation of regulatory controls and
Facilitation of operations at interchange stations
Facilitation of exchange of wagons
Facilitation of technologies in train operations
Facilitation of border crossing/tracking
Facilitation of human resources for cross
border operations



The meeting in 2014 will discuss findings and the development of a common strategy/framework for the facilitation of international railway transport

https://unescap.org/sites/default/files/pub_2681_fulltext.pdf