Session 4: Strengthening legal frameworks for corridor operations

- Meeting on Best Practices in Corridor Development and Management for the Benefit of LLDCs and Transit Countries
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UN-OHRLLS
Legal framework for transit and LLDCs

More efficient and effective border and customs controls
- Simplified and standardized procedures
- Recognized transit documents
- Faster, safer and more reliable transport
- More transparency
- Enhanced cooperation
- Trade facilitation measures

Lower Transport Costs
Fewer Delays

Enhanced Connectivity and More Trade for LLDCs
Enhanced Competitiveness of LLDCs
International legal instruments on transit transport

• WCO Revised Kyoto Convention (1999)
• WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (2013)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>LLDCs (Dec 2014)</th>
<th>LLDCs (Oct 2019)</th>
<th>Transit developing countries (Dec 2014)</th>
<th>Transit developing countries (Oct 2019)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harmonization Convention</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>TIR Convention</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>Revised Kyoto Convention</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement</td>
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<td>25</td>
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<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Regional, sub-regional and bilateral agreements

Multilateral and (sub-)Regional Agreements

- The Multilateral Agreement on International Transport for Development of the Europe-Caucasus-Asia Corridor
- Afghanistan, India and Iran transport and transit corridor agreement
- China, Mongolia and Russia Agreement on road transport and trilateral economic partnership for building an economic corridor
- ECO Transit Transport Framework Agreement
- The Northern Corridor Transit Agreement
- The MOU on the establishment of the Dar es Salaam Corridor
- Agreement on River Transport for the Paraguay-Paraná Waterway

Bilateral Agreements

- Mongolia – China Agreement on railway transit transport
- Mongolia – Russia Agreement on rail freight transit transport
- Nepal – India Transit Agreement; Nepal-China Transit Transport
Scope of transit agreements

- Transport infrastructure development and maintenance
- Harmonization of formalities, procedures and standards
- Simplification and unification of documentation
- Preferential arrangements for different categories of cargo
- Development of shared information systems
- Resources Mobilization
# Examples of Corridor Agreements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corridor Name</th>
<th>Enabling Instrument</th>
<th>Parties to Agreement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern Corridor</td>
<td>Multilateral Agreement</td>
<td>Burundi, DRC, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Corridor</td>
<td>Multilateral Agreement</td>
<td>Burundi, DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dar es Salaam Corridor</td>
<td>Constitution</td>
<td>DRC, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beira Corridor</td>
<td>Bilateral Agreement</td>
<td>Mozambique, Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maputo Corridor</td>
<td>Company Registration</td>
<td>Mozambique, Swaziland, South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walvis Bay Corridor</td>
<td>MOUs</td>
<td>Namibia, Botswana, South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lagos - Abidjan Corridor</td>
<td>Joint Declaration of 5 States</td>
<td>Nigeria, Benin, Togo, Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abidjan/Ouagadougou/Niamey Corridor</td>
<td>Bilateral Agreements</td>
<td>Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Niger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport Corridor Europe-Caucasus-Asia (TRACECA)</td>
<td>Multilateral Agreement</td>
<td>Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Romania, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine and Uzbekistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC)</td>
<td>Multilateral Agreement</td>
<td>Iran, Russian Federation, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Kyrgyzstan, Oman, Tajikistan, Turkey, Syria and Ukraine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans-Caspian East-West Middle Corridor (Trans-Caspian Corridor)</td>
<td>Multilateral Agreement</td>
<td>Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, China, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkey and Turkmenistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Asia/Persian Gulf Transit Transport Corridor</td>
<td>Ashgabat Agreement</td>
<td>Kazakhstan, Iran, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Pakistan, India and Oman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Greater Mekong Corridors</td>
<td>Multilateral Agreement</td>
<td>Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key elements for corridor agreements

- Corridor Institutional Framework and Governance Structure
- Responsibilities of Different Stakeholders
- Coordinated Planning and Development of Transport Infrastructure
- Corridor Budgetary Resources
- Trade and Transport Facilitation Issues
- Transport Logistics Monitoring
- Stakeholder Coordination
- Consultation and Resolution of Bottlenecks
- Capacity Building of stakeholders
Thank You

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