

WORKSHOP  
on  
DRY PORTS AND LANDLOCKED COUNTRIES

Venue: Conference Hall, 3<sup>rd</sup> floor of UN House, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

Date: October 11<sup>th</sup>, 2016

**Concept note**

**Purpose**

The main purpose of this workshop is to introduce the concept of Dry Ports to the stakeholders in Mongolia and explain the main differences between other logistic facilities.

**International context**

“Dry Ports are facilities located inland from the sea ports, but linked to the sea port(s) or, in case of international land movements, are in contacts with the sources of import and destination of exports”<sup>i</sup>.

The Intergovernmental Agreement on Dry Ports was adopted on 1 May 2013 by the resolution 69/7 during the sixty-ninth session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP). The Agreement was open for signature to states that are members of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok, Thailand, on 7 and 8 November 2013, and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York until 31 December 2014.

As for now, 17 Countries have signed the Intergovernmental Agreement on Dry Ports out of which 11 countries have fulfilled the process of Approval, Acceptance, Accession or Ratification in accordance to their national legislation and have become party to this Agreement.

Mongolia ratified the Intergovernmental Agreement on Dry Ports in 2016.

**The importance of Dry Ports for LLDCs**

Transportation issues, especially transportation routes and access to the end markets are becoming more and more vital for landlocked developing countries. Sustainable development of landlocked developing countries is strongly connected with the access to and from the markets. In this regard, Dry Ports and their establishment and operation in landlocked developing countries could bring significant facilitation of trade and transportation.

**Participants**

Government officials, Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Asian Development Bank, research institutes and think tanks, representatives of private sector, logistic companies in particular and the general audience; approximately 60 participants.

## **Output**

Based on the discussions during the workshop and meetings that are going to be held between the lecturer, think tank and stakeholders in the course of following days, International Think Tank for Landlocked Developing Countries will prepare a final report on the workshop itself and its findings.

## **Co-organizers**

The Embassy of the Czech Republic in Mongolia.

## **Format**

The workshop on Dry Ports will be a half-day event, consisting of an opening ceremony, a presentation by the international researcher and expert on Dry Ports, Q&A session and the closing ceremony.

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<sup>i</sup> Handbook on the Management and operation of Dry Ports. UNCTAD, 1991