RAILWAY TRANSIT TRANSPORT IN MONGOLIA

Davaadolgor Galbadrakh

Officer of Railway and Maritime Transport Policy Implementation and Coordination Department
I. MONGOLIAN RAILWAY CORRIDOR

The shortest railway corridor connecting Asia and Europe.

Railway corridor Sl.No.1B

Member since 1956.
# I. MONGOLIAN RAILWAY CORRIDOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total length</td>
<td>1110 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line type</td>
<td>Single-track</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Track gauge</td>
<td>1520 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrying capacity</td>
<td>25 mill. ton per year,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Throughput capacity</td>
<td>14 couple trains per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rolling stocks</td>
<td>6577 wagons, 182 locomotives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum speed</td>
<td>90 km/hour for passenger train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>80 km/hour for freight train</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Naushki - Sukhbaatar - Zamiin-Uud - Erlian*
III. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND TECHNICAL STANDARDS

NATIONAL RAILWAY LEGAL FRAMEWORK:

- Mongolian Law on Railway Transport, 2007;
- Common integrated rules for railway transport /16/;
- State policy on railway transport - 2010.

National Technical Standards related to Railway Transport /148 nos./:

- MNS standards-50 nos.,
- MNS EN-95 /based on European Standard/,
- MNS GOST R-2 /based on Russian Standard/,
- MNS TB-1 /based on Chinese Standard/;
III. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND TECHNICAL STANDARDS

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS FOR TRANSPORT BY RAIL

• Agreement on International Goods Transport by Rail (SMGS);
• Agreement on International Passenger Transport by Rail (SMPS).

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS ON RAILWAY TRANSPORT

• Minutes of the meeting of the Mongolian-Russian Border Railway Commission;
• Minutes of the meeting of the Mongolian-Chinese Border Railway Commission.

INTERNATIONAL RULES FOLLOWED BY MONGOLIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES:

• Rules on use of Passenger Coaches - PPW;
• Rules on use of Freight Wagons – PGW;
• International Passenger Tariff – MPT;
• Uniform Transit Tariff – ETT.
III. FACILITATION MEASURES FOR INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY TRANSPORT

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS ON TRANSIT BY RAIL

THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

- Intergovernmental agreement on the access to and from the sea and transit transportation through Chinese territory by Mongolia, 2014 – instead of 1991;
- General Intergovernmental Agreement on Developing Cooperation in Railway Transit Transportation, 2014 (to be adopted)

RUSSIAN FEDERATION:

- Intergovernmental agreement on the access to and from the sea and transit transportation through Russian Federation territory by Mongolia, 1992;
- Intergovernmental agreement for the transit transportation of goods by railway, 2018.
III. FACILITATION MEASURES FOR INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY TRANSPORT

BILATERAL AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIAN FEDERATION FOR THE TRANSIT TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS BY RAILWAY

- Facilitation of railway border crossing
- Long-term competitive tariff conditions
- Supporting growth of rail goods in both countries
- Ensuring the development of railway infrastructure
III. FACILITATION MEASURES FOR INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY TRANSPORT

NORTHERN RAIL CORRIDOR NOW IN ONE BELT ONE ROAD POLICY

- Northern Rail Corridor connecting to Trans Siberian Railway provides large gauge heavy rail access into Europe.

- With proper integration, Chinese exports/European exports can reach their destinations within 11-14 days as opposed to up to 6 weeks by sea.

- Diversifies concentration of rail connections through Kazakhstan.
III. FACILITATION MEASURES FOR INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY TRANSPORT

“TRANSIT MONGOLIA”

- Container train transit transport from China to Europe is rapidly increasing AT 300%.
- Purpose of transit transportation in 2018 is 800-1000 container train.
- “Trans Mongolia” corridor will be able to transport 2000 container train in 2019.
## IV. FACILITATION MEASURES AT RAILWAY BORDER CROSSINGS

Development of sufficient and efficient capacities for transshipment: Zamiin-Uud Regional logistic park

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Investment</th>
<th>Operation starts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zone-1</td>
<td>50T CRANE 4 RAILWAY ACROSS</td>
<td>5 million ton/year</td>
<td>71,64 million USD</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone-2</td>
<td>50T GANTRY CRANE OPERATIONAL AREA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Zone-3</td>
<td>Enclosed Warehouse</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Zone-3: Open Warehouse</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
CHALLENGES:

1. Lack of available wagons for reloading both on Zamiin-Uud and Erlian stations.

2. Lack of cooperation between internal and external stakeholders: Electronic information exchange between railways and control authorities.

3. Long time taken for freight trains to cross the border at the Erlian/Zamiin-Uud.

4. Lengthy transshipment operations, limited reloading/receiving capacities.

5. Capacity building improvement.
CUSTOMS CONTROL ON INTERNATIONAL TRANSIT

ALTANTUYA.CH

CUSTOMS OFFICER OF CUSTOMS CONTROL AND INSPECTION DEPARTMENT
LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- Mongolia joined Revised Kyoto convention in 2006
- Mongolian Law on Customs was revised in 2008
- WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, 2017
Mongolian Law on Customs, Article 181, 185;

- The Customs is able to control the goods in transit;
- The Customs is able to place identification marks for Customs purpose;
- It is able to place identification marks for the Customs purposes on means of transport carrying the goods in international transit.
- Goods is transported along the national and international transport route approved by the competent authority.
- Goods in international transit is transported by the carrier authorized by the Customs Headquarters.
CUSTOMS CLEARANCE AND GUARANTEE

• Since 2010, Customs clearance for transit goods is being completed electronically through electronic manifest /by paperless clearance/.

• If all requirements are fulfilled/met
  ✓ Customs inspection will not be conducted
  ✓ Security of payment of duty /guarantee/ is not required
Trilateral Agreement

Trilateral agreement on Simplification of customs control and inspection of goods in transit:

➢ Mongolia, the Russia Federation and People’s Republic of China had reached consensus on creating favorable conditions for promoting trade development among the three countries and the Memorandum was signed by the Customs General Administration of Mongolia, Federal Customs Service of Russia and General Administration of Customs of People’s Republic of China on July 9, 2015 in Ufa, Russia.
An agreement on Mutual recognition of the result of custom control inspections of certain goods was signed by the Customs General Administration of Mongolia, Federal Customs Service of Russia and General Administration of Customs of People's Republic of China on June 24, 2016 in Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

The followings were agreed:

• Shorten the time spent on customs clearance and mutual recognition of customs inspection
• Exchange information between customs organizations
• Exchange customs seal designs
Trilateral Agreement

Goods that have been inspected by exporting country should not be further inspected by the recipient country's customs unless:

1. The seal applied by exporting country's customs has been damaged or broken, has offended the national regulation/procedure regarding customs seal application;
2. No customs seal was found in documents accompanying goods or has offended the national regulation regarding customs seal application;
3. Seal applied by exporting country does not match the design received under this agreement;
4. Information of documents accompanying the goods does not match the information received from customs office of exporting country;
5. In case of a risk of violating laws and regulations of the Parties.
CONCLUSION

• To receive Pre-arrival information from freight forwarders to simplify customs procedures

• To implement Single Window project
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION