

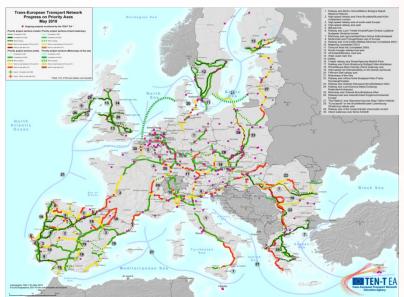
TCB4 Freight Transport and Intermodality WG1- Management of Strategic Freight Corridors

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PRESENTATION SCOPE

- Terms of Reference
- Methodology
- Strategic Freight Corridor Definition
- Observations from the Literature Review
- Best Practices Policy
- Best Practices Road Safety and Enforcement
- Best Practices Infrastructure
- Themes / Findings





TERMS OF REFERENCE

Management of Strategic Freight Corridors

On the basis of case studies (including cross-border issues) selected in both developed and developing countries, analyse the favourable or non-favourable conditions required for the seamless transit of freight. Identify the possible remedial measures.



METHODOLOGY

- PIARC member survey to identify best practices in strategic freight corridor management:
 - Part 1 Identify main features of the corridor (geographical location, type of corridor)
 - Themes / Findings
 - Part 2 Best practices and solutions related to identified themes
- Part 3 Additional information about techniques or strategies that may be considered best practices
- Literature Review
- Analysis



METHODOLOGY

- Analysis identified three main areas: transport policy, road safety and enforcement, and infrastructure.
- •Types of corridors: international, high density / high volume, international from a port, and 'lifeline'.
- •Survey responses from more than 12 countries, but mainly from developed economies
- Supplementation from a literature survey



DEFINITION OF A STRATEGIC FREIGHT CORRIDOR

Multiple definitions:

- A set of essentially 'parallel' transport facilities offering alternative mode choices between two points. PIARC
- The geographic area, between two points in which a multimodal transportation system supports movement of people and freight.
- An axis characterised by multimodal transportation systems, linking distribution centres and markets that generate important freight movement.



DEFINITION OF A STRATEGIC FREIGHT CORRIDOR

• A bundle of infrastructures linking two or more urban areas. These infrastructures can be highways, railways, canals, air links and so on.

Perhaps more interestingly:

• A stream of products, services and information, moving within and through communities in geographic patterns according to a matrix or culture of trade agreements and treaties, statutes delegated legislation and customs that govern and guide trading relationships, institutions and structures.

LITERATURE REVIEW

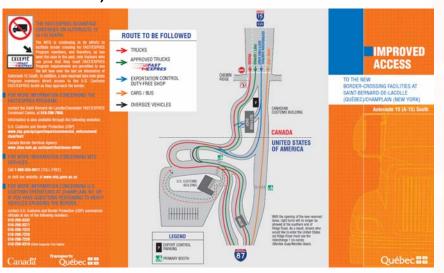
Observations from the Literature Review:

- Implement improved monitoring systems and information management
- Develop standardised performance measures
- Develop and implement frameworks to clarify the role of Government
- Improve stakeholder involvement and develop effective coordination platforms
- Identify measures to avoid and alleviate congestion, especially around intermodal terminals
- Establish 'corridor authorities'



PART A - TRANSPORT POLICY

- Stakeholder involvement
 - Corridor Coalition (I-95, US)
- Border crossing delay reduction
 - Border, Vaalimaa (Finland / Russia)
 - European Union
 - Lacolle / Champlain(Quebec, Canada / US)





PART A - TRANSPORT POLICY (2)

- Security / corruption
 - Improved Road Transport
 Governance (Africa)

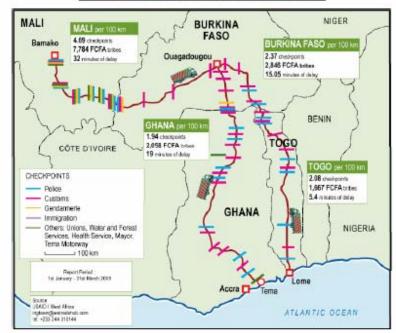






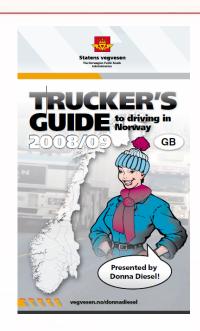
IMPROVED ROAD TRANSPORT GOVERNANCE ON PRIMARY CORRIDORS

Results of surveys taken Jan. 1 to March 31, 2009



PART B - ROAD SAFETY AND ENFORCEMENT

- Information to drivers and operators
 - Truckers Guide (Donna Diesel, Norway)
- Traffic management (truck headway)
 - Gotthard Tunnel (Switzerland)
- Remote and automatic monitoring / enforcement
 - Point to point cameras (speed, driving hours)
 - Intelligent Access Program (Australia)
 - Overloading reduction (competition, safety, infrastructure protection)
 - Weigh-In-Motion (WIM) (France)





PART C - INFRASTRUCTURE

- Adequate and secure truck parking
 - EasyWay (EU), LABEL project (Europe)
 - Telematics Controlled Parking (Germany)
- Information infrastructure (logistics goods, money and information)
 - VMS, e-manifest (Canada)
- Strategy
 - National Policy Framework for Strategic Gateways and Corridors (Canada)
- Investment (incl protection and maintenance)
 - Trans-European Network (TEN-T)

THEMES / FINDINGS (1)

- Strategic freight corridors are important to the economy, but few corridors are optimised for freight movement.
- Stakeholder involvement is important in delivering best practice outcomes, and 'corridor coalitions / authorities' are best practice.
- High quality well maintained infrastructure is essential but expensive, requiring innovative investment models.



THEMES / FINDINGS (2)

- Safe operations are important for road safety and fluidity, and this requires good information, facilities and remote / automatic monitoring and enforcement.
- High quality infrastructure (and some redundancy) and information systems supporting freight operations and emergency / incident response are critical for high value logistics.



Questions?

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