Record Nr. UNINA9910791477703321 Autore Arvis Jean-Francois <1960-> Titolo The cost of being landlocked:: logistics, costs, and supply chain reliability / / Jean-Francois Arvis, Gael Raballand, Jean-Francois Marteau Washington, D.C.:,: World Bank,, c2010 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-282-72568-8 9786612725685 0-8213-8409-0 xviii, 99 pages: illustrations;; 23 cm Descrizione fisica Collana Directions in development. Trade Altri autori (Persone) RaballandGael MarteauJean-Francois Disciplina 658.7 Soggetti Business logistics - Landlocked states Transportation - Landlocked states - Costs Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Cover; Title Page; Copyright; Contents; Preface; Foreword; Acknowledgments; Abbreviations; Chapter 1: Introduction and Overview; Chapter 2: Revisiting the Conventional Wisdom on Transportation Costs: Infrastructure Is Only One Part of the Story; Chapter 3: The Need for a Revised Conceptual Framework to Assess the Cost of Being Landlocked: Chapter 4: Delays and Unpredictability Matter More than Transport Costs for Development; Chapter 5: The Impact of Market Structure and Business Practices on the Cost of Being Landlocked; Chapter 6: Policy Recommendations Appendix 1: Sequencing of Transit LogisticsAppendix 2: Details on the Supply Chain Model; Appendix 3: Revealed Modal Choices and the Value of Time; References; Index; Back cover This book proposes a new analytical framework to interpret and model Sommario/riassunto the constraints faced by logistics chains in landlocked countries. The case of LLDCs has naturally received special attention for decades, including a specific set of development priorities based on the idea of dependence over the transit state. In this context, efforts to tackle the

cost of being landlocked have been mainly directed to ensure or

facilitate freedom of transit through regional/multilateral conventions, and to develop regional transport infrastructure. In contrast, analysis of service delivery constraints has b