

Supplementary Materials

Table S1. Relevant articles.

ID and acronyms of the keyword/s ¹	Author/s (year) [reference number]	Research aim	(Application to) country/ies (if specified)	Research and business article	Review article	Subject area				Field of research*		
						Social Science	Environmental Science	Engineering	Business & Management	C	C&F	T/P
1. DP	Black et al. (2018) [46]	This paper examines the complex factors influencing timeframes and location of close inland intermodal terminals with dry port characteristics - metropolitan intermodal terminals, as they are usually referred to - and their implementation.	Australia	X		X	X	X		X	X	
2. DP; FV	Wu and Haasis (2018) [23]	This paper provides practical guidelines and insights for researchers and practitioners dealing with agricultural production logistics issues faced with sustainability challenges.	China	X			X	X	X	X		

3.	DP; FV; I	Baydar et al. (2017) [21]	The purpose of this study is to present a state-of-the-art literature review on freight villages from the sustainability and equity perspective, and discuss their impacts and place in the supply chain and logistics networks while focusing on the core concepts of freight transportation.	Global (no country sample)	X		X	X	X	X		
4.	DP	Nguyen and Notteboom (2017) [61]	This paper aims at building a conceptual framework to support decision makers in selecting the best public-private partnership model for dry port development.	Vietnam	X	X					X	
5.	DP	Notteboom et al. (2017) [15]	This manuscript aims at disentangling the conceptual ambiguity around the notion of logistics center.	Global (no country sample)	X	X					X	X

6.	DP; IT	Santos and Guedes Soares (2017) [72]	The aim of this paper is to discuss the current state of port regionalization in the Portuguese range and to identify its possible developments, giving special consideration to cross-border issues.	Portugal and Spain	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
7.	DP	Talley and Ng (2017) [43]	The paper starts with an introduction and a classification of dry ports. A mathematical model is proposed.	Global (no country sample)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
8.	IT	Witte et al. (2017) [16]	This paper explores the extent to which spatial proximity of inland ports vis-à-vis each other influences agglomeration externalities.	Netherlands	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
9.	FV; I	Yang et al. (2017) [22]	This paper aims at measuring the efficiency of freight villages.	Europe	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

10.	DP	Dorostkar et al. (2016) [34]	This essay studies the effects of creating a storage site and goods exchange that has combined exit and entry ways including road and railway and all services of storage, keeping goods and export, even performing customs services under shelter.	Iran	X	X		X	X	
11.	DP	Nguyen and Notteboom (2016) [42]	This paper presents a conceptual framework for the inclusion of multiple criteria into the evaluation of dry port locations in developing economies from a multiple stakeholder perspective.	Vietnam	X	X		X	X	
12.	FV; I	Özceylan et al. (2016) [17]	In this study, a geographic information system (GIS)-based multi-criteria decision making (MCDM) model is proposed to evaluate potential locations for freight villages.	Turkey	X		X		X	

13.	DP; IT	Rožić et al. (2016) [35]	The paper presents a literature review that summarizes literature related to development, classification, technological processes and location of inland terminals from 1980 to 2015.	Global (no country sample)	X	X	X			X	X	X
14.	DP	Chang et al. (2015) [14]	This paper provides guidance for an optimal and reasonable dry port layout for the port of Dalian in China.	China	X	X				X	X	
15.	DP; IT	Crainic et al. (2015) [41]	This paper presents a review of the dry port concept and its outfalls in terms of optimal design and management of freight distribution.	Global (no country sample)	X	X		X		X	X	
16.	DP; IT	Jeevan et al. (2015) [33]	This paper examines the functions and challenges of dry port development in Malaysia.	Malaysia	X	X			X	X		

17.	IT	Monios (2015) [60]	This paper applies governance theory to intermodal terminals and logistics platforms, extending previous work on ownership to include different operational models.	Europe, North America and Asia	X	X				X		
18.	DP; IT	Qiu et al. (2015) [13]	This paper pioneers research on dry port operations by modelling the storage pricing problem for outbound containers.	Global (no country sample)	X	X			X	X		
19.	IT	Van den Berg and De Langen (2015) [30]	This paper provides a qualitative assessment of an emerging third value proposition centered around inland terminals.	Global (no country sample)	X	X			X	X	X	
20.	DP; IT	Bask et al. (2014) [45]	The purpose of this paper is to contribute to the understanding of the development of seaport-dry port dyads.	Sweden and Finland	X	X	X			X	X	X
21.	IT	Rožić et al. (2014) [12]	This paper defines containerized cargo flows between the port of Rijeka and its hinterland destinations by road and rail transport means.	Croatia	X	X				X		

22.	IT	Witte et al. (2014) [85]	The goal of this paper is to apply the concept of port-city challenges to inland ports.	Netherlands	X	X	X	X	X	X	
23.	DP	Lättilä et al. (2013) [59]	This study analyzes impacts of dry ports in a Finnish context.	Finland	X	X	X	X	X	X	
24.	IT	Monios and Wang (2013) [47]	This paper examines the spatial and institutional characteristics of the emerging trend of inland port development in China.	China	X	X	X	X	X	X	
25.	DP	Ng et al. (2013) [83]	This paper, by investigating the development of dry ports in four Brazilian states, reiterates the impact of Institutions on transport and regional development in developing economies.	Brazil	X	X	X	X	X	X	
26.	DP	Roso (2013) [11]	The purpose of this paper is to analyze effects of directional development of dry ports on sustainability of intermodal transport based on a short haul rail.	Australia and New Zealand	X	X	X	X	X	X	

27.	DP	Zeng et al. (2013) [10]	The article discusses the recent active development of dry ports in China and summarizes the existing dry port network.	China	X	X				X	X	
28.	DP	Beresford et al. (2012) [28]	This article reviews the development path of dry ports in China.	China		X				X	X	
29.	DP; IT; FV; I	Monios and Wilmsmeier (2012) [9]	This paper explores port regionalization in different contexts through a greater focus on the drivers and direction of a number of inland terminal development strategies.	Spain, Netherlands, Sweden, Italy and USA	X	X				X	X	
30.	DP; FV	Rodrigue and Notteboom (2012) [40]	This paper demonstrates similarities and differences between dry ports in Europe and North American intermodal rail systems.	Europe and North America	X	X	X			X	X	
31.	DP; IT	Veenstra et al. (2012) [29]	The article explores the relationship between the extended gates concept and the concept of dry port.	Netherlands	X	X				X		

32.	DP; IT; FV; I	Monios (2011) [31]	The aim of this paper is to understand how inland terminals are developed in relation both to ports and to other inland terminals within a national system.	Spain	X	X				X	X	
33.	DP; FV; I	Haralambides and Gujar (2011) [8]	The paper puts forward recommendations for the necessary legal, regulatory and general economic policy interventions based on international best practice, while keeping Indian specificities in the right perspective.	India	X	X				X		
34.	IT	Van den Berg and De Langen (2011) [57]	This paper provides a detailed case study of the hinterland strategy developed and implemented by the Port Authority of Barcelona.	Spain	X	X		X		X	X	

35.	DP; IT; FV; I	Wilmsmeier et al. (2011) [36]	This paper examines the spatial development of freight facilities, designing a conceptual model that draws attention to the directional development of intermodal corridors in relation to inland terminals.	Sweden, Scotland and USA	X	X	X	X	X	X
36.	IT	Frémont and Franc (2010) [48]	This paper investigates the organizational patterns of road and combined transport.	Europe	X	X	X	X	X	X
37.	DP; IT	Rodrigue and Notteboom (2010) [56]	This paper expands the concept of regionalization by focusing on a particular dimension of the regionalization paradigm concerning the evolving role of intermediate hubs.	Global (no country samples)	X	X	X	X	X	X
38.	IT	Rodrigue and Notteboom (2010) [75]	This paper analyzes regionalism in freight transport systems by providing a comparative analysis of gateway logistics practices.	North America and Europe	X	X	X	X	X	X

39.	DP; IT	Rodrigue et al. (2010) [7]	This paper analyzes functions and actors of inland ports. Case studies pertaining to European and North American inland ports are presented.	Europe and North America	X	X			X	X	
40.	DP	Roso and Lumsden (2010) [39]	Starting from a literature review on the dry port concept, this article presents a review of existing dry ports in the world.	Global (no country samples)		X				X	
41.	DP	Ng and Gujar (2009) [84]	This paper investigates the action plan of the Indian government and provides insights on how political influences could shape an industry's competitive structure, especially in developing economies.	India	X	X					X
42.	IT	Rodrigue and Notteboom (2009) [49]	The paper discusses how logistics service providers are using terminals in their supply chains.	Europe and North America	X	X	X			X	X

43.	DP	Roso (2009) [71]	The purpose of this paper is to present the dry port concept, to identify and categorize existing dry ports for the Port of Göteborg and to evaluate the concept from an environmental perspective.	Sweden	X	X					X	
44.	DP; IT; FV; I	Roso et al. (2009) [44]	The main purpose of the article is to extend the theory behind the dry port concept and to define three dry port categories: distant, midrange and close.	Global (no country samples)	X	X	X				X	
45.	FV	Afandizadeh and Moayedfar (2008) [18]	The purpose of this paper is to study the feasibility of creating a freight village in patronage grounds of the special economic zone of Shahid Rajaie port in Hormozgan Province.	Iran	X		X				X	
46.	FV	Rodrigue (2008) [73]	This paper investigates the concept of "Thruport", a facility designed to handle high volume trans-modal rail shipment.	North America	X	X	X				X	

47. DP	Jaržemskis and Vasiliauskas (2007) [27]	The shortage of free space in port areas is a reason for searching for alternatives. This paper focuses on the dry port concept which is a new approach to solving the mentioned problem.	Finland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Russia	X			X	X			
48. FV	Ballis, A. (2006) [6]	This paper attempts to present an overall view of the facility layout and warehouse design problem and introduces the analysis and results of the preliminary design phase for a new freight village, where issues related to facilities layout, warehouse sizing and rail connections have been considered.	Greece	X	X		X	X			

49.	DP	Bichou and Gray (2005) [5]	This paper examines the validity of conventional terminology for classifying ports, questioning the assumption that ports should be conceptualized as separate markets and distinct operational and business ventures.	Global (no country samples)	X	X				X		
50.	IT	Abacoumkin and Ballis (2004) [80]	This paper develops the structure of an expert system based modelling tool that was developed and used within the framework of a European research project.	Global (no country samples)	X			X	X			X
51.	FV	Tsamboulas and Dimitropoulos (1999) [4]	The paper presents and analyzes appraisal methods used for the assessment of potential investments in Nodal Centres for Goods (also called Freight Villages), which constitute an essential element of the Trans-European Network for Intermodal Transport.	Europe	X	X		X		X		

52.	IT	Notteboom (1997) [52]	This study examines recent dynamics in the continental European container port system for the period 1980-1994.	Europe	X	X	X			X		
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1. Dry port: DP; Inland Terminal: IT; Freight Village: FV; Interporto/i: I. * C=Concept; C&F=Classification and Function; TP=Technological Processes.