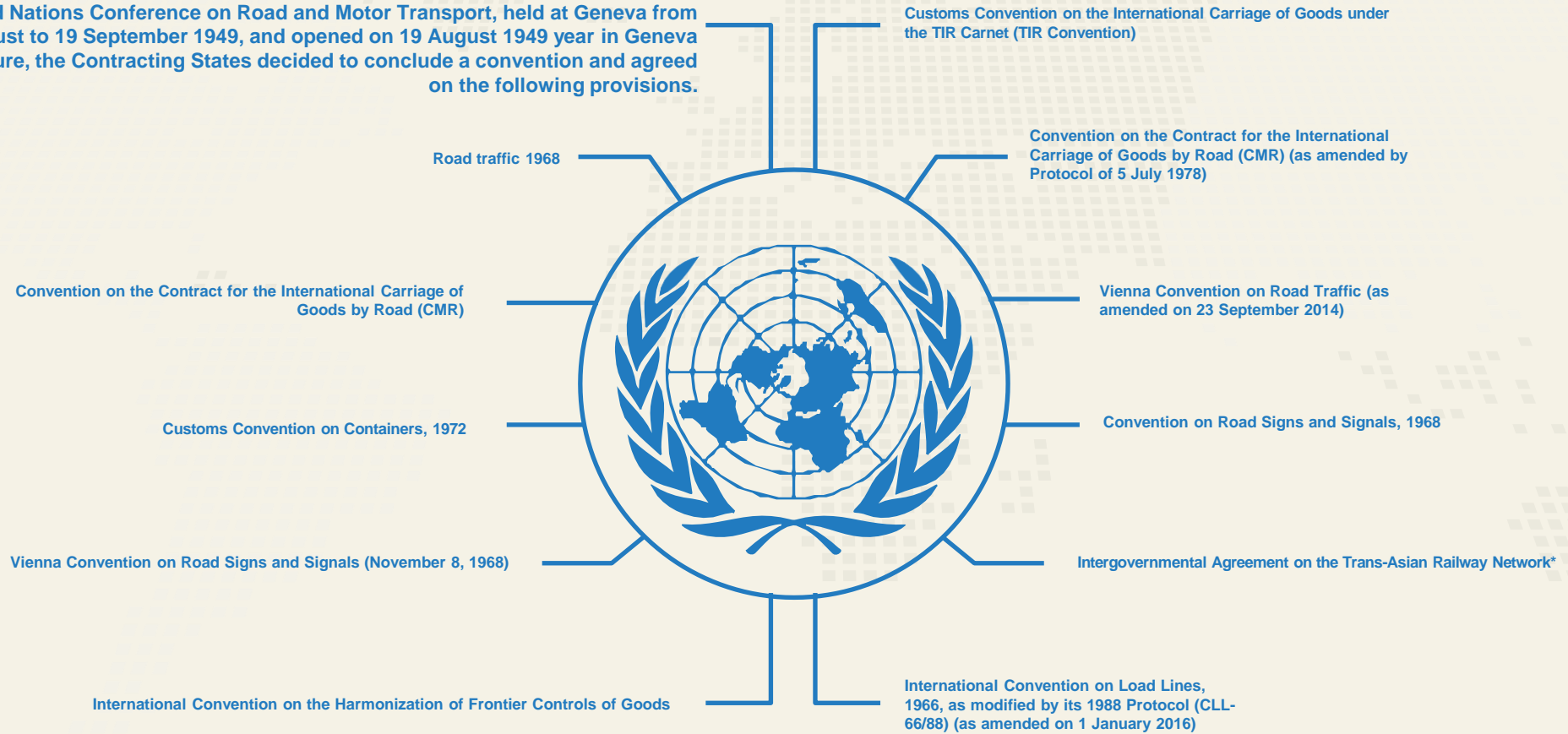




**International transport and transit corridors:  
interconnectivity and development**

# CONVENTIONS RATIFIED BY TURKMENISTAN

With a view to facilitating the development of international tourism and bearing in mind the objectives of the Convention on Traffic by Road, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport, held at Geneva from 23 August to 19 September 1949, and opened on 19 August 1949 year in Geneva for signature, the Contracting States decided to conclude a convention and agreed on the following provisions.



## GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT



**2016, Ashgabat, Turkmenistan**



The United Nations convened the first Global Conference on Sustainable Transport on 26 and 27 November 2016 in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan



**2021, Beijing, China**



Second United Nations Global Conference on Sustainable Transport, October 14-16, 2021, Beijing, China

# INFORMATION ON RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY UPON INITIATION OF TURKMENISTAN

The role of transport and transit corridors in ensuring international cooperation for sustainable development

*December 19, 2014 - 69th session*

Strengthening links across all modes of transport to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

*December 20, 2017 - 72nd session*

Towards comprehensive interoperability of all modes of transport to promote sustainable multimodal transit corridors

*December 22, 2015 - 70th session*

Strengthening links between all modes of transport to ensure stable and reliable international transport for sustainable development during and after the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic

*July 29, 2021 - 96th plenary meeting of the 75th session of the UN GA*



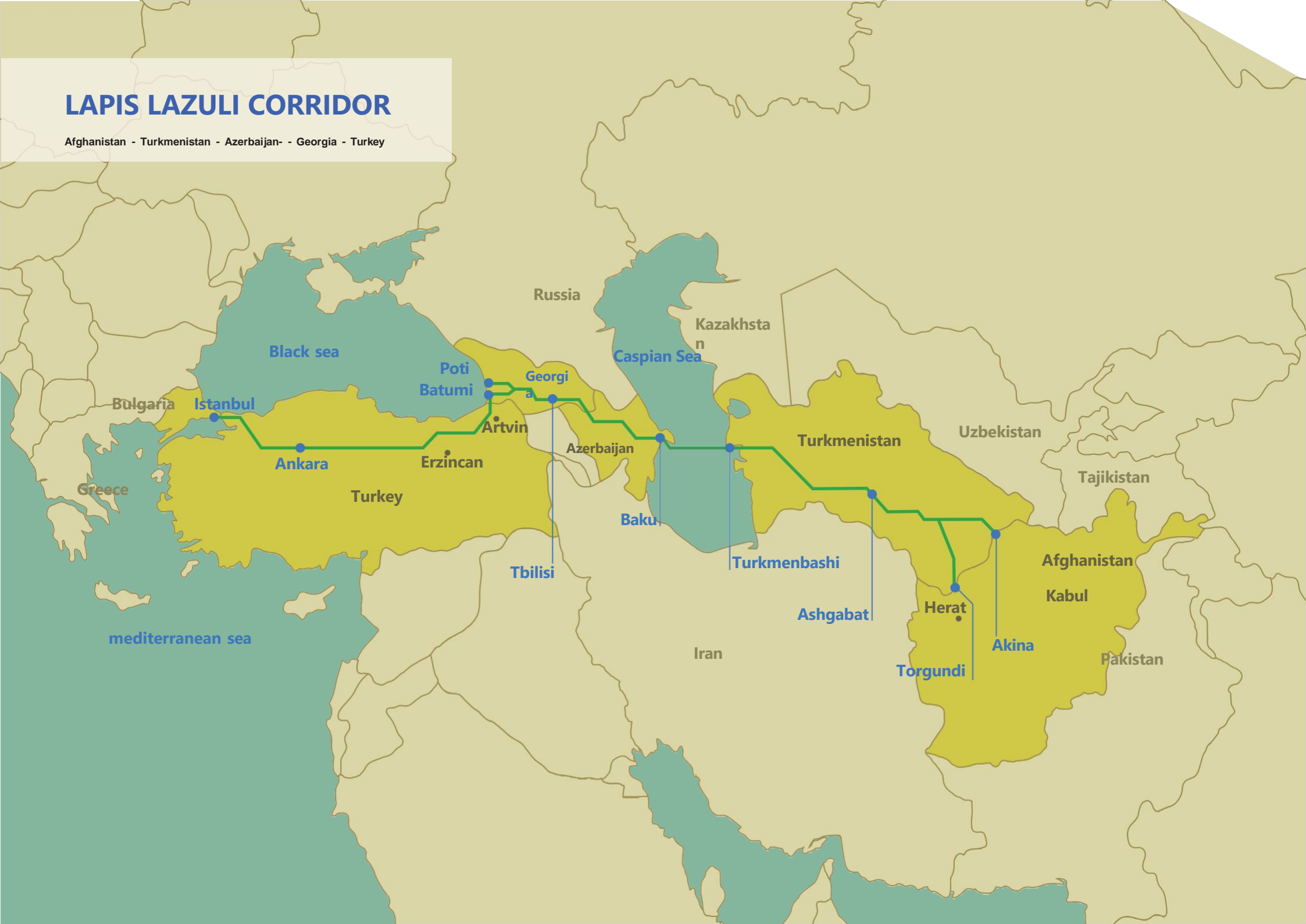
# ASHGABAT AGREEMENT

Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Qatar, Oman and India

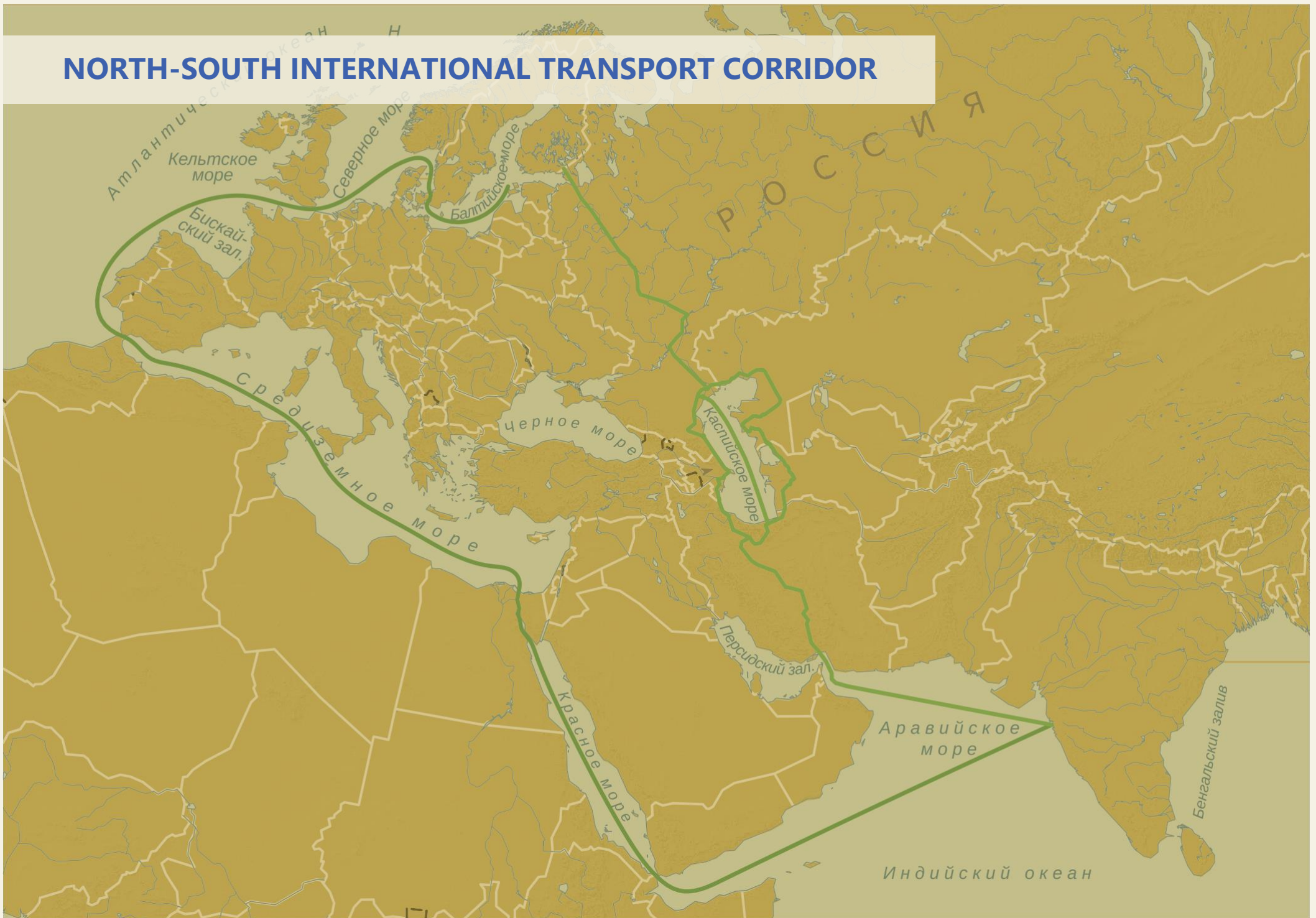


# LAPIS LAZULI CORRIDOR

Afghanistan - Turkmenistan - Azerbaijan - Georgia - Turkey



# NORTH-SOUTH INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT CORRIDOR





# TRACECA INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT CORRIDOR





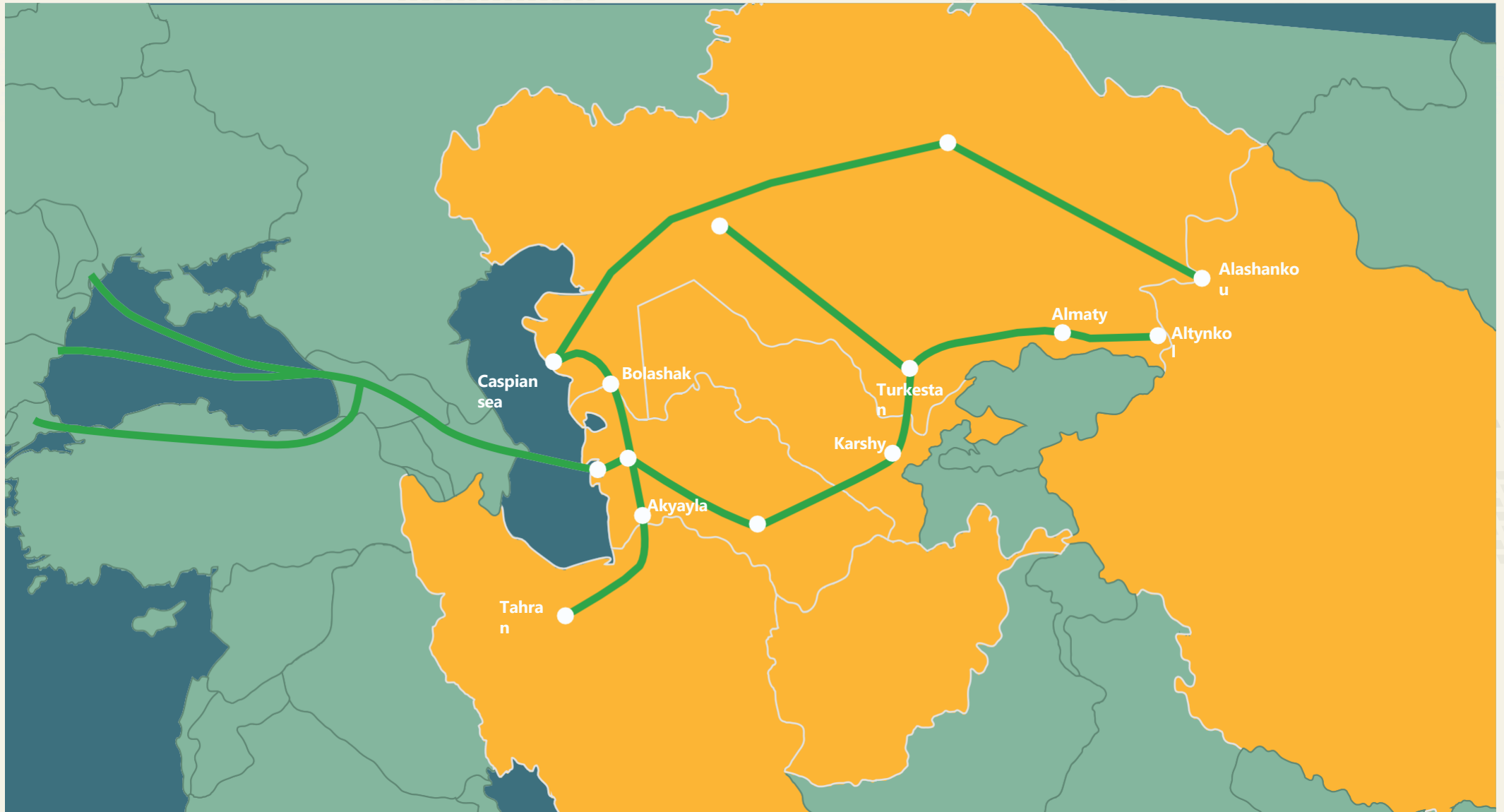
# CASPIAN SEA – BLACK SEA CORRIDOR



# TRANSPORT AND TRANSIT CORRIDOR

1. KAZAKHSTAN-TURKMENISTAN-IRAN

2. CHINA-KAZAKHSTAN-TURKMENISTAN-AZERBAIJAN-GEORGIA-EUROPE





JSC Demiryollary







**5000 km**

more than 5000 km of rail track





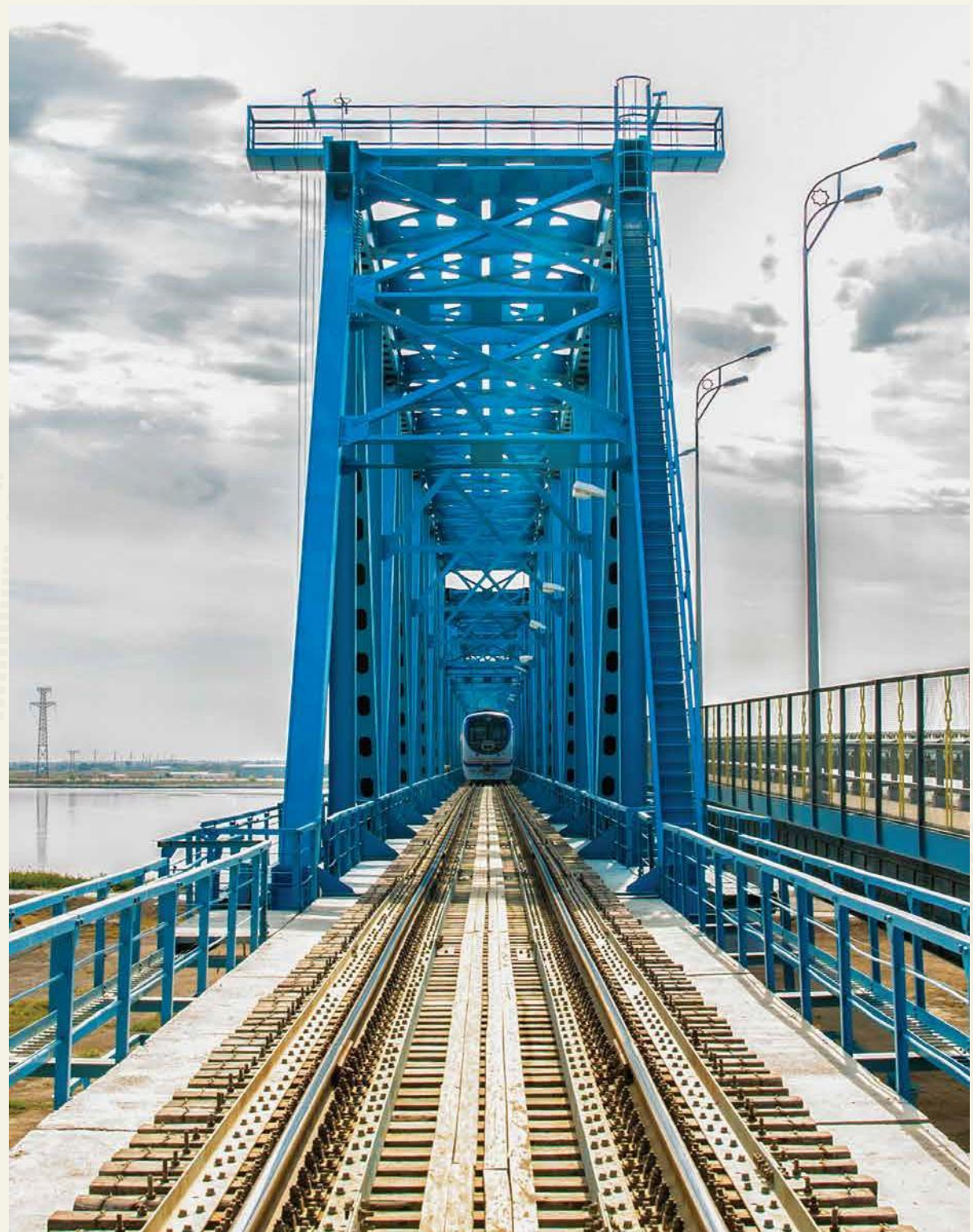
## **Turkmenistan ordered a new batch of railway equipment from Russia**

In 2021, the volume of transit cargo transported across Turkmenistan increased by 3.5 times. Using its advantageous geographical position, Turkmenistan seeks to become a major transport and logistics hub in Eurasia. The country pays great attention to the comprehensive development and modernization of the railway infrastructure, procurement of new equipment, international cooperation in the creation and efficient use of international transit and transport corridors.



## Bridges over the Amudarya River

The bridge was designed by the order of Turkmenistan by specialists from the Ukrainian DneproGiproTrans Institute. The bridge was built by the UkrTransStroy Corporation, as the general contractor, together with the subdivision of the Ministry of Railway Transport of Turkmenistan. According to experts, the bridge is capable of withstanding a Richter magnitude 8 earthquake.





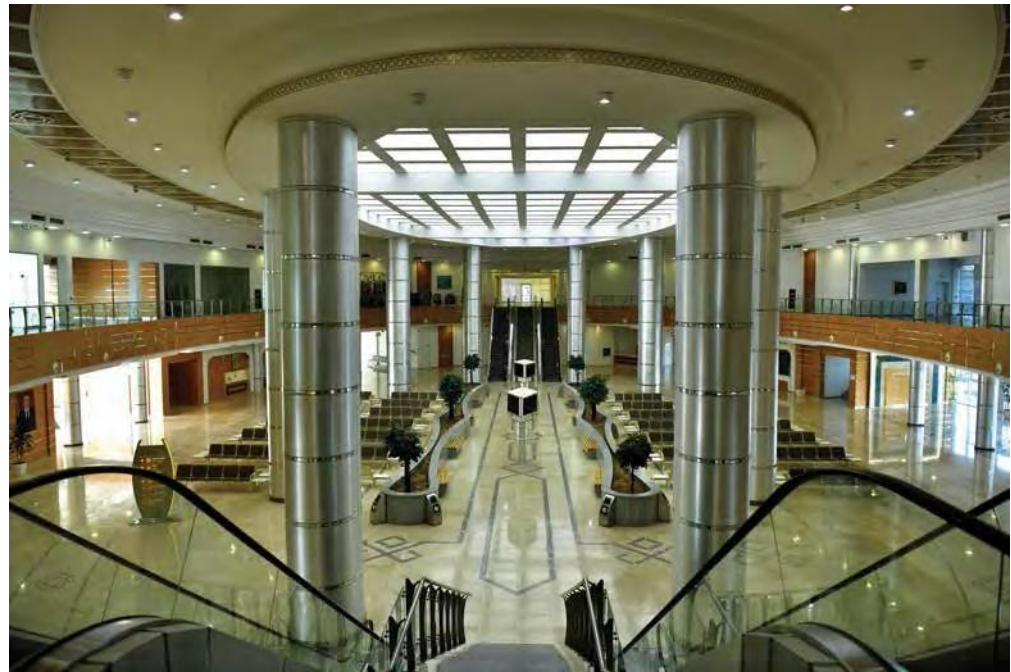
Turkmenavtoulaglary Agency



TÜRKMENAWTOULAGLARY  
AGENTLIGI











**PROGRESS**

Turkmenistan ordered a new batch of Toyota Corolla cars for its taxi fleet



Electric buses and electric taxis will be purchased to serve the country's population in the Akhal City under construction



The vehicle fleet in Turkmenistan was replenished with Hyundai buses



Design and construction of a bridge across the Garabogaz Kel Bay started



Ashgabat-Tejen section of the Ashgabat-Turkmenabat high-speed highway was launched on October 29, 2021





## **Ashgabat-Tejen section of the Ashgabat-Turkmenabat high-speed highway was launched on October 29, 2021**

**The first section of a more than \$2 billion worth highway has been opened in Turkmenistan**

The 600 km long Ashgabat-Turkmenabat high-speed highway is being constructed in three stages. It involves approximately 3,500 construction workers, more than 2,200 special equipment units and vehicles.





The highway has a total of eight lanes, three main lanes and one additional lane on each side. The width of the highway will be 35 meters.

A central road supervision station and four (4) recreation areas will be built along the entire highway, as well as four (4) river bridges, four (4) railway bridges, 22 bridges at the intersection with other highways, 76 pedestrian underpasses and a special passage for animals, water collectors over mudflow channels, junctions, and other facilities.

It is planned to build 10 stations for the maintenance of the high-speed line.

As previously reported, the project should be fully completed by 2023. In the future, the highway will connect the capital city with the Eastern region of Turkmenistan, significantly increase the capacity of the country's road system, improve quality and efficiency of logistics services, expand the international transport and transit infrastructure and trade and economic relations with neighboring states located along the Great Silk Road.

## Turkmenistan will build a bridge across Garabogaz Kel Bay



In the near future, Turkmenistan will proceed with design and construction of a two-way double-lane automobile bridge across Garabogaz Kel Bay along the Turkmenbashi-Garabogaz-Kazakhstan border and its access roads.



Turkmenhowayollary Agency





## Ashgabat

On September 17, 2016, a new airport was inaugurated by the President of Turkmenistan Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov. The construction of the airport by the Turkish Polimeks company began in January 2013 and was completed in September 2016.

## Turkmenbashi city

In April 2010, a new four-story terminal with a capacity of up to 800 passengers per hour was opened. In addition, a new 61-meter-high control tower equipped with special Siemens and Thales equipment, as well as a building for VIP reception, meetings and conferences, were put into operation.

## Mary

The new building was opened on March 4, 2009. The two-story building with a total area of about 3.5 thousand m<sup>2</sup> was built by Efor construction company (Turkey). The capacity is 300 passengers per hour. The terminal hall has everything that is necessary to create comfortable conditions for passengers waiting for their departure: postal and long-distance communication services, currency exchange office, luggage storage, information desks, cafeterias, and Turkmenhowayollary cash desks.

## Location of airports



## Turkmenabad city

The new airport complex has more than 40 facilities, including passenger terminal (with four boarding gates), VIP terminal, cargo terminal, new paved runway (PRW) with a total length of 3,800 meters and a width of 60 meters. The capacity of the passenger terminal is 500 passengers per hour.

## Kerki

The new airport has become the fourth infrastructure facility built as part of the implementation of the Turkmenistan National Program of Civil Aviation Development for 2012-2030. The capacity of the terminal is 100 passengers per hour. The passenger terminal was built on two floors with a fully equipped control tower that rises above the entire building of the terminal as a centerpiece. The height of the control tower is 31.7 meters.

## Dashoguz city

Within the framework of this project, an artificial runway with a length of 3,800 m, five taxiways, and an apron for aircraft parking were created; passenger terminal building with a capacity of 500 passengers per hour with four gates, VIP terminal building, as well as other buildings and structures will be built





## CARGO TERMINAL OF THE ASHGABAT INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

### **Cargo terminal capabilities**

The cargo complex is equipped with storage facilities for perishable goods, valuable, medical, radioactive, agricultural goods, livestock, etc.

Highly automated technological processes, cargo handling and storage systems ensure compliance with the applicable international standards and requirements.

Thus, cargo terminal of the Ashgabat International Airport is the largest and most advanced cargo air hub not only in our country, but also in the region. Cargo operations have significant growth potential in light of the greater involvement of the Turkmen air carrier in the global transit and unique cargo market. The transition of the Turkmen economy to innovative development also largely contributes to the ever-growing demand for cargo services.



## CONSTRUCTION OF AN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT HAS BEGUN IN THE VILLAGE OF JEBEL

The total area of the new airport will be 275 hectares; it will house passenger and cargo terminals, control tower, rescue and fire service buildings. It is also planned to build a runway of 3,200 meters, taxiways and a parking lot for 6 aircrafts and 4 helicopters.

The structure of the airport will also include aircraft ground handling facilities, and the terminal complex will be equipped with forty-five types of special equipment.

The new airport will be of great importance for strengthening the material and technical base of the country's civil aviation. The new air harbor is designed to play an important role in increasing the volume of passenger and cargo air traffic and further economic development of the country.

Transport and communications are among key segments of the global economy and trade directly affecting the stability and sustainability of microeconomic relations. Large-scale work is being carried out in Turkmenistan to modernize the material and technical base of civil aviation, replenish its fleet on a regular basis, build new and modernize existing airports and train qualified specialists.

In 2010 and 2018, the airports in Turkmenbashi and Turkmenabat were put into operation, and the International Airport in Ashgabat was inaugurated in 2016. In June this year, a new airport was put into operation in the city of Kerki, Lebap velayat. The new air terminal in Jebel is also assigned the role of an important link in the system of regional and interregional transport routes.



# Turkmenendizyollary Agency





# SEA PORT AND PORT STATIONS

## TURKMENBASHI International Seaport

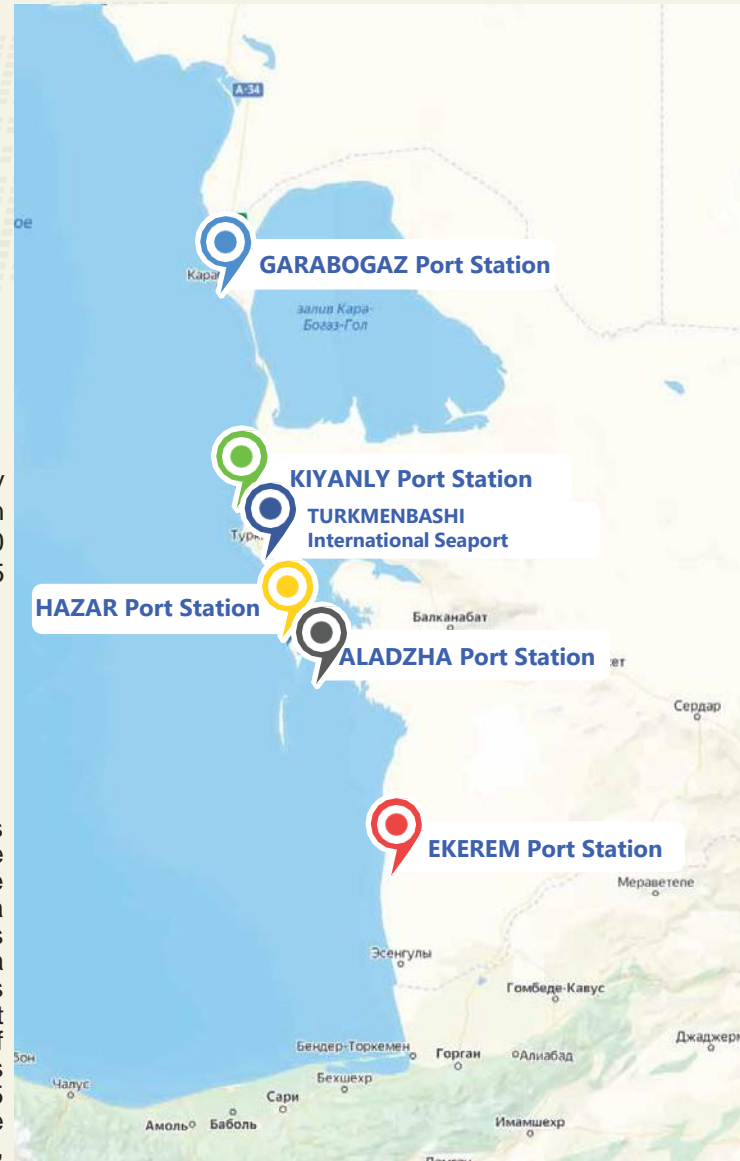
The foundation of the new International Sea Port of Turkmenbashi was laid upon initiative of the President Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov. The port was inaugurated with the personal participation of the President, and put into operation on May 2, 2018. The new port covers an area of 152 hectares and includes passenger, container, bulk, general cargo, and polypropylene terminals. The total length of the berths capable of serving 17 ships is 1,800 meters. The port is capable of handling 300,000 passengers and 75,000 trucks per year. The capacity of a new port is 17 million tons, excluding oil products.

## HAZAR Port Station

Khazar port station was built in 1965 and is located in the city of Khazar, Balkan velayat. In total, there are 11 berths in Khazar port station with a total length of approximately 800 meters. The navigable channel of Khazar port station is 1.5 km long, 60 meters wide, and 6-8 meters deep.

## GARABOGAZ Port Station

Garabogaz port station was built in 1982-1986 and was completely reconstructed in 2018. It is located on the southern side of Garabogaz town in Balkan province. The berth in the Garabogaz port in its structure is shaped as a pier, that is, a hydraulic structure capable of accepting ships from two sides, taking into account the depth of the sea extending to the sea area. Garabogaz port station is designed to perform cargo operations related to the shipment and delivery of products from Garabogazkarbamid plant of the Turkmenhimiya State Concern, by dry cargo ships. Its total length is 279.9 meters; width varies from 19 to 127.5 meters, and in some places it is 29 meters wide. The navigation channel of Garabogaz port station is 2.2 km long, 100 meters wide, and 8 meters deep.



## KIYARLY Port Station

Kiyarly port station is located near the village of Kiyarly in Turkmenbashi district of Balkan velayat. In total, there are three (3) berths in the port station of Kiyarly. The 1st berth for small and high-speed passenger ships (207 meters long, 7 meters wide) can accommodate 3-4 vessels, and the other two berths are 150 and 180 meters long, respectively, and 20 meters wide. The navigable channel of Kiyarly port is 900 meters long, 150 meters wide, and 8 meters deep. Kulisol (Guvlyduz) Pier of Kiyarly port station was built in 1976. It is 100 meters long; the navigation channel is 1.8 km long, 50 meters wide, and 3-3.5 meters deep.

## ALADZHA Port Station

Aladzha Port Station was built in 1972; it was overhauled in 2007. Aladzha port station is located near the city of Khazar in Balkan velayat; the port station has oil loading and dry cargo berths. The oil loading pier is 165 meters long and 15.25 meters wide. The dry cargo berth is 80 meters long and 15.25 meters wide. The navigable channel in Aladzha port is 5.2 km long, 100 meters wide, and 6-7 meters deep.

## EKEREM Port Station

Ekerem Port Station was built in 1960-1962 and is located on the southwestern side of the village of Ekerem, Esenguly etrap, Balkan velayat. Ekerem port has a pier-shaped berth, i.e. a hydraulic structure capable of receiving ships from both sides, taking into account the depth of the sea, extending to the sea area. Ekerem Port Station is designed for cargo operations with oil and oil products by receiving ships carrying oil and oil products. The total length of the berth is approximately 790 meters; abutment without trestle is 63 meters long and 5 meters wide. The navigable canal at Ekerem port is 3.3 km long, 70 meters wide, and 6 meters deep.







# SHIP MANAGEMENT CENTER











# Transport and Logistics Center of Turkmenistan publicly-traded corporation

The Center was established to effectively use the possibilities of international transport and transit corridors, increase the competitiveness of the country's transport complex, promote an increase in the volume of transit cargo, and develop appropriate logistics solutions for shippers for transit, export and import cargoes delivered by one or more modes of transport (multimodal transportation) to consignees.

## GOALS AND OBJECTIVES



Efficient use of international transport and transit corridors.



It helps improve competitiveness of the country's transport complex, and increase the volume of transit cargo.



Meeting the state and national economic needs for cargo transportation services in accordance with high international standards.



On the basis of state orders, ministries, sectoral enterprises, legal entities, and individuals carry out international transit transportation of goods by concluding agreements (contracts).



Development of appropriate logistics solutions for shippers for transit, export and import cargoes delivered by one or more modes of transport (multimodal transportation) to consignees.

## FOUNDERS

