# Sustainable Transport Connections between Europe and Central Asia

Almaty, 19 May 2023 EU-Central Asia Economic Forum

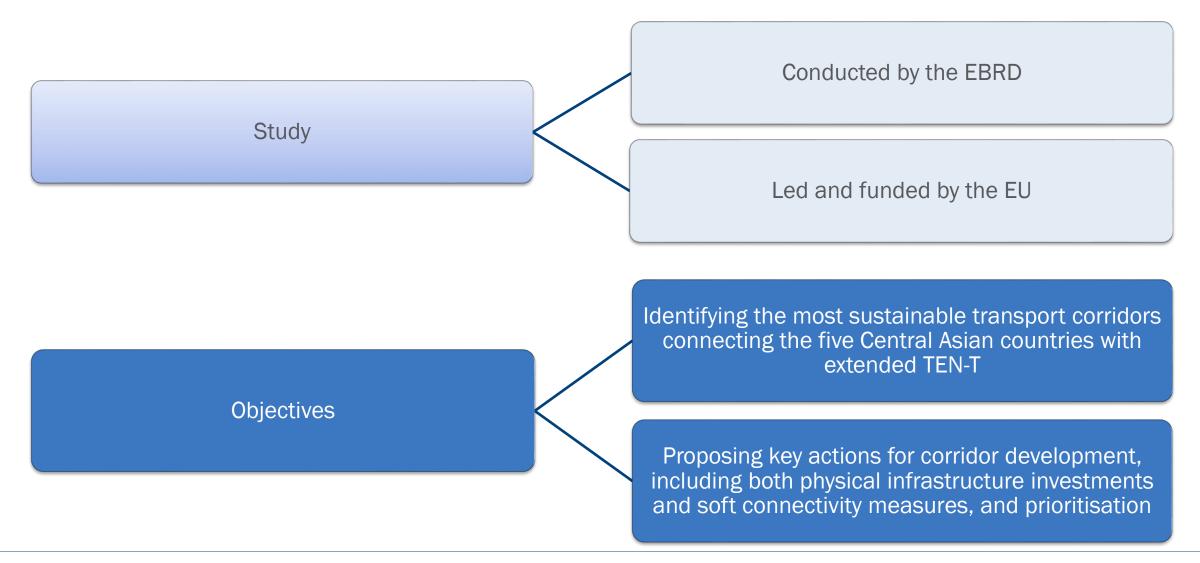




## The Study on Sustainable Transport Connections between Europe and Central Asia







## Three Central Asian routes traverse towards Europe via the Caspian Sea...





#### ...and these routes have many advantages





Central Asian network can play a more prominent role in Eurasian connectivity



Strategic location





Direct access to main economic and production regions in Central Asia



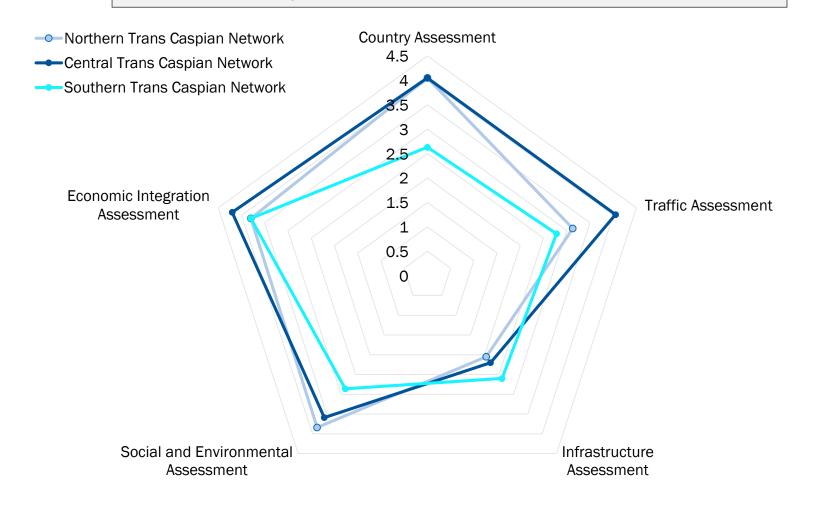
Stable and viable alternative

### Based on sustainability considerations, Central alternative performs best vis-à-vis other regional alternatives...





#### **Sustainability Performance of Central Asian Networks**

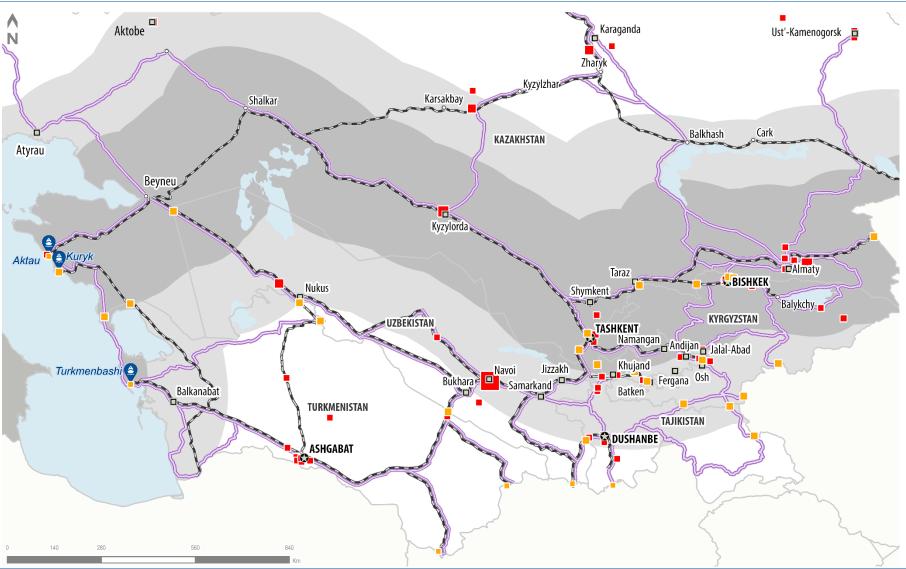


## ...and has the most potential for further development







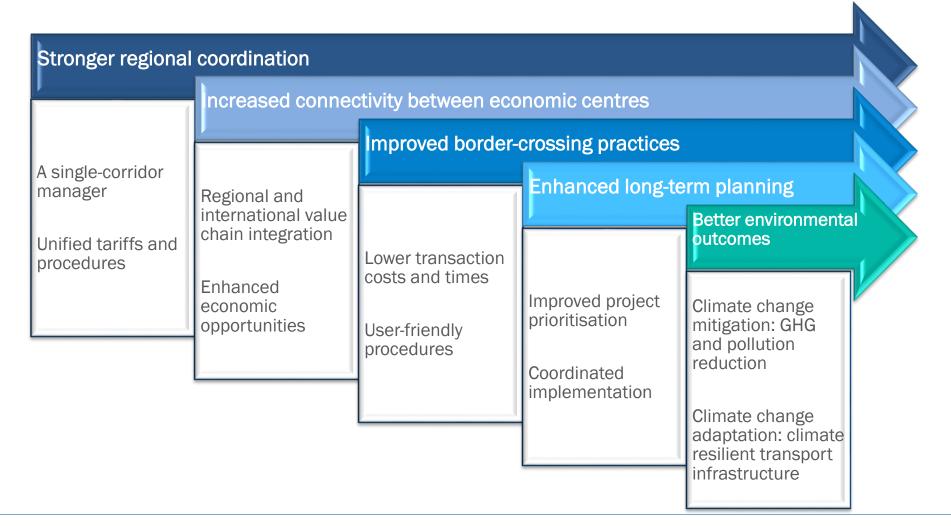


#### If coordination improves and joint actions materialise, Central Asia would benefit as a region









More than transport network development

Rather, a new regional development perspective

## Sustainability remains at the core of action identification and prioritisation





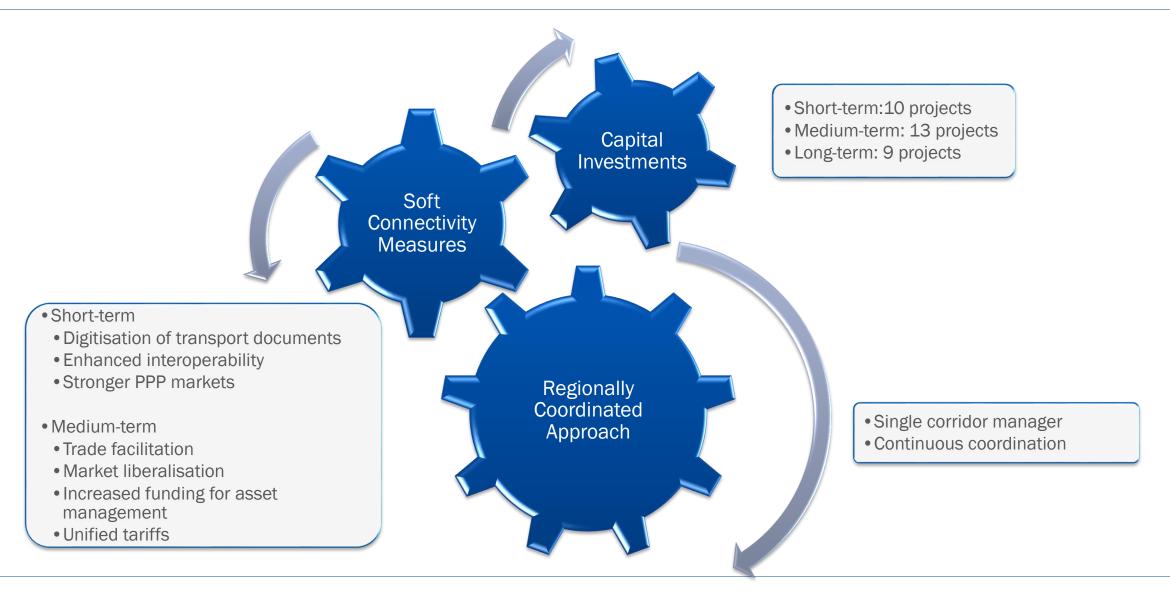
#### Multi-Criteria Assessment Approach to Action Prioritisation

#### Financial and Alignment with **Economic** Ease of Policies and Incremental **Environmental** Geopolitical **Viability Implementation Trade Benefit** Strategic and Social **Dynamics Visions Impact** User Benefits Country Risk Incremental Private Sector Economic Mutual Benefit Environmental Trade Benefit National Policies Involvement Development International **Impact** Incremental and Priorities Impact to GDP Complexity of Recognition Social Impact Freight Capacity Strategic Donor the Project Impact to **Priorities Employment**

### Soft connectivity measures and investments of EUR18.5 billion would support development of the network



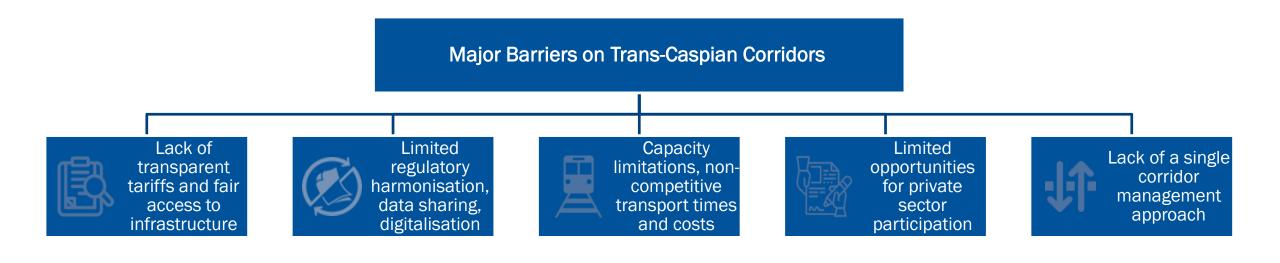




### Low-cost and high-benefit soft connectivity measures would bring significant efficiency to operations







#### Desired Outcomes from Shippers' Perspective for the Trans-Caspian Corridors



Improved service levels



Increased capacity



Increased competition and options



Increased network reach

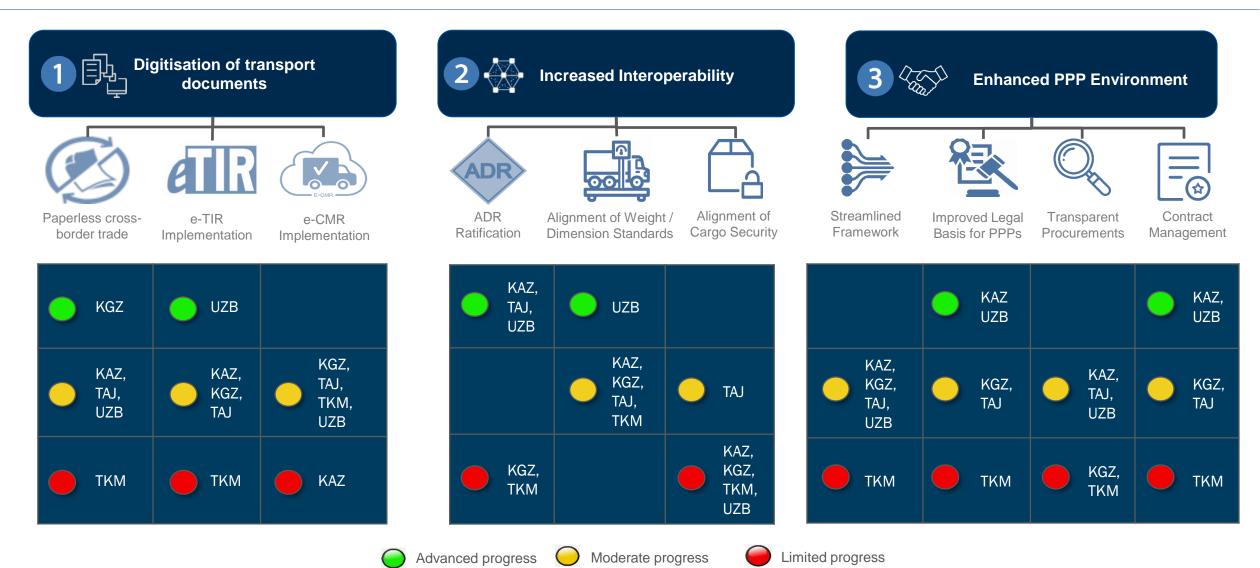


Enhanced interoperability

### Some soft connectivity measures can be implemented in a relatively short time...



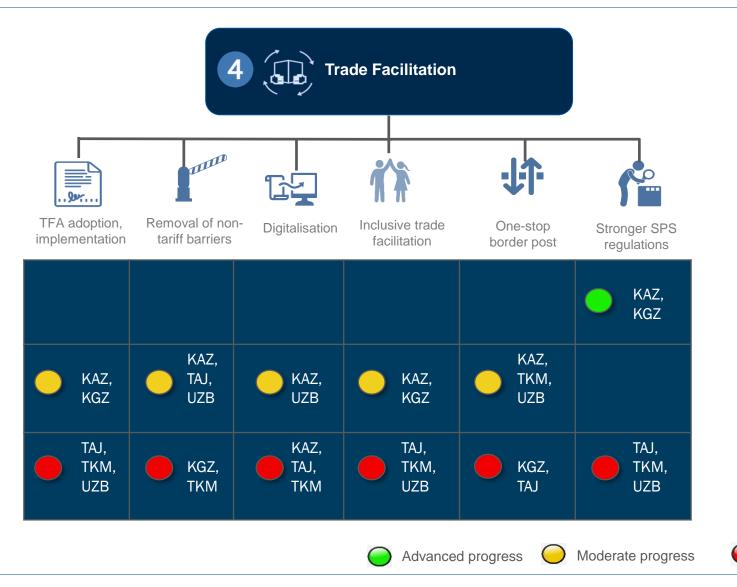


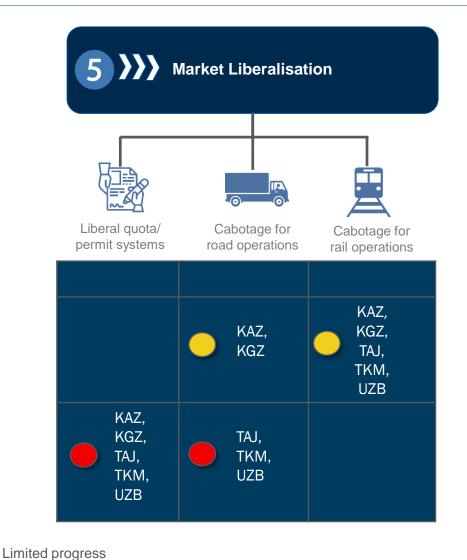


### ...while soft measures in medium term can increase investment opportunities for private sector...





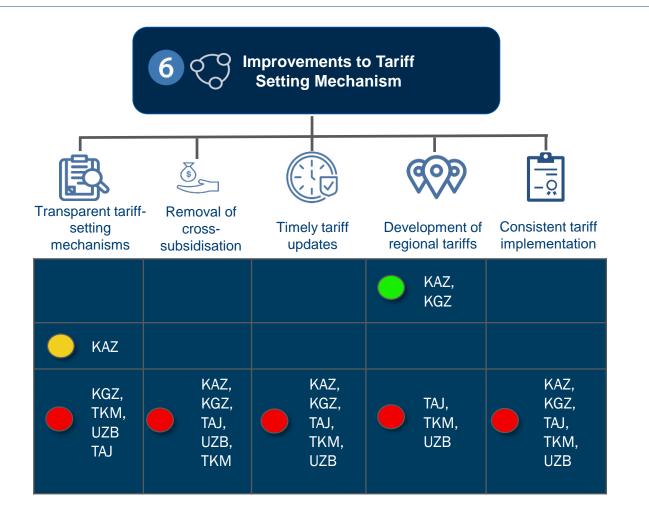


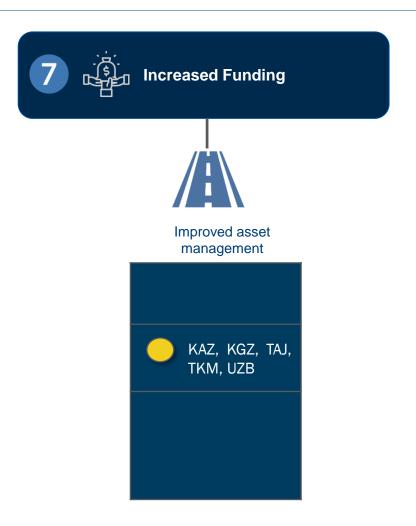


### ...and contribute to development of transport sector with lower pressure on national budgets











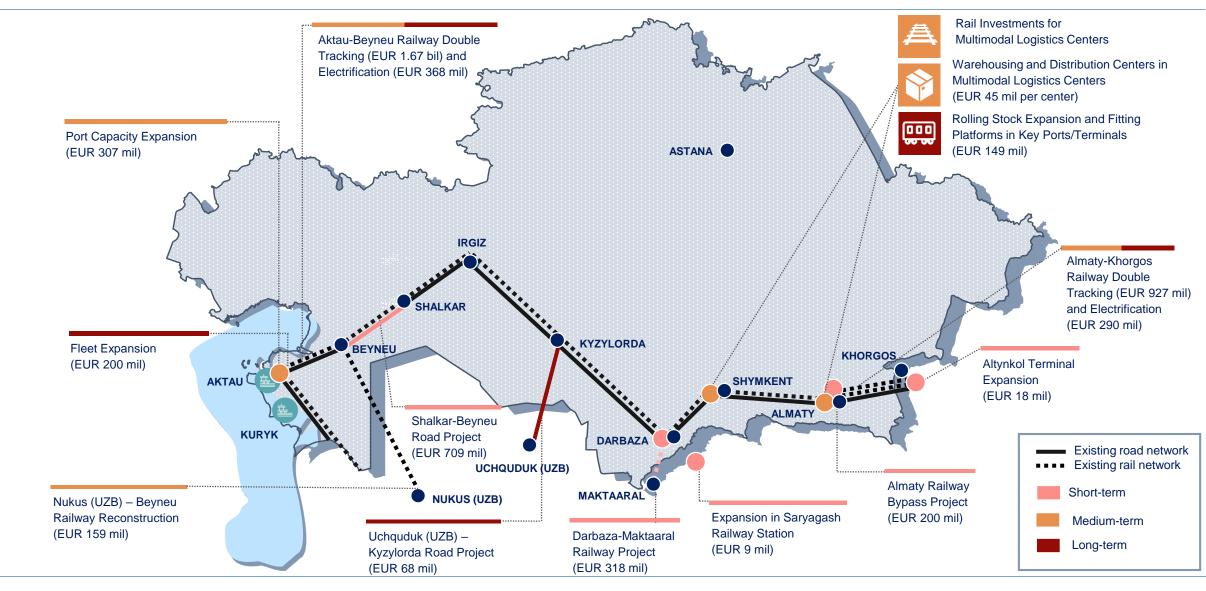




#### Identified priority investment needs: Kazakhstan



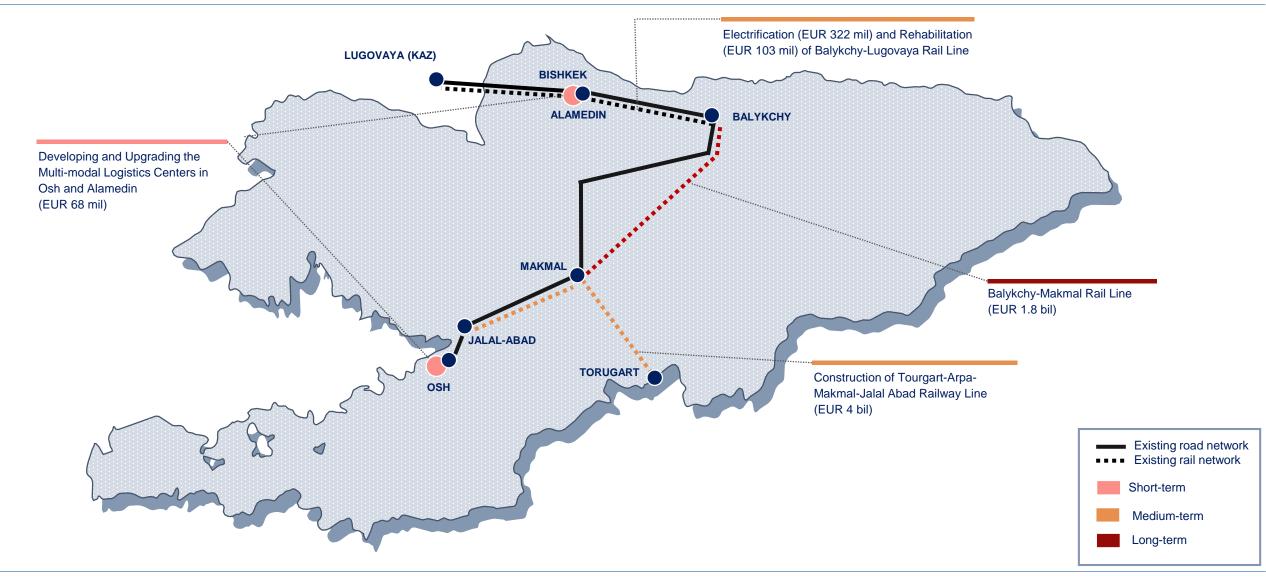




#### Identified priority investment needs: Kyrgyzstan



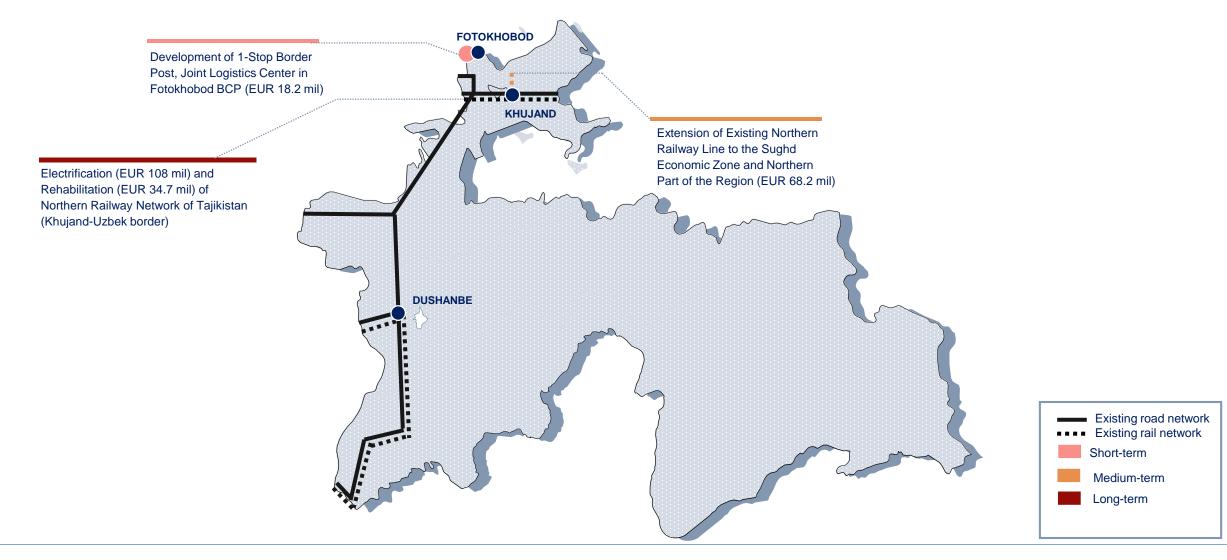




#### Identified priority investment needs: Tajikistan



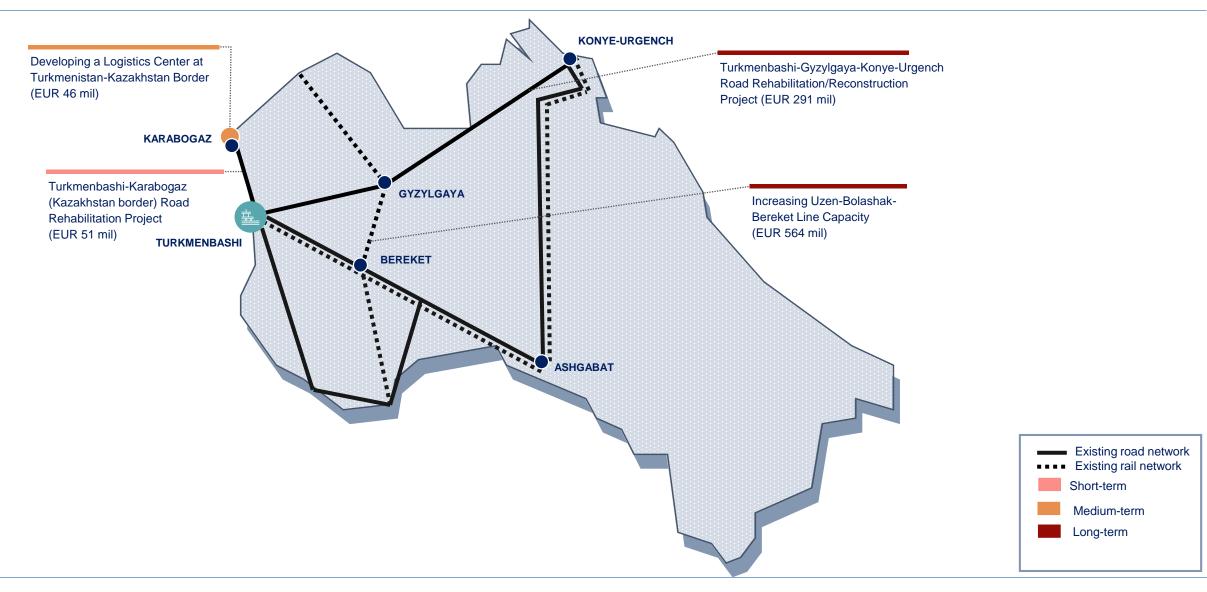




#### Identified priority investment needs: Turkmenistan



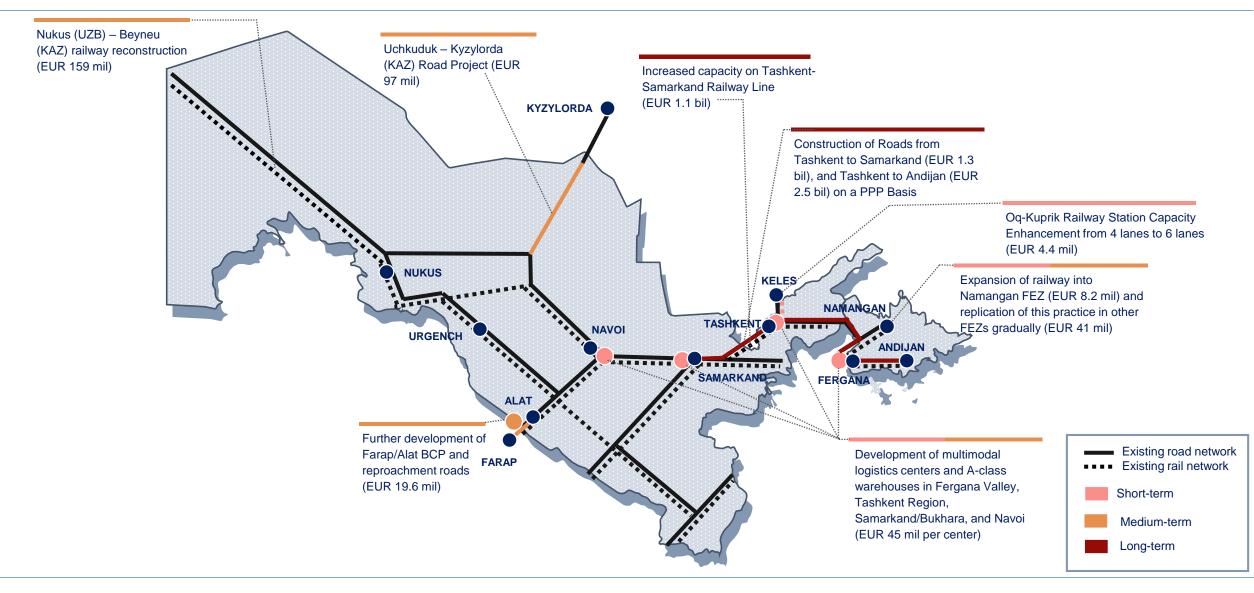




#### Identified priority investment needs: Uzbekistan



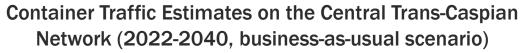


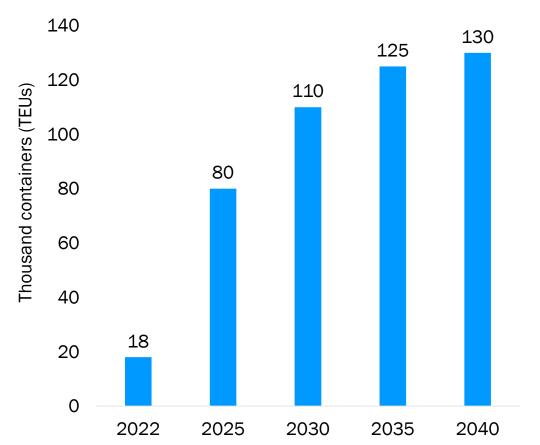


### If investments and improvements materialise, transit cargo volume can increase by almost 7-fold









\*Total container traffic in Middle Corridor through KAZ in 2022 is approximately 33 thousand TEUs. 18 thousand TEUs is through southern KAZ (CTCN), and 15 thousand TEUs is through northern KAZ.

Container Traffic Estimates on Trans-Caspian Routes (2040, unconstrained scenario)

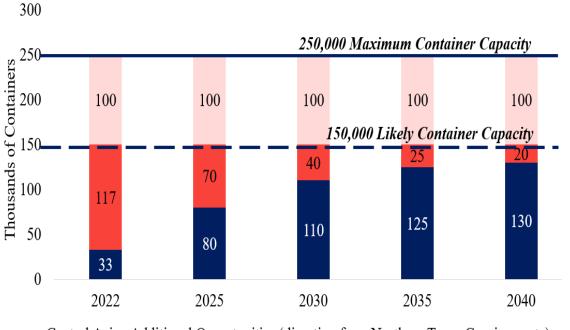


### Enhanced connectivity can also support higher cargo origination and transportation within Central Asia



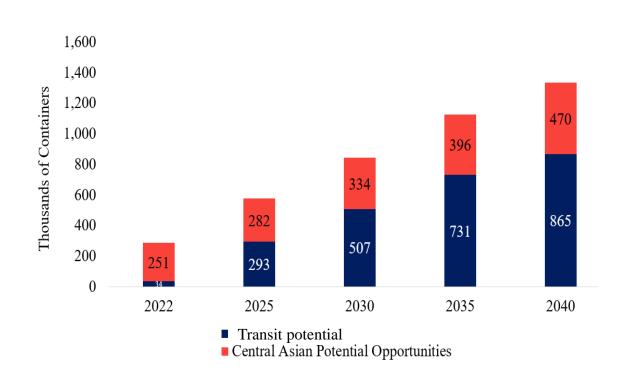


### Regional Traffic Estimates on the Central Trans-Caspian Network (constrained scenario)



- Central Asian Additional Opportunities (diverting from Northern Trans-Caspian route)
- Central Asian Potential Opportunities
- Transit potential

### Regional Traffic Estimates on the Central Trans-Caspian Network (unconstrained scenario)





### Sustainable Transport Connections between Europe and Central Asia





