Railway Network Development

KHROMTAU - ALTYNSARINO

- ✓ Length: 404 km
- ✓ Implementation period: 2002-2004

ARKALYK – SHUBARKUL

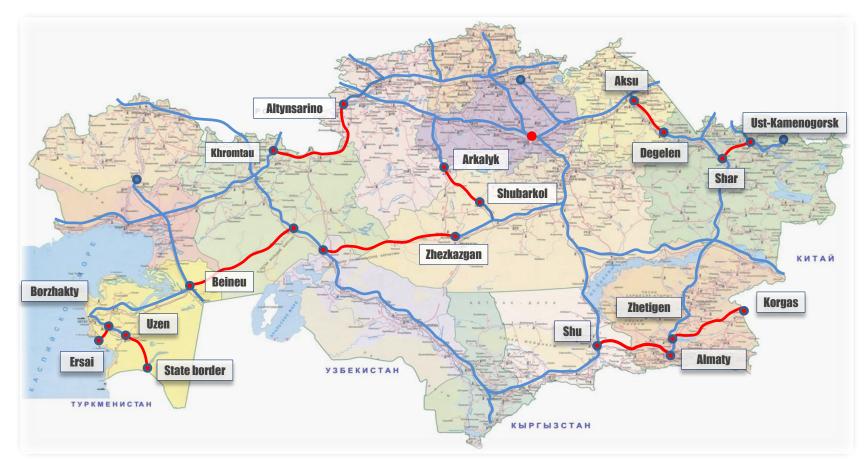
- ✓ Length: 214 km
- / Implementation period: 2012-2016

AKSU - DEGELEN

- ✓ Length: 187 km
- ✓ Implementation period: 1998-2001

SHAR – UST-KAMENOGORSK

- ✓ Length: 150 km
- ✓ Implementation period: 2005-2008



BORZHAKTY - ERSAI

- ✓ Length: 14 km
- ✓ Implementation period: 2014-2016

ZHEZKAZGAN - BEINEU

- ✓ Length: 1036 km
- ✓ Construction period: 2012-2016

ZHETYGEN - KORGAS

- ✓ Length: 293 km
- ✓ Implementation period: 2009-2012

UZEN – STATE BORDER

- / Length: 146 km
- Construction period: 2009-2012

ALMATY - SHU (second tracks)

- ✓ Length: 112 km
- ✓ Implementation period: 2015-2017

Almaty station bypass railway

Project details

Length: 73.2 km

Projected freight volume: 17 mln. tons/year

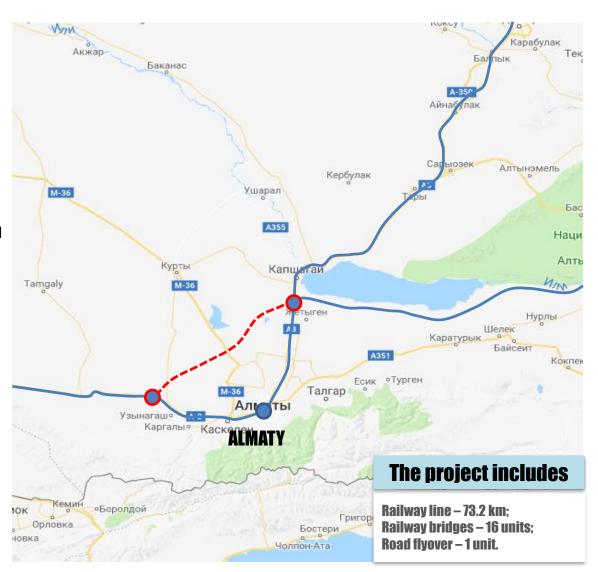
Impact:

- Reduced travel time for shipment, which transit via Almaty station by 2 days;
- "Relieving" Almaty station by 40 %.

Number of jobs:

During construction – 1,425 people; During operations – 495 people.

Construction period: 2020 – 2022



Regional TA for Railway Network Development



Current status of the railway sector

Strengths

- An international transport hub
- Transit freight flows
- 5 MTK railways crossing the country:

1) Northern corridor of the TransAsian Trunk Railway (TATR); 2) Southern Corridor of TATR; 3) Central corridor of TATR; 4) TRASECA; 5) North-South

Weaknesses

- Unsatisfactory condition of railway infrastructure, rolling stock
- The legal framework is not consistent with the realities and current challenges

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Opportunities

Increased speed of trains traversing the country
Application of new technologies
Digitalization of processes
Multimodal transport development

Threats (risks)

Stagnation in sector modernization Reduced traffic volume and trade turnover Transport operations by other transport modes

SWOT- analysis of railway transport clearly demonstrates the current situation of the industry. To eliminate risks and threats, it is necessary:

- 1. To develop a long-term comprehensive program for development of the transport and logistics complex in the Republic of Kazakhstan (relationships);
- 2. To conduct an in-depth analysis of the legal framework regulating operations of railway enterprises and the requirements to rolling stock:
- 3. To a program to identify and eliminate bottlenecks in public and non-public transport infrastructure (infrastructure requirements).

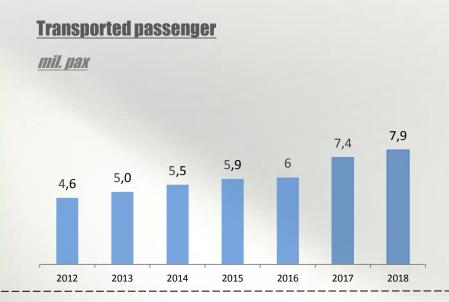
Therefore, there is a need to attract funding from regional technical assistance for railway sector provided development provided by the Asian Development Bank.

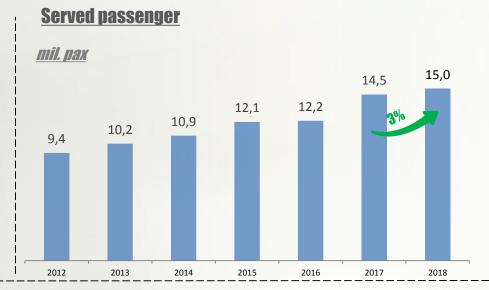
Implementation progress by 2018



ЕВРОАЗИАТСКИЕ АВТОДОРОЖНЫЕ КОРИДОРЫ **Eurasian Road Corridors** Смит-Патарбург Charter Street Contract - Victor Street Street Рекенсинаване-181 из Опкамена движение - 20°Б віду and the second second second ATE DOY NOT DEXICAL Вортинского, -Di ки Завершене - 1071 г нур-султан Gastrago ALUTIORSA. **Урушчи** DEKNI Филифии Тиново-Волина Репри-Визисти-Infexистика **Уолориы е оборначения** вадётоя рононгтрунции СРБІ ренонатрумравано (РК)

CIVIL AVIATION INDUSTRY INDICATORS





Transit of passengers

During 2010 to 2017 the number of transit passengers of Kazakhstan airlines increased more than 30 times from 20 thousand to 620 thousand passengers per year



2018

- Number of transported passengers Increased by 7% compared to 2017
- Number of served passengers
 Increased by 3% compared to 2017



International air services

