

Addressing Connectivity Gaps in North and Central Asia



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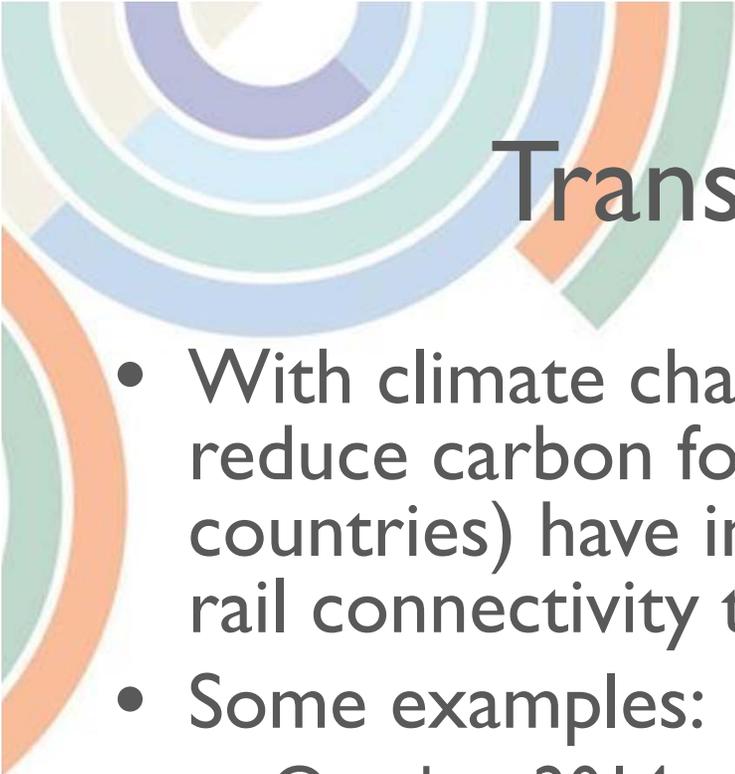
Transport connectivity

UNESCAP regional transport activities with focus on NCA countries:

- The Asian Highway
- Trans-Asia Railway
- Dry Ports
- Transport facilitation

Asian Highway Network in NCA countries

NCA Country	Primary	Class I	Class II	Class III	Below III	Total	Status Year	AH Agreement	
	Length in km							Signed in	Entry into force
Armenia	0	147	721	58	40	966	2013	2004	2005
Azerbaijan	0	290,5	1,134	0	0	1,424,5	2013	2004	2005
Georgia		74	897	182		1,163	2013	2004	2005
Kazakhstan	0	557	5,407	6,389	475	12,828	2010	2004	2008
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	303	1,324	136	1,763	2013	2004	2006
Russia		1931	12082	1752	1525	17290	2013	2004	2004
Tajikistan	0	20	978	0	914	1,912	2013	2004	2006
Turkmenistan	0	60	0	2,120	24	2,204	2008		
Uzbekistan	0	1,195	1,101	670	0	2,966	2008	2004	2005



Trans-Asian Railway

- With climate change concerns and need to reduce carbon footprint, NCA (and other countries) have increased investments in greater rail connectivity through the region
- Some examples:
 - October 2014 - Kazakhstan inaugurated a 988-km line between Zhezkazgan and Beineu.
 - December 2014 - 925-km rail link from Uzen (Kazakhstan) to Bereket-Etrek (Turkmenistan) and Gorgan (Islamic Republic of Iran) was inaugurated
 - Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan are collaborating with Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran on a line that will link with China.



Dry Ports

- The Intergovernmental Agreement on Dry Ports signed on 7 November 2013 (14 member State signatories)
- Of particular importance for inclusive and sustainable development
 - As a link in the transportation chain, built along AH and TAR, dry ports have proven to have a positive effect on the efficiency of the logistic chain
 - Well-managed dry ports help reduce transportation costs and, in the case of dry ports located at a significant distance from a seaport, cut total transit time
 - Helps develop vast hinterland areas and therefore promotes spatially more equitable development

Asia Pacific Energy Outlook

- Energy Demand in Asia-Pacific is projected to grow by 2.1% a year for the next 20 years (2010-2030) [ADB, 2013]
- Consumption Intensity- Between now and 2050, Asia will be transformed as its urban population nearly doubles from 1.6 billion to 3.1 billion Asia is projected to surpass the OECD before 2030 to become the world's largest energy consuming block (ADB, 2011)
- The uneven distribution of energy resources within the Asia-Pacific presents a variety of challenges at the national level in terms of supply security.

Energy Challenges and Perspectives in North and Central Asia

Renewable energy capacity of North and Central Asian countries

Country	Solar PV (MW)		Wind (MW)	
	Installed	Potential	Installed	Potential
Armenia	< 1	39,700	2.6	500
Azerbaijan	1.8	115,200	2.7	4,500
Georgia	< 1	9,6900	< 1	2,300
Kazakhstan	< 1	3,760,000	2.0	354,000
Kyrgyzstan	0.0	267,000	0.0	1,500
Russian Federation	< 1	n/a	15.4	n/a
Tajikistan	< 1	195,000	0.0	2,000
Turkmenistan	0.0	655,000	0.0	10,000
Uzbekistan	< 1	593,000	< 1	1,600

Energy connectivity

ional energy activities with focus on
ries:

Energy Highway

ity from Central Asia to South Asia

e Energy

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_3747

