

Fourth meeting of the Working Group on the Trans-Asian Railway

Bangkok, 23-24 November 2015

Agenda item 4

Status of Implementation of the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Trans-Asian Railway Network

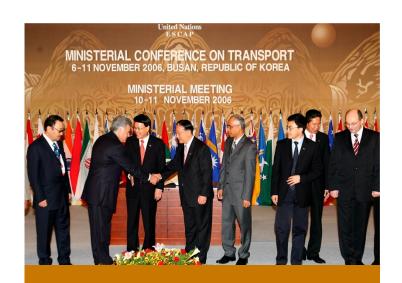
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The Intergovernmental Agreement on the Trans-Asian Railway Network





22 signatories – 18 Parties

Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Georgia, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam

* Ratification | Acceptance | Accession | Approval

5 signatories yet to become Parties (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Turkey)

Adoption

62nd Commission Session - Jakarta (6-12 April 2006) (*Resolution 62/4 of 12 April 2006*)

Signature

Opened for signature on 10 November 2006 (Ministerial Conference on Transport - Busan, Republic of Korea)

Entry into force

United Nations headquarters, New York (11 June 2009)

Current status

22 signatories – 18 parties

Becoming a Party





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Obligations and guiding principles

Obligations

- to adopt the Trans-Asian Railway network as a coordinated plan for the development of railway lines of international importance which they intend to undertake within the framework of their national programmes (Article 2)
- bring the Trans-Asian Railway routes into conformity with a set of guiding principles related to technical characteristics (Article 3)

Guiding principles

- provide capacity for efficient international movements
- ensure technical interoperability across borders
- facilitate the development of intermodal transport including through the establishment of efficient stations of international importance



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The identified network

