EURASIAN TRANSPORT NETWORK
FACTS AND FIGURES

ANALYTICAL REPORT '24

EURASIAN TRANSPORT NETWORK (ETN)

The Eurasian Transport Network is a system of interconnected latitudinal and meridional international transport corridors and routes promoting Eurasia's intra- and transcontinental connectivity.

The backbone of the Eurasian Transport Network consists of international transport corridors crossing the Eurasian landmass along East-West and North-South axes, linking Asia, Europe, and the Middle East.

50,000 km of railroads along the main routes of five key ITCs

More than 30 ETN "nerve clusters" (transport hubs, major ports, break-of-gauge points)

260 million tonnes and **3.2** million TEU were transported internationally along ITCs in 2023

x3 is the container traffic growth in 2013–2023

x200 is the growth in the number of container trains to/from China in 2013–2023, including transit

x1.5 is the forecasted growth in international freight traffic along corridors in Central Asia by 2030 (95 million tonnes)

x1.7 is the forecasted growth in international container traffic along corridors in Central Asia by 2030 (1.7 million TEU)

ETN CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK: 10 SYSTEM ELEMENTS

1. **Synergies of international transport corridors and routes are achieved** through their interconnection and complementarity
2. The development of the Eurasian Transport Network leads to the creation **of a transport hub in Central Asia**
3. The **priority of intraregional transport connectivity** includes reducing the costs of transport between countries along corridors, as well as to seaports
4. Developed transport and logistics infrastructure creates **a momentum for realising the agro-industrial potential**
5. Eurasian land routes serve as **insurance for global supply chains** in times of maritime shipping disruption
6. The Eurasian Transport Network helps to **reduce imbalances in the geography** of trade across Eurasia
7. The development of integrated logistics services enables a shift **from competition between corridors and modes of transport to interaction between them**
8. **The focus should be on "nerve clusters"** — junctions of international transport corridors and routes, transport hubs, border crossing points, and key seaports
9. The development of operators, terminals and technologies leads to **increasing containerisation**, which enables a significant acceleration of goods distribution in Eurasia
10. Efficient transport infrastructure development is facilitated by **improving soft infrastructure**

ETN EFFECTS

40% of additional freight traffic is generated owing to the interconnection of transport corridors

600 million people can be potentially fed owing to Eurasia's exports of agricultural products with adequate development of transport and logistics infrastructure

Up to 3 times is the potential for trade growth between Central Asian countries and India through the development of the INSTC and new meridional routes

15% can be the reduction in transport costs through the introduction of integrated multimodal logistics technologies

18% would be the export growth in Central Asian countries if border delays are reduced by a factor of 2

4 days can be saved at border crossing with transition to digital technologies and shipping documents

Eurasian Development Bank