

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

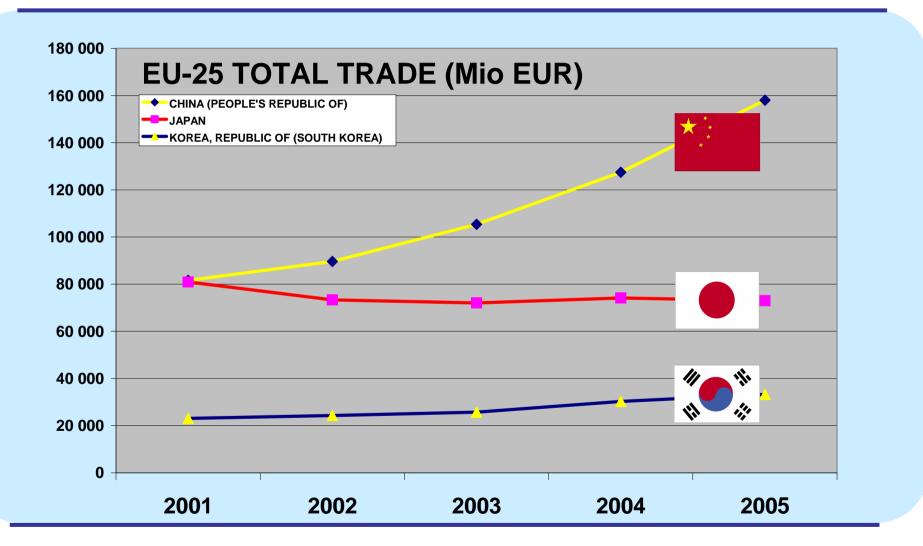


Developing Euro-Asian Transport Links Challenges and Opportunities

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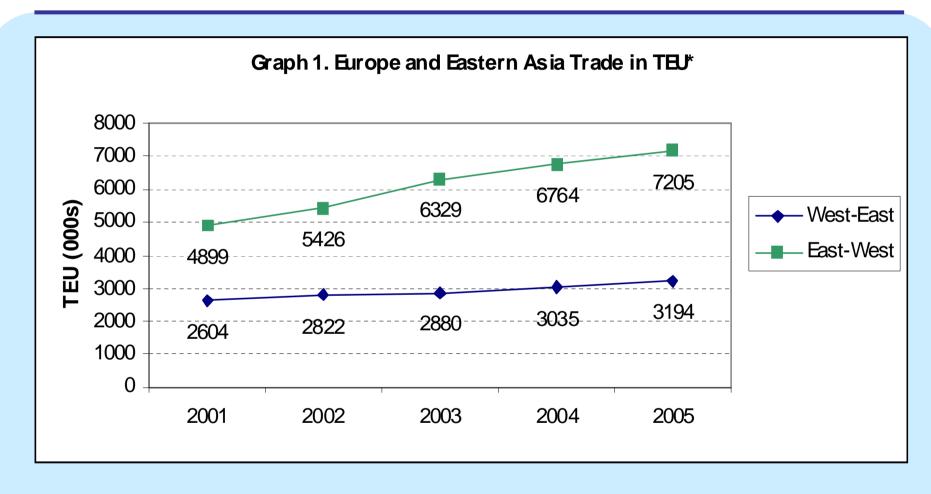


The Europe- Asia trade





Europe- Asia TEU traffic



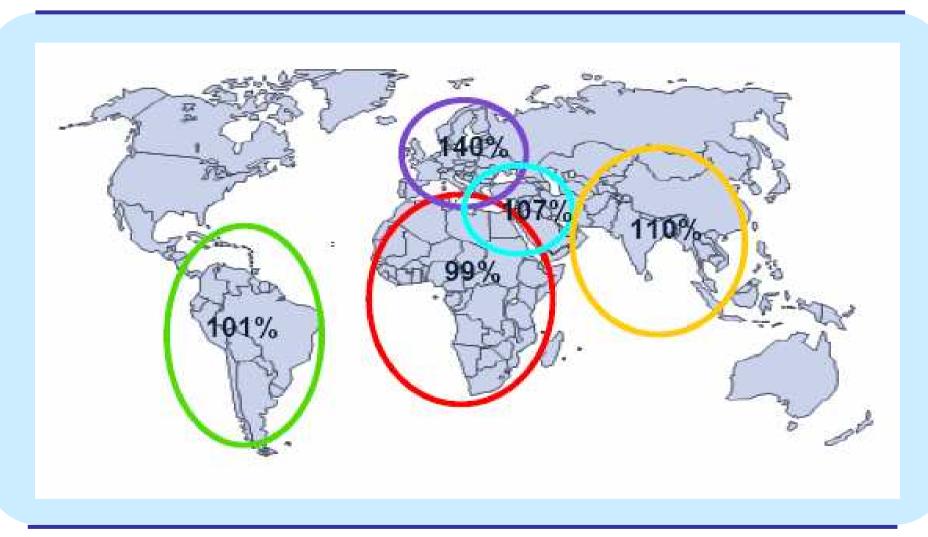


Europe-China modal split

Modal split - Transport of Full Load Containers between China and Europe			
(Million full load TEUs)			
	Westbound	Eastbound	Total
Sea transport	4,5	2,5	7,0
Rail	< 0,2	< 0,1	<0,3
Road (Truck)	< 0,03	< 0,03	<0,06



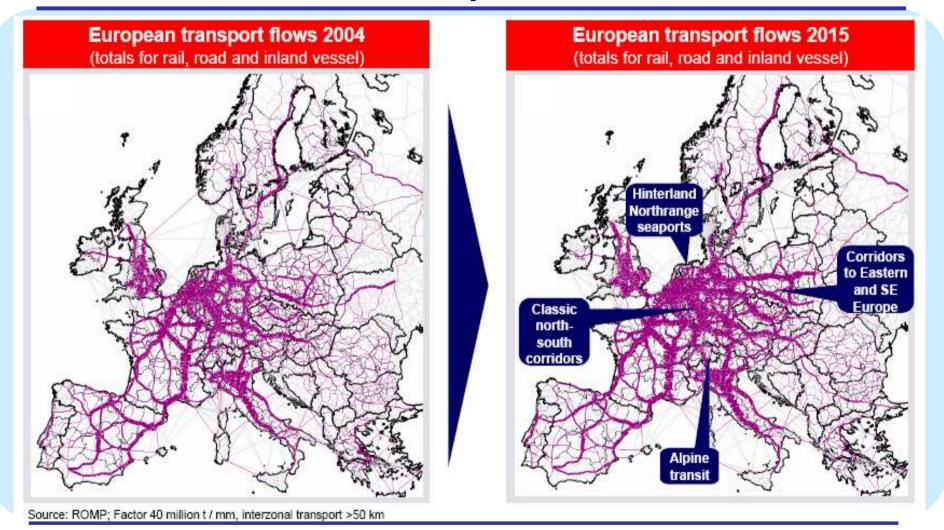
Expected Utilization Rates by 2011





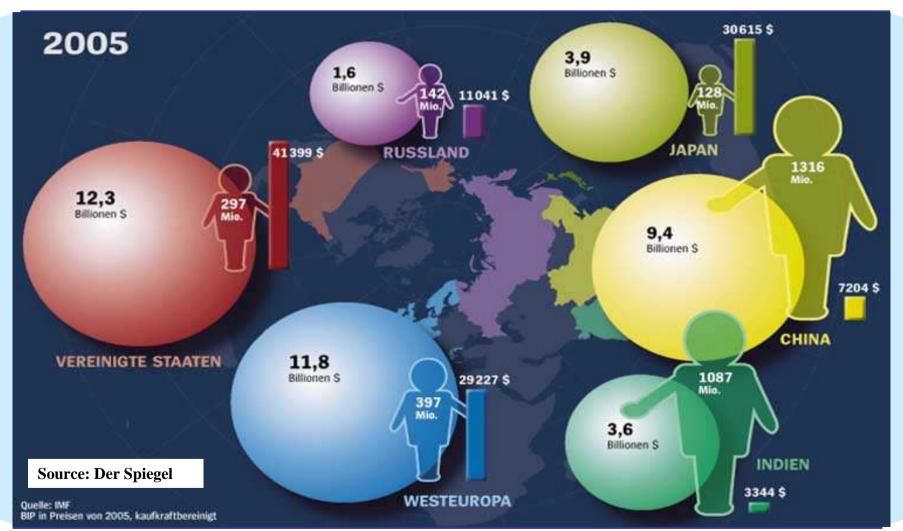


Expected bottlenecks in European transport flows



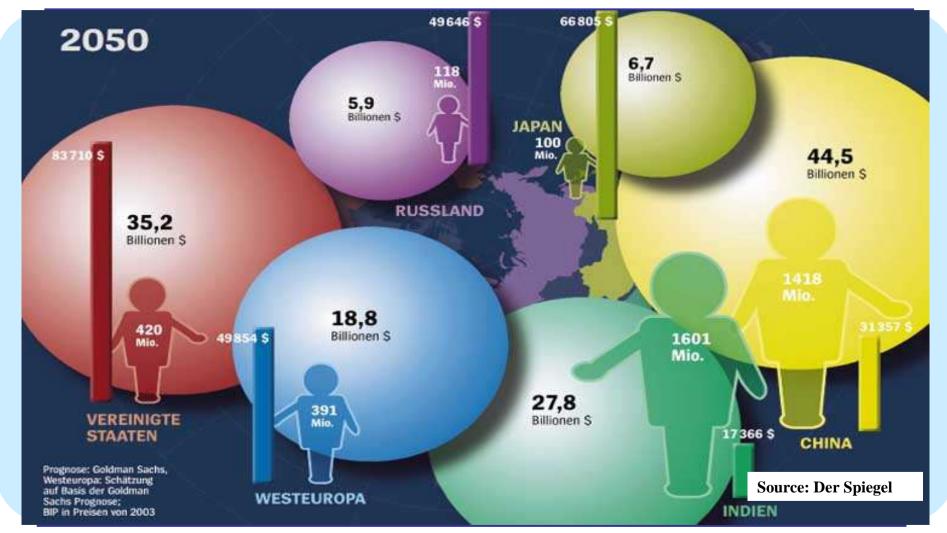


Changing Global Balances: 2005



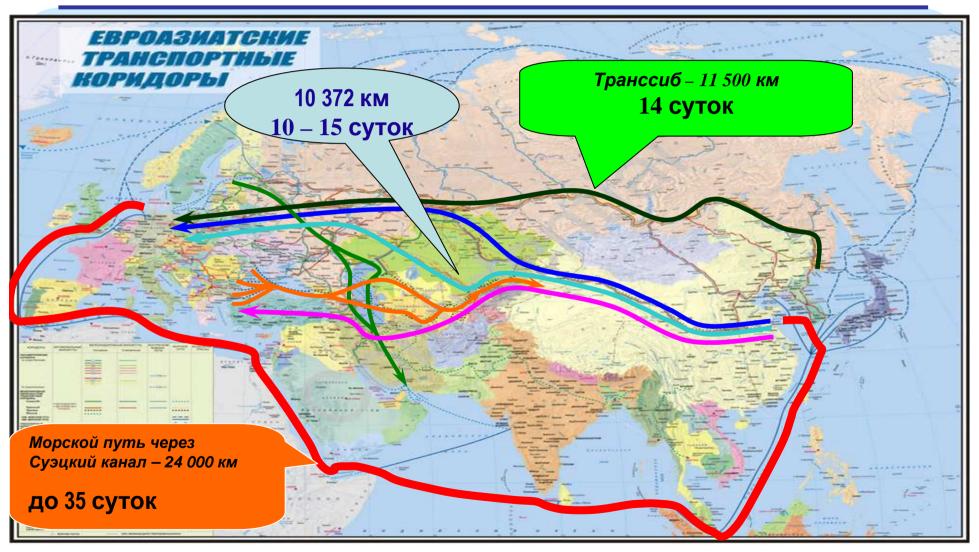


Changing Global Balances: 2050





Distance comparative advantage of EATL routes





EATL Opportunities

- Globalization increases transport of goods E-A
- Further growth of China & India generates more transport demand
- Congestion of main ports and hinterland routes
- Container shipment via Suez Canal is limited and soon will reach its maximum capacity (container vessels- Cape of Good Hope alternative will increase costs)
- EATL inland transport shorter than maritime
- Development of EATL will provide solution to future transport capacity needs E-A
- Important tool for socio-economic development of EATL countries, including landlocked countries
- Vehicle for integration into global economy and prosperity



EATL Challenges

- Inadequate transport infrastructure, performing below its capacity
- Only 1% of the 1 trillion \$ Euro- Asian trade uses EATL
- Maritime Transport cost lower and quality of service higher
- Long and cumbersome border procedures and controls
- Non proper implementation of TIR Convention
- High Transit fees and restrictive permits
- Transport market structure and competition
- Homogeneous transport rules and regulations
- Safety, security, environmental and health concerns



Addressing Challenges

- EATL countries must adhere and fully implements 16 main UN legal instruments
- Implement effectively harmonized border crossing procedures and transport regulations
- Implement priority projects along the EATL routes by devoting higher investments
- Ensure good maintenance of existing and new infrastructure
- Create an effective legal environment for PPP investments
- Improve the business environment for FDI firms in transport
- Create a EATL technical assistance programme, financed voluntary from high income countries
- Promote inter-country cooperation with neighboring and other EATL countries and overcome destructive sub-regional conflicts
- Benefit from ITC work, EATL, SPECA, TEM and TER Projects using them as platforms for cooperation, sharing best practices and development of EATL
- Promote NTFC and take measures to address road safety



Conclusions

- Great opportunities But also many challenges ahead
- Backlog in transport infrastructure should be gradually removed
- Transit transport and border crossing operations should be improved
- Transit charges should be reduced
- Security and safety threats to transport operators should be address
- Public Private Partnerships and enhanced cooperation at national, regional and interregional levels should be promoted
- Current problematic situation can be reversed!
- Grasp opportunity to play a unique transit role along EATL routes
- EATL is planned to provide the maximum possible assistance
- Active participation and support by countries indispensable for success
- ECE-ECO cooperation will bring tangible results to the benefit of countries
- ECE committed to assist countries in development of EATL routes



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United Nations Economic Commission for Europe - Transport Division