Statement by H.E. Mr. Vladimir Norov Secretary-General SCO



82nd Annual Session Inland Transport Committee

25-28 February 2020

上海合作组织

Шанхайская организация сотрудничестваShanghai cooperation organization

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Шанхайская организация сотрудничества Shanghai cooperation organization





SCO Family

Member states

India

Kazakhstan

China

Kyrgyzstan

Pakistan

Russia

Tajikistan

Uzbekistan

Observer states



Belarus

Mongolia

Dialogue partners

Armenia

Azerbaijan

Cambodia



Nepal

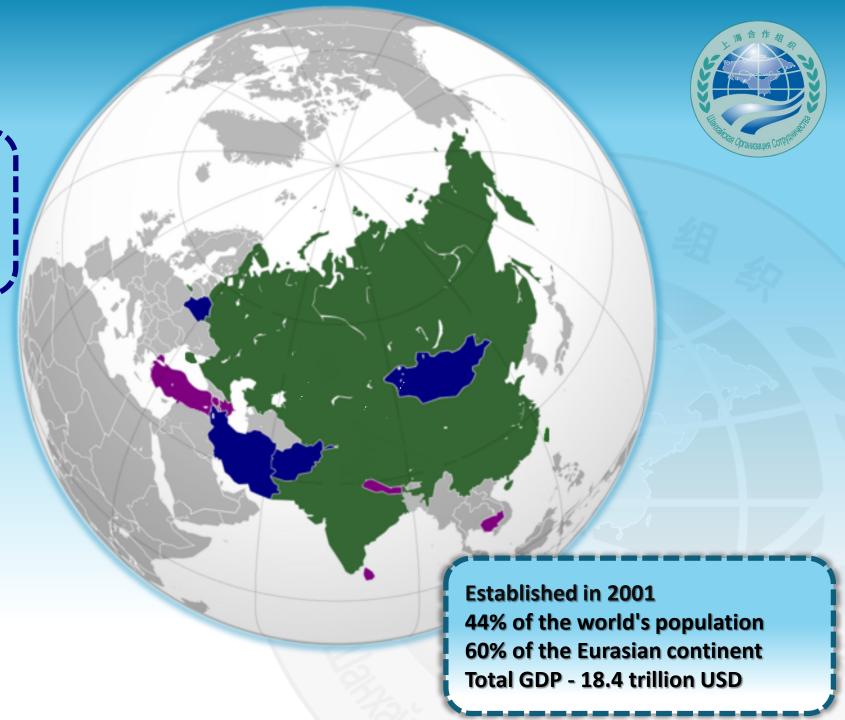


Sri Lanka



Turkey





PRINCIPLES OF SCO



- Adherence to the purposes and principles of the UN Charter
- Respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference internal affairs
- Equality among all Member States
- Settlement of all questions through consultations
- Non-alignment and non-directional against any other country or organization
- Openness to the outside world and willingness to carry out all forms of dialogues, exchanges and cooperation with other countries and relevant international or regional organizations

SCO Main Mechanisms in transport



- Council of Heads of Government
- Meetings of Ministers of Transport
- Meetings of Heads of Railway Administrations
- Special Working Party on Transit Capacity Development
- Meeting of Experts on the SCO Road Development Program
 Project

List of important documents in economics and transport



- Development Strategy of the SCO until 2025
- Program of Multilateral Trade and Economic Cooperation until 2035 of the SCO Member States
- Program for Development of Inter-regional Cooperation of the SCO Member States
- Agreement on Creating Favorable Conditions for International Road Transport
- Concept of Interaction between Railway Administrations (Railways) of the SCO Member States

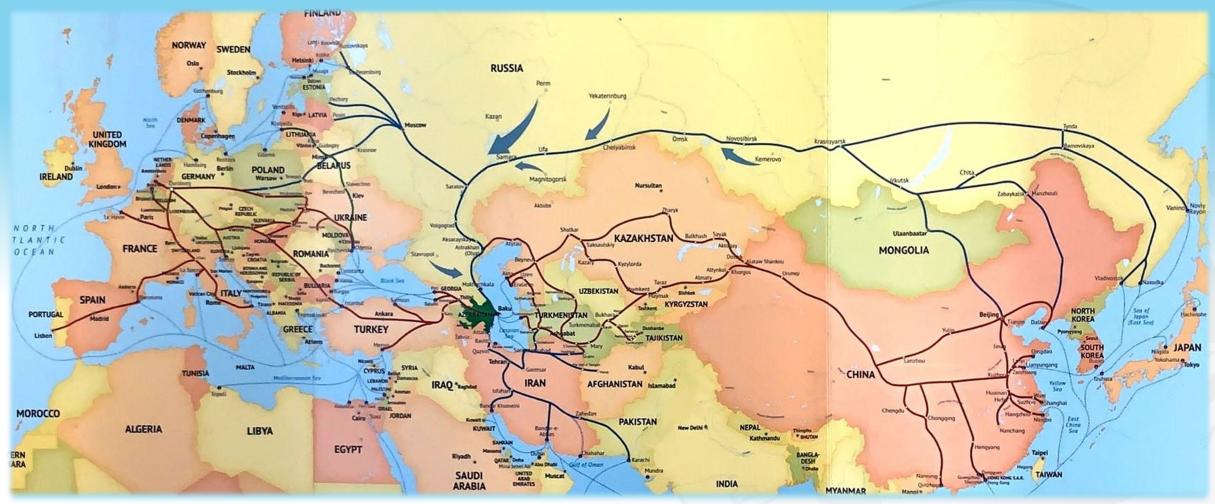




- The SCO Member States countries have an estimated 13 million km of roads, or 20% of the total length of all roads in the world
- Recognising the importance, the SCO Member States signed an Agreement on Creating Favorable Conditions for International Road Transport (2014)
- It opens up new opportunities for landlocked countries in the field of trade, economic, transport and infrastructure cooperation, contribute to the development of regional connectivity
- According to expert estimates of UNESCAP, the Agreement opens more than 15,000 km of high-speed roads for the smooth movement of transport and transportation
- More than 312,000 km of railways have been laid and operating on the territory of the Member States

Existing Multimodal TransportCorridors

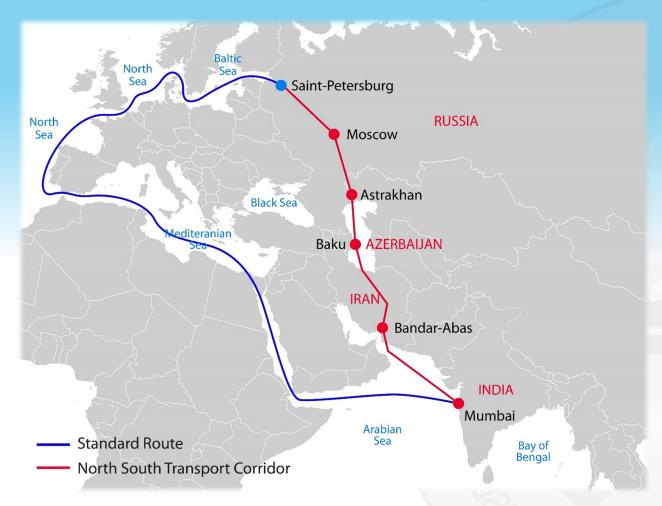




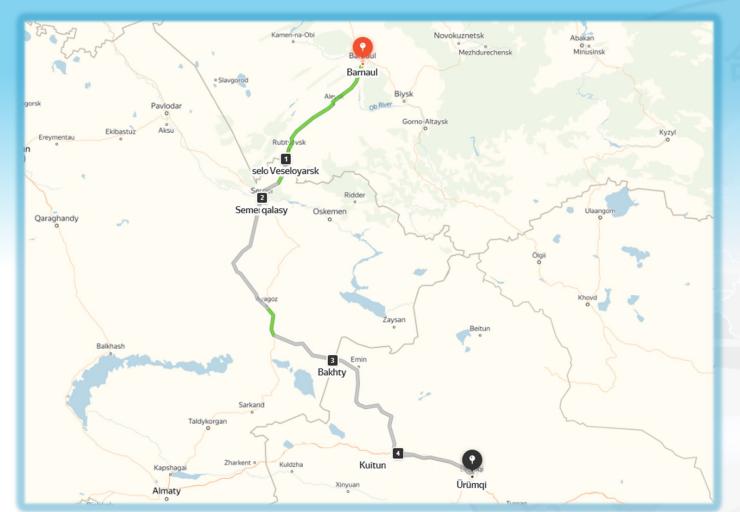
Eurasian Transport Corridors



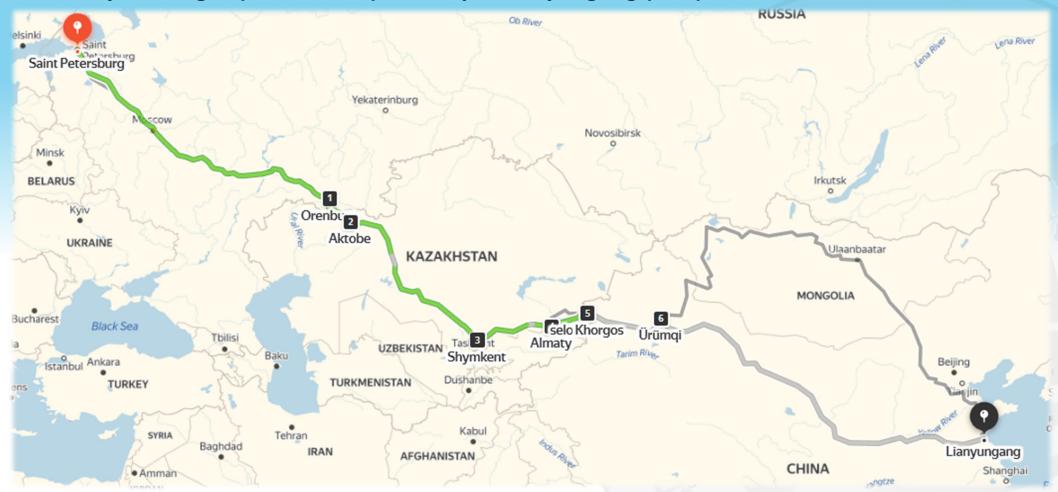
International North-South Transport Corridor



1. Barnaul-Veseloyarsk (Russia)/Auil – Semey – Bakhty (Kazakhstan)/Tachen – Kuitun – Urumqi (PRC)

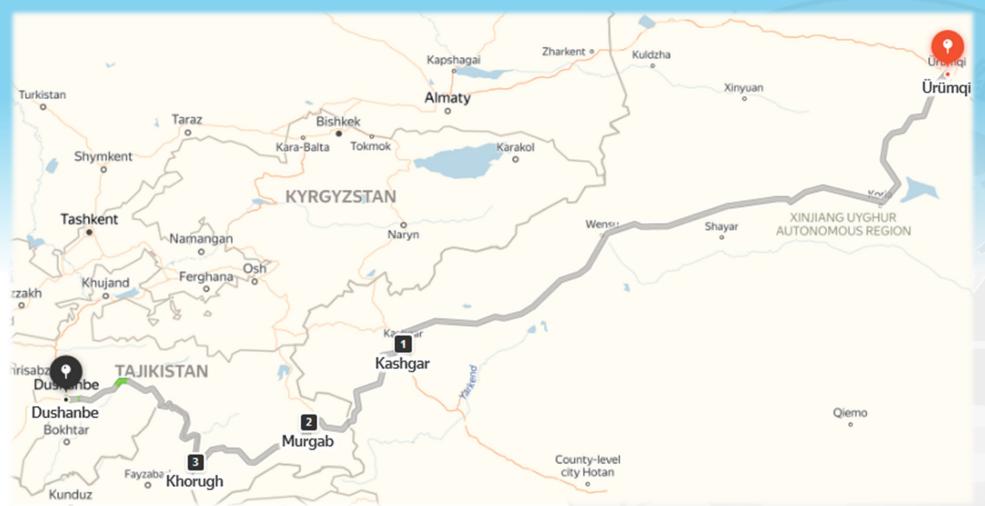


2. Saint Petersburg – Orenburg – Sagarchin (Russia)/Zhaysan – Aktobe – Kyzylorda – Shymkent – Taraz – Almaty – Khorgas (Kazakhstan)/Urumqi – Lianyungang (PRC)



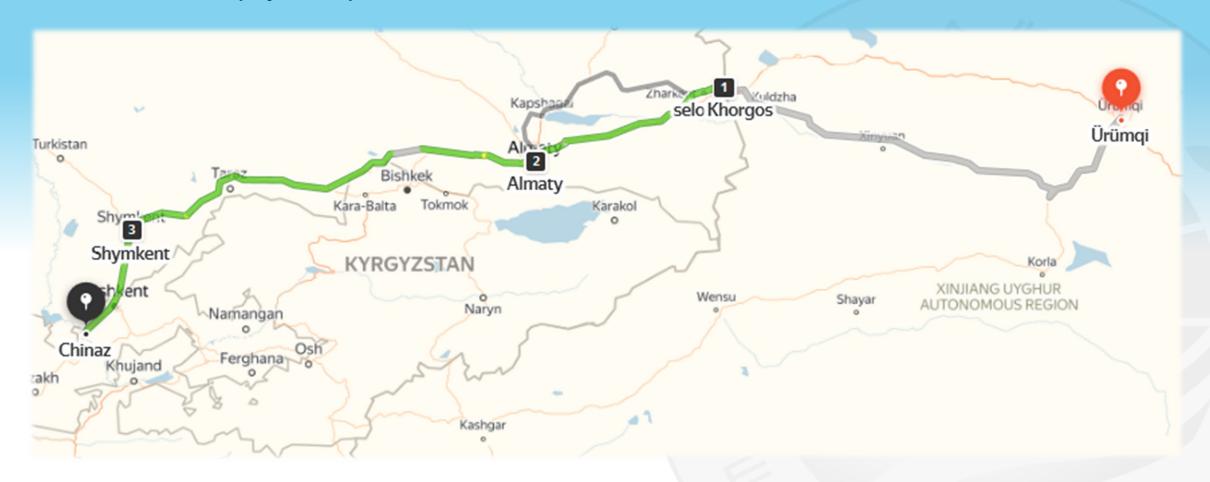


3. Urumqi – Kashgar – Karasu (PRC)/ Kulma – Murgab – Khorugh – Dushanbe (Tajikistan)

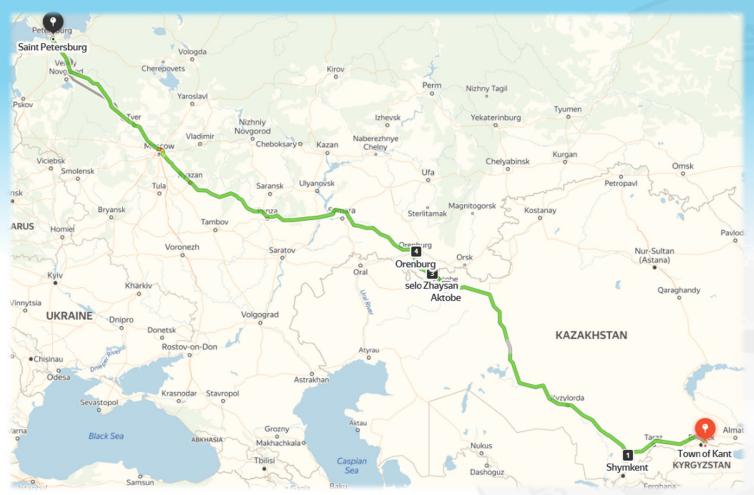




4. Urumqi (PRC)/Khorgos – Almaty – Taraz – Shymkent – Konysbaeva (Kazakhstan)/ Yallama – Chinaz (Tajikistan)

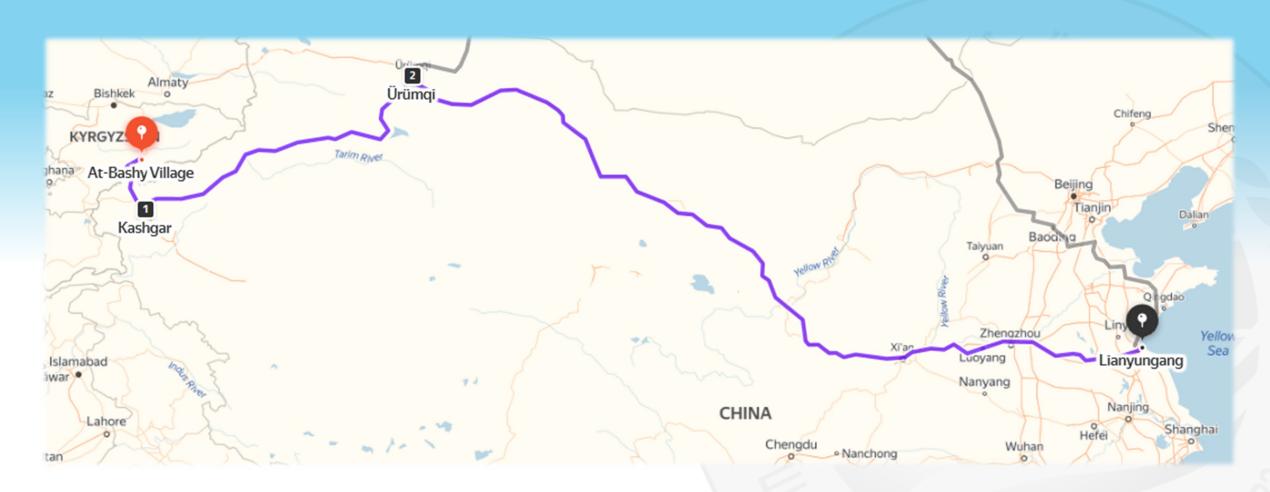


5. Kant – Ak Tilek (Kyrgyzstan)/Karasu – Taraz – Shymkent – Kyzylorda – Aktobe – Zhaysan (Kazakhstan)/ Sagarchin – Orenburg – Saint Petersburg (Russia)





6. At-Bashy – Torugart (Kyrgyzstan)/Kashgar – Urumqi – Lianyungang (PRC)





SCO is ready to cooperate in:

- Transport and trade facilitation
- Development of Multimodal /Intermodal logistics infrastructure
- Enhancement of Customs procedures, transit and boarder-crossing
- Development of relevant IT infrastructure and Intellegent Transport Systems



Thank you for your attention