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Papers and Presentations

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and Roles of Economic Corridors

By Mr. Saifuddin Ahmed, Joint Secretary, Economic Relations Division Ministry of Finance, Government of Bangladesh

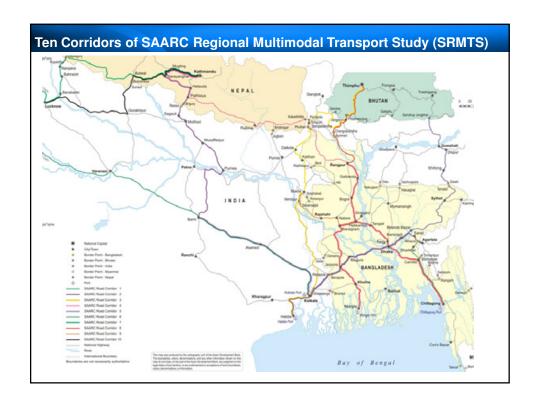
Conference on Regional Cooperation and Integration

-Experiences in Asia and the Pacific Kunming, Yunnan Province, People's Republic of China 26-27 March 2012



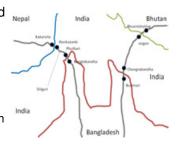
Issues and Challenges

- Subregional trade is largely asymmetric:
 - Landlocked Nepal and Bhutan trade mainly with India
 - Trade between Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Nepal is small
- Need to strengthen transport connectivity
 - Road: need to improve quality of roads, transit and transshipment arrangements, policy and regulatory barriers, and other non-tariff barriers to trade:
 - ii. Rail: technical constraints related to different gauges, missing lastmile connectivity;
 - Inland Waterways: protocol routes underutilized due to drafts, iii. navigational aids, limited ports of call, and non-renewal issues;
 - Air: lack of direct flights, regulatory barriers, people and cargo iv. movement procedures and requirements.

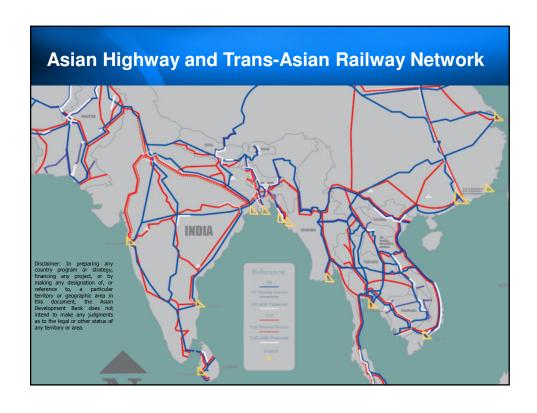


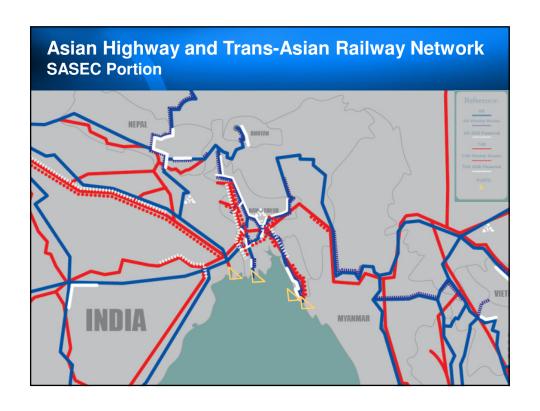
Two Sub-regional Priority Road Corridors

- ✓ The SASEC TFTWG (Mar 2012) endorsed development of roads and land customs stations along two priority road corridors (along SRC 4 and SRC 8):
 - Corridor 1: Kakarbhitta (NEP) Panitanki (IND) Fulbari (IND) Banglabandha (BAN) (40 km)
 - Corridor 2: Phuentsholing (BHU) Jaigaon (IND) - Changrabandha (IND) - Burimari (BAN) (110 km)



- ✓ To address soft-aspects of trade facilitation, TFTWG also endorsed
 - Program Support to address policy, regulatory and institutional reforms
 - Technical Assistances to support capacity building activities





UNESCAP's Priority Asian Highway and Trans Asia Railway Projects in South Asia

Department	Country	Asian Highway			Trans-Asian Railway				
		No. of Projects	Km	Cost (\$ million)	No. of Projects	Km			Cost (\$
						Priorities ¹	Missing Links	Total	million)
South Asia	Bangladesh	26	2,075	7,593	18	1,234	129	1,363	2,720
	Bhutan	1	179	60				-	
	India	4	115	11	6	3,244	219	3,463	8,265
	Nepal	3	328	135					
	Sri Lanka	1	112	36)		
	Sri Lanka, India	1	32	880				-	
	Sub Total	36	2,841	8,715	24	4,478	348	4,826	10,985

Source: TA 7557 Promoting Regional Infrastructure Development, ADB, March 2011

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Role of Development Partners and Private Stakeholders

- ✓ ADB, WB and UNESCAP have developed knowledge products related to regional transport in South Asia
- ✓ JICA, DFID, and others are providing assistance primarily for national transport projects in South Asia
- Private sectors involvement in the development of road, railway, port and civil aviation have been successful in the past and there is significant scope for greater engagement

Conclusion

- ✓ An integrated and efficient transportation network is essential to create the enabling environment for regional and international trade in South Asia
- ✓ The 'last mile' effort to connect missing links between railways and national highways will reap large benefits
- ✓ In addition to north-south connectivity (access to ports for landlocked countries, and link to PRC), east-west connectivity will further connect SASEC to CAREC on the west and GMS on the east

Thank you