

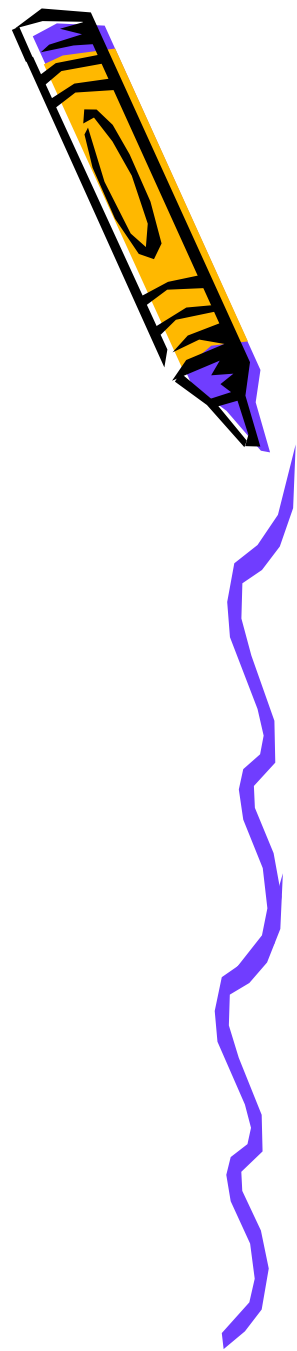


# **Transportation system of Uzbekistan**



**Plan:**

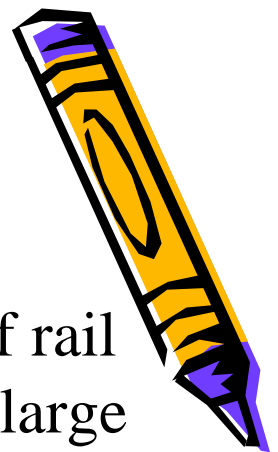
- 1. Types of transports**
- 2. Highways.**
- 3. Tashkent railway station.**



During 2007, Uzbekistan's overland transportation infrastructure had declined significantly in the post-Soviet era due to low investment and poor maintenance. Air transport was the only branch that has received substantial government investment in the early 2000s, as airport modernization projects have been undertaken. In the following years, improvements have been made to the surface transport network including the construction of the Tashkent–Samarkand high-speed rail line.



During 2008, Uzbekistan had 3,645 kilometers of rail lines, about 620 kilometers of which were electrified. A large percentage of the system's track requires major repair. The main line is the portion of the Trans Caspian Railroad that connects Tashkent with the Amu Darya. There are rail links with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan (see Trans-Caspian Railway), Tajikistan, Afghanistan, and Turkmenistan. Suburban traffic only exists around Tashkent.



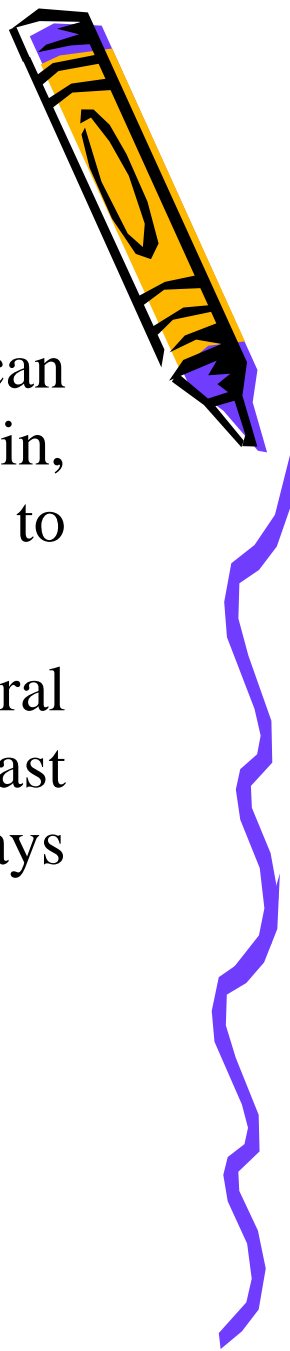


The Tashkent–Samarkand high-speed rail line; a line upgraded to high speed operation started operation in September 2011. Uzbekistan has links to Moscow, Ufa, Chelyabinsk, Novosibirsk, Saratov, Penza and Saint Petersburg (via Kazakhstan) and Kharkiv (via Kazakhstan and Russia). From Almaty connecting trains are provided to Urumchi in China.

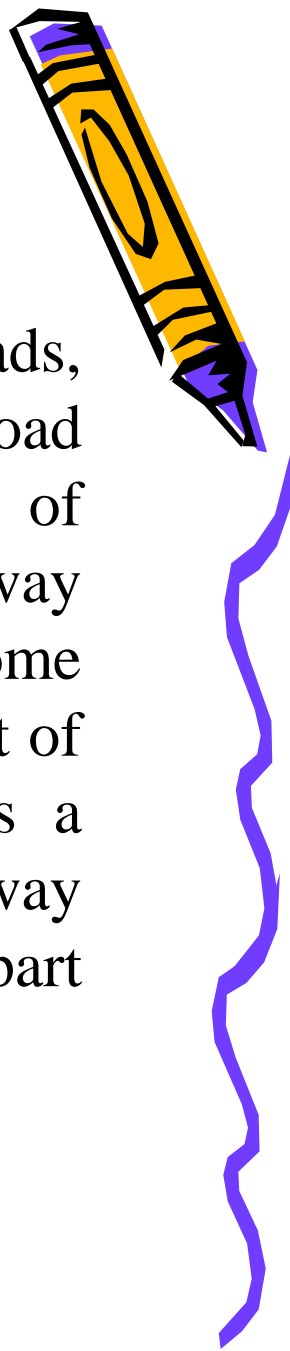


With only one change of trains in Moscow you can travel overland from Central and Western Europe (Berlin, Cologne, Vienna, Prague, Budapest, Helsinki, etc.) to Tashkent and vice versa.

The Tashkent Metro was the only such line in Central Asia, until the opening of the Almaty Metro. Last development projects are detailed in Uzbekistan Railways website: <http://www.uzrailway.uz>



During 2005, Uzbekistan had 84,400 kilometers of roads, about 72,000 kilometers of which were paved. The road infrastructure is deteriorating, particularly outside of Tashkent. No significant highway projects were underway in 2006. In the early 2000s, U.S. engineers improved some roads around the port of Termez to facilitate movement of humanitarian supplies to Afghanistan. Uzbekistan is a member country of the United Nations' Asian Highway Network, and several national roads are designated as part of the network.



Double landlocked Uzbekistan has no seaports. Its main river port is Termez on the Amu Darya river. Although Termez lacks modern facilities and has a shortage of spare parts, activity there has increased as conditions in neighboring Afghanistan have stabilized. Termez has been an important transfer point for humanitarian supplies entering Afghanistan.

Uzbekistan has 1,100 kilometers of inland waterways. Since the mid-1990s, commercial travel on Uzbekistan's portion of the Amu Darya has been reduced because of low water levels.



During 2010, Uzbekistan had 10,253 kilometers of natural gas pipelines, 868 kilometers of oil pipelines, and 33 kilometers of pipelines for refined products.

As of 2012, Uzbekistan has 53 airports. 33 of them have paved runways, six of which had runways longer than 3,000 meters. The largest of them, Tashkent International Airport.

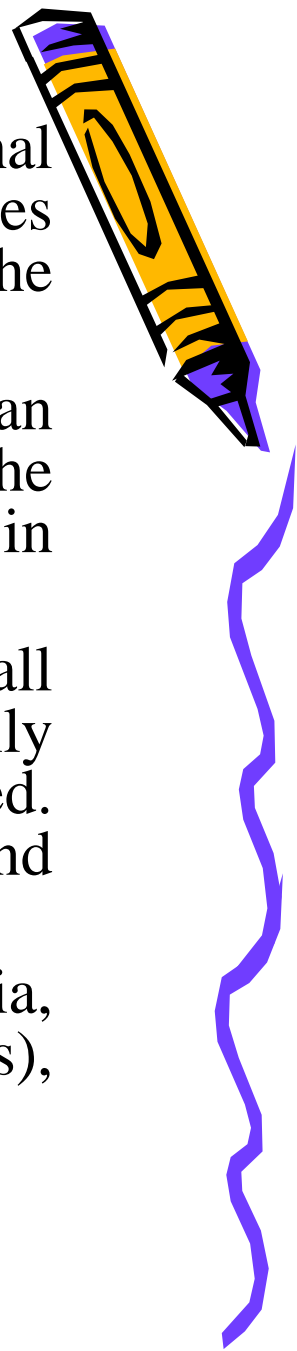


Air Uzbekistan Airways is one of the largest national airlines in Central Asia. Established in 1992, it carries passengers and cargo to more than 30 countries all over the world.

Rail: There are 3400 km (2,113 miles) of Uzbekistan railways linking Termez, Samarkand, Bukhara, the Fergana Valley and Nukus. There are two train stations in Tashkent - North and South.

Taxi: Shared taxis and cars for rent are available in all major cities of Uzbekistan. It is safer to use officially marked taxis, although many taxis are unlicensed. Travelers are advised to negotiate the fare in advance, and not to share taxis with strangers.

Metro: Tashkent metro, the first in Central Asia, currently has three lines: Uzbekistan (11 stations), Chilonzor (12 stations) and Yunusabad (6 stations).



One of the main hubs of the capital of Uzbekistan is the Tashkent Railway Station (Northern). It was built in the 19th century, during the construction of new Russian quarter in Tashkent. First railway connected Tashkent and Krasnovodsk on May 1, 1899. The new railway, connecting Tashkent and Orenburg, was built in 1906. For the first part of the 20th century it was the only railway-connection between Russia and Central Asia.



Thank you very much for your  
attention!

