

# An Introduction to the Railways of the I.R.Iran

### **Strategic Plans**



### The Railways of I.R.Iran at a glance (2016)

Number of Personnel: 10 000

Length of the lines: 10 500 km

➤ Number of Locomotives: 556

➤ Number of Freight Cars: 24 000

➤ Number of Passenger Cars: 1900

Tone carried: 40 Million Tons

➤ Passenger carried: 23 Million passengers

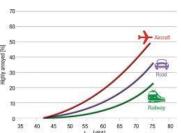
Railway share in freight transport: 12%

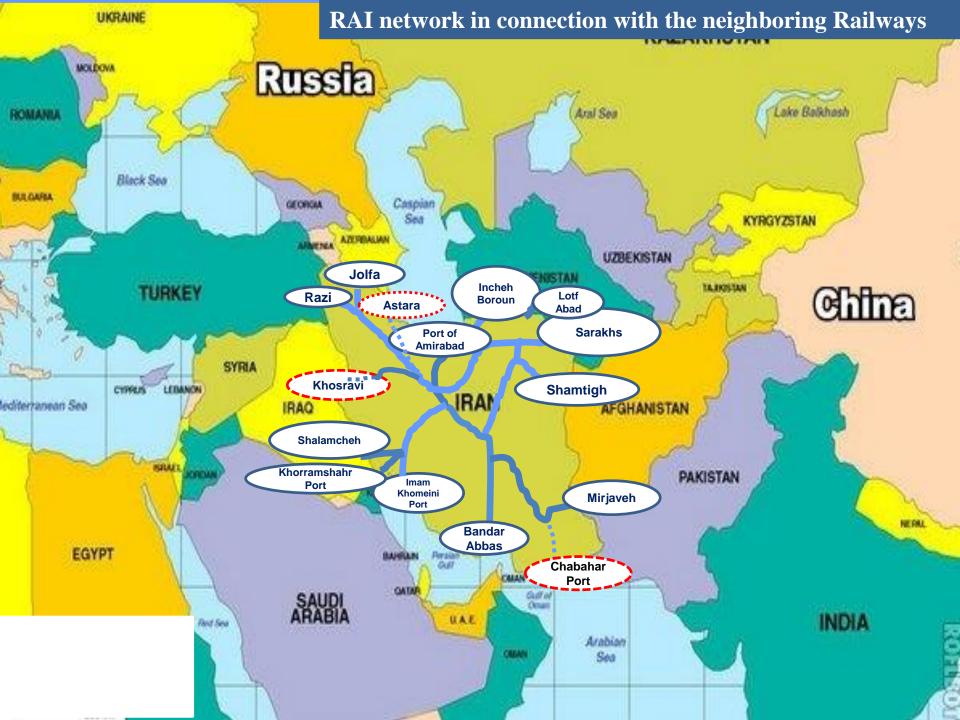
➤ Railway share in passenger transport: 8%

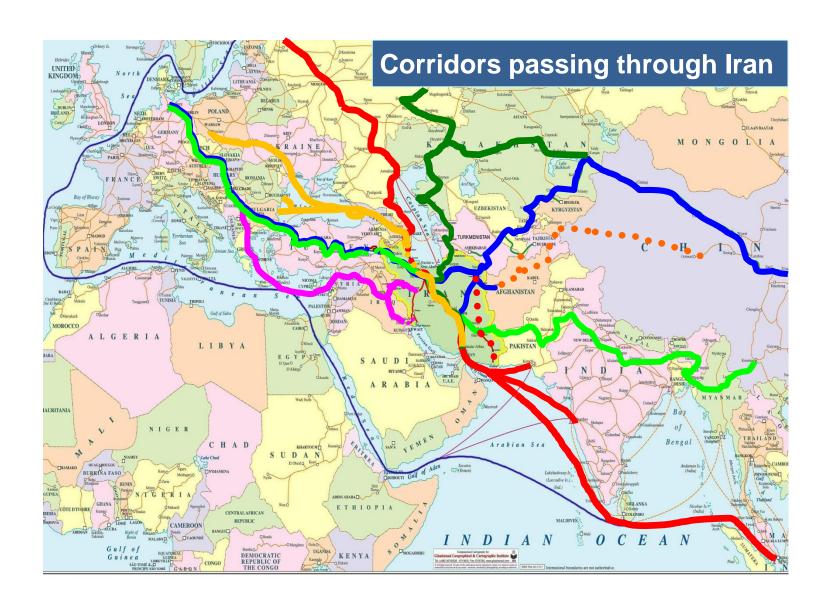




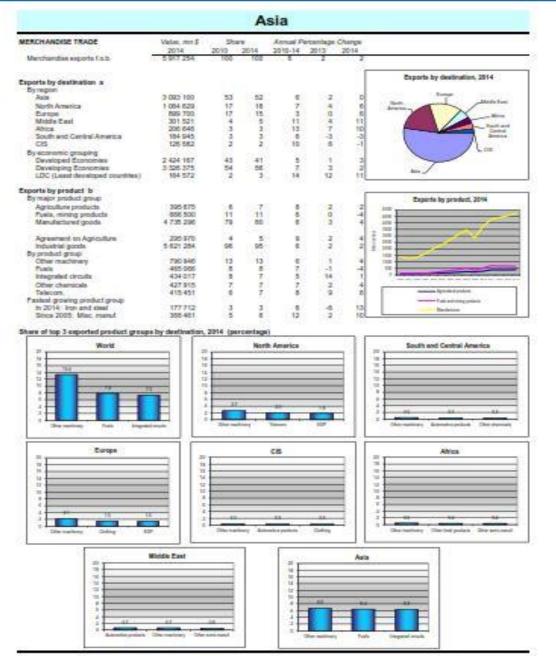








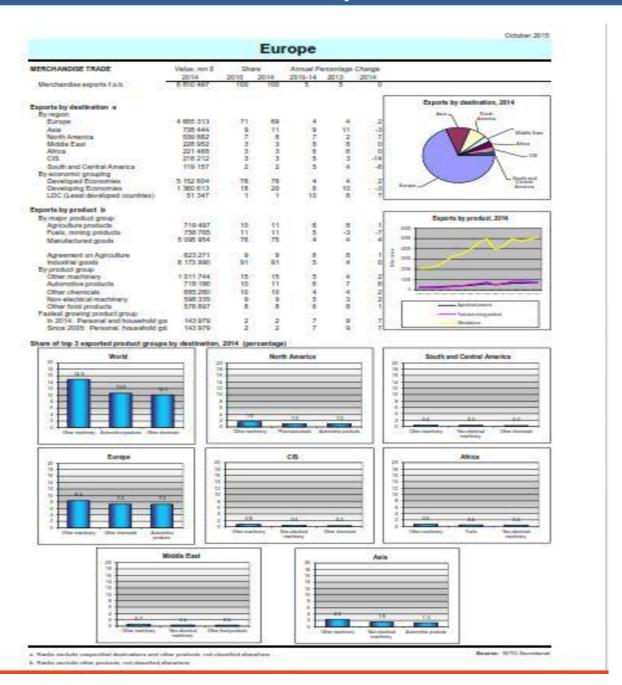
#### **Trade volume from Asia to Europe in 2014**



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#### **Trade volume from Europe to Asia in 2014**



### Strategic Goals of the Railways of I.R.Iran

- ➤ 1- Plan to increase railway share in freight transport: from current 12% to 30% (195 Million Tons/ year by 2021);
- ➤ 2- Plan to increase railway share in passenger transport : from -10% to 20% (103 Million passengers/ year by 2021);
- > 3- Offering competitive advantages to increase transit via rail network of Iran and achieving 40% share in transit market.





### **Rail Transport Development Plans**

Infrastructure		Unit	Number
Linking the center of provinces to the railway		Number	8
netv	vork	Kilometer	1555
Construction of new suburban lines		Kilometer	680
Linking of industrial and commercial centers		kilometer	250
Electrification of the railway network		kilometer	2580
High-speed train	track	Kilometer	2169

### **Rail Transport Development Plans**

Fleet	Unit	Number
Freight locomotive		1389
Shunting locomotive		297
Passenger locomotive		294
Passenger Car		2500
Freight Car		46120
Self-propelled car (commuter)		656
Self-propelled car (high-speed)		176
Second lines		2600
Trucking		3500

## A) Making the necessary legal basis for supporting investment in the railway contains:

- 1- The possibility of ensuring purchase of services by the railway company (long-term purchase of traction services);
- 2- The possibility of issuing payment guarantee by RAI for the investment done by the private sector in the railway;
- 3- The possibility of ensuring risk coverage for the fluctuation of the exchange rate by RAI;
- 4- The possibility of covering general risks of foreign investment by RAI.

#### B) Decreasing rail network access charge and eliminating VAT:

- 1- Access charge decrease from the average figure of 57% to the average figure of 23% (in 3 years);
- 2- Exempting investors supplying new freight cars from access charge payment (for 4 years);
- 3- Exempting passenger cars from access charge payment;
- 4- A 50% reduction in the access charge for transit cargos moving via Iran;
- 5- Access charge elimination for container transport:
- 6- VAT elimination for rail sector.

#### C) Subsidy payment possibility

- 1- Subsidy payment to the commuter trains;
- 2- Subsidy payment for fuel saving to the investors up to the principal and total interest of the investment by the Ministry of Petroleum (1.3 cent per ton km and 0.7 cent per passenger km)

#### **D)** Financial contribution:

- 1- Allocating 500 Million USD from National Development Fund resources to establish Rail Leasing Company with preferential conditions;
- 2- Allocating 300 Million USD from National Development Fund resources to supply working capital for domestic rail fleet manufacturers;
- 3- Allocation of other resources from National Development Fund with private sector partnership for rail investments with foreign financial contribution being in priority;

#### D) Financial contribution (cont'd):

- 4- Possibility to finance through stock market under railway monetary support;
- 5- Ensuring part of partnership projects by the railway (around 30%);
- 6- Reduction of financial costs through preferential currency and financial resources for rail investment.

### Thank you for your kind attention