



UIC Symposium

30 November – 1 December 2021



MIDDLE EAST FOCUS

Panel 1: Development of freight corridors

- Moderator: Mr. John Preston, Professor of rail transport, University of Southampton
- Dr. Seyed Miad Salehi, Deputy Minister for Roads and Urban Development, Chairman of the Board and President of Iranian Railways, RAI
- Mr. Weimin Ren, Director, Transport Division, ESCAP
- Mr. Alberto Grisone, Director, Hupac Intermodal SA
- Mr. Giordano Bruno Guerrini, Chairman, BIC



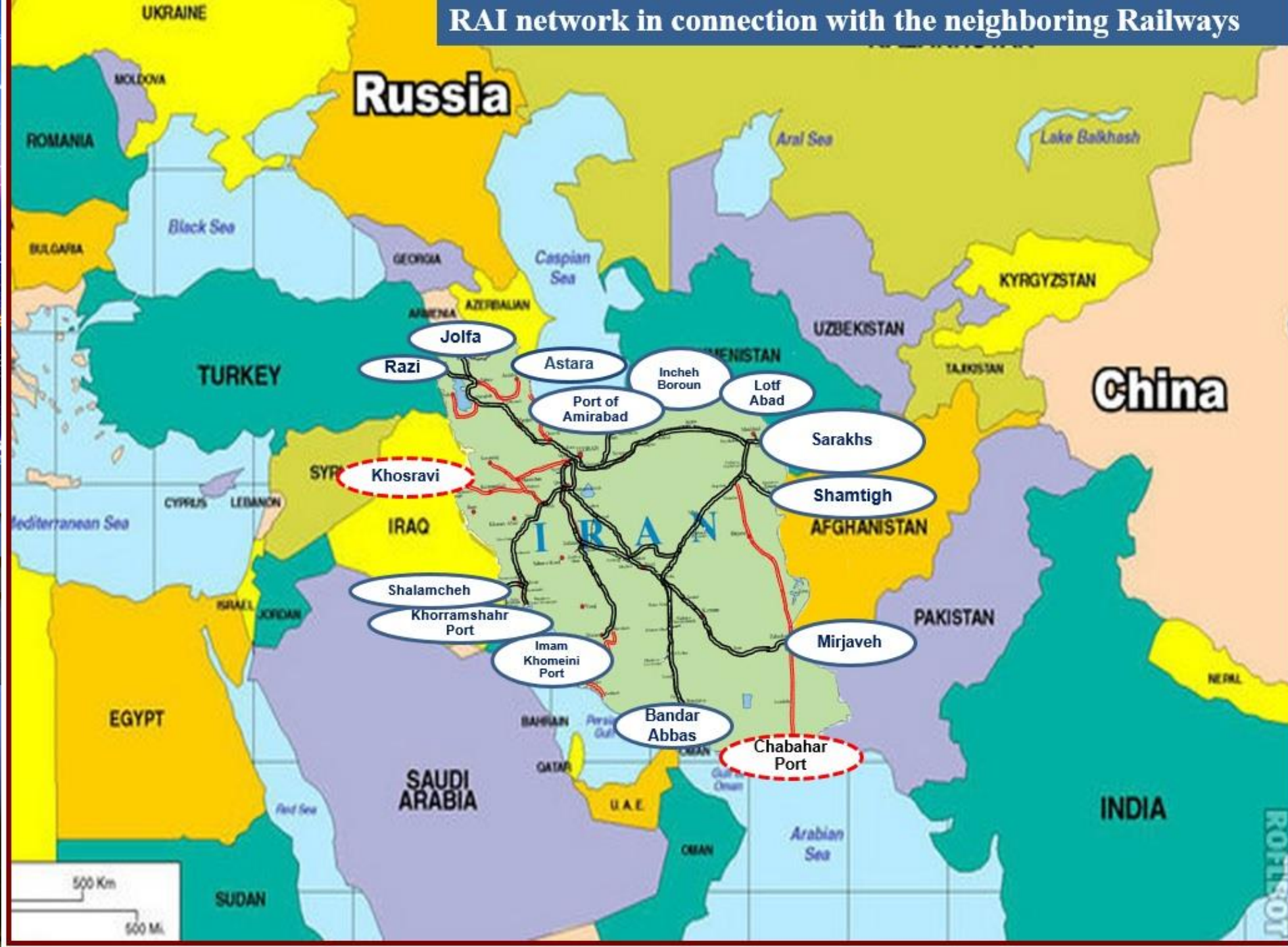
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**Dr. Seyed Miad Salehi, Deputy Minister for Roads and Urban Development,
Chairman of the Board and President of Iranian Railways, RAI**

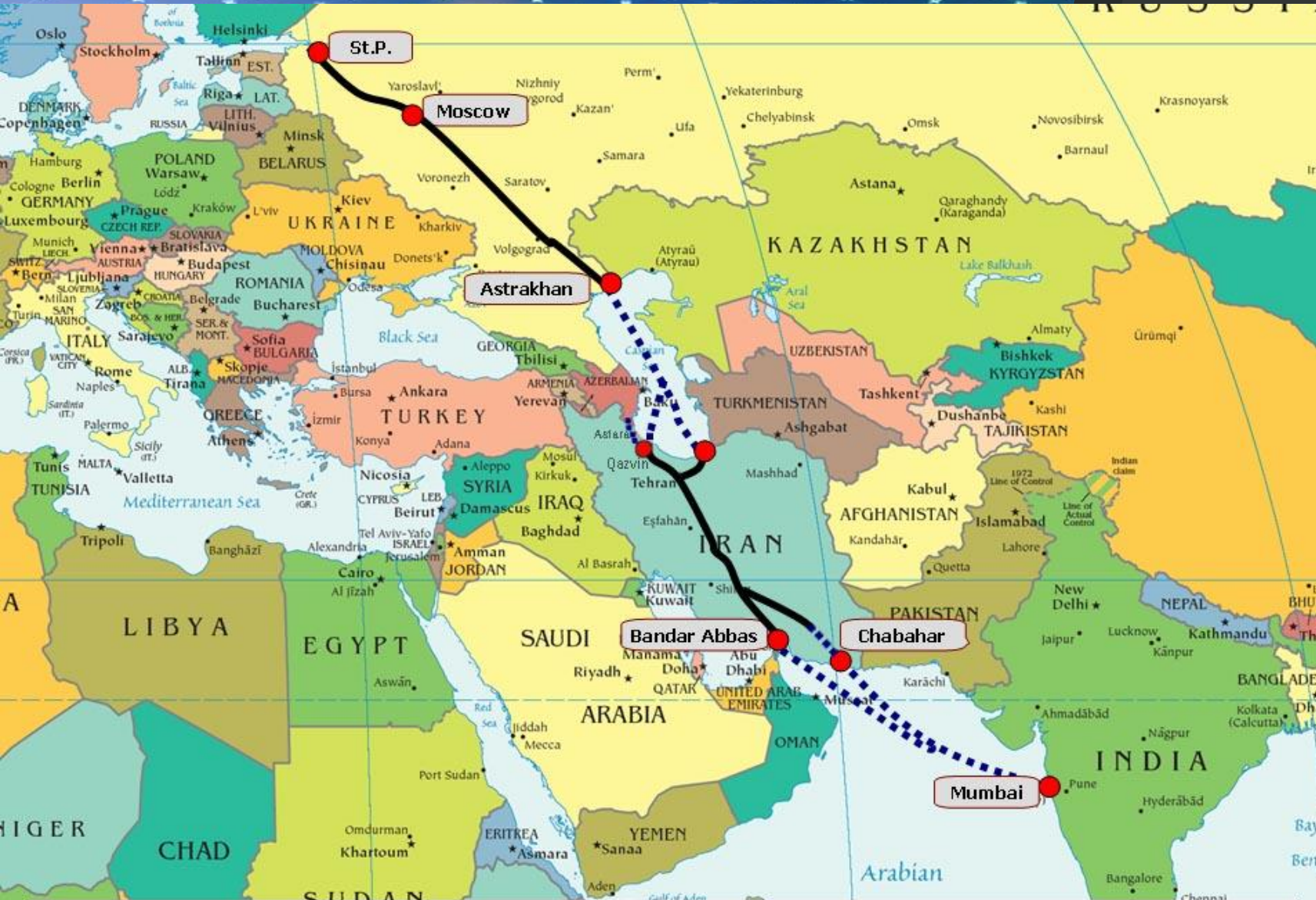


RAI network in connection with the neighboring Railways



North-South⁵ Corridor

Train from Helsinki on
towards India with 32
containers



North-South Corridor



Islam Abad-Tehran-Istanbul Freight Train



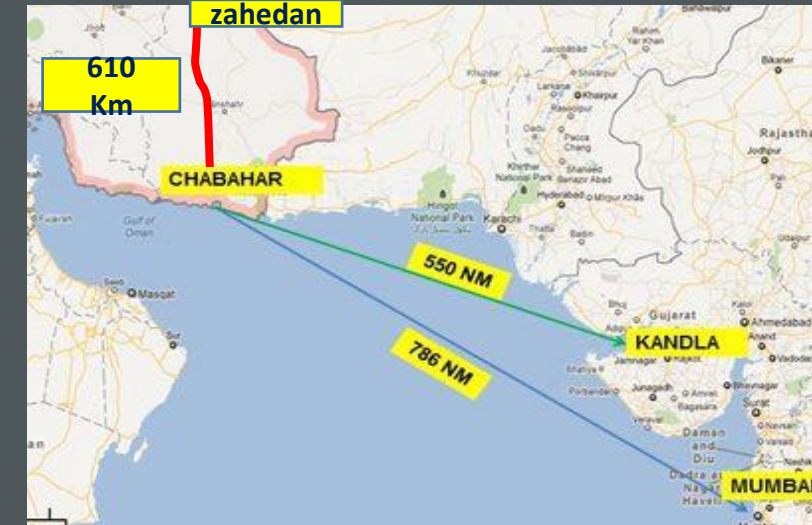
Trains from Pakistan
towards
CIS, Russia



Rail link with Afghanistan

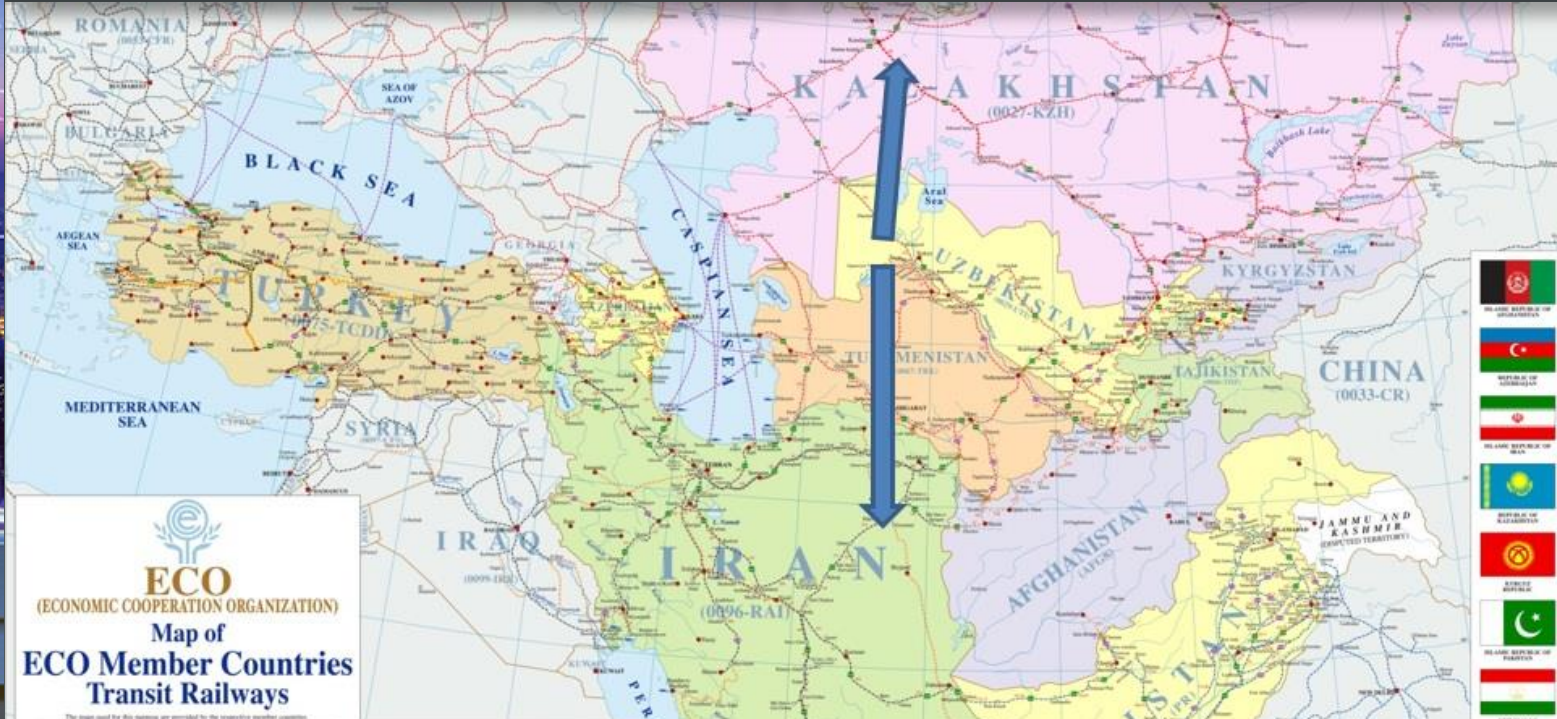


Chabahar-Zahedan Rail Project



Kazakhstan-Turkmenistan- Iran Railway Project 7

Connection with CIS Countries



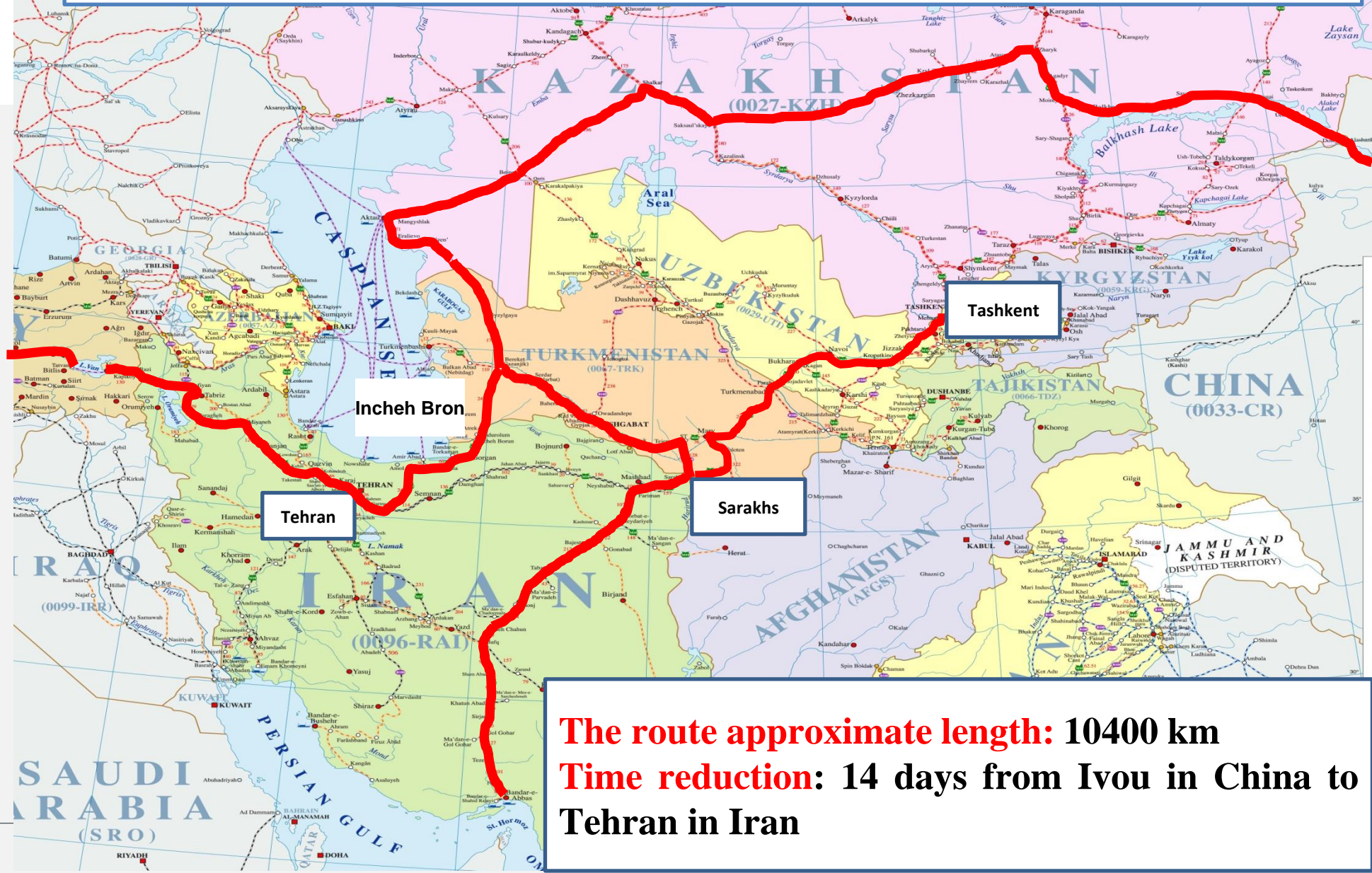
Length of Route (Istanbul-Almaty)

Turkey	: 1950 km
Iran	: 2016 km
Turkmenistan	: 449 km
Uzbekistan	: 732 km
Kyrgyzstan	: 6 km
Kazakhstan	: 956 km
Total	: 6109 km



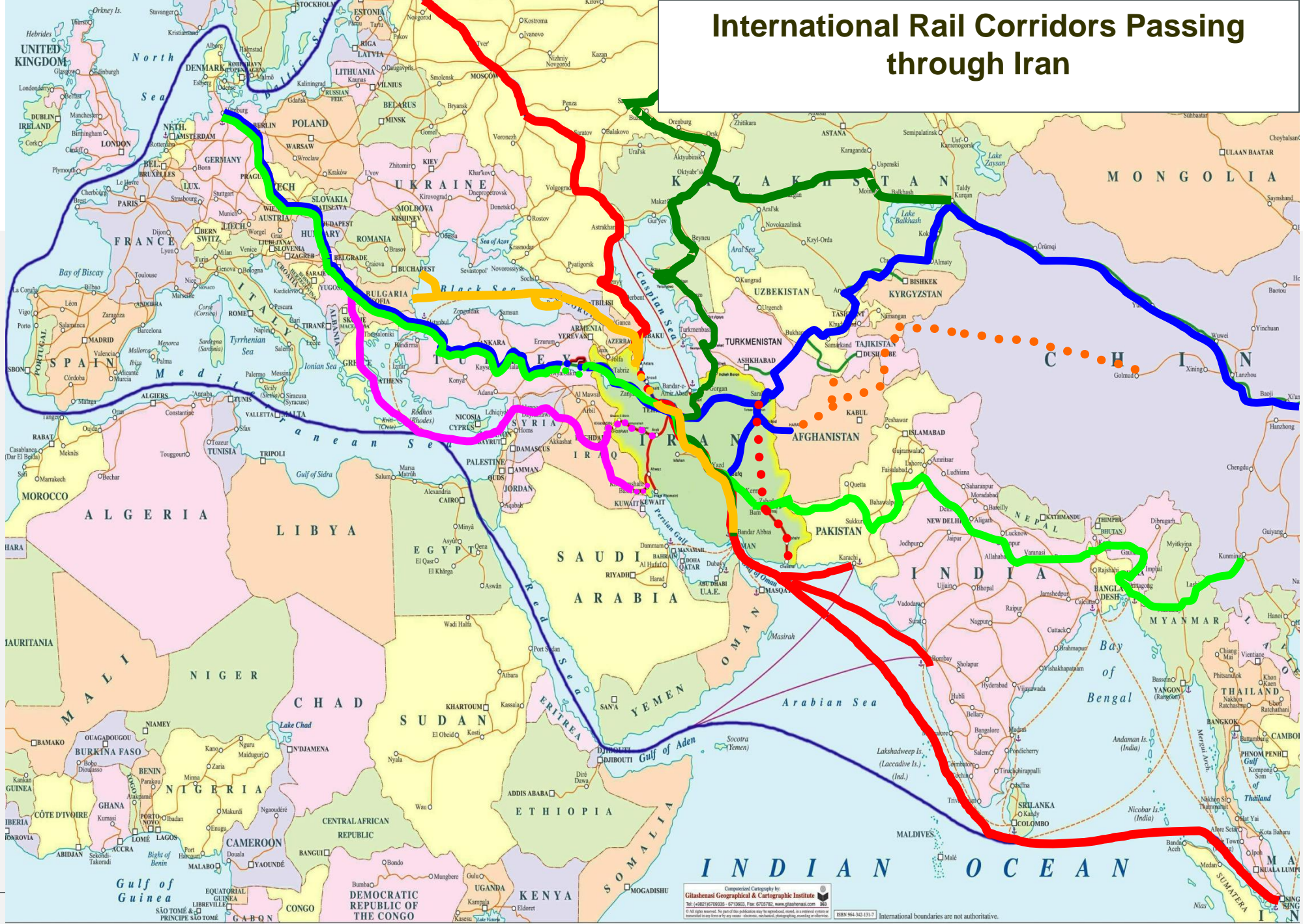
China-Kazakhstan-Turkmenistan-Iran to Europe (Silk Road Branch)- East-West

8





International Rail Corridors Passing through Iran





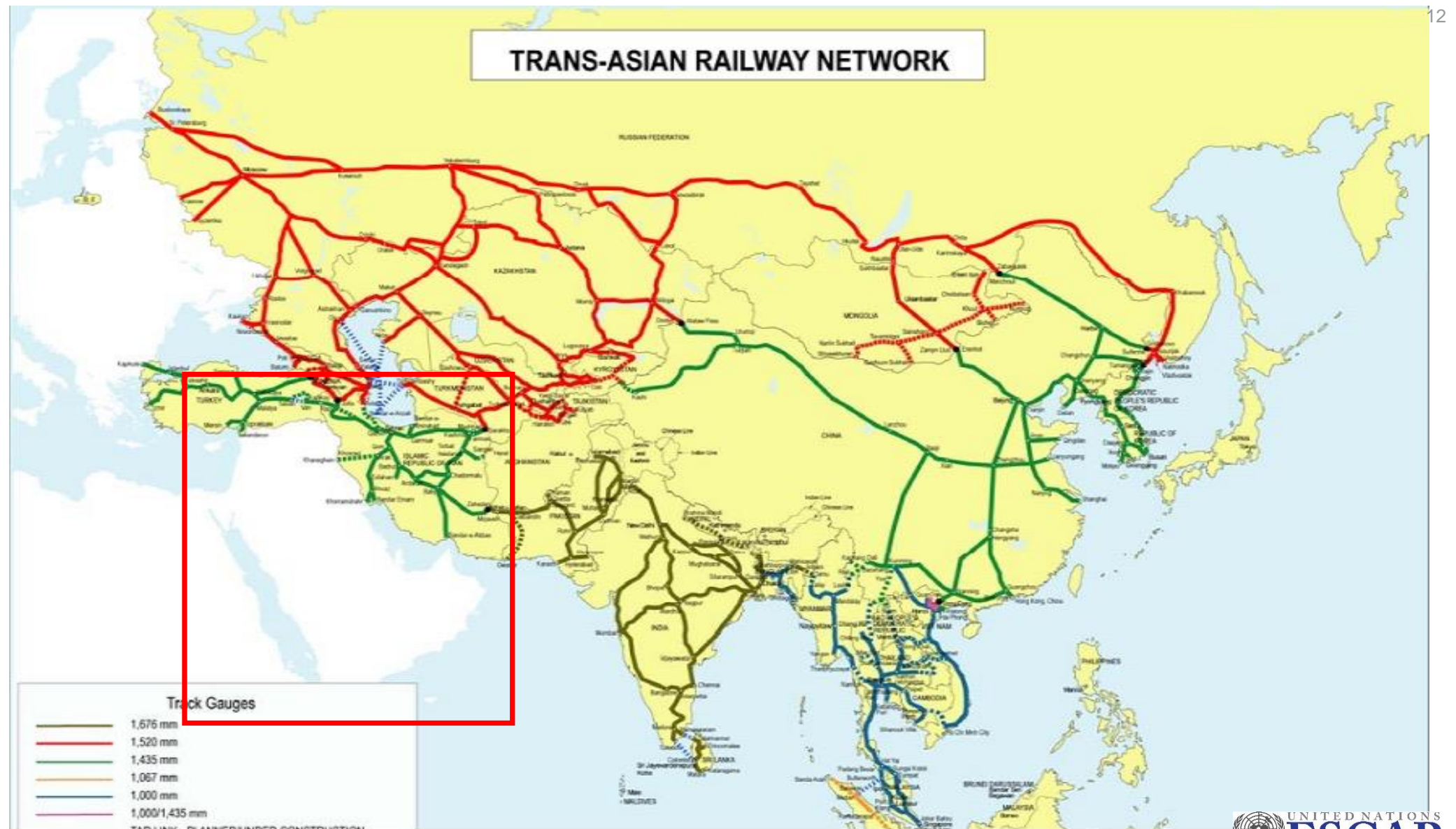
**Thank you for
your attention**



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Mr. Weimin Ren, Director, Transport Division, ESCAP







**Thank you for
your attention**

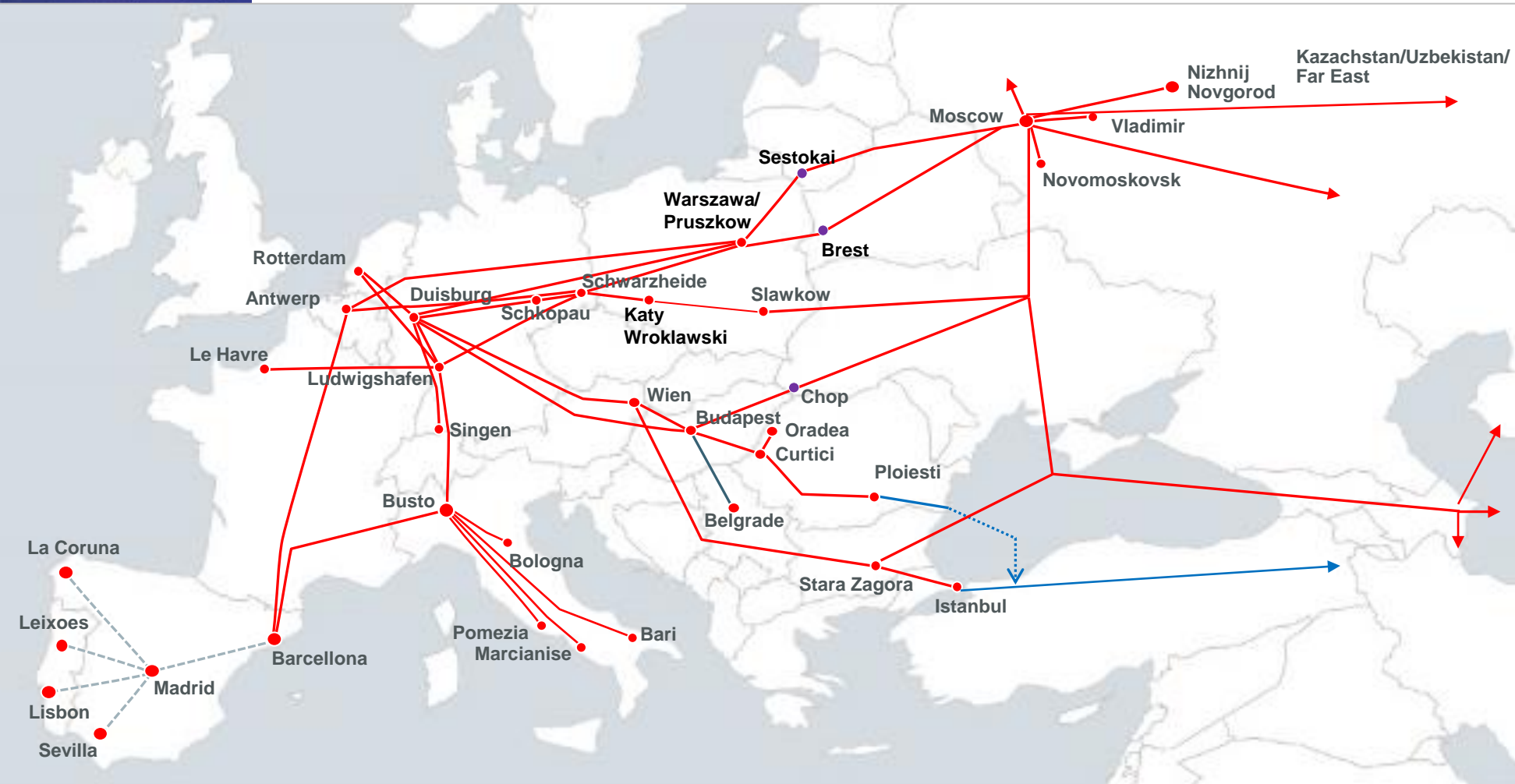


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Mr. Alberto Grisone, Director, Hupac Intermodal SA

Our network connecting corridors to Middle East and Central Asia



Creation of Network through Hub

- Istanbul
- Wien
- Belarus
- Solutions via Black Sea
- Astara

Needs

- ✓ Stable line connections
- ✓ Solutions for Van Lake
- ✓ Bosphorus
- ✓ Terminal Capacities
- ✓ Market oriented solutions through the Turkish Ports
- ✓ Easy customs solutions

Six steps help get the digital transformation going together with customers

Mission

Ground control

Booster

1. **Start from the customer:** Prioritize key customer journeys and digitize end to end
2. **Break your functional silos:** Build a cross-functional team with a clear mandate and digital talent
3. **Create measurable targets:** Develop quantitative targets for each team/projects
4. **Translate digital ambition into resource allocations and budgets:** Significantly reallocate investments
5. **Focus on talent:** Infuse new leaders into organization; retain existing digital talent
6. **Maximize value of two-speed IT:** Digitally enable your legacy infrastructure



Increase of the productivity of Multimodal transport

- Improvement of Infrastructure
 - ❖ Better usage of existing, improving capacity, in case of new infrastructure harmonized access rules
- Longer and heavier trains: in addition harmonisation in Europe as well as between 1435 EU, 1520 and in Middle East
- Faster Trains
- Reducing number of needed interfaces and transshipments
- Simplification of communication among the railways in the Eurasian platform
- Customs clearance operations: please just one language and one form.
- Reduction of costs for empty container and empty wagon positioning
- Harmonization among all railway networks
- **BETTER COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENTS AMONG THE STAKEHOLDERS.**



**Thank you for
your attention**



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Mr. Giordano Bruno Guerrini, Chairman, BIC

Middle East

- The concept of Middle East being somewhat eurocentric includes or excludes countries : we consider for container purpose *Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey the United Arab Emirates and Yemen*
- *The trend after pandemic shows significant increase of container codes request : in Middle East only in 2021 we registered 20 New codes*
- *AI adds powerful items to support innovation in the container carriage also by rail*

Middle East : digitalization

- The Drive towards sustainability in container business requires the adoption of standards and the availability of digitalization driven operations. BIC supports both.
- Global Container Operators , Local HUB operators , Rail facility operators and Cargo Owners have to share a proportionate amount of common efforts facing digital disruption
- Packing and bracing of cargo requires the adoption of a unique code of conduct eg the U.N. sponsored CTU code available now as quick guide in 7 languages

Middle East : freight corridors

- Container operators do not have any longer to use long communication chains in order to identify the technical characteristics of the container by using digitalized one stop shops available at the fingertip. Silos solutions in IT and infrastructures should be avoided.
- The identification of Container Owners and major technical details including a “passport” to safely cross borders is provided by the adoption of uniform international identification according to ISO 6346 now available as digitalized information via BIC database. The Istanbul convention grants temporary admission to containers on freight corridors.

Middle East Summary

- Adoption of standards facilitates drive to digitalization.
- Instant access to data brings efficiencies to supply chain.
- Future digitalization will rely on AI : Resource Discovery.
- The BIC has an important role to play as a trusted, neutral party, bringing together stakeholders and providing a data resource accessible to all rail operators
- The BIC encourages shippers, ocean carriers and leasing companies , rail stakeholders and combined transport operators to participate and make use of these resources.



**Thank you for
your attention**



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MIDDLE EAST FOCUS

Panel 2: High-Speed rail for Regional integration

- Moderator: Mr. John Preston, Professor of rail transport, University of Southampton
- Mr. Metin Akbaş, Acting Chairman of the Board and Director General, Turkish State Railways, TCDD
- Dr. Bashar Al Malik, CEO, Saudi Railway Company, SAR
- Mr. Ibon García Neill, CAF Group Executive Committee Member CEO Rail Services
- Dr. Melody Khamen Sameni, Assistant Professor School of Railway Engineering Iran University of Science and Technology



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Mr. Metin Akbaş, Acting Chairman of the Board and Director General, Turkish State Railways, TCDD

Advantages of High Speed Railways

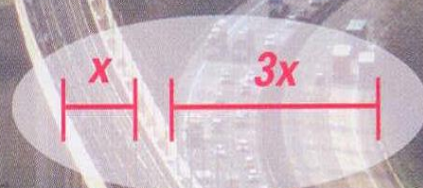
HIGH SPEED

TRAVEL TIME

ENVIRONMENTALLY
FRIENDLY

COMFORT

HIGH SAFETY



Railway Double Track

25 m

every hour 2X12 train

2X666 passenger/train

2X8000 passenger/hour

Road three-lane

75 m

every hour 2x4500 vehicle

2X1,7 passenger/vehicle

2X7650 passenger/hour

High speed, capacity, environmental respect and high safety are the important advantages of High Speed Railway system

Regional Overview

30

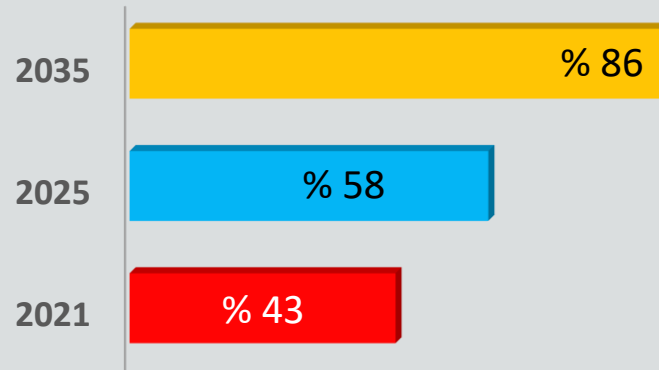


Information on High Speed Railway Operation

HSL Parkour Commissioning Date

Ankara-Eskişehir	13.03.2009
Ankara-Konya	24.08.2011
Ankara-İstanbul (Pendik)	27.07.2014
Konya-İstanbul (Pendik)	18.12.2014
Ankara-İstanbul (Halkalı)	13.03.2019
Konya-İstanbul (Halkalı)	13.03.2019

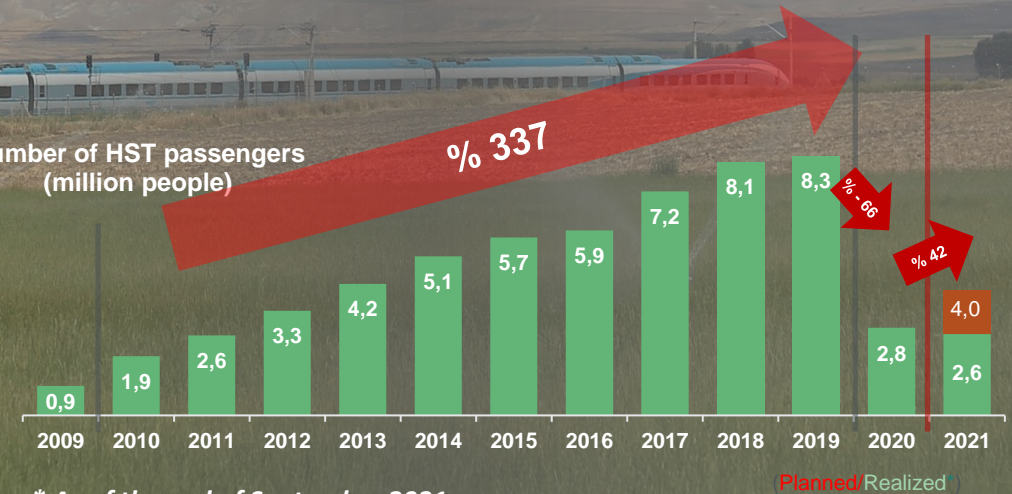
In 13 provinces;
HST/Rapid train service is provided to 43% of
the Country's population. Our targets are:



Total number of travels by HSTs:

58.6 million passengers

Number of HST passengers
(million people)



It is expected that 4.0 million passengers will be transported by HSTs in 2021

Information on High Speed Railway Operation

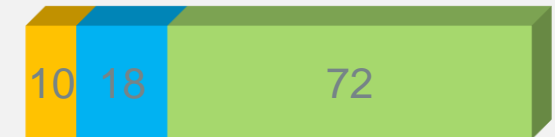


Passenger shares changed with High Speed Train*

BEFORE
HSTs
%



AFTER
HSTs
%



Bus Private car HST

*According to a study conducted for Ankara-Eskişehir High Speed Railway Line

The background of the slide is a composite image. The top half shows a futuristic city skyline at night, with several tall buildings outlined in glowing neon (pink, blue, and yellow). The sky is dark blue with a grid of small, glowing white stars. The bottom half shows the interior of a train, with a central set of double doors and several windows on either side. The train's interior is dimly lit, and the windows reflect the cityscape outside. A large, dark grey triangular shape is overlaid on the right side of the image, pointing towards the bottom right corner.

**Thank you for
your attention**



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Dr. Bashar Al Malik, CEO, Saudi Railway Company, SAR

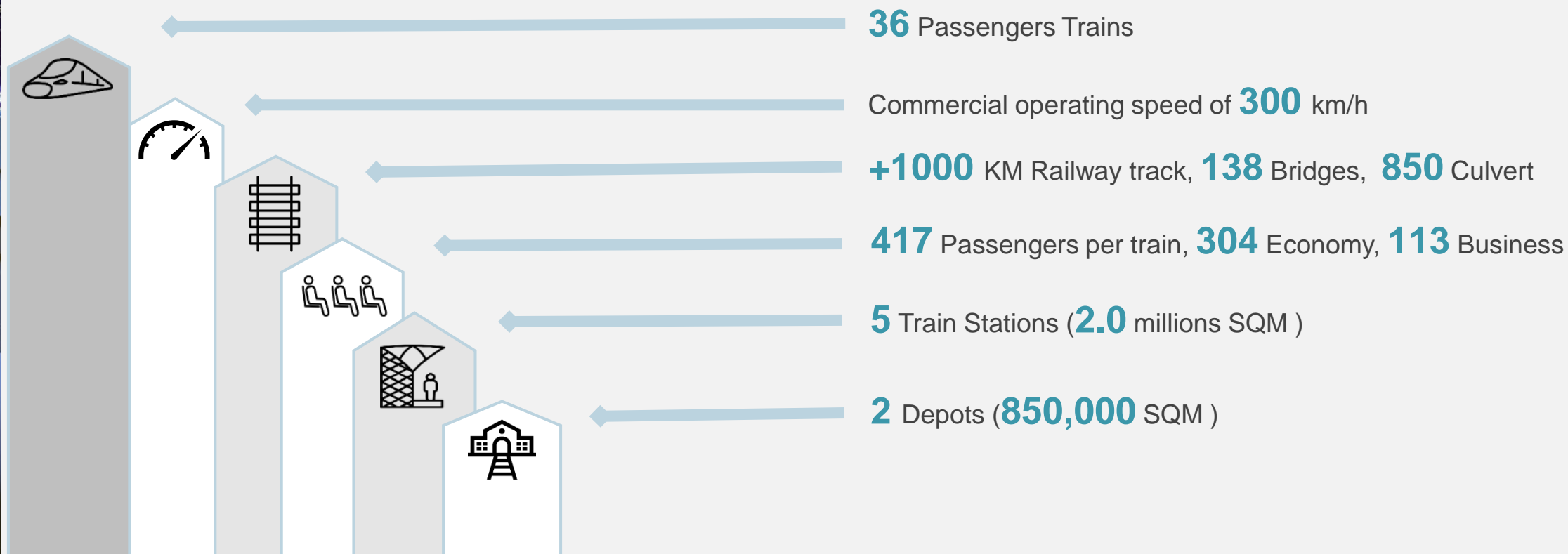
Haramain High Speed Railway

HHR is a KSA Government initiative to provide a fast, comfortable, reliable and safe mode of transport between the Cities of Makkah and Madinah

- ❖ Connects the cities of **Makkah** and **Madinah** via **Jeddah**
- ❖ The first high speed railway in the region
- ❖ Forecast to transport **17 million passengers per year** by 2030



Haramain High Speed Railway



Haramain High Speed Railway

The railway will remove the need for over **1,200** buses during Hajj season to transport the pilgrims

The railway is becoming the **primary** method of transport for residents and visitors to Makkah and Madinah

HHR is a key **enabler** of the Kingdom's 2030 vision



By 2060 the Kingdom will be **carbon neutral**

By 2030 **50%** of all the Kingdom's electrical energy will be from renewable sources

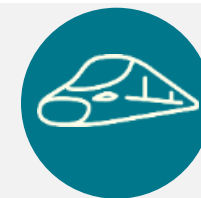
Stations have been designed to maximize available **natural light**

Haramain High Speed Railway



❖ During the design phase priority was given to:

- Minimizing noise levels, particularly in urban areas
- Reducing ground borne vibration to a minimum
- Minimizing waste pollutants
- Ensuring drainage systems are effective and have zero impact on the local environment



❖ Some of HHR Project features are:

- Advance technology using ERTMS level 2, one of the most advance protection systems in the world, with complete interoperable solution.
- Aluminum construction enables the train to be lightest train in its type, which makes a combination of journey time and energy efficiency.
- Special designed slab track in certain sections along the track to reduce the sand effects



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Mr. Ibon García Neill, CAF Group Executive Committee Member CEO Rail Services



Sustainable mobility is one of the greatest challenges facing society today.

High-capacity transport systems are needed for a cleaner and healthier environment targeting the ZERO Carbon emissions worldwide. Railway will provide higher levels of comfort for passengers and connectivity to other modes of transport.

CAF is in the core of the mobility transformation with the ambition to contribute as a technological partner for this vision 2030 towards a sustainable mobility.

CAF Contribution to the development of a greener mobility

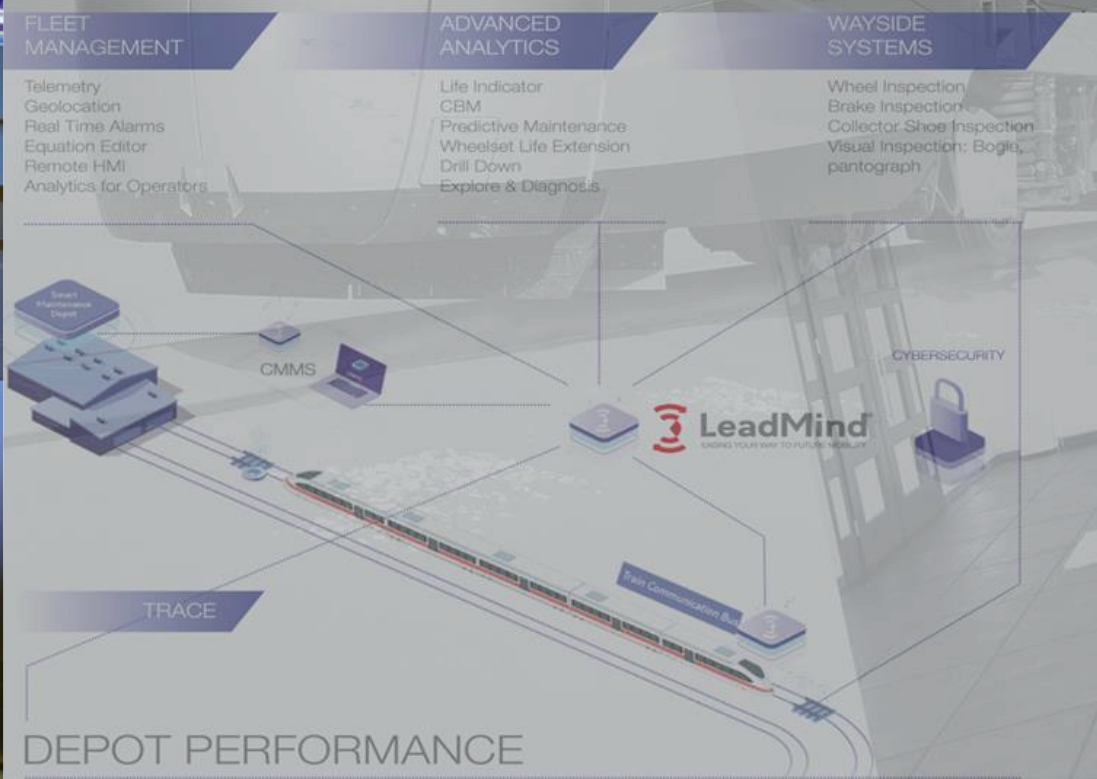
- 1- RAILWAY Vehicles and Components, Battery and Hydrogen
- 2- BUSES, Hybrid, Electrical and Hydrogen
- 3- SIGNALLING & AUTOMATION
- 4- DIGITAL SERVICES



CAF contribution in the megatrend of digital transformation

/ Digital Mobility

/ Seamless Interconnectivity



MEA



CAF experience in the Middle East based in KSA ⁴⁴High Speed Regional Development



Digitalization driving the Operation and Maintenance of 123 coaches and 26 Locomotives



Interconnecting North and East areas with the Capital



**Thank you for
your attention**



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Dr. Melody Khamen Sameni, Assistant Professor School of Railway Engineering Iran
University of Science and Technology

HSR Plans in Iran



High-speed lines under construction in Iran

LINE	MAXIMUM SPEED (km/h)	YEAR	DISTANCE (KILOMETRES)
Tehran - Qom - Esfahan	250	2023 / 2024	410
Tehran - Mashhad	200	2025	926
Total km = 1,336			

High-speed lines planned in Iran

LINE	MAXIMUM SPEED (km/h)	YEAR	DISTANCE (KILOMETRES)
Qom - Arak	250	2025	117
Total km = 117			

High-speed lines with long-term planning in Iran

LINE	MAXIMUM SPEED (km/h)	YEAR	DISTANCE (KILOMETRES)
Tehran - Hamadan	-	-	284
Tehran - Zanjan - Tabriz	-	-	613
Esfahan - Shiraz	-	-	470
Esfahan - Yazd	-	-	284
Total km = 1,651			

Source: (UIC,2021)

Future Impacts of HSR



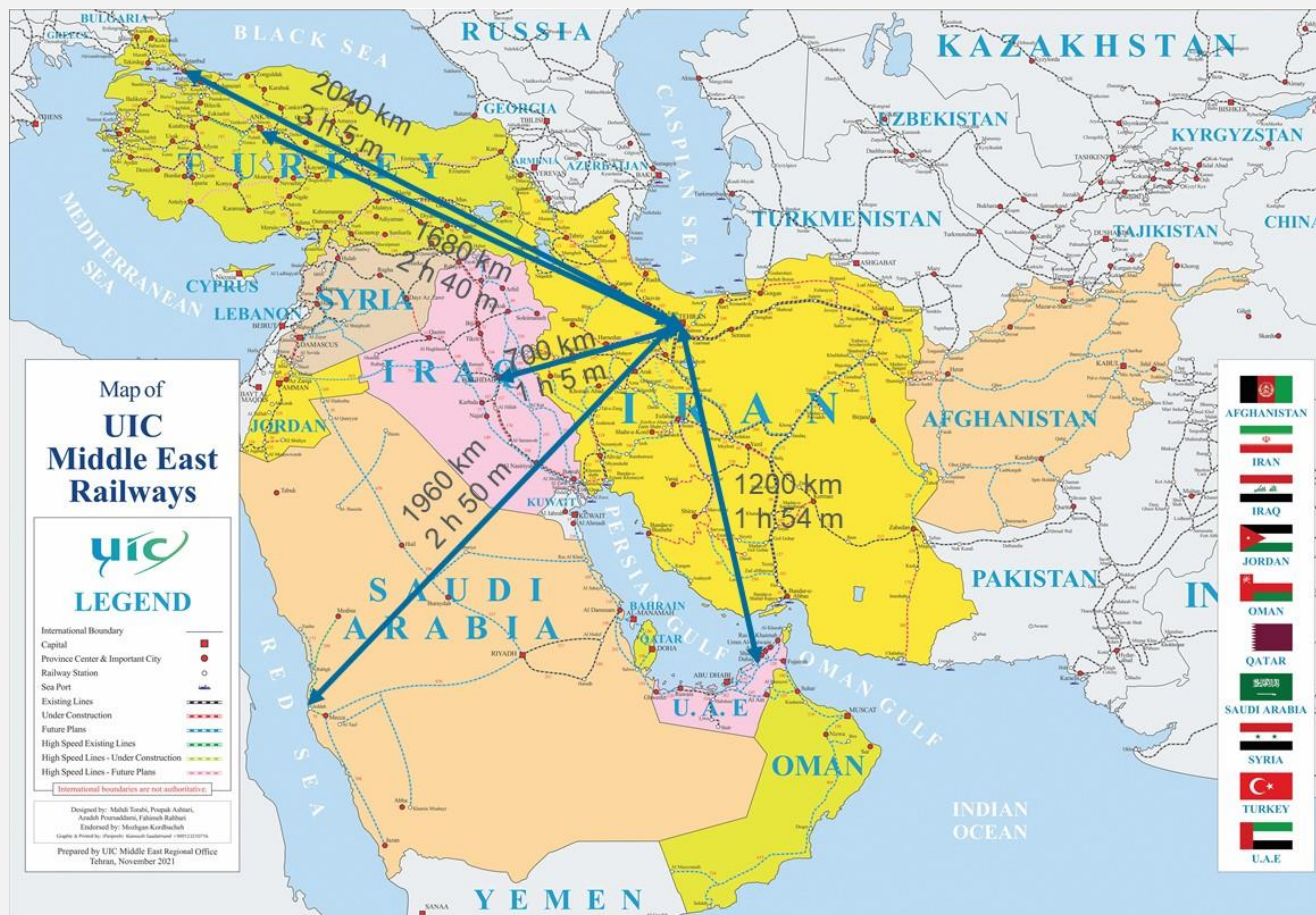
Access time
Before HSR



Access time
After HSR

Source: (RAI ,2018)

A Short Glimpse of the region



Population

Iran: 83 m
Iraq: 40 m
Turkey: 84 m
Saudi Arabia: 34 m

Total GDP

Over 1.7 Billion US\$

HSR Network in the ME Region

Pros	Cons
High population	Distance between centers of population: Tough competition with air mode
Cultural and religious ties	Topographical challenges
Relatively high GDP of countries	Instability in the region
Successful implementation of HSR in two countries and under construction in another one	Cheap fuel price in the oil exporting countries



**Thank you for
your attention**