

Transcontinental Platform for Combined Transport (Kick-off)

23-06-2021





Welcome & Purpose (UIRR- Ralf-Charley Schultze)

Introduction to Planet LL2 (Panteia - Chris Wensik)

Expert Views from Intermodal Actors (VTG/Hupac)

Hurdles Uncovered (Consilis/UIRR - R. Klüber/E. Feyen)

3 Break-out Sessions (all)





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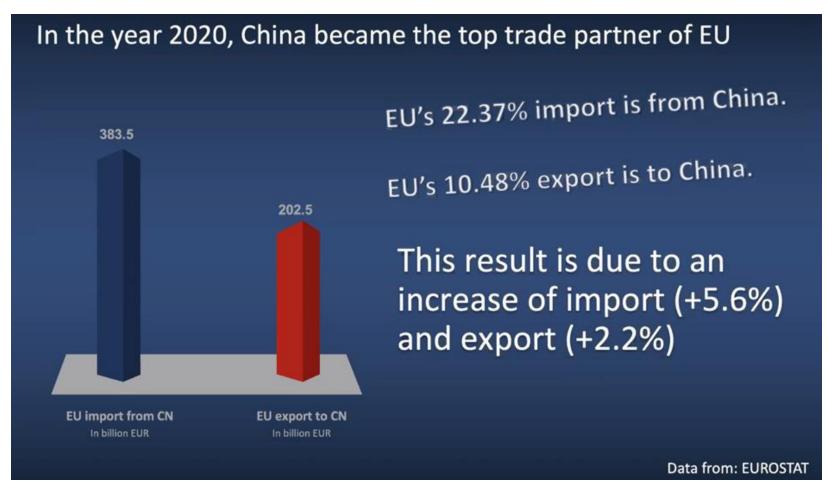
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Positive development [EUR] not goods!



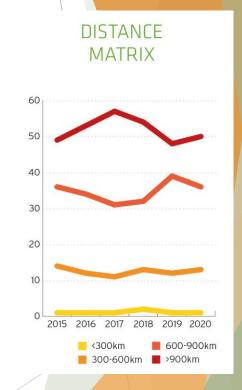
Source: Eurostat to be validated and new presentation (Jet Young)



UIRR 2020 FIGURES

2020 OVERVIEW

	Cross-border			Domestic			Total		
	2019	2020	2020/ 2019	2019	2020	2020/ 2019	2019	2020	2020/ 2019
Number of consignments	3,196,916	3,211,418	0.45%	1,314,657	1,346,694	2.44%	4,511,573	4,558,111	1.02%
containers	2,493,295	2,539,252	1.84%	1,102,316	1,115,020	1.15%	3,595,611	3,654,271	1.61%
(craneable) semi-trailers	563,112	572,145	1.60%	96,630	111,137	15.01%	659,742	683,282	3.45%
complete trucks (RoLa)	140,509	100,021	-28.82%	115,711	120,537	4.17%	256,220	220,558	-16.17%
Average distance	1,048	1,091	4.08%	434	496	14.09%	882	921	4.22%
Billion tkm	72.37	75.83	4.79%	11.17	13.77	23.24%	83.54	89.60	6.77%
Number of TEU	6,393,832	6,422,835	0.45%	2,629,314	2,693,387	2.44%	9,023,146	9,116 222	1.02%

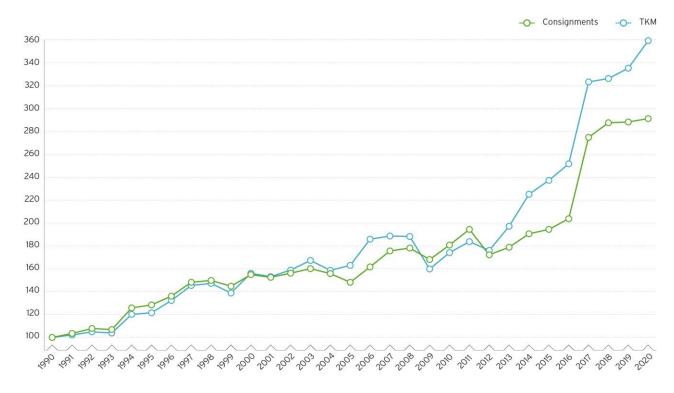




UIRR CT Growth Index 1990 - 2020

UIRR CT Growth Index

CONSIGNMENTS AND TONNE-KILOMETRES (REFERENCE YEAR: 1990 = 100)



The **UIRR CT Growth Index (Consignments and Tonne-Kilometres)** is a time series of year-on-year growth rates of the number of consignments transported and the tonne-kilometres realised by UIRR members over the years, which has been neutralised of membership effects (of companies joining or leaving the association); hence the growth rate of only those members were taken into account in one year that were able to provide data for the previous year as well. It is assumed that prevailing UIRR membership in any year since 1990 has been representative of the trends of the entire European CT sector.



UIRR - Importance of transcontinental transport

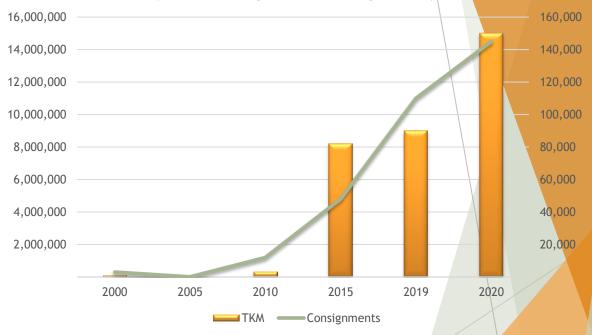
31%

WAS THE GROWTH OF TRANSCONTINENTAL CONSIGNMENTS TRANSPORTED BETWEEN ASIA AND EUROPE

UIRR CT Operators carried 144.000 consignments on transcontinental relations in 2020, which represented a 31% increase compared to 2019. Transcontinental intermodal rail is the most dynamically expanding segment of Combined Transport, which currently makes up about 5% of total annual Combined Transport performance.

UIRR Transcontinental Traffic (2000-2020)

(left: TKM - right: UIRR consignments)



- Transcontinental (traffic from/to TR/RU/CN)
- A UIRR consignment corresponds to the transport capacity of one full size truckon road (equivalent to 2 TEU)



Purpose of this group & this kick-off

Ongoing discussion and mobilisation towards the growth of <

- Multi-modality
- Interoperability
- International cooperation

for a greener and improved public-private business ecosystem on transcontinental routes with a focus on the Eurasian railway corridors



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PLANET

Progress towards
Federated Logistics
through the Integration of
TEN-T into A Global Trade
Network

23 June 2021

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Panteia

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PLANET Vision

Advance the European Commission's strategy for Smart, Green and Integrated Transport and Logistics by

- efficiently interconnecting infrastructure (TEN-T, Rail-Freight Corridors) with geopolitical developments (e.g. future New Silk Road and emerging trade routes),
- optimising the use of current & emerging transport modes and technological solutions,
 - ensuring equitable inclusivity of all participants
 - increasing the prosperity of nations,
 - preserving the environment,
 - enhancing Citizens quality of life.

The realization of this vision is what PLANET calls the **Integrated Green <u>E</u>U-Global <u>T</u>&L <u>N</u>etwork (EGTN).**

PLANET Mission

Provide **Knowledge** and **Software Assets** supporting the design and operation of **Integrated** Green EU-Global T&L Networks (EGTN).

Knowledge Assets

- Analysis Reports, Models and Roadmaps
 - efficiently <u>interconnecting infrastructure</u> (TEN-T, Rail-Freight Corridors) with existing and emerging trade routes and Legislation and EU policy to impact EGTN
 - optimising End to End Supply Chains in the context of specific corridors through synchromodality / PI models exploiting suitable incentives mechanisms and technological innovations [IoT, BC, Smart Contracts, autonomous technologies, 5G, 3D printing, UAVs and hyperloop]

A Cloud-based Open EGTN Infrastructure

- (integrating existing assets and Innovative EGTN Assets)
- EGTN Connectivity
- Industry blockchain Interoperability Layer / Blockchain Integrator
- Predictive and optimisation analytics EGTN Algorithms
- Smart Hubs / Intelligent PI Nodes

PLANET Focus Areas

Swimlane 1 - Simulation & Modelling

- Understanding the economic opportunities, risks, costs in fusing actors and supply chains in and outside Europe along new and emerging trade corridors
- Simulation and Modelling would be an incredibly valuable tool

Swimlane 2 - Technology

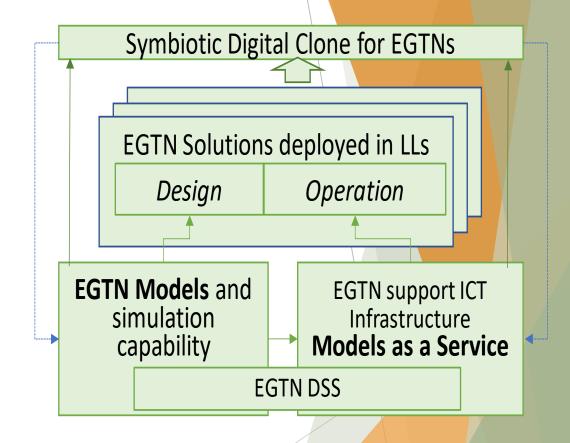
- A very much applied and practical approach for realising the EGTN platform
- Reuse assets, such as BC, from projects like ICONET, SELIS, FENIX,
- Give the industry (through open source) a starting point to evolve and shape as things progress.
- less R&D, more "bringing things together"
- the EGTN platform will include early protypes of innovation components
 - EGTN Connectivity
 - Industry blockchain Interoperability Layer / Blockchain Integrator
 - Predictive and optimisation analytics EGTN Algorithms
 - Smart Hubs / Intelligent PI Nodes

EGTN Concept

Green EU-Global Trade & Logistics Networks (EGTN) are international logistics systems that:

- 1. make use of physical and digital infrastructures;
- 2. aim at **operational excellence** for customers and external stakeholders;
- 3. incorporate geo-economic context;
- 4. are **enabled by** (disruptive) transport & logistics concepts and technologies.

The development of EGTN in PLANET encompasses physical, technological and governance dimensions





Outputs

PLANET Objectives

Simulation Capability for analysing the impact of new trade routes and emerging innovations for the TEN-T and f European logistics operations, and for designing a geo-economics aware and PI inspired Integrated EU Global **Trade Logistics** Network

Cloud-based Open EGTN
ICT Infrastructure,
leveraging interorganisational workflows
and smart contracts
linked with IoT and
federated Blockchains

Set up and operate 3
global corridor-Living
Labs, interconnected into
a Digital Clone, to provide
an experimentation/
innovation environment
and testbed for EGTN

EU Roadmap and Capacity **Building** program to steer innovation towards **EGTNs** aligning with global T&L blockchain initiatives and the ALICE

Dissemination,
Commercialisation,
Strategy Impact
Assessment and
Policy
recommendations
endorsed through
consultation,
harmonising project
experiences from
the LLs with DTLF12



Synchromodal dynamic management of TEN-T & intercontinental flows promoting rail transport

- UC1: Synchromodality in a BC enabled
 Platform utilizing advanced IoT, supporting
 BlockLab customers & communities to create
 the best multi-modal alternatives for logistics
 solutions within the LL2 corridors
- UC2: investigate Eurasian rail freight expansion in the LL2 corridor. UIRR will provide data from services and report on key issues to be addressed for infrastructure development and examine potential for expanding services in the corridor and implement (in a test environment) the use of BC on rail freight transport between China and Europe.
- UC3: analyse LL2 corridor flows and assess the implication for TEN-T infrastructure

- Assess implications of new trade routes and how best to maximise the EU's economic prospects through strategic planning
- Examine the <u>role of new technologies</u> (e.g. BC) on intercontinental rail services promoting EU's strategic cooperation with China and USA
- Leverage <u>BC</u> interoperability and federation for <u>Supply Chain platforms</u> extending the Blocklab repository knowledge hub with synchromodality models as a service with predictive and prescriptive analytics enabling corridor actors to establish the best multimodal solutions that can optimise the interconnection of supply chains along the TEN-T Corridors a "green" Global T&L context

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3 Break-out Sessions (all)



__HUPAC__

HUPAC
Director Development Russia & CIS



VTG AG
Business Development Manager Eurasia & Far East



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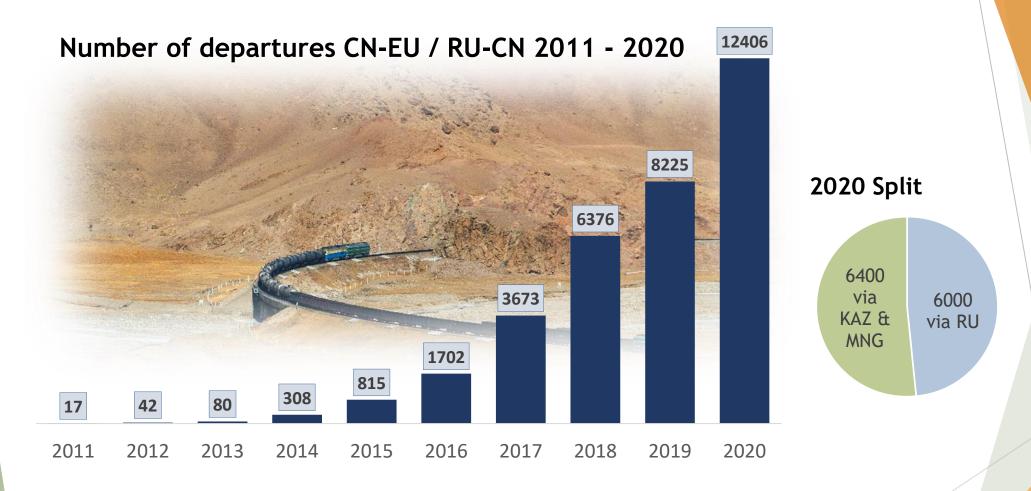
The Challenge

Frist Findings

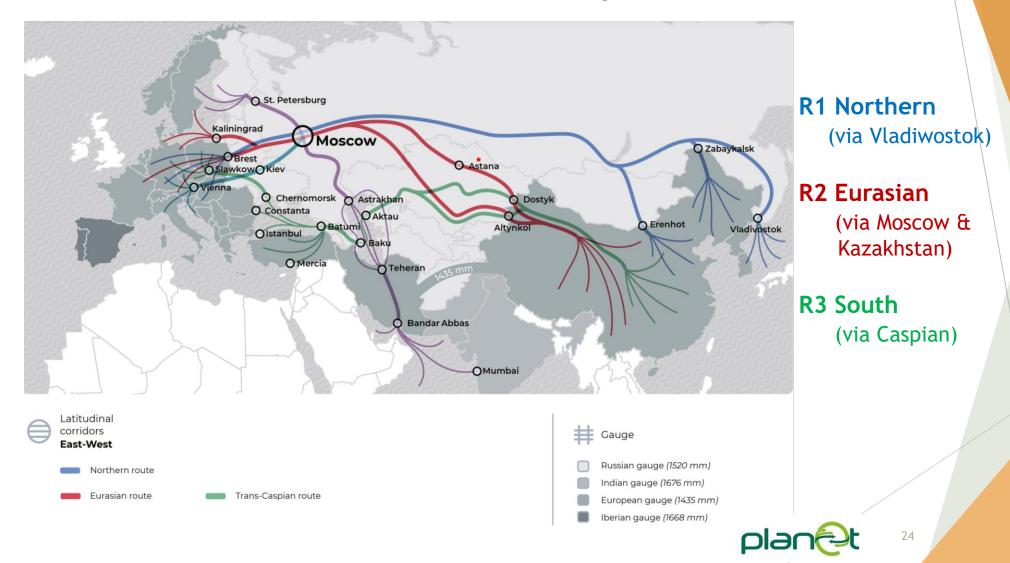
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Growing Market of Eurasia Rail Transportation



Focus Routes for this Workshop



Where there is a challenge there is an opportunity

What all stakeholders want is undisputed:

- Green
- Fast
- Reliable
- Cost-efficient
- Customer-oriented



Selection of challenges:

- 1) Costs
- 2) Congestions at borders
- 3) Regulatory hurdles to efficiency

Identify the best approach to leverage the most benefits for all stakeholders?



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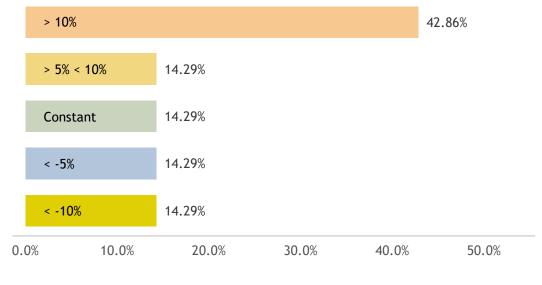
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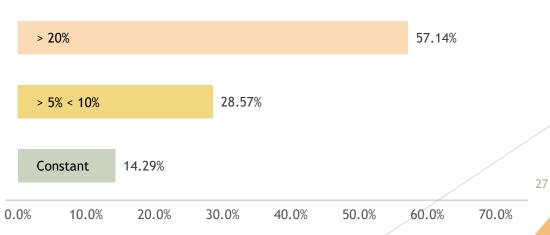
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High growth is expected to grow further for majority of road-rail stakeholders

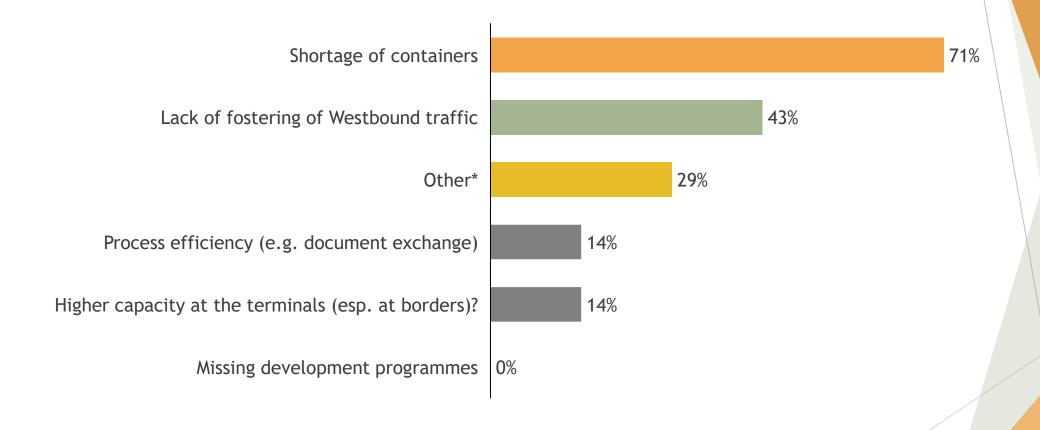
Evolution of shipping volume to / from China (last 2 years)



Expected average annual growth in rail-road transport to / from China (next 3 years)

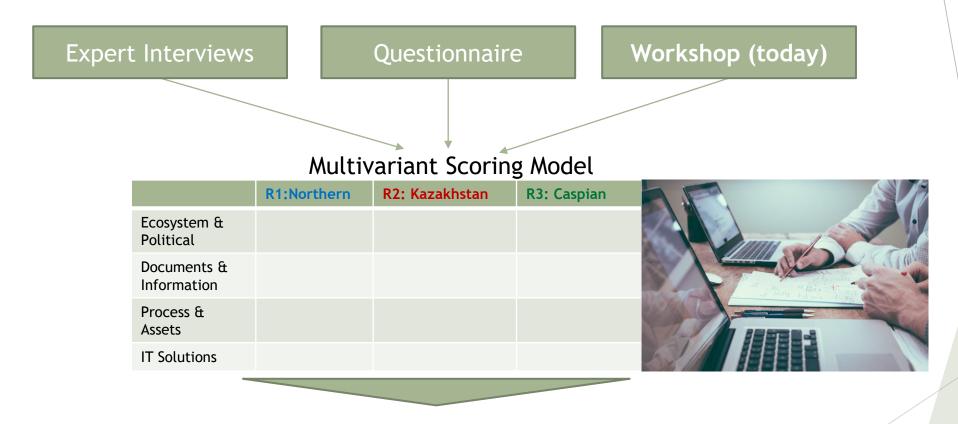


Key business hurdles towards more rail traffic?





Identification of the most suitable way & lever approach



Most successful pilot for EU-CN road-rail shipments



Framework to increase interoperability

Views: Levels: Ecosystem 1. Organisational Legal / Regulatory **Customer-facing** 2. Processes & Resources Application / Assets / HW Service Provider-facing Protocols / Connections 3. Communication Semantics 4. Data Syntax 5. Infrastructure Security Technical Technical Infrastructure (Assets, HW & SW)

- Apply framework to capture organisational, physical, digital & infrastructure interoperability aspects in roadrail transport
- Derive measures to improve



First findings on key hurdles to (2-5 years horizon)

- 1. Manual customs processes
- 2. Increase of train length in Europe
- 3. Imbalance of Eastbound and Westbound traffic
- 4. Scarcity of wagons
- 5. Missing departure slots in China (current dispatch planning)
- 6. Eastbound cost disadvantage (no/less subsidizes)
- 7. Reduction of Westbound subsidizes
- 8. Lack of interoperability of processes and IT systems

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Break-out Session Motivation

► Horizon: thinking 2-5 years ahead

Focus: Start thinking about the hurdles and needs first

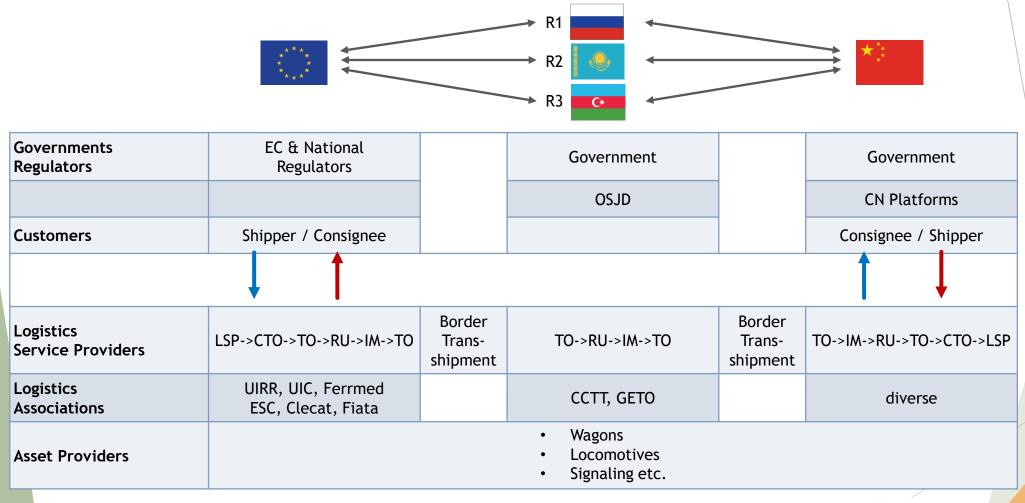
► Choose your session:

Session	Hurdles, Issues	Resolution	Conclusoin
BS1: Political & Stakeholder (Ecosystem)			
BS2: Document & Information Interoperability			
BS3: Process & Assets			

Breakout session agenda

#	Task	Who	Time
1	Introduction of participants (Name, Organisation, Key interest in EU-CN improvements)	all	30s
2	Problem framing - Key issues, hurdles and needs	volunteers	15 min
3	Resolution & synergies	volunteers	15 min
4	Online voting	all	5 min
5	Result presentation of each breakout session	Moderators	5 min

BS1: Political & Stakeholder Motivation



Legend

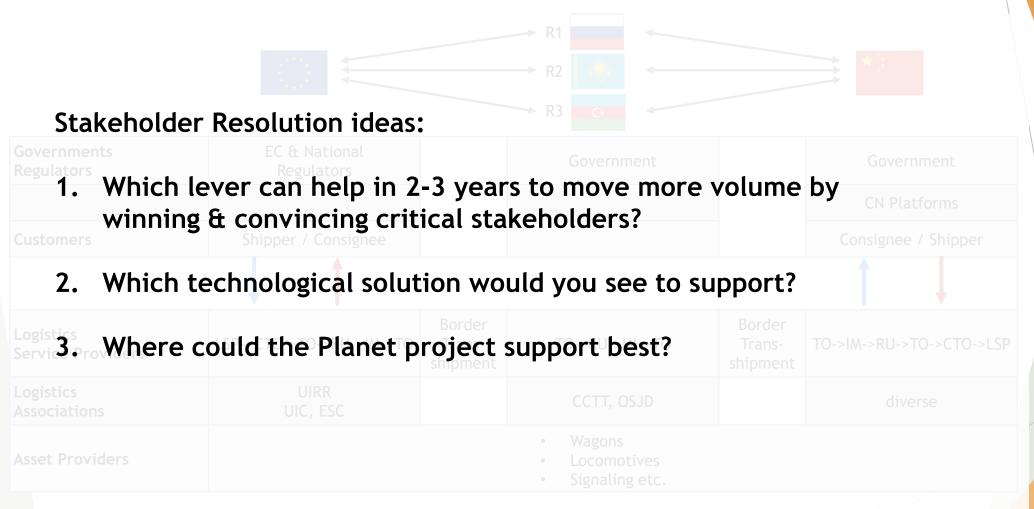
LSP: Logistics Service Provider
CTO: Combined Transport Operator

TO: Terminal Operator

RU: Railway Undertaking
IM: Infrastructure Manager



BS1: Political & Stakeholder Motivation



Legend

LSP: Logistics Service Provider

RU: Railway Undertaking

Infrastructure Manager



BS1: Summary

Challenges/ Bottlenecks

- 1. Stakeholders are mainly competitors
- 2. Infrastructure bottlenecks
- 3. Operational bottlenecks incl. dangerous goods
- 4. Transparency of the services
- 5. Bundling of volumes is crucial

Solution/Ideas

- Meeting with CTOs on intercontinental corridors, CTOs are bearing the risk of train utilization. Intercontinental platform
- 2. Achieve balance of flows
 East and Westbound
 integrating Japan and
 South Corea.

Remarks/Objections

- 1. Chinese subsidies will only be given to Chinese companies, not to European companies.
- 2. Chinese regions should collaborate, in order to have more regular services.

Information/Perceptions

- 1. Europe needs a strategy on its own for the silk road development,
- 2. The CTOs that should participate in the next workshop are: UTLC, Transcontainer, FELB, RTSB, Interrail, Hupac, VTG, Bahnoperator, RCO, possibly DB Eurasia if interested
- 3. Collaboration with EU Commission connectivity platform
- 4. Importance of terminals



BS2: Interoperable Documents & Information

R2

R3



- 1. Where a major improvement generates most benefits?
- 1. Booking reservation
- 2. Consignment notes
- 3. Customs documents
- 4. ETA
- 5. ETD













Comments:

- Consignment notes focus for the RFC Nordic-Baltic
- Customs documents are also relevant

BS2: Interoperable Documents & Information

R1

R2

R3



- 2. What is the biggest hurdle to increase interoperability in EU-CN transports & why?
- 3 1. Lack of standards
- 2. Multiple languages
- 3. Slow & paper-based
- 4. Only national 3 standards

2

5. No efficient interfaces











Polling





BS2: Interoperable Documents & Information



- Interoperability of documents:
- 1. Which lever can help in 2-3 years to improve the use of digital and interoperable documents?
- 2. Which IT technological solution would you see to best support?
 - a) Interoperability of documents?
 - b) Multi-national Platforms?
 - c) Interoperable platforms?
- 3. Where could the Planet project support best?



BS2: Summary

Challenges/Bottlenecks

- DG documents not accepted by ML CN
- 2. Even Non-DG certificates are very time consuming
- 3. Lack of digitalization of documents
- 4. Consignment note focus for RFC Nordic-Baltic
- 5. Paper-based documents still dominant (also for customs and DG)

Solution/Ideas

- 1. Consignment note digitalization is the potential low hanging fruit and focus of the RFC Nordic-Baltic
- 2. Alignment with Nordic-Baltic RFC planned on their requirements
- 3. Centralized solution not likely within 2-5 year horizon as stakeholders would resist, interoperable path more success likelihood

Remarks/Objections

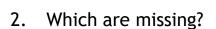
- 1. Risk of political situation with Belarus relations
- 2. Stakeholder buy-in required to establish faster standardisation and harmonisation

Information/Perceptions

- Exchange to on project level
- 2. What is the digitalization acceptance
- 3. Unified Railway Standards (SMGS)









Booking to Pay



Comments:

- Missing: train
 operations (total
 weight, capacity
 management)
- Assets: wagon technology, railway gauge, types of loading units
- Infrastructure: platforms/terminals included



Polling



3. Which assets are most critical for future successful operations (time/cost/quality)?



Autonomous locomotives



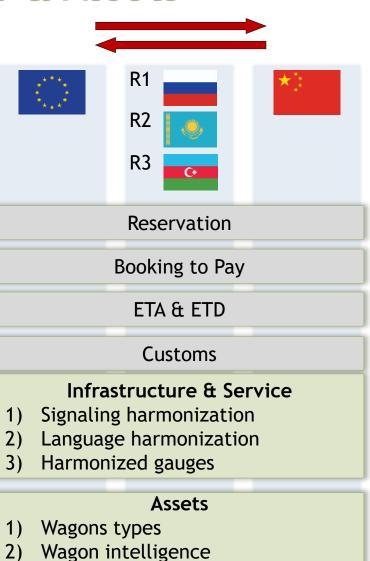
Comments:

- Infrastructure; train length (different between the routes)
- Wagons (with or without UIC gauge): all types should be accepted
- ILUs: all types should be accepted - focus on reefer units and goods





4. Which asset management process needs standardization?



Automated coupling systems

Autonomous locomotives



Comments:

- ILUs: in terms of dimensions (interoperable components)
- Infrastructure
 parameters (total
 train length and
 weight)





Resolution of frictions:

1. Which measures help to avoid bottlenecks most effectively in 2-3 years to move more volume to rail-road traffic?

- 2. Which IT technological solution would you see to support?
- 3. Where could the Planet project support best?

Assets

- 1) Wagons types
- Wagon intelligence
- 3) Coupling systems
- 4) Autonomous Locomotives



Summary

Challenges/ Bottlenecks

- 1. Improve train operations and processes (train to be managed as easy as road)
- 2. Better coordination and governance
- 3. Acceptance of all types of assest and goods

Solution/Ideas

- 1. Clear and transparent governance structure for Eurasian corridors (UN/ECE, OSJD, sector...)
- Wagons: (1) electrification
 (2) need for refilling
 stations on specific cross-border points
- 3. ILUs: pool management, register, IT tools

Remarks/Objections

- 1. Community involvement needed (role of industry associations)
- 2. Too many political and/or regional approach

Information/Perceptions

- 1. Document management is also a prerequisite to improve train operations
- 2. Reefer / chemical goods: 'must' markets



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Pilot route choice (key USPs)

∨ Polling ×

1. Northern

(via Vladiwostok)

- Only path allowing dangerous goods via rail
 - Direct train offers fastest path to ML CN

2. Eurasian

(via Kazakhstan)

- Most used route
- Highest frequency

3. South

(via Caspian Sea)

Less used route with highest improvement potential



Additional short sea leg

- Least lever due to large investment
- Congestion risk

- Slowest
- Most transshipment points



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UIRR



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