Where the East meets the West
Connecting Western China with Western Europe ...
The New Alternative ...
Block trains from China to Europe in 2015-'16

- Chongqing-Duisburg 146 trains
- Zhengzhou-Hamburg 51 trains
- Chengdu – Lodz 67 trains
- Wuhan-Pardubice 19 trains
- Yiwu-Brest-Madrid 3 trains
- Wuhan-Malashevich 64 trains
- He bei-Hamburg 6 trains
- Yiwu-Brest 14 trains

Average delivery time 14-15 days.

Block trains to Central Asia in 2015-'16

- Since start of operations (July 2015), Khorgos Gateway Dry Port handled
  - 24,246 containers representing
  - Total 41,646 TEU and
  - 1,241 trains

Average transshipment time: 47 minutes for full train.
More than 100 block trains

11 thousand km on 14 delivery days

More than 15 transit routes

Refrigerate and climatic containers for electronic devices and fresh food transportation
With China on the rise and Europe standing strong, Eurasia is rapidly becoming the world’s new economic centre. Cluttered seaports and a vulnerable air-transport system have shifted the focus to a network of railways – also known as the Iron Silk Road – intended to rev up today’s supercontinent in the coming years. The project is aimed at shortening the time of bulky consumer goods transport between China and Europe and, at the same time, unlock the riches at the Heart of Eurasia. Thanks to their strategic position, creating a better access to these riches will greatly facilitate the ability of their inhabitants to travel and do business throughout the vast area served by the new network.

The Northern Corridor of the Iron Silk Road largely follows the existing Trans-Siberian Railway, while the Central Corridor mainly traces the route of the ancient Silk Road to Beijing. The Southern Corridor faces political barriers but will eventually connect the highly populated countries of Turkey, Pakistan and India with Europe and China. Paving ahead enthusiastically with the high-speed rail project, China is not only establishing a high-speed railway network within the country but also planning and building railways along the routes as far as Turkey. The construction of an expressway and railway line from Istanbul to Ankara is planned to start early in the year 2010.

The Iron Silk Road will interlink about 75% of the world’s population in more than 40 countries in Asia and Europe, China hopes to complete its massive infrastructure project within ten years. It will include at least one line running 120 km/hour and will shorten land-transport time between London and Beijing from 15 to only two days – if Europe is willing to connect that is.
Международные транспортные коридоры Китай-Европа в 2020 году*

- Транссибирская магистраль
- Транссиб - Казахстан
- Центральная магистраль
- Северный морской путь
- Южный морской путь

*Ширина линий зависит от объемов грузопотока. Цифры на карте указана доля в общем объеме грузоперевозок главных магистралей.
EURASIAN RAIL CORRIDORS
WHAT OPPORTUNITIES FOR FREIGHT STAKEHOLDERS?