The New Silk Road
Inland Hubs: Interconnectivity in a New Eurasian Context

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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
  • 1241 trains
Average transshipment time: 47 minutes for full train.
China on the rise and Europe standing strong. Europe is rapidly becoming the world’s new economic centre. Clogged airports and a vulnerable air transport system have shifted the focus to a network of railways – also known as the Iron Silk Road – intended to invigorate today’s superpowers in the coming years. The project is aimed at shortening the time of bulk consumer goods transport between Europe and Asia as well as speeding up the delivery of goods to destinations at the heart of Europe. Thanks to their new logos, creating better access to these countries will greatly facilitate the ability of their citizens to travel and do business throughout the whole area served by the new network.

The Northern Corridor of the Iron Silk Road is one of the existing Trans-Siberian Railway, while the Central Corridor merely taps the route. The Southern Corridor is spread out across China and envisions a new railway network connecting China to Southeast Asia and Central Asia. The road project, China is not only establishing a high-speed rail network inside the country but also encouraging long and building railways along the routes as far as Europe. In a contractual agreement was signed at the end of 2015, an operation that will run Turkey into Europe. The Chinese government is already spending about $300 billion on railway projects and the completion of the railways will increase railway capacity by about 25 per cent of the world’s population in more than 40 countries in Asia and Europe. China hopes to complete its major infrastructure project within ten years. It will include at least one line running 1,000 km/hour and will shorten land transport time between London and Beijing from 15 to only two days – if Europe is willing to connect to that is.
Международные транспортные коридоры Китай-Европа в 2020 году:

- Транссибирская магистраль
- Транссиб - Казахстан
- Центральная магистраль
- Северный морской путь
- Южный морской путь
АО «НК «КАЗАХСТАН ТЕМІР ЖОЛЫ»

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