UIC COVID-19 TASK FORCE THNS – 30 October 2020



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30 October 2020

Countries with members of the UIC Covid-19 Task Force 2 49 countries from the 5 continents

• 340 members in the UIC Covid-19 LinkedIn group



• 71 UIC members and 18 international organisations (UITP, IATA, CER, EIM, CIT, APTA...)





UIC Covid-19 Task Force activities

- 13 meetings held since 25 February 2020
- Web Conference Covid-19 (South-East Asia, Africa, Latin American Region)
 Presentation during UIC Regional Assemblies (Europe, Asia, Middle-East) and
- Presentation during UIC Regional As UIC General Assembly

- File sharing (500 documents)
- 25 threats in the UIC Forum
- 120 videos in the UIC media center
- 5 guidance documents translated in many languages: www.uic.org/covid-19/
- 2 State of the Art papers
- Dedicated UIC LinkedIn group: https://www.linkedin.com/groups/13846065/





Building RAILsilience together – Five guidance documents Several translations available: French, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Japanese, Farsi, Serbian and German



Management of Covid-19 A series of potential measures (March 2020)



Management of Covid-19 Potential measures to restore confidence in rail travel following the Covid-19 pandemic (April 2020)



Management of Covid-19 RAILsilience - Back on the track (June 2020)



Management of Covid-19 *RAILsilience - How the* rail sector fought Covid-19 during lockdown (May 2020)

Management of Covid-19 First estimation of the economic *impact of Covid-19 on rail* (July 2020)







Building RAILsilience together – State of the art papers Several translations available



Covid-19 - state of the art *RAILsilience – Masks, ventilation and social distancing (July 2020)*



Covid-19 – state of the art *Thermal cameras (August 2020)*



Potential measures to restore confidence in rail travel following the Covid-19 pandemic

Requires:

- **Concrete (potential) measures** that limit the risk of infection from:
 - Person-to-person
 - Temperature checks
 - Questionnaires
 - Masks
 - Sanitation gel
 - Social distancing
 - Ventilation
 - Object-to-person
 - Cleaning/disinfection
 - Tickets (paperless)
 - Waste disposal
- **Communication** about said measures
 - Research demonstrates that crisis communication reduces anxiety

Less anxious people are more likely to use your transport!

UIC COVID-19 TASK FORCE

MANAGEMENT OF COVID-19

Potential measures to restore confidence in rail travel following the Covid-19 pandemic

A series of potential measures published by the International Union of Railways April 2020







RAILsilience: How the rail sector fought Covid-19 during lockdown

- **During lockdowns rail demonstrated its resilience**, or RAILsilience by:
 - Supporting the Medical Sector
 - Supporting the Community
 - Rail freight as a provider of essential goods (food, medical equipment)
 - Passenger rail mostly continued to function for essential workers (while respecting authorities when it came to border closures, PSO)

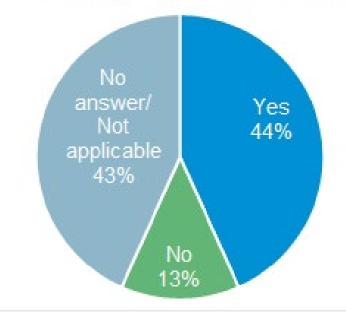
RAILsilience comprises:

- **Response measures:** -Task Forces, business continuity, suspected cases protocols
- Mitigation measures: Cleaning protocols, sanitation gel, temperature screening, special measures for passengers with reduced mobility, masks, passenger reservation system changes
- **Communication**: Both internal and external





Have you placed publically available disinfectants (e.g. hand sanitzer) in your stations?









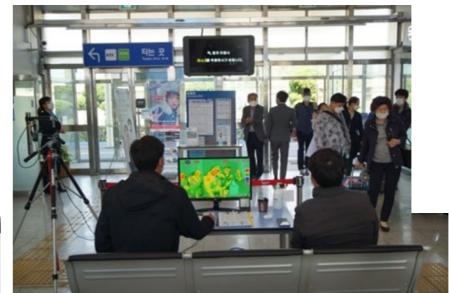


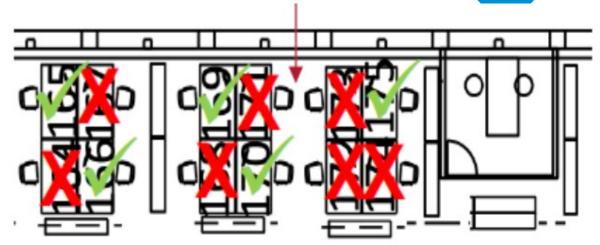
RAILsilience - Back on the track

Passenger service resumption post-confinement

- Measure differentiation
- New technologies
- Communication campaigns
- Freight service post-lockdown
 - Measures to recover freight business
 - Measures to recover confidence
- Staff confidence
 - Back to work measures
 - Measure differentiation
 - Staff trainings
- Security issues:
 - Assurance of passengers' feeling of security
 - Increased police presence or private security
 - Security technologies to manage crowds
- Ethical/legal issues



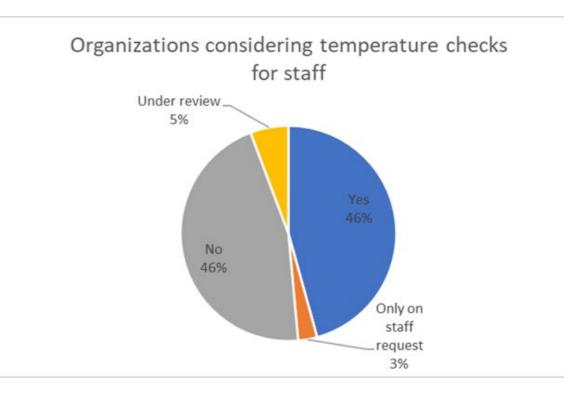


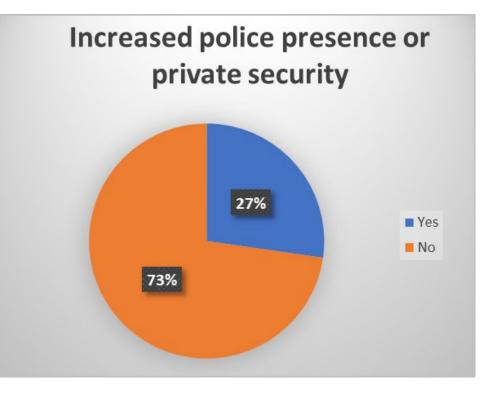






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RAILsilience – Mask, ventilation and social distancing

Masks

- Medical grade masks
- Face shields
- Reusable cloth masks
- Norms and standards
- Ventilation



Non-Symptomatic **COVID-19** Carrier



Non-Symptomatic **COVID-19** Carrier



Non-Symptomatic **COVID-19** Carrier



Do masks and ventilation limit the need for social distancing?



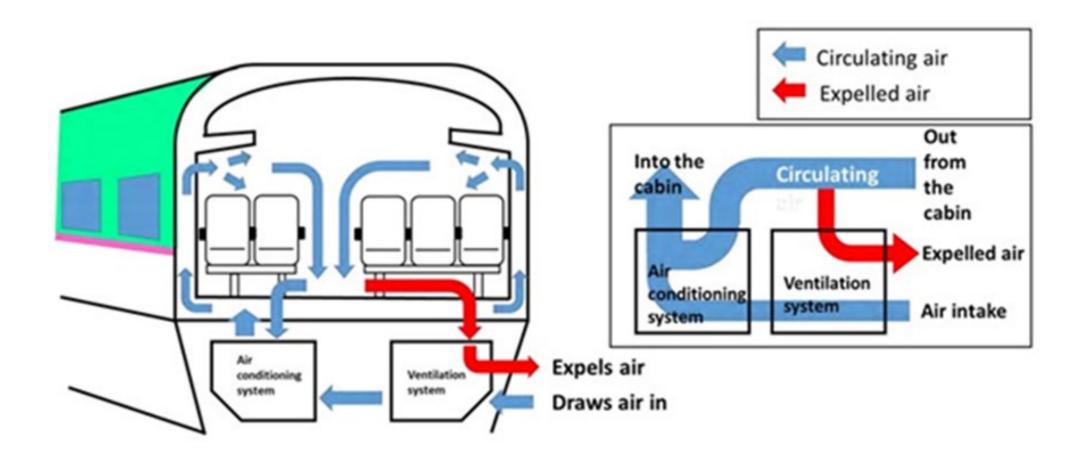
Infection Risk High



Infection Risk Low



Infection Risk Very Low







Where are masks worn on passenger trains

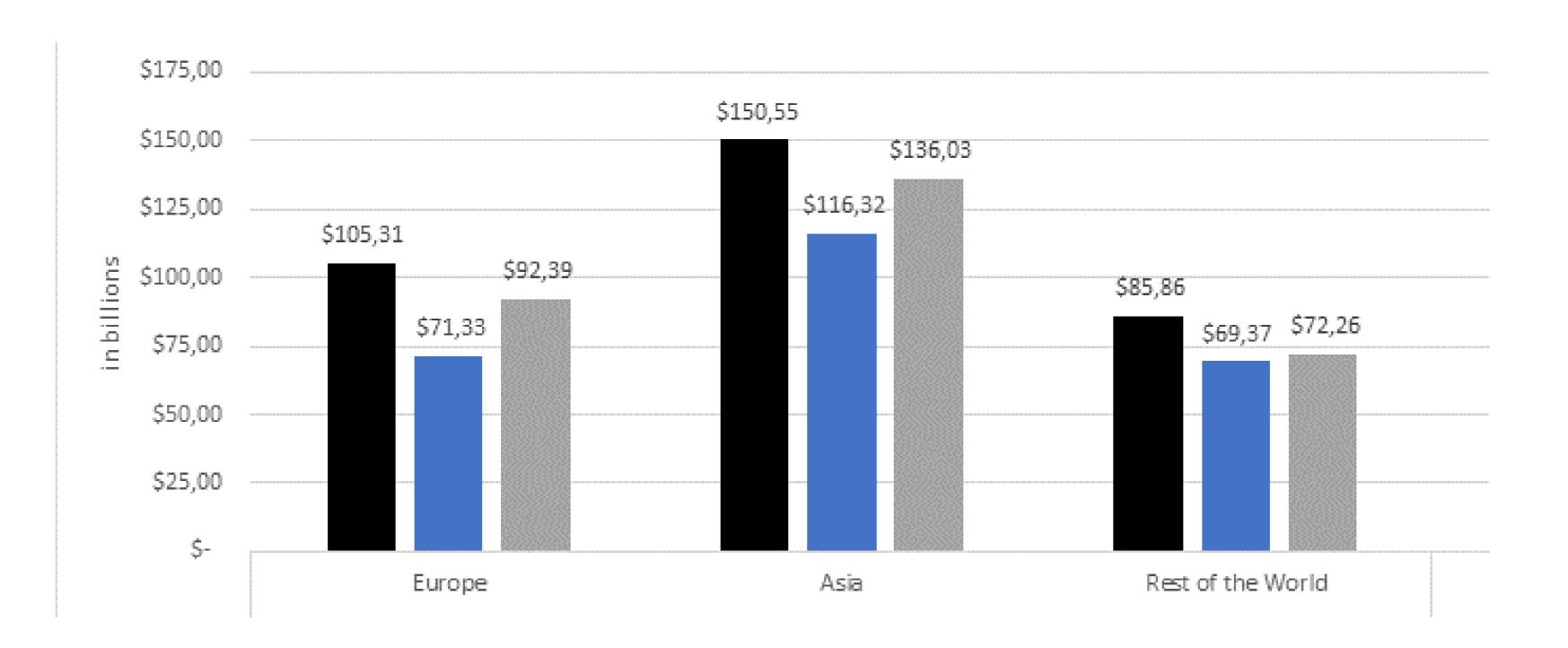




Economic Impact



RAIL SECTOR (PASSENGER & FREIGHT)



Revenues (passenger & freight) 2019, 2020 & 2021

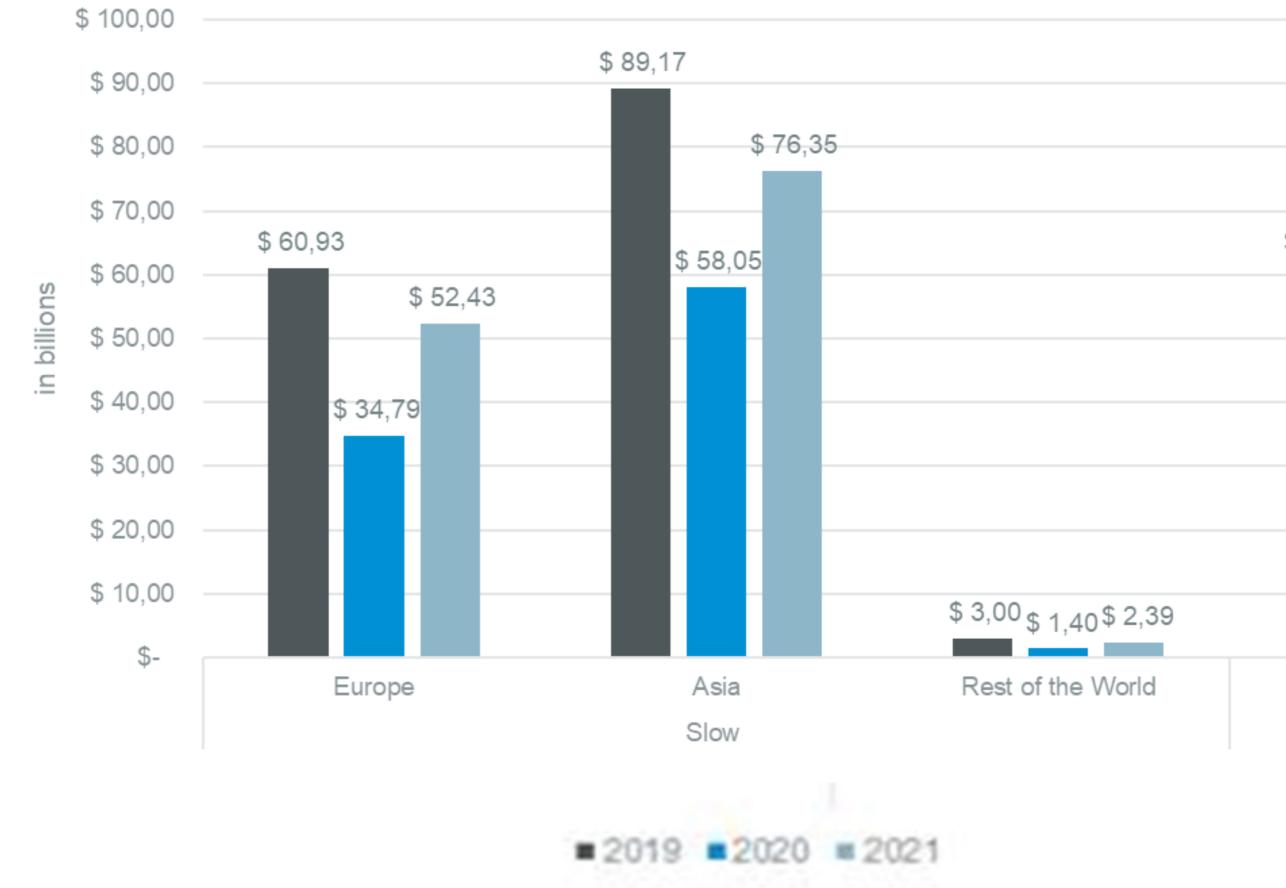


(losses estimation in summer 2020: 125 USD billions)





Passenger revenues 2019, 2020 & 2021

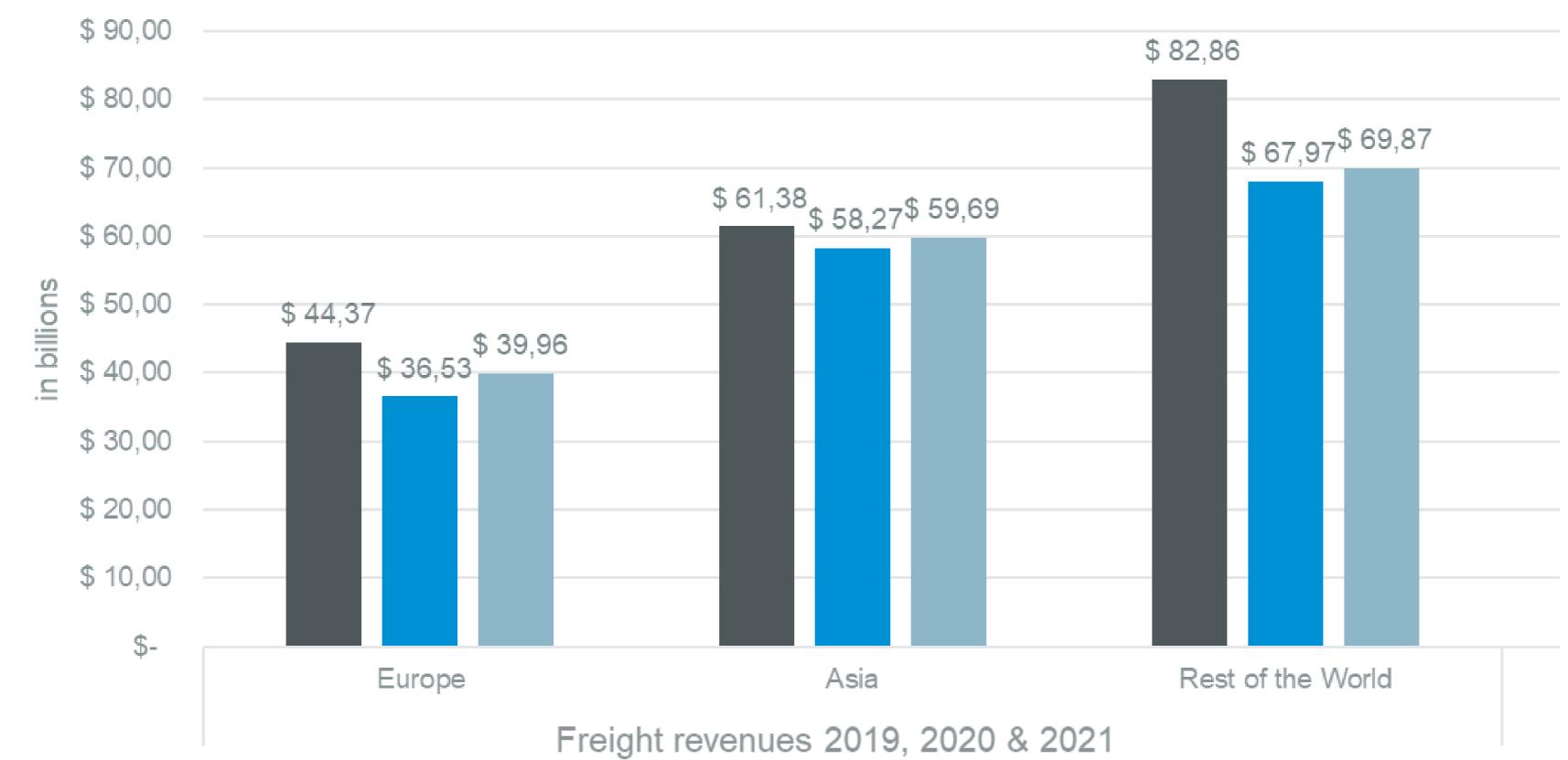


RAIL PASSENGER SECTOR

(USD billions – figures of summer 2020)









RAIL FREIGHT SECTOR

(USD billions – Figures of summer 2020)





RAIL Historical and unprecedent



RAIL SECTOR

Historical and unprecedented losses (USD billions – Figures of summer 2020)



Situation post Covid, which is stabilized "new normal for rail"

Objectives

- > To explore the mid-term (2025) and long-term (2030) **prospects** for the rail sector
- > More specifically, to analyze what could be the "New" **Normal"** in rail transport
- > To derive **recommendations for the railway** community and public authorities to maintain or bans* rail traffic

Scope

- > Passenger long distance/ regional / Urban
- > Freight
- > Infra manager
- > Worldwide

Planning

- > Early November : request for input from TF members
- > November 24th : first feedback
- > **December** : first draft of the study and sharing with members before publication

Impact of Covid-19 on mobility/rail trends

Approach overview (1/2)

Baseline: pre-Covid mobility projection

- > Total mobility projection to 2025-2030 with modal shares and by region
- > Identification of key drivers underlying mobility demand projection

Assessment of Mobility Trends and Covid impact performed with the input of UIC members

2 Pre-existing mobility / rail trends

- > Identification of pre-existing mobility / rail trends (longlist), assessment on their impact level on total demand for mobility and on rail
- > Trends: transverse mobility trends (e.g. MaaS) and rail-specific trends (e.g. autonomous train)

Impact of Covid-19 on mobility/rail trends

Study approach (2/2)



Covid impact

> Evaluation of **Covid impacts on trends**:

- Acceleration/ slow-down
- Impact on total mobility demand
- Change in modal shares

> Feedback from UIC members on potential impacts of Covid on preselected trends, by country/region

- >Post-Covid forecast of total mobility and modal shares in 2025, by region
- > Need for transportation (Pax & freight), in pkm / tkm and by region for the following demand segments:
 - -Long-distance
- Regional / commuter – Freight
- > Modal shares : in each segment and region, for **PAX and freight**, share of:
 - Rail
- Air
- -Road

New mobility forecast



- > Recommendations for rail stakeholders
- >Key areas of focus for rail industry, for that forecast to materialize, including possibly:
 - **New rail services** and related investments (e.g. night train, distribution, ticketing...) to capture demand
 - Inclusion of **technological innovations**
- Changes in overall economic equation for rail players

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Thank you for your attention.

