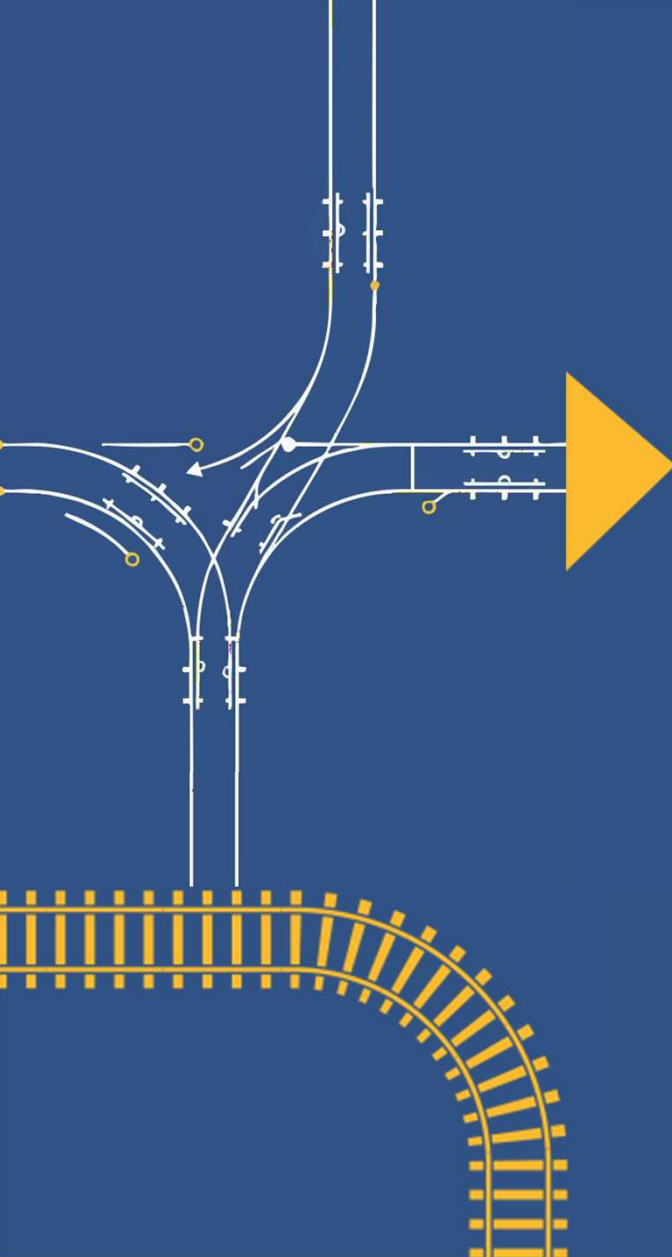


A stylized white line diagram on a dark blue background representing a railway track layout. It includes various track segments, switches, and a large yellow arrow pointing right towards the main text.

Journée technique ferroviaire

le 17 mars 2026 à Nîmes





Présentation du rôle et des missions de l'UIC

**Journée technique
ferroviaire** le 17 mars 2026 à Nîmes

UIC: the worldwide organisation for the promotion of rail transport



INTERNATIONAL UNION
OF RAILWAYS



Fostering close cooperation links
with all actors in the rail transport domain



Understanding the business needs
of the rail community



Developing innovation programmes
to identify solutions to those needs



Preparing and publishing Reports,
Specifications, Guidelines, IRS

50

events per year

217

Members in
84 countries

70

partnerships

2,000
experts

131

Technical groups,
monitoring
8 special groups
projects

7

platforms

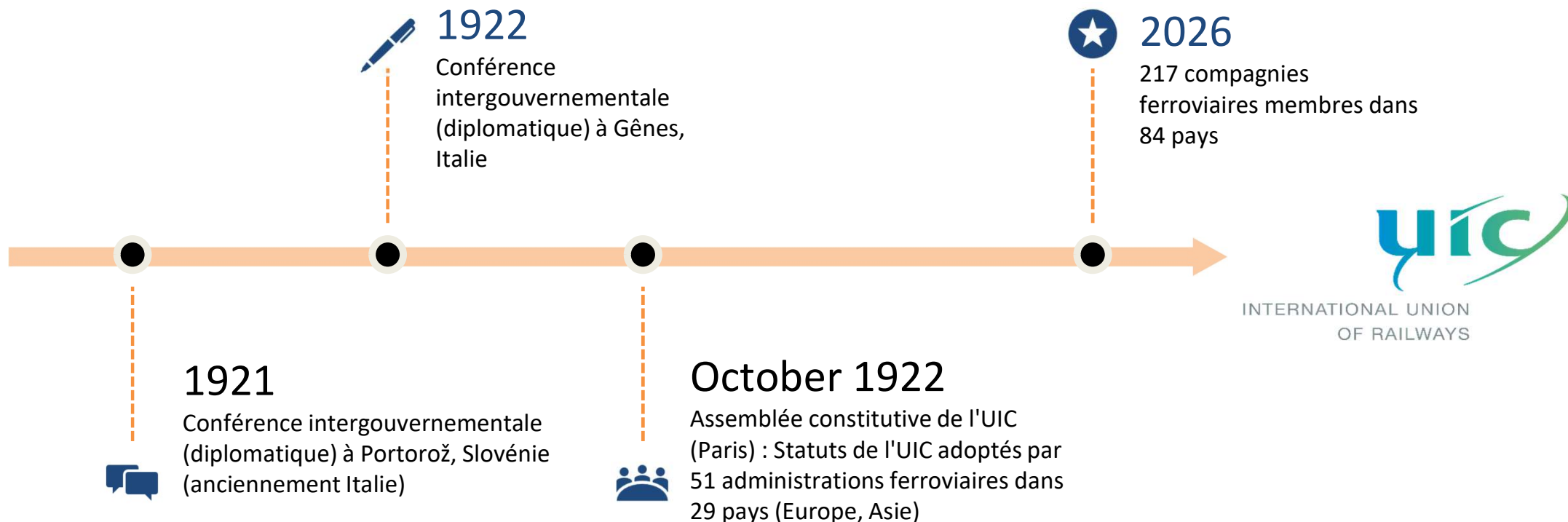
3

fora

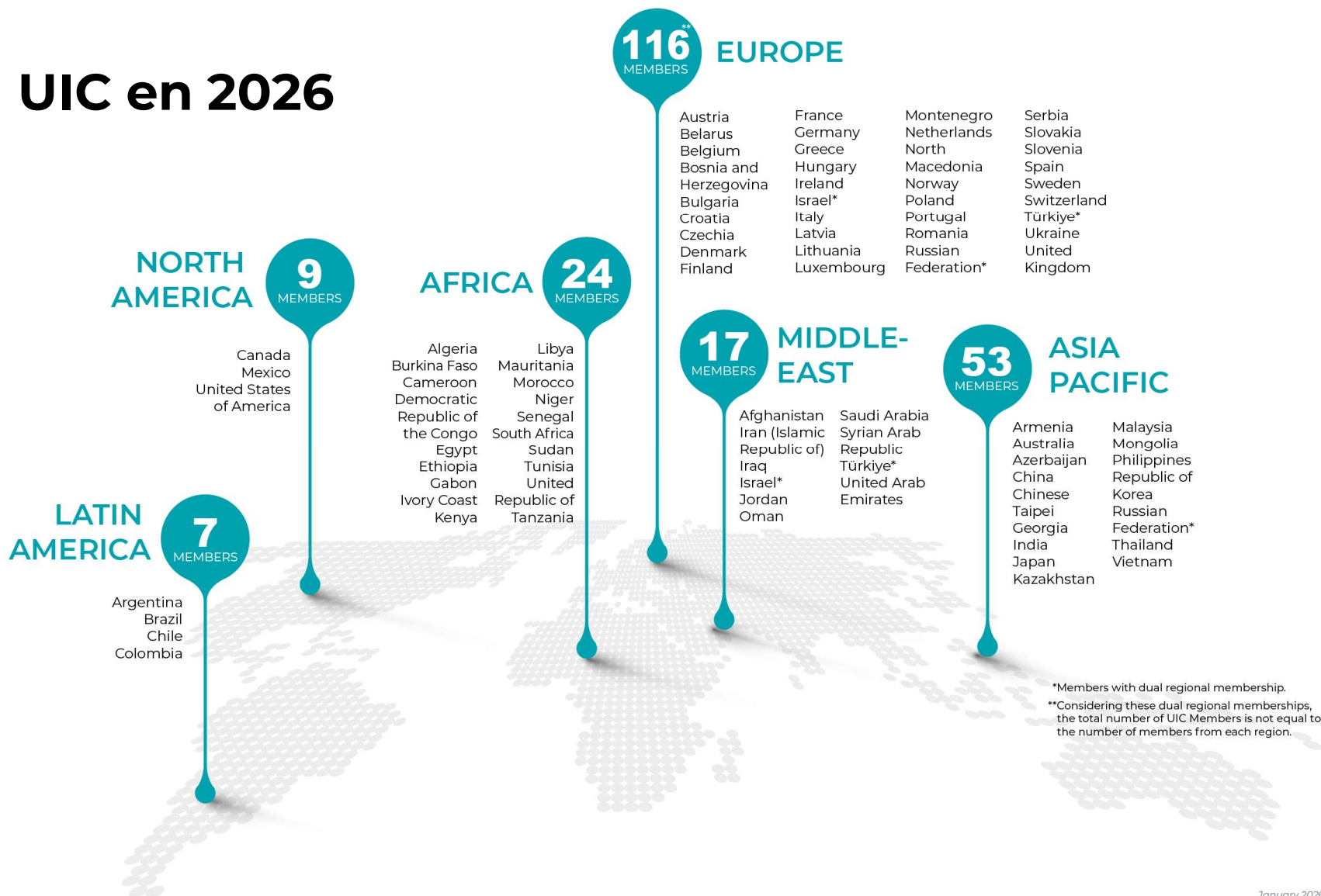
23

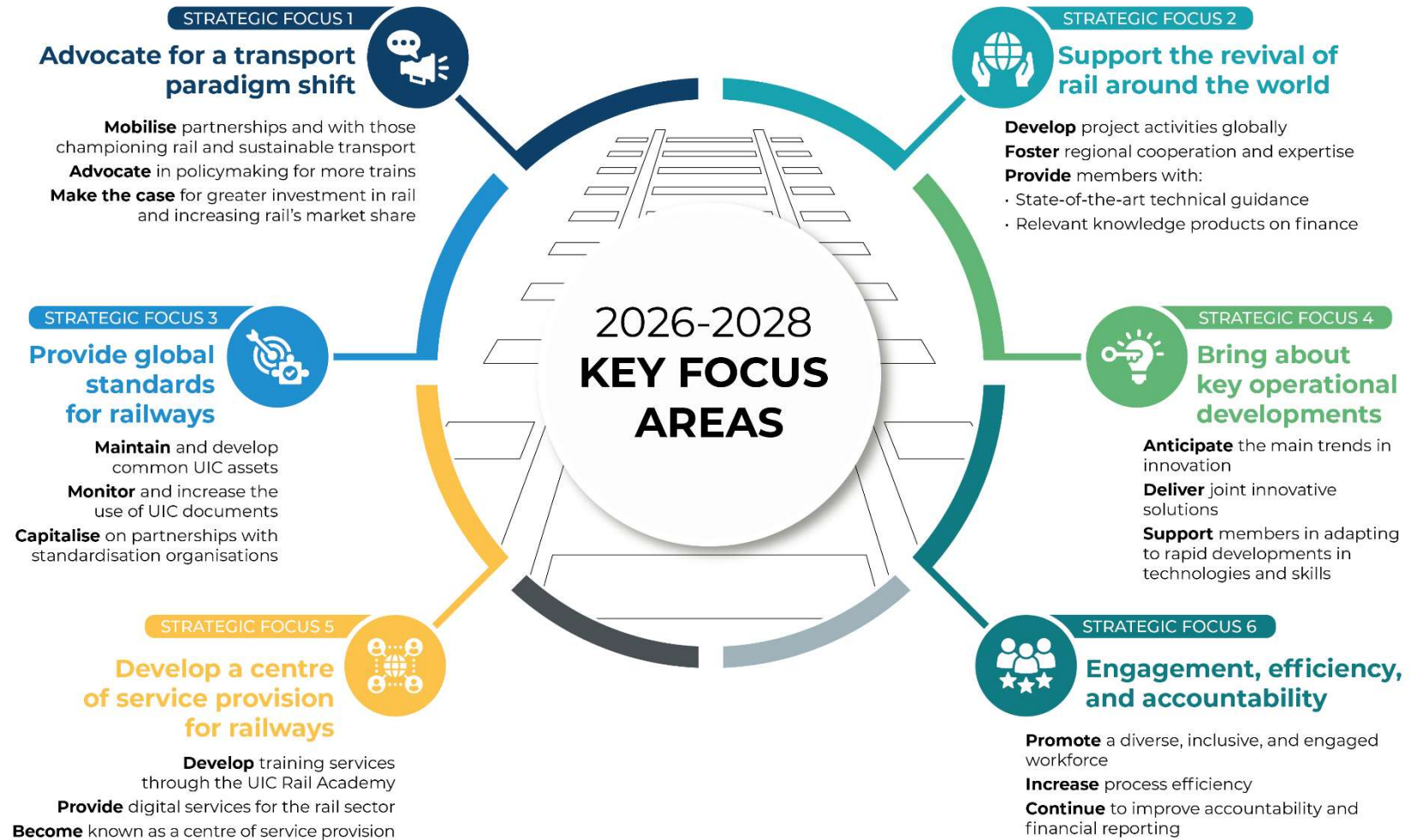
sectors

UIC : une longue tradition au service des chemins de fer membres et de la facilitation de la coopération ferroviaire internationale



UIC en 2026





Activités de l'UIC



Dialogue platform focusing on members' challenges

- Sharing of best practices
- Exchanges of information
- Experiments, joint studies, POCs, etc.



Specifications / Reports /Solutions

- Contributing to TSIs and standards
- Railway best practices
- Application guidelines
- Online tools and databases
- 398 UIC Technical Documents



Training courses and conferences

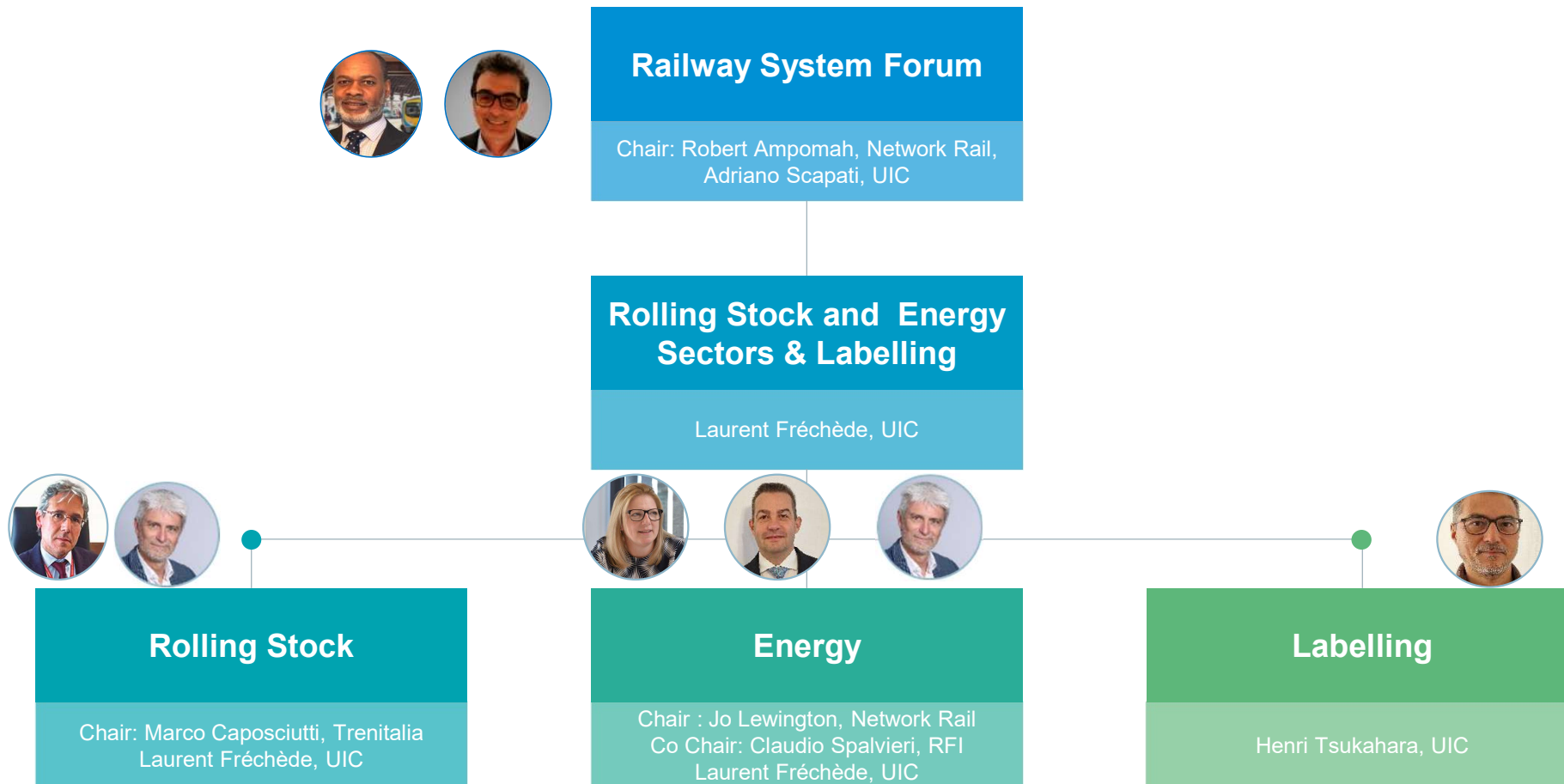
- Courses on cutting-edge topics
- Conferences on areas of interest (Asset Management, GSM-R, FRMCS, civil engineering structures, railway tracks, High-Speed, Railway Stations, Rail Tourism, Regional Trains, Ticket Distribution etc.)



Working groups and joint projects

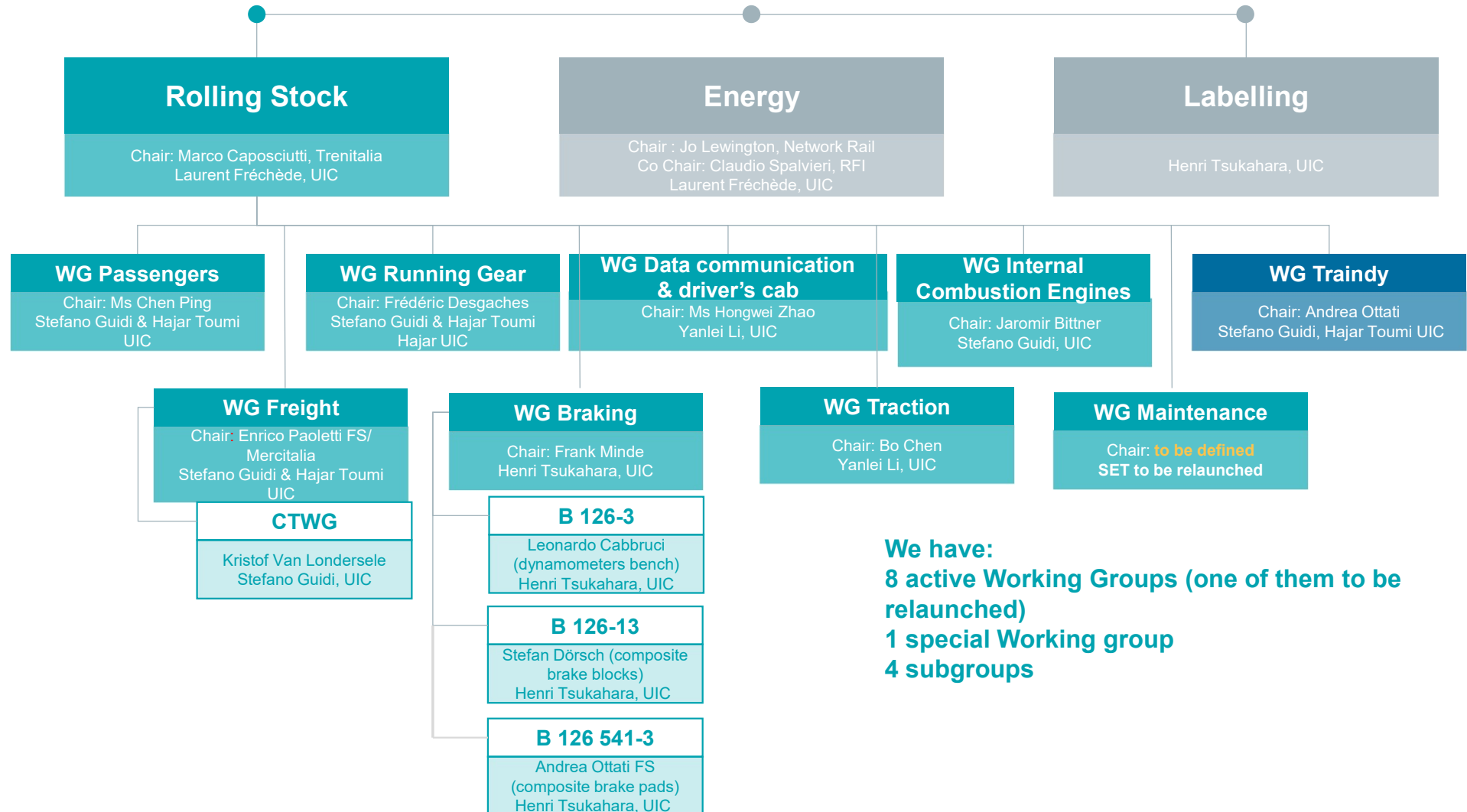
- Shared projects to address the strategy defined by the members
- Internal and external working groups with railway members

General organisation of Rolling Stock & Energy Sectors & Labelling



Rolling Stock, a very active Sector (more than 310 leaflets & IRS and more than 240 experts skilled, motivated and engaged)

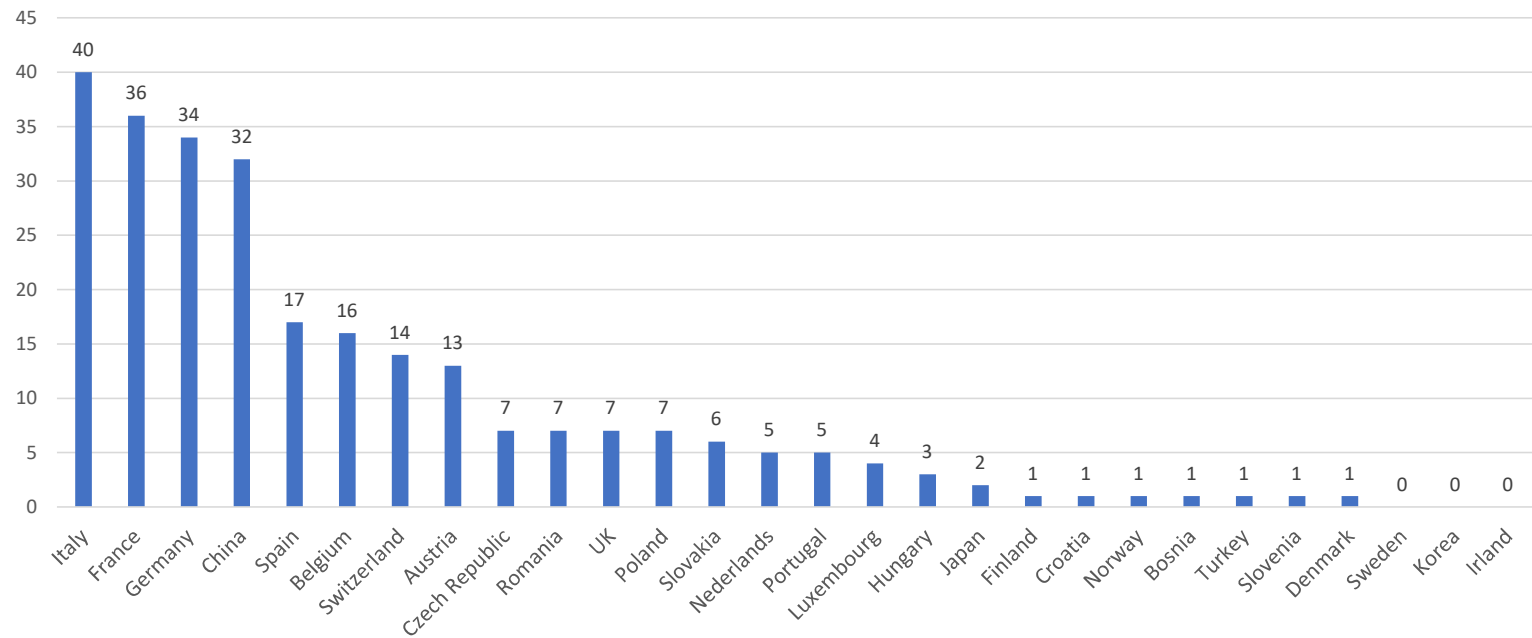
9



Rolling Stock Sector, Energy Sector and labelling: about 330 documents, 280 experts from 26 different countries 11 OPTINs ongoing.... who are we?

10

Number of experts per country (UIC members)
Rolling Stock and Energy Sectors



Experts from other countries are very welcome
(Sweden, Korea, Ireland, Greece, Australia....)

Number of experts	RS et Energy
Italy	40
France	36
Germany	34
China	32
Spain	17
Belgium	16
Switzerland	14
Austria	13
Czech Republ	7
Romania	7
UK	7
Poland	7
Slovakia	6
Nederlands	5
Portugal	5
Luxembourg	4
India	4
Hungary	3
Japan	2
Finland	1
Croatia	1
Norway	1
Bosnia	1
Turkey	1
Slovenia	1
Denmark	1
Sweden	0
Korea	0
Ireland	0
Greece	0
Australia	0



Our working groups

Objectives

Defend and protect the interests of ECM & Railway Undertaking through the different WG

- Sharing best practices directly applicable, not only on Rolling Stocks but also on spare parts
- Resolving issues with peer review inside our working groups
- Benefiting from the international knowledge of UIC members outside Europe
- Assuming an influential body with CER, ERA and other standardisation organisations (ISO, IEC, EN....)

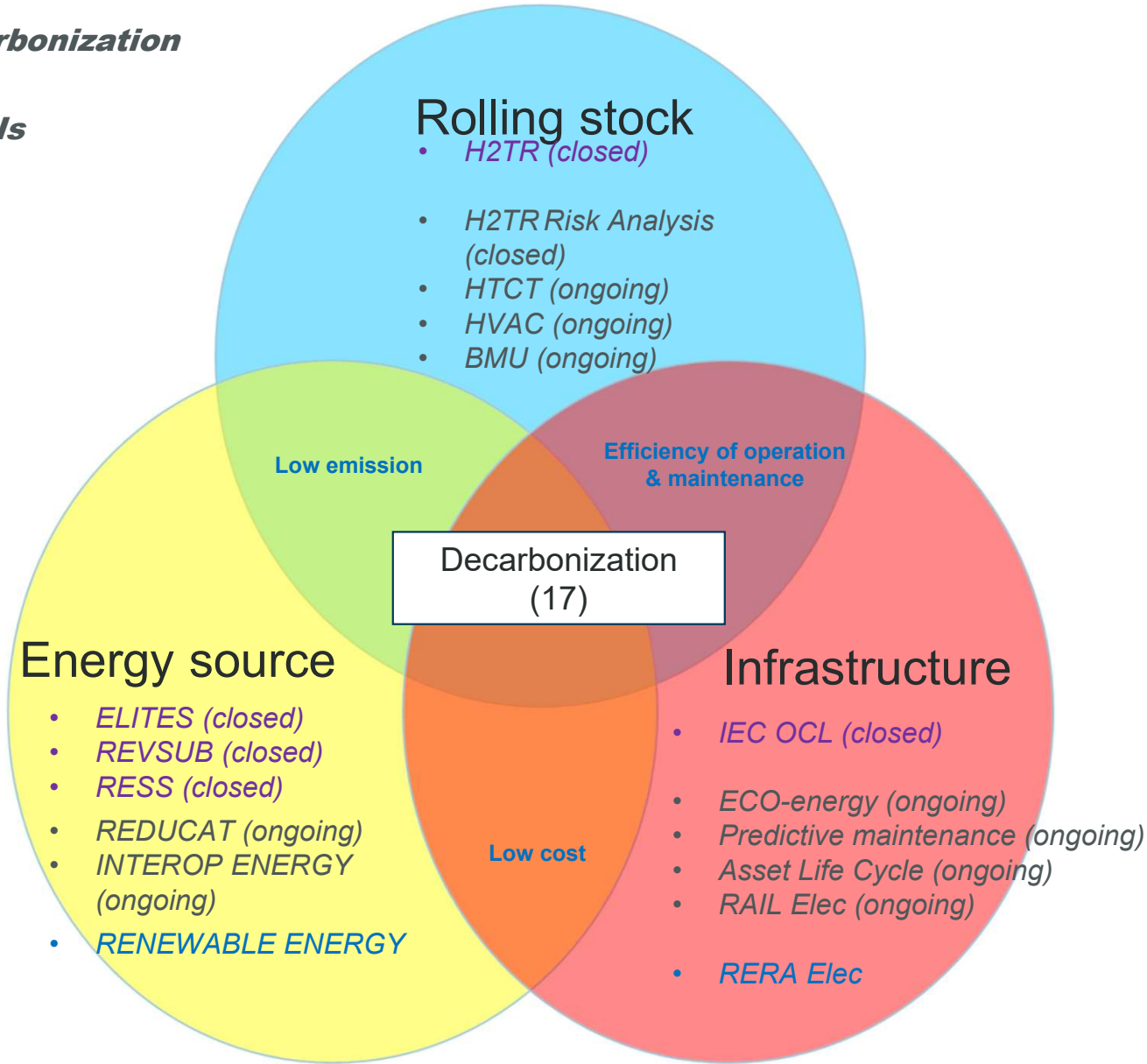
What for

- Defining operational and technical requirements for the design of railway vehicles or spare parts, based on the needs of ECM & RUs (UIC technical body to defend members operation)
- to give to Railway Undertakings the most valuable information and the most up to date information
- Cooperation with EU Institutions and International Standardisation Bodies in defining their rolling stock existing and future (spare parts included)

17 OPTINs for decarbonization
⇒ 5 closed

⇒ 10 ongoing OPTINs

⇒ 2 to be launched



➤ In purple, those which are closed (reports or IRS available)

➤ In black, the 10 which are ongoing

➤ In blue, the 2 OPTINs to be launched

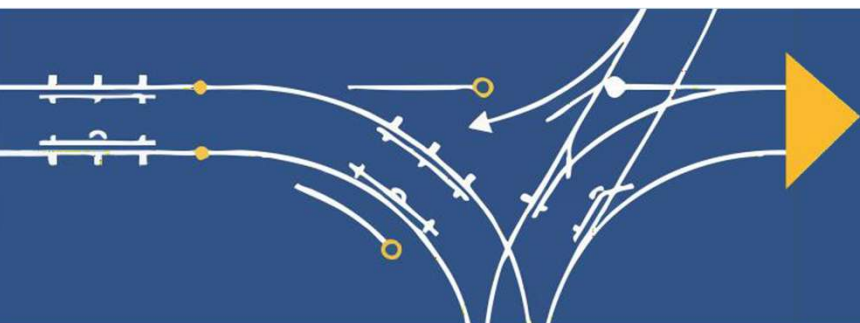


INTERNATIONAL UNION
OF RAILWAYS

RERA

Resilient Railways facing Climate Change

Global Impact Global cooperation



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15 ans de partage des meilleures pratiques sur l'adaptation au changement climatique et la résilience météorologique

ARISCC	
Adaptation of Railway Infrastructure to Climate Change	
ARISCC	Good Practice Overview
Objectives	Please select a value
Scope	
ARISCC Results	Area covered
Final Report (Draft)	
Recommendations	
Guidance Document	
Good Practice	
Overview	
Weather Warning	
Event Rec./Database	
Impact Assessment	
Vulnerability Mapping	
Risc Assessm. & Managm.	
Asset Management	
Reg. Climate Modelling	
Case Studies	
Adaptation of Standards	
References	
ARISCC Partners	
UIC	
DB	
IZT (Project executive)	
CFRR	



November 2017

RAIL ADAPT

Adapting the railway for the future



UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

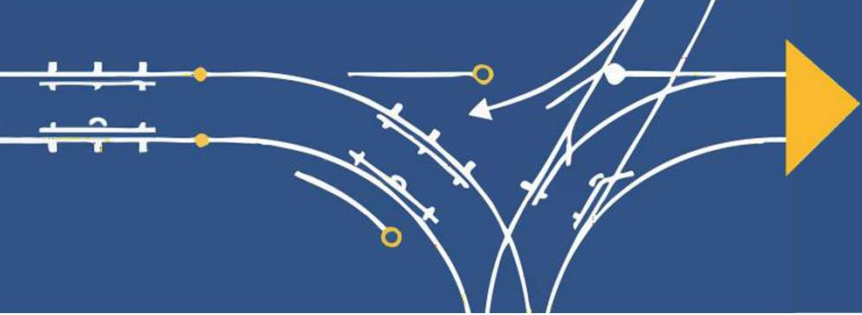


INTERNATIONAL UNION OF RAILWAYS

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Resilient Railways facing Climate Change

RERA
Contingency
2025

RERA Quake
2025

RERA Cyber
2025

RERA Temp
2022-24

RERA Rain
2022-24

RERA Wind
2024-26

RERA Elec
2026

RERA Hub
2026 - ∞





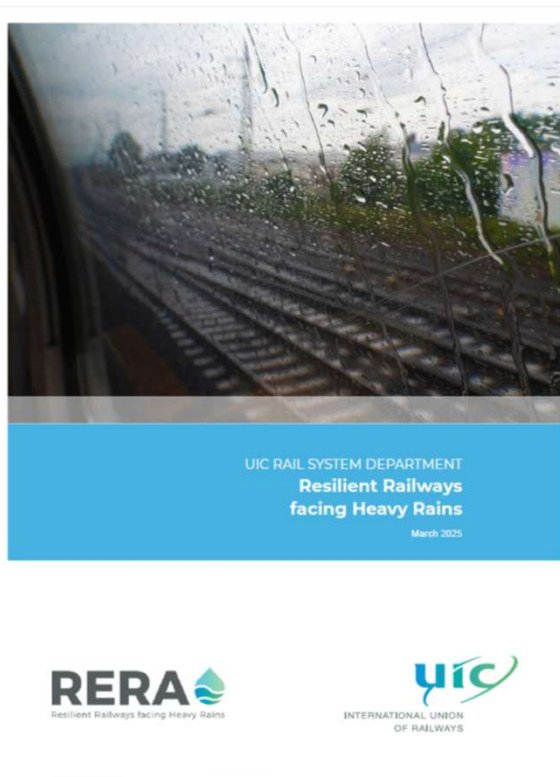
1. Analyse de l'impact climatique



2. Évaluation de la vulnérabilité, du risque et de la criticité



3. Planification de l'adaptation



[Resilient Railways facing Heavy Rains](#)



**Journée technique
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Resilient Railways facing High Temperatures

Most impacted asset



Track
(ballast, rail, turnover,
and fastening)



Signalling systems



Electrification system



Locomotive and
rolling stock

Most impacted operational aspect



Speed restriction



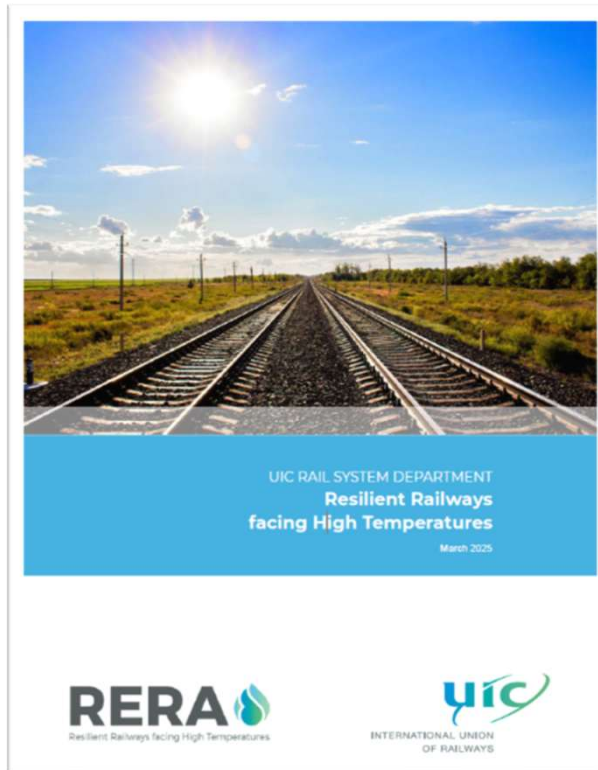
Cancelled operations



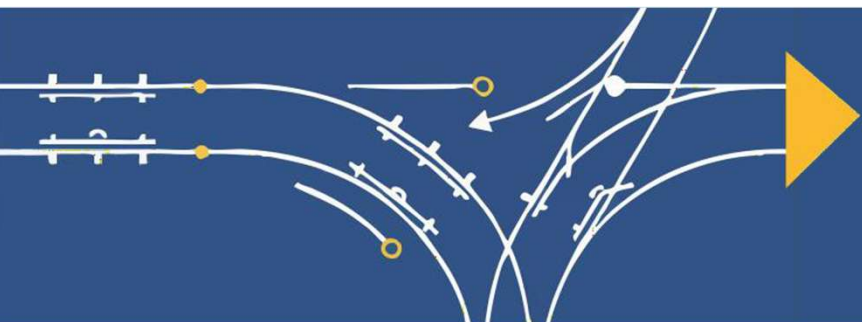
Delayed operations



Passenger comfort



[Resilient Railways facing High Temperatures](#)



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Magnitude	Description	Typical maximum modified Mercalli intensity ⁽¹⁾	Average earthquake effects	Average frequency of occurrence globally (estimated)
1.0-1.9	Micro	I	Microearthquakes, not felt. Recorded by seismographs.[12]	Continual/several million per year
2.0-2.9	Minor	I	Felt slightly by some people. No damage to buildings.	Over one million per year
3.0-3.9	Slight	II to III	Often felt by people, but very rarely causes damage. Shaking of indoor objects can be noticeable.	Over 100,000 per year
4.0-4.9	Light	IV to V	Noticeable shaking of indoor objects and rattling noises. Felt by most people in the affected area. Slightly felt outside. Generally causes zero to minimal damage. Moderate to significant damage is very unlikely. Some objects may fall off shelves or be knocked over.	10,000 to 15,000 per year
5.0-5.9	Moderate	VI to VII	Can cause damage of varying severity to poorly constructed buildings. Zero to slight damage to all other buildings. Felt by everyone.	1,000 to 1,500 per year
6.0-6.9	Strong	VII to IX	Damage to a moderate number of well-built structures in populated areas. Earthquake-resistant structures survive with slight to moderate damage. Poorly designed structures receive moderate to severe damage. Felt in wider areas; up to hundreds of kilometers from the epicenter. Strong to violent shaking in the epicentral area.	100 to 150 per year
7.0-7.9	Major		Causes damage to most buildings, some to partially or completely collapse or receive severe damage. Well-designed structures are likely to receive damage. Felt across great distances with major damage mostly limited to 250 km from the epicenter.	10 to 20 per year
8.0-8.9	Great	VIII or higher	Major damage to buildings, and structures likely to be destroyed. Will cause moderate to heavy damage to sturdy or earthquake-resistant buildings. Damaging in large areas. Felt in extremely large regions.	One per year
9.0-9.9	Extreme		Near total destruction – severe damage or collapse to all buildings. Heavy damage and shaking extend to distant locations. Permanent changes in ground topography.	One to three per century[13]



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RERA



Resilient Railways Facing High Winds



Situation :

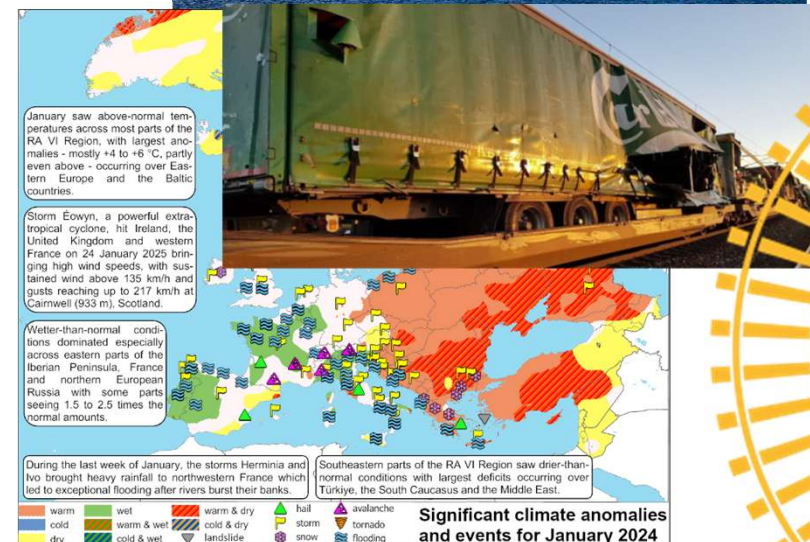
- Accident Great Belt Bridge (DK, 2019) – L'ERA a lancé le processus JNS afin de garantir la sécurité de la circulation des trains de marchandises face aux vents latéraux.

Objectifs

- Objectifs du projet JNS mené en coordination avec l'UIC – des travaux seront réalisés sur les courbes de vent latéral (CWC) des semi-remorques.

Principales tâches :

- Identification des systèmes de mesure du vent de pointe, destiné à améliorer la sécurité des opérations.
- Effectuation des calculs et des essais en soufflerie pour élaborer une CWC spécifique pour le transport combiné.
- Proposition de règles d'exploitation pour améliorer le niveau de sûreté (mesures non structurelles), et de mesures structurelles si nécessaire.



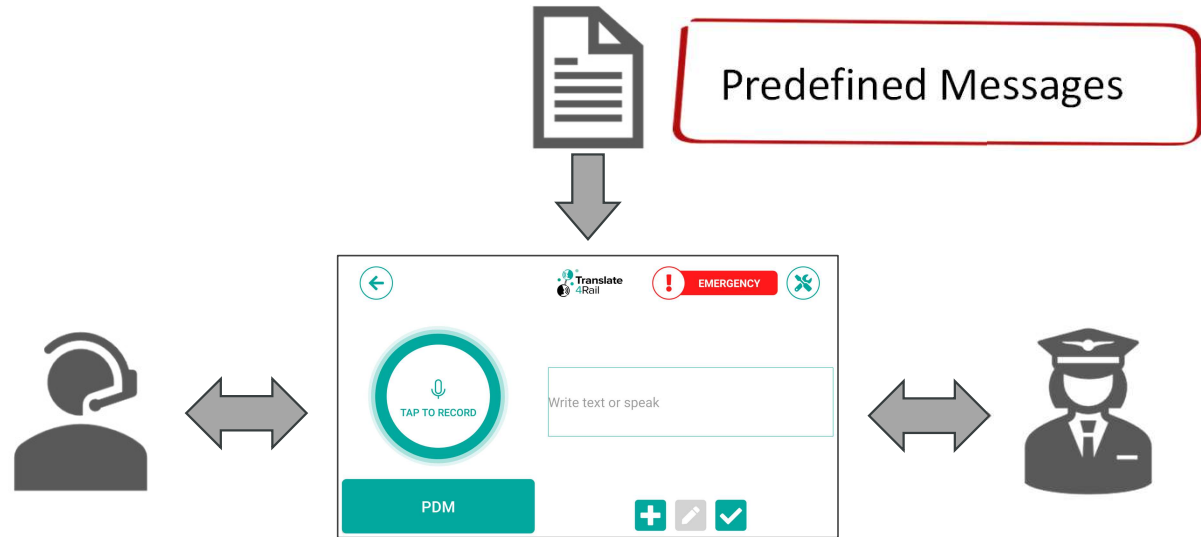
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Présentation générale du projet Translate4Rail et du prototype d'outil

- Financé par l'entreprise commune Shift2Rail (programme de recherche et d'innovation Horizon 2020) ;
- Consortium UIC-RNE (2019-2021) ;
- Permet la communication opérationnelle sur le terrain entre un conducteur de train et un contrôleur de trafic ;
- Acquisition des compétences linguistiques de niveau B1.

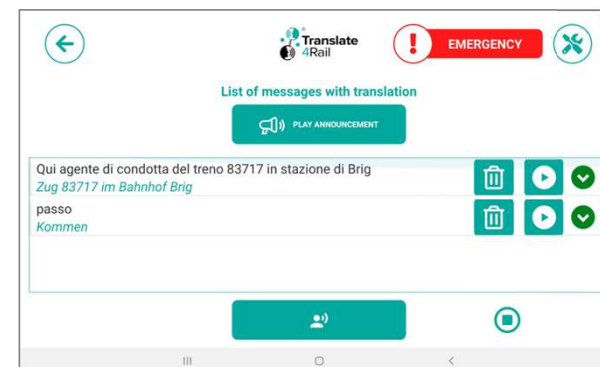
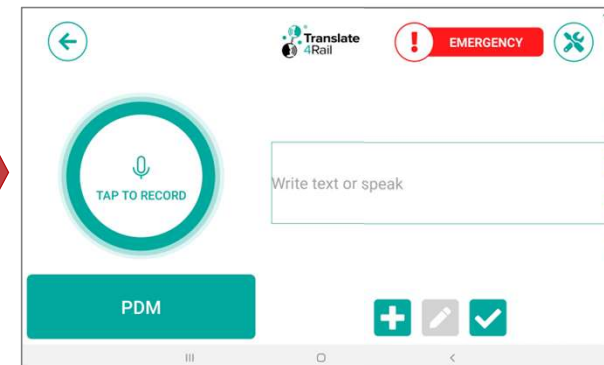


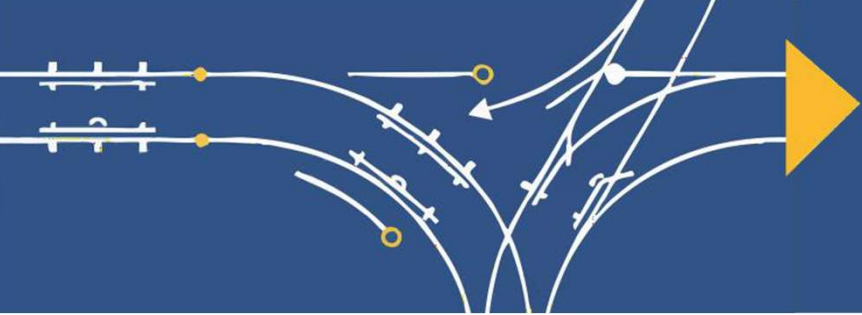
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Merci pour votre attention



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