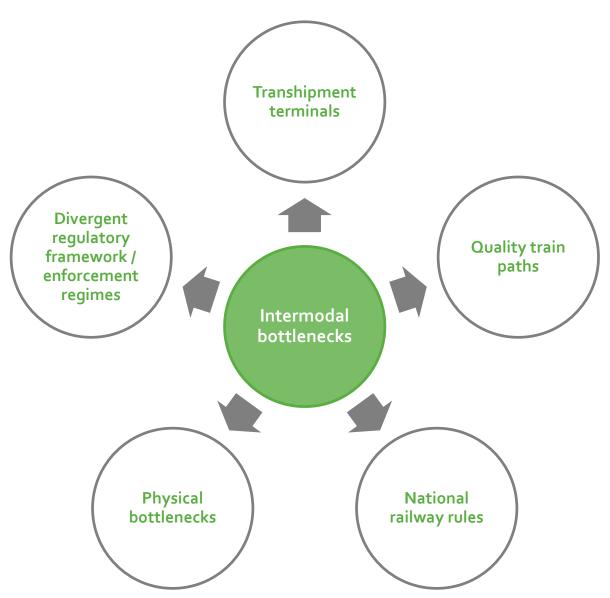


UIC-FIATA Marketplace Seminar BOTTLENECKS AND THE COORDINATION NEEDED TO OVERCOME THEM



Bottlenecks to the development of intermodal transport





UIRR

Terminal capacity

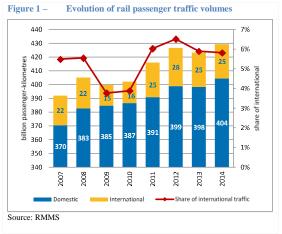
- Uneven terminal density:
 good subsidy scheme > no CAPEX support
- Lack of urban terminals: close to downtown to directly support city logistics
- Quality/homogeneity: upgrade to CNC parametres
- Operational standards: Implementing Act on Access to Service Facilities
- 'Not in my back yard' effect: fear of noise and traffic is hurdle to new projects
- Lack of coherent intermodal plans and/or commitment to modal-shift: insufficient input to encourage developers and/or to reduce risks



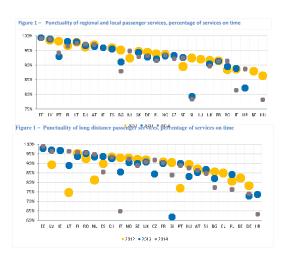


Quality train paths

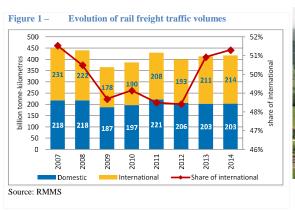
Passenger traffic: 10% growth (no data of trainkm growth) | punctuality: 80-85% (to 5 minute)







Freight traffic: 10% shrinking (no data of trainkm growth) | punctuality: n/a



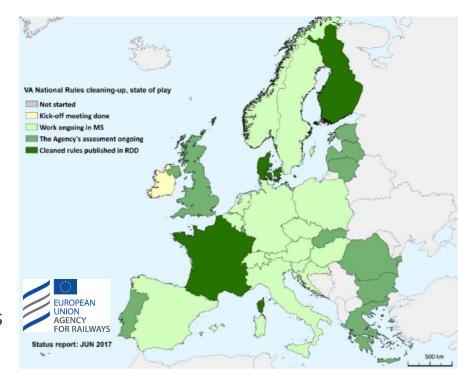


Rail freight quality:

- The EU RMMS Report does not contain data
- Sector data collection (UIRR, RFCs) shows great variations with average est. below 50% (to 30 minute standard)

National rules (railway)

- Clean-up of national rules: work in progress at ERA – core countries lagging behind
- <u>UIC Leaflets vs ERATSIs</u>: persistent lack of clarity; some progress in changing UIC Leaflets
- Traffic rules: no European priority rules, passenger traffic is prioritised over freight (even when latter is on time)
- Path allocation rules: freight comes after passenger when deciding access to the tracks
 without proper social benefit analysis
- Infrastructure development: lack of fair competition for investment resources between freight and passenger needs



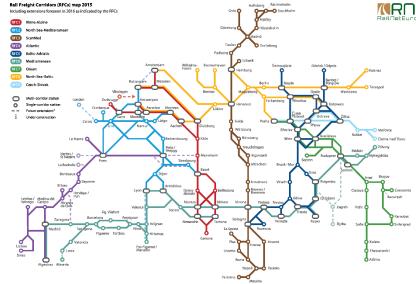


Physical bottlenecks (railway)



- Symbolic infrastructure: uneven progress some big projects advance faster than others
- Connecting lines: uncoordinated upgrades of connecting lines to/from symbolic infrastructure like Gotthard Base Tunnel
- TEN-T parameters: inconsistent progress in train length, axle load and profile gauge upgrades and ERTMS implementation
- Small-scale bottlenecks: replacement of switches, extension of bypass lines, completion of missing electrification progresses slowly and often lacks funding
- Coordination of works: deficiencies both in the coordination of planning and the implementation of works is a shortfall of cooperation foreseen under the Rail Freight Corridors





Divergent regulatory framework and enforcement



- Intermodal uncertainties: ageing and imprecisely worded Directive 92/106 impedes uniform application of rules, which results in enforcement-related disruptions in some Member States
- Voluntary standards: codification- and identification-related heterogeneity causes extra costs and losses of efficiency
- National compensation schemes: unpredictable national schemes reduce the value and effectiveness of compensation and promotional measures extended to intermodal actors and/or users
- Unclear goals: lack of coordination between Member States and mode-specific regulators in the goals to be achieved by intermodal transport result in wasteful use of resources



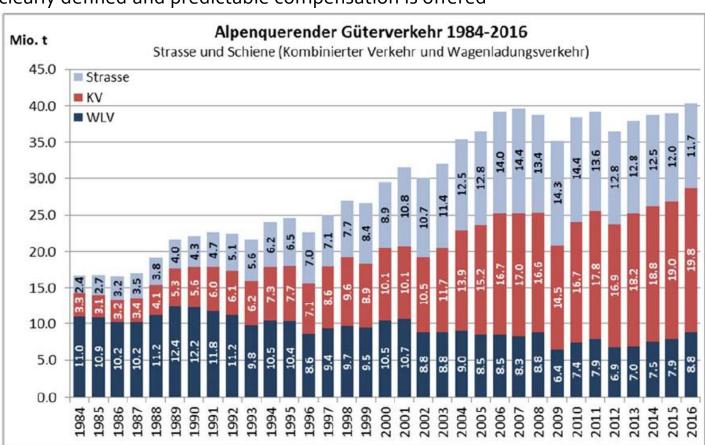
Intermodal can do the job



...if and where the framework conditions are right

- Rail infrastructure is developed coherently with strategic goals
- ✓ Recognition of freight: train path capacity allocation and traffic rules
- ✓ Development of capacities: lines and terminals (infrastructure)
- ✓ Intermodal rules are clearly defined and predictable compensation is offered

Transalpine traffic through Switzerland 1984 – 2016





THANK YOU For your attention

