

Beschlussempfehlung und Bericht

des Ausschusses für Verkehr, Bau und Stadtentwicklung (15. Ausschuss)

**zu der Unterrichtung durch die Bundesregierung
– Drucksache 16/11721 Nr. A.27 –**

**Vorschlag für eine Verordnung des Europäischen Parlaments und
des Rates zur Schaffung eines europäischen Schienennetzes für einen
wettbewerbsfähigen Güterverkehr (inkl. 17324/08 ADD 1 bis 17324/08 ADD 6)
(ADD 1 bis ADD 5 in Französisch)**

KOM(2008) 852 endg.; Ratsdok. 17324/08

A. Problem

Die Ausweisung von Güterverkehrskorridoren in der von der EU-Kommission vorgeschlagenen Art und Weise bliebe für Deutschland auf Grund der zentral-geografischen Lage in Europa und des damit verbundenen erheblichen Anteils an Transitverkehren nicht ohne erhebliche negative Auswirkungen auf die heutigen Schienenverkehre. Deutschland verfügt derzeit über ein größtenteils stark belastetes Eisenbahninfrastrukturnetz. Durch die polyzentrischen Siedlungsstrukturen sind insbesondere die Eisenbahnknotenpunkte rund um die Ballungsräume schon jetzt überlastet. Die Einführung und sogar Bevorzugung von grenzüberschreitenden Güterverkehrskorridoren, die die Mitgliedstaaten bzw. Infrastrukturunternehmen zwar zu finanzieren haben, auf deren Nutzung sie aber keinerlei Einfluss haben, würde die Belastungssituation zusätzlich erheblich verschärfen. Als Transitland ist Deutschland zudem am stärksten von den Auswirkungen des Vorschlags betroffen und verpflichtet, möglicherweise als einziger Mitgliedstaat drei grenzüberschreitende Korridore und europäische Korridorgesellschaften mit umfangreichen gesetzlich vorgegebenen Organisationsstrukturen, die die detailliert vorgeschriebenen Maßnahmen umsetzen, einzurichten. Die Folgekosten der Umsetzung sind unklar, ggf. drohen finanzielle Belastungen, die in der Finanzplanung nicht abgebildet sind.

B. Lösung

Annahme einer Entschließung, mit der der Deutsche Bundestag die Bundesregierung auffordert, im weiteren Verfahren die Aspekte zu prüfen und in die Beratungen einzubringen, dass die Auswahl von Güterverkehrskorridoren und die damit einhergehende bevorzugte Zuweisung von Trassen für den Güterverkehr nicht zu einer unangemessenen Verdrängung bereits vorhandener Verkehre führen darf, dass der Verordnungsvorschlag in die Eigenverantwortung und die unternehmerische Unabhängigkeit der Infrastrukturmanager eingreift, was mit großer Sorge gesehen wird, dass bei der Vergabe der Trassen innerhalb der Güterverkehrskorridore sicherzustellen ist, dass nicht Trassen für Güterverkehre

über Jahre hinweg das Verkehrsnetz blockieren, die dann nicht genutzt werden und somit zu einer Verschlechterung der gesamten Netzauslastung führen und, dass der Aufbau der in der vorgeschlagenen Verordnung geplanten Organisation beinhaltet, dass die Mitgliedstaaten und auch die Infrastrukturbetreiber ihren Einfluss auf den Ausbau, die Instandhaltung und teilweise auch auf die Nutzung von Strecken weitgehend verlieren.

Annahme einer Entschließung mit den Stimmen der Fraktionen CDU/CSU, SPD, FDP und DIE LINKE. gegen die Stimmen der Fraktion BÜNDNIS 90/DIE GRÜNEN

C. Alternativen

Nur Kenntnisnahme.

D. Kosten

Wurden nicht erörtert.

Beschlussempfehlung

Der Bundestag wolle beschließen,

in Kenntnis der Unterrichtung durch die Bundesregierung auf Drucksache 16/11721 Nr. A.27 folgende EntschlieÙung anzunehmen:

- „1. Der Bundestag begrüÙt grundsätzlich das mit der Initiative der EU-Kommission verfolgte Ziel, den Güterverkehr zu stärken und damit einen Beitrag zur Verwirklichung des Binnenmarkts auch im Schienengüterverkehr zu leisten.

Im Hinblick auf die in den einzelnen Mitgliedstaaten bestehenden Unterschiede hinsichtlich der vorhandenen Schieneninfrastruktur sowie die voneinander abweichenden Anforderungen an die verkehrliche Leistungsfähigkeit dieser Infrastruktur und das hieraus erwachsende Bedürfnis nach einem möglichst flexiblen Ordnungsrahmen wäre eine Beschränkung der legislativen Maßnahmen auf das unbedingt Notwendige wünschenswert und eine Richtlinie oder eine „Best-practice-Regelung“ zur Verwirklichung der angestrebten verkehrlichen Zielsetzung ausreichend.

2. Der Bundestag teilt die Auffassung, dass ein leistungsfähiger Schienengüterverkehr einen Beitrag zu Wachstum und Beschäftigung sowie für ein effizientes und Ressourcen schonendes Verkehrssystem leisten kann, da ein leistungsfähiger grenzüberschreitender Schienengüterverkehr eine wesentliche Voraussetzung auf dem Weg zu einem effizienten und umweltverträglichen Verkehr sowie für die Wettbewerbsfähigkeit Europas ist.
3. Der Bundestag ist ferner der Auffassung, dass die Ausweisung von Güterverkehrskorridoren in der vorgeschlagenen Art und Weise für Deutschland auf Grund der zentralgeografischen Lage in Europa und des damit verbundenen erheblichen Anteils an Transitverkehren nicht ohne erhebliche negative Auswirkungen auf die heutigen Schienenverkehre bliebe. Deutschland verfügt derzeit über ein größtenteils stark belastetes Eisenbahninfrastrukturnetz. Durch die polyzentrischen Siedlungsstrukturen sind insbesondere die Eisenbahnknotenpunkte rund um die Ballungsräume schon jetzt überlastet. Die Einführung und sogar Bevorzugung von grenzüberschreitenden Güterverkehrskorridoren, die die Mitgliedstaaten bzw. Infrastrukturunternehmen zwar zu finanzieren, aber auf deren Nutzung sie keinerlei Einfluss haben, würde die Belastungssituation zusätzlich erheblich verschärfen. Dies muss dringend verhindert werden.

Als Transitland ist Deutschland zudem am stärksten von den Auswirkungen des Vorschlags betroffen und verpflichtet, möglicherweise als einziger Mitgliedstaat drei grenzüberschreitende Korridore und europäische Korridorgesellschaften mit umfangreichen gesetzlich vorgegebenen Organisationsstrukturen, die die detailliert vorgeschriebenen Maßnahmen umsetzen, einzurichten. Die Folgekosten der Umsetzung sind unklar, ggf. drohen finanzielle Belastungen, die in der Finanzplanung nicht abgebildet sind.

4. Der Bundestag bittet die Bundesregierung deswegen, im weiteren Verfahren folgende Aspekte zu prüfen und in die Beratungen einzubringen:
 - Die Auswahl von Güterverkehrskorridoren und die damit einhergehende bevorzugte Zuweisung von Trassen für den Güterverkehr darf nicht zu einer unangemessenen Verdrängung bereits vorhandener Verkehre führen; gerade Personenverkehrsdienste sind auf Grund ihrer Erschließungsfunktion streckengebunden und können vielfach nicht auf alternative Routen ausweichen. Aufgrund der Tatsache, dass es in Deutschland überwiegend Mischverkehre gibt, besteht daher erhebliches Konfliktpotential mit dem

Personennah- und -fernverkehr. Die vorgesehenen Bestimmungen würden sich negativ auf die Taktfrequenzen und die Pünktlichkeit der Personenzüge auswirken.

- Der Bundestag weist ferner darauf hin, dass der Verordnungsvorschlag in die Eigenverantwortung und die unternehmerische Unabhängigkeit der Infrastrukturmanager eingreift, was mit großer Sorge gesehen wird. Der mit der Richtlinie 91/440/EWG verfolgte unternehmerische Ansatz und die Unabhängigkeit der Eisenbahnen dürfen keineswegs in Frage gestellt werden.
- Bei der Vergabe der Trassen innerhalb der Güterverkehrskorridore ist sicherzustellen, dass nicht Trassen für Güterverkehre über Jahre hinweg das Verkehrsnetz blockieren, die dann nicht genutzt werden, und somit zu einer Verschlechterung der gesamten Netzauslastung führen.
- Der Bundestag gibt zu bedenken, dass der Aufbau der in der vorgeschlagenen Verordnung geplanten Organisation beinhaltet, dass die Mitgliedstaaten und auch die Infrastrukturbetreiber ihren Einfluss auf den Ausbau, die Instandhaltung und teilweise auch auf die Nutzung von Strecken weitgehend verlieren. Die Regelungen zur Investitionsplanung auf den Güterverkehrskorridoren stellen für Deutschland wie auch für andere Mitgliedstaaten einen erheblichen Eingriff in die Souveränität dar.“

Berlin, den 23. März 2009

Der Ausschuss für Verkehr, Bau und Stadtentwicklung

Dr. Klaus W. Lippold
Vorsitzender

Winfried Hermann
Berichtersteller

Bericht des Abgeordneten Winfried Hermann

I. Überweisung

Die Unterrichtung durch die Bundesregierung auf **Drucksache 16/11721 Nr. A. 27** wurde am 26. Januar 2009 gemäß § 93 der Geschäftsordnung des Deutschen Bundestages an den Ausschuss für Verkehr, Bau und Stadtentwicklung zur federführenden Beratung sowie an den Ausschuss für Wirtschaft und Technologie zur Mitberatung überwiesen.

II. Wesentlicher Inhalt der Vorlage

Der Vorschlag für eine Verordnung befasst sich im Wesentlichen mit der Einführung einer umfassenden Marktbeobachtung zum Bedarf an Güterverkehren und zu dem entsprechenden Kundeninteresse, mit der verpflichtenden Einrichtung und dem Betrieb von grenzübergreifenden Güterverkehrskorridoren in Abhängigkeit vom Frachtaufkommen, mit der Verpflichtung, für jeden Güterverkehrskorridor durch die beteiligten Infrastrukturunternehmer ein „Leitungsorgan“ einzurichten, in dem eine optimale Nutzung der Korridore abgestimmt werden soll, mit der gemeinsamen Investitionsplanung für die Güterverkehrskorridore, mit der Einrichtung einer „einzige[n] Anlaufstelle“ für die grenzübergreifende Trassenvergabe auf den Güterverkehrskorridoren und der Klassifizierung der Güterverkehrsarten in Kategorien mit mindestens einer vorrangigen Kategorie („vorrangiger Güterverkehr“). Von besonderer Bedeutung ist die in dem Vorschlag für eine Verordnung vorgesehene Verpflichtung für die Infrastrukturbetreiber, zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt die für den vorrangigen Güterverkehr notwendigen Trassen einschließlich ausreichender Reservekapazität zu reservieren.

III. Stellungnahme des mitberatenden Ausschusses

Der **Ausschuss für Wirtschaft und Technologie** hat die Vorlage in seiner 89. Sitzung am 18. März 2009 beraten und empfiehlt mit den Stimmen der Fraktionen CDU/CSU, SPD und DIE LINKE. gegen die Stimmen der Fraktion BÜNDNIS 90/DIE GRÜNEN bei Stimmenthaltung der Fraktion der FDP den Entschließungsantrag der Koalitionsfraktionen der CDU/CSU und SPD auf Ausschussdrucksache 16(9)1466 anzunehmen. Zudem empfiehlt er, die Vorlage zur Kenntnis zu nehmen.

IV. Beratungsverlauf im federführenden Ausschuss

Der Ausschuss für Verkehr, Bau und Stadtentwicklung hat die Vorlage in seiner 83. Sitzung am 18. März 2009 beraten.

Zu dieser Sitzung haben die Fraktionen der CDU/CSU und der SPD einen Entschließungsantrag (Ausschussdrucksache 16(15)1365) eingebracht, dessen Inhalt sich aus der Beschlussempfehlung ergibt.

Die **Fraktion der CDU/CSU** schloss sich den Ausführungen der Fraktion der SPD an. Zwar würde ein Vorrang für den Güterverkehr auf der Schiene umweltpolitisch vorteilhaft sein, verkehrspolitisch würde dies aber für Deutschland ein Desaster bedeuten, weil es in Deutschland ein Univer-

salnetz mit Mischverkehren gebe. Die Vorschläge der EU-Kommission ließen sich nur in einem Land mit separaten Trassen für die verschiedenen Verkehre realisieren, nicht aber in einem Land mit Mischverkehren auf dem Schienennetz. Gerade in Bezug auf die Eisenbahnknoten sei es bei dem deutschen System schon rein technisch nicht realisierbar, dem Güterverkehr Vorrang einzuräumen. Ein Vorrang für den Güterverkehr sei für Trassen denkbar, die man zusätzlich gerade zu diesem Zweck schaffe. Dies werde auch geprüft. Der bürokratische Aufwand, den die Vorlage vorsehe, sei leider für die EU-Kommission typisch. Man könne für den Grundansatz der EU-Kommission Verständnis zeigen, die konkreten Vorschläge seien aber nicht akzeptabel.

Die **Fraktion der SPD** kritisierte, der Vorschlag der EU-Kommission würde zu einer neuen Verkehrsbürokratie führen, deren Finanzierung ungewiss sei. Zu befürchten sei, dass die Finanzierung zu Lasten der Mitgliedstaaten gehen werde. Hier werde der Versuch unternommen, Infrastrukturinvestitionen der Kontrolle der Mitgliedstaaten zu entziehen, diese aber dafür bezahlen zu lassen, was Deutschland als Transitland ganz besonders treffe. Dies sei nicht das, was man von Europa erwarte. Mit den vorgesehenen bürokratischen Strukturen werde man mehr Probleme schaffen als man damit im Bereich der Güterverkehrsströme lösen könne. Sie plädierte dafür, daher den Antrag der Fraktionen der CDU/CSU und der SPD (Ausschussdrucksache 16(15)1356) mit breiter Mehrheit zu unterstützen.

Die **Fraktion der FDP** stellte fest, viele der Vorschläge, welche die EU-Kommission in ihrem Verordnungsvorschlag mache, seien für Deutschland kontraproduktiv. Man vermisse daher in dem Entschließungsantrag der Fraktionen der CDU/CSU und der SPD (Ausschussdrucksache 16(15)1356) die Feststellung, dass die vorgeschlagene Verordnung nicht beschlossen werden solle. Die Forderungen des Entschließungsantrags seien ihr insgesamt eigentlich zu schwach. Man solle auch deutlich machen, dass die ins Detail gehenden bürokratischen Regelungen der Verordnung, auch unabhängig von den Besonderheiten in Deutschland, dem Anliegen, mehr Verkehr auf die Schiene zu verlagern, nicht gerecht werde. Der Verordnungsentwurf sei in hohem Maße kritikwürdig und man solle alles dafür tun, dass er in dieser Form nicht verabschiedet werde.

Die **Fraktion DIE LINKE.** betonte, es sei unstrittig, dass man gerade im grenzüberschreitenden Verkehr mehr Güter auf die Schiene verlagern müsse. Die Probleme, die man habe, dieses Ziel zu erreichen, würden aber nicht so groß sein, wie sie derzeit seien, wenn die Deutsche Bahn AG nicht im Hinblick auf das Ziel einer Kapitalprivatisierung viele Gleisanlagen abgebaut hätte. Zudem sei die Voraussetzung für die Erreichung des Ziels, dass die Qualität der Schieneninfrastruktur in allen europäischen Ländern ein entsprechendes Niveau erreiche. Es gebe aber noch Länder mit einer Durchschnittsgeschwindigkeit von 20 km/h im Schienenverkehr. Hierfür müsse die EU auch eine Problemlösung suchen.

Die **Fraktion BÜNDNIS 90/DIE GRÜNEN** erklärte, sie erkenne das Problem an, welches die EU-Kommission mit ih-

rer Verordnung aufgreife. Man habe allerdings in Bezug auf den Vorschlag zur Ausweisung vorrangiger Trassen ebenfalls Bedenken. Es bleibe in der Vorlage auch offen, wer dies finanzieren solle. Wenn man europäische Netze haben wolle und grenzüberschreitend mehr Güterverkehr auf den Schienennetzen erreichen wolle, brauche man dort, wo viel Verkehr herrsche, selbständige Verkehrsstrassen, so dass sich die Frage eines Vorrangs dort nicht stelle. Diese selbständigen Verkehrsstrassen müssten durch die EU gefördert werden und könnten nicht nur zu Lasten der Transitstaaten gehen. Es werde auf absehbare Zeit weiter Mischverkehre geben, so dass man Lösungen finden müsse, wie man die Takte im Personenverkehr erhalten könne, ohne die Güterzüge endlos warten zu lassen. Sie teile die grundsätzlich kritische Haltung des Entschließungsantrags (Ausschussdrucksache 16(15)1356), der auch keine Alternativen aufzeige, nicht.

Der **Ausschuss für Verkehr, Bau und Stadtentwicklung** hat den Entschließungsantrag der Fraktionen der CDU/CSU und SPD auf Ausschussdrucksache 16(15)1356 mit den Stimmen der Fraktionen CDU/CSU, SPD, FDP und DIE LINKE. gegen die Stimmen der Fraktion BÜNDNIS 90/DIE GRÜNEN angenommen. Die Unterrichtung hat er zur Kenntnis genommen.

Berlin, den 23. März 2009

Winfried Hermann
Berichterstatter

Anlage



**RAT DER
EUROPÄISCHEN UNION**

**Brüssel, den 15. Dezember 2008 (17.12)
(OR. en)**

17324/08

**Interinstitutionelles Dossier:
2008/0247 (COD)**

**TRANS 485
CODEC 1860**

VORSCHLAG

| | |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| der: | Kommission |
| vom: | 12. Dezember 2008 |
| Betr.: | Vorschlag für eine Verordnung des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Schaffung eines europäischen Schienennetzes für einen wettbewerbsfähigen Güterverkehr |

Die Delegationen erhalten in der Anlage den mit Schreiben von Herrn Jordi AYET PUIGARNAU, Direktor, an den Generalsekretär/Hohen Vertreter, Herrn Javier SOLANA, übermittelten Vorschlag der Kommission.

Anl.: KOM(2008) 852 endgültig



KOMMISSION DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN

Brüssel, den 11.12.2008
KOM(2008) 852 endgültig

2008/0247 (COD)

Vorschlag für eine

VERORDNUNG DES EUROPÄISCHEN PARLAMENTS UND DES RATES
zur Schaffung eines europäischen Schienennetzes für einen wettbewerbsfähigen
Güterverkehr

(Text von Bedeutung für den EWR)

{SEC(2008) 3028}
{SEC(2008) 3029}

(von der Kommission vorgelegt)

BEGRÜNDUNG

1. HEMMNISSE DER ENTWICKLUNG DES SCHIENENGÜTERVERKEHRS

1.1. Aufbau eines nachhaltigen Verkehrssystems: ein vorrangiges Ziel der Gemeinschaft

Die Verpflichtung der Gemeinschaft, ihre Zusagen hinsichtlich der Reduzierung von Treibhausgasemissionen einzuhalten und die Umweltverträglichkeit ihrer Wirtschaft zu verbessern sowie die zunehmende Knappheit der Energieressourcen sind ausgesprochen wichtige Aspekte der gemeinschaftlichen Verkehrspolitik.

Die Gemeinschaft möchte daher ein möglichst umweltverträgliches und effizientes Verkehrssystem im Dienste der Bürger und Unternehmen errichten. Zu diesem Zweck hat die Kommission in ihrer Halbzeitbilanz zum Verkehrsweißbuch¹ vorgeschlagen, einen Schwerpunkt auf die Entwicklung der „Ko-Modalität“ zu legen, d. h. die optimale - kombinierte oder anderweitige - Nutzung aller Verkehrsträger.

Eine wichtige Voraussetzung hierfür ist die Schaffung eines echten europäischen Verkehrsbinnenmarkts. Im Luft- und im Straßenverkehr wurden in dieser Hinsicht bereits viele Fortschritte erzielt, während im Schienenverkehr noch erhebliche Anstrengungen zu unternehmen sind.

1.2. Hemmnisse im Bereich des Schienenverkehrs

Der Markt für Schienengüterverkehrsdienste wurde am 1. Januar 2007 dem Wettbewerb geöffnet. Die alteingesessenen Eisenbahnverkehrsunternehmen (EVU) haben sich umstrukturiert oder sind dabei, dies zu tun. Auch neue Marktteilnehmer sind hinzugekommen. In vielen Mitgliedstaaten ist die Qualität der von den Infrastrukturbetreibern für die EVU erbrachten Dienstleistungen nach wie vor unzureichend und muss verbessert werden. Dabei gilt es zu bedenken, dass in den kommenden Jahren die Nachfrage nach Schienenverkehrsdiensten in vielen Regionen der EU erheblich steigen könnte.

Der Schienengüterverkehrsmarkt, der etwa zur Hälfte aus grenzüberschreitenden Diensten besteht, kann sich nicht richtig entwickeln, wenn den Güterverkehrsbetreibern keine besseren Infrastrukturleistungen geboten werden. Dazu müssen mehrere Hindernisse überwunden werden: die vorrangige Behandlung des Personenverkehrs gegenüber dem Güterverkehr, sowohl in Bezug auf Investitionen als auch das Kapazitäts- und Verkehrsmanagement, wodurch der Schienengüterverkehr in den meisten Mitgliedstaaten erheblich benachteiligt wird; das nach wie vor zu uneinheitliche Vorgehen der nationalen Infrastrukturbetreiber; die Ineffizienz oder zu geringe Zahl der intermodalen Schnittstellen zwischen der Bahn und den anderen Verkehrsträgern.

Die Zusammenarbeit der Infrastrukturbetreiber muss deshalb weiter intensiviert werden. Der Verkehrsmix aus Personen- und Güterbeförderung muss zumindest auf den wichtigen Güterverkehrsachsen anders gestaltet werden. Für die Entwicklung des kombinierten Verkehrs als strategisches Element im modernen Schienengüterverkehr ist es ausgesprochen

¹ KOM(2006) 314 endg. vom 22. Juni 2006.

wichtig, dass den Güterverkehrsbetreibern genügend intermodale Einrichtungen zur Verfügung stehen, die die Erbringung hochwertiger Dienste ermöglichen.

Ohne diese Voraussetzungen kann der Schienengüterverkehr sich nicht angemessen entwickeln und seine Funktion bei der Entwicklung der Ko-Modalität in Europa nicht in vollem Maße ausfüllen.

2. BESSERE INFRASTRUKTURLEISTUNGEN FÜR GÜTERVERKEHRSBETREIBER IN EINEM BESONDEREN SCHIENENNETZ

2.1. Bereits unternommene Maßnahmen

Auf nationaler und gemeinschaftlicher Ebene wurden in den letzten Jahren bereits eine Reihe von Maßnahmen unternommen, um die Dienstleistungsqualität der Infrastrukturbetreiber zu verbessern. Die Rationalisierung von Investitionen, der Einsatz neuer Technologien und die Festlegung immer ausgefeilterer Regeln für das Infrastrukturmanagement schreiten voran.

Vor allem auf europäischer Ebene haben die drei Eisenbahnpakete die Mitgliedstaaten zur Modernisierung ihrer Eisenbahnen und Integration der nationalen Systeme veranlasst. Die Richtlinien des ersten, zweiten und dritten Eisenbahnpakets enthalten Bestimmungen über den Zugang zur Infrastruktur und die Erhebung von Entgelten für deren Nutzung sowie über das Verkehrs- und Kapazitätsmanagement, die Eisenbahnsicherheit und die Förderung der Interoperabilität und schaffen dadurch in Europa rechtliche und politische Rahmenbedingungen für eine beschleunigte Modernisierung der Eisenbahn.

Außerdem tragen das Programm für das transeuropäische Verkehrsnetz (TEN-V), die Entwicklung und Einführung des Europäischen Eisenbahnverkehrsleitsystems (ERTMS) und die technische Spezifikation über Telematikanwendungen im Güterverkehr (TSI TAG) zur Interoperabilität und einem besser integrierten Management der europäischen Schieneninfrastruktur bei. Im Zuge der ERTMS-Einführung wurden beispielsweise grenzübergreifende Güterverkehrskorridore festgelegt. Dies hat zu einer aktiven Zusammenarbeit zwischen den beteiligten Infrastrukturbetreibern geführt. Diese haben sich darüber hinaus in der Vereinigung RailNetEurope zusammengeschlossen, die den internationalen Güterverkehrsbetreibern eine Reihe von Diensten anbietet und die Zusammenarbeit zwischen Infrastrukturbetreibern im Bereich des Kapazitätsmanagements fördert.

2.2. Fortbestehende Schwierigkeiten

All diese Initiativen dienen der Verbesserung des Infrastrukturbetriebs. Sie müssen intensiviert und beschleunigt werden, um die für die Integration des Eisenbahnsektors und den Ausbau des Güterverkehrs notwendigen Fortschritte zu erzielen. Hierzu bedarf es in erster Linie einer Verbesserung bzw. Stärkung

- der Zusammenarbeit zwischen den Infrastrukturbetreibern, um die Grenzbarrieren für den Güterverkehr zu beseitigen und Investitionen und Kapazitätsauslastung auf internationaler Ebene - zunächst auf den wichtigsten Trassen - zu optimieren;
- des Ausbaus und der Verwaltung intermodaler Terminals für den Schienenverkehr;

- der Qualität und Zuverlässigkeit der für den Güterverkehr bestimmten Fahrwegkapazitäten.

Bei den bereits errichteten ERTMS-Korridoren erstreckt sich die Zusammenarbeit zwischen den Mitgliedstaaten und Infrastrukturbetreibern vor allem auf die Investitionen, und ihre Intensität ist je nach Korridor sehr unterschiedlich. Zudem gibt es bis dato keine nennenswerten Maßnahmen, die auf eine ausgewogenere Nutzung des Eisenbahnnetzes durch die verschiedenen Verkehrsarten abzielen, obwohl dies eine entscheidende Voraussetzung für eine Qualitätsverbesserung des Schienengüterverkehrs in Europa ist (siehe Mitteilung KOM(2008) 536 über die Qualität von Schienengüterverkehrsdiensten).

3. BEDARF AN NEUEN INITIATIVEN

3.1. Forderung der Akteure nach einem gemeinschaftlichen Vorgehen

In ihrer Mitteilung „Aufbau eines vorrangig für den Güterverkehr bestimmten Schienennetzes“ vom 18. Oktober 2007 hat die Kommission sich verpflichtet, 2008 Vorschläge für eine koordinierte Einrichtung vorrangig für den Güterverkehr bestimmter Eisenbahnkorridore zu unterbreiten. Diese Option wurde der Schaffung von Schienekorridoren, die ausschließlich für den Güterverkehr bestimmt sind, vorgezogen, da dies als überdimensioniert, zu kostspielig und zeitaufwändig angesehen wurde. Nach dieser Zusage hat die Kommission alle beteiligten Akteure umfassend konsultiert.

In einem ersten Schritt haben rund 15 Fachleute des Sektors gemeinsam mit den Dienststellen der Kommission im Detail die infrastrukturbedingten Probleme im Schienengüterverkehr sowie Lösungsmöglichkeiten aufgezeigt. Die Schlussfolgerungen dieser Gruppe wurden in einem Bericht mit Empfehlungen zu den einzelnen Handlungsfeldern festgehalten und bildeten die Hauptarbeitsgrundlage dieses Vorschlags.

In einem zweiten Schritt wurde die Öffentlichkeit konsultiert. Dabei erhielten zahlreiche Akteure wie Mitgliedstaaten, EVU, Infrastrukturbetreiber, Unternehmen, Verbände und Verlader die Gelegenheit, sich zu der Angelegenheit zu äußern und zu den Vorschlägen der Kommission Stellung zu nehmen.

Als wichtigstes Ergebnis dieser beiden Maßnahmen ist festzuhalten, dass durch die kurzfristige Schaffung grenzübergreifender Güterverkehrskorridore die Wettbewerbsfähigkeit der Bahn erheblich gesteigert werden könnte.

Im Übrigen hat der Ministerrat auf seiner Tagung am 7. und 8. April 2008 die Kommission aufgefordert, „Maßnahmen zu konzipieren, mit denen für eine verstärkte Zusammenarbeit zwischen den Infrastrukturbetreibern beim Betrieb und bei den Investitionen gesorgt wird und die grenzüberschreitenden Korridore, einschließlich der ko-modalen Abschnitte, ermittelt werden, in denen der effiziente Fluss des internationalen Güterverkehrs, was Kapazität und Investitionsplanung sowie zuverlässige und ausreichende Eisenbahnstrecken anbelangt, gewährleistet werden sollte, damit internationale Schienengüterverkehrsdienste effizient betrieben werden können.“ Auch das Europäische Parlament, das einen Bericht unter anderem zu diesem Thema verabschiedet hat, sowie der Europäische Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschuss und der Ausschuss der Regionen haben ihren Wunsch bekundet, das Dossier möglichst rasch voranzubringen.

3.2. Verordnung zur Schaffung eines europäischen Schienennetzes für einen wettbewerbsfähigen Güterverkehr und entsprechende Begleitmaßnahmen

Die Kommission hat unter Berücksichtigung dieser Aspekte drei Alternativen untersucht (keine neuen Maßnahmen, eine Stärkung der bereits eingeleiteten Maßnahmen mit gegebenenfalls neuen politischen Initiativen sowie der Vorschlag neuer Rechtsvorschriften), durch die sich ein europäisches Schienennetz für einen wettbewerbsfähigen Güterverkehr mit grenzübergreifenden Korridoren realisieren ließe. Sie hat diese Alternativen einer qualitativen und quantitativen Folgenabschätzung unterzogen².

Dieser Abschätzung zufolge hätte die dritte Alternative die meisten Vorteile und würde der Gemeinschaft und den Mitgliedstaaten eine Reihe von Garantien für die Mitwirkung aller Beteiligten an einem gemeinsamen Ziel bieten. Der größte Unsicherheitsfaktor dieser Alternative ist die Zeitspanne bis zur Verabschiedung und dem Inkrafttreten der neuen Rechtsvorschriften.

Diese Schlussfolgerungen und die Notwendigkeit rascher Fortschritte zur Integration der nationalen Eisenbahnnetze im Hinblick auf eine Angleichung an die anderen Verkehrsträger sowie die Notwendigkeit, zu diesem Zweck die das Infrastrukturmanagement betreffenden Vorschriften eines Güterverkehrskorridors genau aufeinander abzustimmen, haben die Kommission dazu veranlasst, dem Europäischen Parlament und dem Rat den Erlass einer Verordnung zur Schaffung eines europäischen Schienennetzes für einen wettbewerbsfähigen Güterverkehr vorzuschlagen.

Der Verordnungsvorschlag der Kommission bezieht sich u. a. auf die Verfahren für die Auswahl der Korridore, das Korridormanagement insgesamt und die Merkmale, die diese Korridore aufweisen müssen. Der Vorschlag steht auch mit den oben angeführten Maßnahmen und Bestimmungen im Einklang, darunter das TEN-V-Programm, die ERTMS-Korridore und die geltenden Gemeinschaftsvorschriften für den Schienenverkehr.

Um dem Erfordernis eines raschen Handelns zu entsprechen und die bereits eingeleiteten Maßnahmen, die denselben Zielen dienen wie dieser Vorschlag, zu unterstützen und zu begleiten, schlägt die Kommission außerdem vor, ihren Verordnungsvorschlag durch weitere Aktionen zu ergänzen. So wird sie Anreize dafür bieten, dass Mitgliedstaaten sich für die Einrichtung von Korridoren und eine gemeinsame Investitionsplanung zusammenschließen. Außerdem wird sie sämtliche Eisenbahninfrastrukturbetreiber der EU regelmäßig zusammenführen, um den Austausch bewährter Praktiken zu fördern und Fragen von gemeinsamem Interesse zu behandeln.

Darüber hinaus bietet die derzeitige Überarbeitung der TEN-V-Politik die Gelegenheit, den Vorschlag mit der TEN-V-Politik in Einklang zu bringen und auf verstärkte Synergien hinzuwirken, sowohl was die Maßnahmen anbelangt, die für eine effizientere Verwirklichung und Nutzung der Infrastrukturen von europäischem Interesse notwendig sind, als auch im Bereich der Investitionen.

² Arbeitsdokument der Kommissionsdienststellen.

4. ALLGEMEINE GRUNDSÄTZE DES VERORDNUNGSVORSCHLAGS

Der Vorschlag steht im Einklang mit dem Subsidiaritätsprinzip. Er enthält Bestimmungen in Bezug auf ein grenzübergreifendes Schieneninfrastrukturmanagement, die von den Mitgliedstaaten allein nicht umgesetzt werden könnten. Der Vorschlag steht auch im Einklang mit dem Grundsatz der Verhältnismäßigkeit. Er legt für die Mitgliedstaaten und die Schieneninfrastrukturbetreiber gemeinsame Ziele und Verfahren fest. Darüber hinaus ergänzt und stützt sich der Vorschlag auf die bestehenden Rechtsvorschriften für den Schienenverkehr. Er ermöglicht eine einfachere Auslegung dieser Vorschriften und trägt damit zu der auf Gemeinschaftsebene beschlossenen Vereinfachung der Rechtsvorschriften bei.

Der Vorschlag ist in fünf Kapitel unterteilt, von denen drei den folgenden Themen gewidmet sind: Konzeption und Leitung des europäischen Schienennetzes für einen wettbewerbsfähigen Güterverkehr, Investitionen in die Infrastruktur, Terminals und dazugehörigen Ausrüstungen sowie Betrieb der Güterverkehrskorridore. Das Kapitel 1 enthält die allgemeinen Bestimmungen und Kapitel 5 die Schlussbestimmungen.

Der Vorschlag sieht für jeden Güterverkehrskorridor regelmäßige Marktanalysen und Kundenbefragungen vor sowie die Festlegung eines Umsetzungsplans mit Maßnahmen, die sicherstellen sollen, dass den Bedürfnissen der Kunden entsprochen wird und die Bestimmungen des Verordnungsvorschlags eingehalten werden. Die Infrastruktur- und Terminalbetreiber sind für die Verwirklichung dieses Plans verantwortlich und werden dabei von den Mitgliedstaaten, die für die Schaffung des betreffenden Güterverkehrskorridors zuständig sind, unterstützt.

4.1. Festlegung und Leitung des europäischen Schienennetzes für einen wettbewerbsfähigen Güterverkehr

In Kapitel 2 werden zunächst die Pflichten der Mitgliedstaaten in Bezug auf die Schaffung grenzübergreifender Schienenkorridore für einen wettbewerbsfähigen Güterverkehr sowie die Verfahren für die Auswahl dieser Korridore festgelegt. Diese Bestimmungen müssen zum einen die Qualität jedes einzelnen der vorgeschlagenen Korridore und zum anderen ihre Kohärenz untereinander sicherstellen. Die Bestimmungen sehen ferner vor, dass alle Mitgliedstaaten, die keine diesem Ziel im Wege stehenden geografischen Besonderheiten aufweisen, an der Verwirklichung des europäischen Schienennetzes für einen wettbewerbsfähigen Güterverkehr mitwirken.

Die vorgeschlagene Methode sieht Folgendes vor: Die Mitgliedstaaten werden generell dazu verpflichtet, innerhalb des transeuropäischen Verkehrsnetzes Güterverkehrskorridore einzurichten. Sie legen daraufhin gemeinsam die von ihnen gewünschten Korridore fest. Diese Wahl wird auf Gemeinschaftsebene im Ausschussverfahren bestätigt, nachdem die einzelnen Korridore auf ihre Eignung hin überprüft wurden und ihre Gesamtkohärenz festgestellt wurde.

Des Weiteren sind in dem Kapitel die wesentlichen Merkmale aufgeführt, die das Leitungsorgan jedes Korridors aufweisen muss. Bei der Festlegung dieser Merkmale hat die Kommission auf bereits bestehende Erfahrungen zurückgegriffen, u. a. im Rahmen der ERTMS-Korridore und der von RailNetEurope errichteten Korridore, sowie auf Anregungen der Sachverständigengruppe und auf die Ergebnisse der Konsultation der Öffentlichkeit. Generell ist festzuhalten, dass die Schaffung einer internationalen Einrichtung, die die

Zusammenarbeit der an einem bestimmten Korridor beteiligten Mitgliedstaaten und Infrastrukturbetreiber stärkt, eine unabdingbare Voraussetzung für den Erfolg dieser Maßnahme ist.

4.2. Investitionen

In Kapitel 3 werden die Anforderungen genannt, die für die Güterverkehrskorridore in Bezug auf die Investitionskoordination und -planung sowie auf die Förderung der Interoperabilität der betreffenden Bahnnetze und die Steigerung der Zugkapazitäten zu erfüllen sind. Durch die Verbesserung der Interoperabilität können wesentlich kürzere Fahrtzeiten sowie erhebliche Kapazitäts- und Produktivitätsgewinne erzielt werden. Auch durch eine Steigerung der Zugkapazitäten, beispielsweise durch Verlängerung der in einem Korridor maximal zulässigen Zuglänge, kann die Produktivität des Schienengüterverkehrs wirksam verbessert werden.

Ferner schlägt die Kommission in dem Kapitel vor, für jeden Korridor ein Netz strategisch wichtiger Terminals festzulegen. Eine gute Anbindung der Güterverkehrskorridore an das übrige Schienennetz und die anderen Verkehrsträger - etwa in Seehäfen oder im Hinterland - ist eine grundlegende Voraussetzung für den Erfolg dieser Initiative. Für jeden Korridor muss somit eine wirksame Strategie vorhanden sein, insbesondere was den Ausbau intermodaler Terminals anbelangt und die Anpassung ihrer Kapazitäten an die in dem jeweiligen Korridor beförderten Güter.

4.3. Nutzung der Güterverkehrskorridore

Das Kapitel 4 umfasst sieben Hauptthemen: Entwicklung interoperabler Verfahren; bessere Koordination des Verkehrsbetriebs sowohl zwischen den Infrastrukturbetreibern als auch zwischen Infrastrukturbetreibern und den Betreibern der Terminals; Verbesserung des Zugangs zu Infrastrukturen und Terminals; stärkere Berücksichtigung von Güterzügen bei der Trassenzuweisung und dem Verkehrsmanagement; Überwachung der Dienstleistungsqualität entlang den Güterverkehrskorridoren; Zusammenarbeit der Kontrollorgane.

Durch eine bessere Koordination des Korridorbetriebs dürfte es möglich sein, die Leistungsfähigkeit des grenzüberschreitenden Güterverkehrs vergleichsweise kostengünstig zu steigern. Dazu gehört beispielsweise, dass den Kunden nach dem Prinzip der einzigen Anlaufstelle („One-Stop-Shop“) grenzübergreifende Fahrwegtrassen zur Verfügung gestellt werden, wenn diese sich über mehrere Schienennetze erstrecken. Auch die Folgenabschätzung hat gezeigt, dass der Schienengüterverkehr durch eine effiziente Koordination des Infrastruktur- und des Terminalbetriebs erheblich leistungsfähiger gestaltet werden kann. Damit ließen sich u. a. die Wartezeiten der Züge für den Zugang zu den Terminals oder umgekehrt zu den Hauptfahrwegen verkürzen.

Durch eine angemessene Information über die Bedingungen und Modalitäten für den Zugang zu den Dienstleistungen, die für einen reibungslosen Güterzugbetrieb notwendig sind, wird zudem ein diskriminierungsfreier Zugang zu sämtlichen Infrastrukturleistungen eines Güterverkehrskorridors ermöglicht.

Hinsichtlich der Koordination von Personen- und Güterzügen besteht das Ziel darin, hochwertige und zuverlässige Güterverkehrstrassen bereitzustellen, wobei im Fall von grenzüberschreitenden Beförderungen die einzelnen nationalen Abschnitte aufeinander abgestimmt sein müssen. Auch in Bezug auf den Verkehrsbetrieb sieht das Kapitel eine

stärkere Berücksichtigung von Güterzügen vor. Dabei geht es darum, den Güterverkehrsbetreibern Infrastrukturleistungen einer bestimmten Zuverlässigkeit und Qualität zu garantieren. Diese Garantien, die im Schienengüterverkehr unüblich sind, dürften auch spürbare Auswirkungen auf die Qualität des Personenverkehrs haben. Andererseits dürfen sie aber auch nicht zu einengend sein und einem optimalen Infrastrukturmanagement im Wege stehen.

Alle oben beschriebenen Maßnahmen sollen sich positiv auf die Leistungsfähigkeit des Schienengüterverkehrs auswirken, wobei diese Auswirkungen gemessen und regelmäßig untersucht werden müssen. Deshalb verpflichtet das Kapitel 4 auch zur Festlegung von korridorspezifischen Leistungsindikatoren, die regelmäßig aktualisiert werden.

2008/0247 (COD)

Vorschlag für eine

VERORDNUNG DES EUROPÄISCHEN PARLAMENTS UND DES RATES**zur Schaffung eines europäischen Schienennetzes für einen wettbewerbsfähigen
Güterverkehr****(Text von Bedeutung für den EWR)**

DAS EUROPÄISCHE PARLAMENT UND DER RAT DER EUROPÄISCHEN UNION –

gestützt auf den Vertrag zur Gründung der Europäischen Gemeinschaft, insbesondere auf Artikel 71 Absatz 1,

auf Vorschlag der Kommission³,nach Stellungnahme des Europäischen Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschusses⁴,nach Stellungnahme des Ausschusses der Regionen⁵,gemäß dem Verfahren des Artikels 251 EG-Vertrag⁶,

in Erwägung nachstehender Gründe:

- (1) Im Rahmen der Lissabonner Strategie für Wachstum und Beschäftigung und der Strategie für nachhaltige Entwicklung in der Gemeinschaft ist die Schaffung eines Eisenbahnbinnenmarktes, insbesondere im Bereich des Güterverkehrs, ein wesentlicher Aspekt auf dem Weg zu einer nachhaltigen Mobilität.
- (2) Die Richtlinie 2001/14/EG des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates vom 26. Februar 2001 über die Zuweisung von Fahrwegkapazität der Eisenbahn, die Erhebung von Entgelten für die Nutzung von Eisenbahninfrastruktur und die Sicherheitsbescheinigung⁷ war ein wichtiger Meilenstein zur Vollendung des Eisenbahnbinnenmarkts.
- (3) Im Interesse der Wettbewerbsfähigkeit gegenüber den anderen Verkehrsträgern muss für den grenzüberschreitenden und innerstaatlichen Schienengüterverkehr, der seit 1. Januar 2007 dem freien Wettbewerb unterliegt, eine hochwertige Eisenbahninfrastruktur vorhanden sein, die es ermöglicht, Güterverkehrsdienste unter angemessenen Bedingungen zu erbringen, und zwar sowohl hinsichtlich der

³ ABl. C [...] vom [...], S. [...].

⁴ ABl. C [...] vom [...], S. [...].

⁵ ABl. C [...] vom [...], S. [...].

⁶ Stellungnahme des Europäischen Parlaments vom [...], Gemeinsamer Standpunkt des Rates vom [...].

⁷ ABl. L 75 vom 15.3.2001, S. 29.

Beförderungsgeschwindigkeiten und -zeiten als auch der Gewährleistung, dass die erbrachten Infrastrukturleistungen den vertraglichen Zusagen gegenüber den Eisenbahnunternehmen entsprechen.

- (4) Der Ministerrat stellte auf seiner Tagung am 7. und 8. April 2008 fest, dass die effiziente Nutzung der Infrastruktur gefördert und die Kapazität der Schieneninfrastruktur gegebenenfalls ausgebaut werden muss, und zwar durch Maßnahmen auf europäischer und nationaler Ebene und insbesondere im Wege von Rechtsvorschriften.
- (5) Die Bedingungen der Infrastrukturnutzung könnten durch die Schaffung eines Schienennetzes für einen wettbewerbsfähigen Güterverkehr, das einen effizienten Güterzugbetrieb mit reibungslosen Übergängen zwischen den nationalen Netzen ermöglicht, verbessert werden.
- (6) Im Hinblick auf die Schaffung eines Schienennetzes für einen wettbewerbsfähigen Güterverkehr haben die im Bereich der Schieneninfrastruktur bereits unternommenen Maßnahmen gezeigt, dass die Einrichtung grenzübergreifender Korridore, die den konkreten Erfordernissen eines oder mehrerer klar definierter Segmente des Güterverkehrsmarktes entsprechen, die am besten geeignete Methode darstellt.
- (7) Die Schaffung des Schienennetzes für einen wettbewerbsfähigen Güterverkehr sollte mit dem transeuropäischen Verkehrsnetz (TEN-V) im Einklang stehen. Zu diesem Zweck muss die Entwicklung beider Netze koordiniert werden, insbesondere was die Integration der grenzübergreifenden Güterverkehrskorridore in das bestehende TEN-V angeht. Zudem sollten auf Gemeinschaftsebene einheitliche Regeln für diese Güterverkehrskorridore aufgestellt werden. Die Einrichtung der Korridore könnte gegebenenfalls im Rahmen des TEN-V-Programms⁸ finanziell gefördert werden.
- (8) Es sollte für eine angemessene Zusammenarbeit der an einem Güterverkehrskorridor beteiligten Mitgliedstaaten und Infrastrukturbetreiber gesorgt werden sowie dafür, dass der Schienengüterverkehr ausreichend stark berücksichtigt wird, eine ausreichende Zahl leistungsfähiger Schnittstellen zu den anderen Verkehrsträgern hergestellt und günstige Bedingungen für die Entwicklung des Wettbewerbs zwischen den Schienengüterverkehrsunternehmen geschaffen werden.
- (9) Die Schaffung von Güterverkehrskorridoren sollte auf Gemeinschaftsebene anhand transparenter, klar definierter Kriterien und eines entsprechenden Verfahrens geprüft und genehmigt werden, das den Mitgliedstaaten und Infrastrukturbetreibern ausreichenden Entscheidungs- und Gestaltungsspielraum lässt, um auf ihre besonderen Erfordernisse zugeschnittene Maßnahmen zu ergreifen.
- (10) Um die Koordinierung unter den Mitgliedstaaten und den Infrastrukturbetreibern zu fördern, sollte jeder Korridor von einem Organ geleitet werden, dem die an dem Korridor beteiligten Infrastrukturbetreiber angehören.

⁸ ABl. L 228 vom 23.9.1995, S. 1. Geändert durch die Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1655/1999 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates (ABl. L 197 vom 29.7.1999, S. 1) und die Verordnung (EG) Nr. 807/2004 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates (ABl. L 143 vom 30.4.2004, S. 46).

- (11) Um den Erfordernissen des Marktes Rechnung zu tragen, sollten die Modalitäten für die Schaffung von Güterverkehrskorridoren Gegenstand eines Umsetzungsplans sein, in dem auch die Maßnahmen für einen leistungsfähigeren Schienengüterverkehr und ein dazugehöriger Durchführungszeitplan bestimmt werden. Darüber hinaus sollten die Nutzer von Güterverkehrskorridoren regelmäßig nach klar festgelegten Verfahren konsultiert werden, um sicherzustellen, dass die zur Schaffung solcher Korridore geplanten oder unternommenen Maßnahmen den Bedürfnissen oder Erwartungen aller Nutzer des jeweiligen Korridors entsprechen.
- (12) Zur Gewährleistung von Kohärenz und Kontinuität der verfügbaren Infrastrukturkapazität eines Güterverkehrskorridors sollten die Investitionen zwischen den betreffenden Mitgliedstaaten und Infrastrukturbetreibern koordiniert und anhand von Kriterien geplant werden, die den besonderen Erfordernissen des Korridors entsprechen. Das Programm zu ihrer Verwirklichung sollte veröffentlicht werden, damit die für eine Nutzung des Korridors in Betracht kommenden Antragsteller informiert werden. Das Programm sollte außerdem Interventionsvorhaben beinhalten, die der Entwicklung interoperabler Systeme und dem Ausbau von Zugkapazitäten gewidmet sind.
- (13) Aus denselben Gründen sollten umfangreiche Instandhaltungsarbeiten, die die Kapazität der Schieneninfrastruktur häufig stark beeinträchtigen, ebenfalls korridorspezifisch koordiniert und zeitnah veröffentlicht werden.
- (14) Der Aufbau von Infrastrukturen und Systemen für die Entwicklung intermodaler Güterverkehrsdienste ist für die Stärkung des Schienengüterverkehrs in der Gemeinschaft ebenfalls von Bedeutung.
- (15) Die jeweiligen Mitgliedstaaten und die für den Güterverkehrskorridor zuständigen nationalen Sicherheitsbehörden können Vereinbarungen über die gegenseitige Anerkennung von Fahrzeugen und Zugführern treffen. Die Sicherheitsbehörden dieser Mitgliedstaaten sollten zusammenarbeiten, um die Einhaltung dieser Vereinbarungen zu gewährleisten.
- (16) Um bei grenzüberschreitenden Güterverkehrsdiensten die Beantragung von Fahrwegkapazitäten zu erleichtern, sollte für jeden Güterverkehrskorridor eine einzige Anlaufstelle geschaffen werden. Zu diesem Zweck sollte auf bestehende Initiativen zurückgegriffen werden, insbesondere jene von RailNetEurope, einer Organisation, die ein Koordinierungsinstrument der Infrastrukturbetreiber darstellt und den internationalen Güterverkehrsbetreibern eine Reihe von Diensten anbietet.
- (17) Wegen der unterschiedlichen Fahrplangestaltung der Verkehrsarten sollte gewährleistet werden, dass Anträge auf Zuweisung von Fahrwegkapazität für Güterbeförderungen nicht über Gebühr beschränkt werden im Vergleich zu Anträgen für Personenbeförderungen, insbesondere unter Berücksichtigung ihrer jeweiligen sozioökonomischen Bedeutung. Die Wegeentgelte sollten unterschiedlich bemessen werden und sich nach der Qualität und Zuverlässigkeit der zugewiesenen Zugtrassen richten.
- (18) Züge, bei denen in Bezug auf Beförderungszeiten und Pünktlichkeit hohe Anforderungen bestehen, sollten bei Verkehrsstörungen hinreichenden Vorrang erhalten.

- (19) Um auf den Güterverkehrskorridoren den Wettbewerb unter den Schienengüterverkehrsunternehmen zu fördern, sollten neben den Eisenbahnunternehmen und ihren Zusammenschlüssen auch andere Bewerber Fahrwegkapazität beantragen können.
- (20) Um das Korridormanagement zu optimieren und den grenzüberschreitenden Güterverkehr reibungsloser und leistungsfähiger zu gestalten, bedarf es einer wirksamen Koordinierung unter den für die verschiedenen Netzabschnitte des Korridors zuständigen Kontrollorganen. Damit die Schieneninfrastruktur besser genutzt wird, müssen das Management dieser Infrastruktur und das der strategisch wichtigen Terminals entlang den Güterverkehrskorridoren koordiniert werden.
- (21) Zur Vereinfachung des Zugangs zu den Informationen über die Nutzung aller wichtigen Infrastrukturen eines Güterverkehrskorridors und Gewährleistung eines diskriminierungsfreien Infrastrukturzugangs sollten alle Betreiber grenzüberschreitender Schienengüterverkehrsdienste ein Referenzdokument erhalten, in dem all diese Informationen zusammengefasst sind.
- (22) Um die sich aus den Maßnahmen zur Schaffung des Güterverkehrskorridors ergebenden Vorteile objektiv messen zu können und diese Maßnahmen wirksam zu begleiten, sollten korridorspezifische Leistungsindikatoren aufgestellt und regelmäßig veröffentlicht werden.
- (23) Im Interesse einer besseren Verbreitung bewährter Praktiken und eines effizienten Managements des Schienennetzes für einen wettbewerbsfähigen Güterverkehr sollte die Zusammenarbeit aller Infrastrukturbetreiber in der Gemeinschaft mit Unterstützung der Kommission gestärkt werden.
- (24) Da das Ziel dieser Verordnung, nämlich die Schaffung eines aus Güterverkehrskorridoren bestehenden Schienennetzes für einen wettbewerbsfähigen Güterverkehr, auf Ebene der Mitgliedstaaten nicht ausreichend verwirklicht werden kann und daher besser auf Gemeinschaftsebene zu verwirklichen ist, kann die Gemeinschaft im Einklang mit dem in Artikel 5 des Vertrags niedergelegten Subsidiaritätsprinzip tätig werden. Entsprechend dem in demselben Artikel genannten Grundsatz der Verhältnismäßigkeit geht diese Verordnung nicht über das für die Erreichung dieses Ziels erforderliche Maß hinaus.
- (25) Für die Koordinierung von Investitionen und das Kapazitäts- und Verkehrsmanagement sollten faire Regeln aufgestellt werden, gestützt auf eine Zusammenarbeit zwischen den Infrastrukturbetreibern, die entlang einem grenzübergreifenden Güterverkehrskorridor hochwertige Dienstleistungen für Güterverkehrsbetreiber zu erbringen haben.
- (26) Die zur Durchführung dieser Verordnung erforderlichen Maßnahmen sollten gemäß dem Beschluss 1999/468/EG des Rates vom 28. Juni 1999 zur Festlegung der Modalitäten für die Ausübung der der Kommission übertragenen Durchführungsbefugnisse beschlossen werden.
- (27) Insbesondere sollte die Kommission die Befugnis erhalten, die Bedingungen und Kriterien für die Durchführung dieser Verordnung aufzustellen. Da es sich hierbei um Maßnahmen von allgemeiner Tragweite handelt, die eine Änderung nicht wesentlicher

Bestimmungen dieser Verordnung und ihre Ergänzung durch Hinzufügung neuer nicht wesentlicher Bestimmungen bewirken, sind diese Maßnahmen nach dem Regelungsverfahren mit Kontrolle des Artikels 5a des Beschlusses 1999/468/EG zu erlassen –

HABEN FOLGENDE VERORDNUNG ERLASSEN:

KAPITEL I

ALLGEMEINES

Artikel 1

Gegenstand und Anwendungsbereich

1. In dieser Verordnung werden Regeln für die Einrichtung und Organisation eines aus grenzübergreifenden Güterverkehrskorridoren bestehenden europäischen Schienennetzes für einen wettbewerbsfähigen Güterverkehr festgelegt. Die Verordnung enthält zudem Bestimmungen über die Auswahl und Organisation der Güterverkehrskorridore sowie einheitliche Grundsätze in Bezug auf die Investitionsplanung und das Kapazitäts- und Verkehrsmanagement.
2. Diese Verordnung gilt für das Management und die Nutzung von Fahrwegen für den inländischen und grenzüberschreitenden Eisenbahnverkehr mit Ausnahme
 - a) nicht mit anderen Fahrwegen vernetzter örtlicher und regionaler Schienennetze für Personenverkehrsdienste;
 - b) nur für die Durchführung von Personenverkehrsdiensten im Stadt- oder Vorortverkehr bestimmter Netze;
 - c) regionaler Schienennetze, die von einem nicht in den Anwendungsbereich der Richtlinie 91/440/EWG⁹ fallenden Eisenbahnunternehmen ausschließlich für regionale Güterverkehrsdienste genutzt werden, bis von einem anderen Antragsteller die Zuweisung von Fahrwegkapazität auf dem betreffenden Netz beantragt wird;
 - d) von Fahrwegen in Privateigentum, die von ihrem Eigentümer ausschließlich zur Nutzung für den eigenen Güterverkehr unterhalten werden.

Artikel 2

Begriffsbestimmungen

1. Im Rahmen dieser Verordnung gelten die Begriffsbestimmungen des Artikels 2 der Richtlinie 2001/14/EG.
2. Neben den Begriffsbestimmungen des Absatzes 1 bezeichnet der Ausdruck

⁹ ABl. L 237 vom 24.8.1991, S. 25.

- a) „Güterverkehrskorridor“ die Gesamtheit der Eisenbahnstrecken auf dem Gebiet der Mitgliedstaaten und gegebenenfalls europäischer Drittländer, die strategisch wichtige Terminals miteinander verbinden und die eine Hauptstrecke, Ausweichstrecken und Zulaufstrecken umfassen sowie die Schieneninfrastruktur und dazugehörigen Ausrüstungen in den Güterterminals, Rangierbahnhöfen und Zugbildungseinrichtungen, einschließlich deren Anschlussstrecken;
- b) „Umsetzungsplan“ das Dokument, in dem die Strategie, die Maßnahmen und die Mittel dargelegt sind, die die Beteiligten anzuwenden beabsichtigen, um innerhalb einer bestimmten Frist die für die Schaffung des Güterverkehrskorridors notwendigen Tätigkeiten durchzuführen;
- c) „umfangreiche Instandhaltungsarbeiten“ Eingriffe oder Reparaturen an der Schieneninfrastruktur und den für den Zugverkehr im Güterverkehrskorridor notwendigen Ausrüstungen, die die Vorhaltung von Fahrwegkapazität gemäß Artikel 28 der Richtlinie 2001/14/EG erfordern;
- d) „Terminal“ eine am Güterverkehrskorridor gelegene Anlage, die entweder für das Be- und/oder Entladen von Güterzügen und die Integration von Schienengüterverkehrsdiensten, Straßen-, See-, Binnenschiffs- und Luftverkehrsdiensten, oder für die Bildung von Güterzügen beziehungsweise die Änderung ihrer Zusammensetzung eigens eingerichtet wurde;
- e) „strategisch wichtiger Terminal“ ein an einem Güterverkehrskorridor gelegener Terminal, der allen Antragstellern zur Verfügung steht und der für den Schienengüterverkehr in dem Korridor eine wichtige Rolle spielt;
- f) „einzige Anlaufstelle“ die von den Infrastrukturbetreibern eines Güterverkehrskorridors eingerichtete Stelle, die es Antragstellern ermöglicht, an einem einzigen Ort und in einem einzigen Vorgang Fahrwegtrassen für Beförderungen zu beantragen, bei denen mindestens eine Grenze überquert wird.

KAPITEL II

KONZEPTION UND LEITUNG DES EUROPÄISCHEN SCHIENENNETZES FÜR EINEN WETTBEWERBSFÄHIGEN GÜTERVERKEHR

Artikel 3

Auswahl der Güterverkehrskorridore

1. Der Güterverkehrskorridor dient der Durchführung grenzüberschreitender und innerstaatlicher Schienengüterverkehrsdienste in mindestens zwei Mitgliedstaaten. Er weist die folgenden Merkmale auf:
 - a) er ist Bestandteil des TEN-V;
 - b) er ermöglicht eine erhebliche Steigerung des Schienengüterverkehrs;

- c) er ist gemäß einer sozioökonomischen Analyse gerechtfertigt. Diese befasst sich mit den Auswirkungen auf die Elemente des Verkehrssystems, wenn der Güter- und der Personenverkehr durch die Zuweisung von Fahrwegkapazitäten des Güterverkehrskorridors erheblich beeinflusst werden. Sie umfasst zudem eine Analyse der Auswirkungen auf die externen Kosten;
 - d) ihm liegt ein Umsetzungsplan zugrunde.
2. Die Schaffung oder Änderung eines Güterverkehrskorridors wird von den betreffenden Mitgliedstaaten vorgeschlagen. Sie übermitteln der Kommission zu diesem Zweck einen Vorschlag, der gemeinsam mit den beteiligten Infrastrukturbetreibern anhand der im Anhang aufgeführten Kriterien ausgearbeitet wurde.
3. Die Güterverkehrskorridore werden nach folgenden Modalitäten eingerichtet:
 - a) Spätestens ein Jahr nach Inkrafttreten dieser Verordnung muss für jeden Mitgliedstaat, der mindestens zwei Landgrenzen zu anderen Mitgliedstaaten hat, mindestens ein Vorschlag für einen Güterverkehrskorridor vorliegen.
 - b) Spätestens drei Jahre nach Inkrafttreten dieser Verordnung muss jeder Mitgliedstaat mindestens Folgendes vorweisen:
 - i) einen Güterverkehrskorridor;
 - ii) zwei Güterverkehrskorridore, wenn das jährliche Güterverkehrsvolumen des betreffenden Mitgliedstaats mindestens 30 Milliarden Tonnenkilometer beträgt;
 - iii) drei Güterverkehrskorridore, wenn das jährliche Güterverkehrsvolumen des betreffenden Mitgliedstaats mindestens 70 Milliarden Tonnenkilometer beträgt.
4. Die Kommission prüft die in Absatz 2 genannten Vorschläge zur Schaffung von Güterverkehrskorridoren nach dem Regelungsverfahren gemäß Artikel 18 Absatz 3 und fasst spätestens ein Jahr nach Inkrafttreten dieser Verordnung einen Beschluss über eine erste Gruppe von Güterverkehrskorridoren. Bei dieser Prüfung werden die im Anhang aufgeführten Kriterien berücksichtigt.
5. Zu den Güterverkehrskorridoren können auch Teile der Schienennetze europäischer Drittländer gehören. Diese Teile müssen gegebenenfalls mit der TEN-V-Politik im Einklang stehen.
6. Die in Absatz 4 genannte Gruppe von Güterverkehrskorridoren wird anhand von Vorschlägen zur Schaffung oder Änderung von Güterverkehrskorridoren auf der Grundlage eines nach dem Regelungsverfahren gemäß Artikel 18 Absatz 3 gefassten Beschlusses der Kommission schrittweise angepasst und vervollständigt. Die Vorschläge der Mitgliedstaaten werden unter Berücksichtigung der im Anhang aufgeführten Kriterien geprüft.
7. Kommt es bei der Schaffung oder Änderung eines Güterverkehrskorridors zwischen zwei oder mehreren Mitgliedstaaten zu Schwierigkeiten, die die Schieneninfrastruktur in ihrem Gebiet betreffen, so befasst die Kommission auf Ersuchen eines der betroffenen Mitgliedstaaten den in Artikel 18 genannten

Ausschuss mit der Angelegenheit. Die Stellungnahme des Ausschusses wird den betreffenden Mitgliedstaaten mitgeteilt. Die Stellungnahme wird von den betreffenden Mitgliedstaaten bei der Lösungsfindung berücksichtigt.

9. Die Maßnahmen zur Anpassung des Anhangs, bei denen es sich um Maßnahmen von allgemeiner Tragweite zur Änderung nicht wesentlicher Bestimmungen dieser Verordnung handelt, werden nach dem in Artikel 18 Absatz 4 genannten Regelungsverfahren mit Kontrolle erlassen.

Artikel 4

Leitung der Güterverkehrskorridore

1. Die an einem Güterverkehrskorridor beteiligten Mitgliedstaaten arbeiten zusammen, um sicherzustellen, dass der Korridor im Einklang mit dem dazugehörigen Umsetzungsplan verwirklicht wird. Sie legen für den Güterverkehrskorridor die übergeordneten Ziele fest und vergewissern sich, dass der Umsetzungsplan auf diese Ziele ausgerichtet ist.
2. Für jeden Güterverkehrskorridor richten die beteiligten Infrastrukturbetreiber im Sinne des Artikels 2 der Richtlinie 2001/14/EG ein Leitungsorgan ein, das für die Festlegung, die Überwachung der Durchführung und die Aktualisierung des Umsetzungsplans für den jeweiligen Korridor zuständig ist. Das Leitungsorgan erstattet den beteiligten Mitgliedstaaten und gegebenenfalls den in Artikel 17a der Entscheidung Nr. 1692/96/EG des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates¹⁰ genannten Europäischen Koordinatoren der vorrangigen TEN-V-Vorhaben, die sich mit dem Güterverkehrskorridor überschneiden, regelmäßig Bericht über seine Tätigkeiten.
3. Das Leitungsorgan stellt eine eigenständige juristische Person dar. Sie kann in Form einer Europäischen wirtschaftlichen Interessenvereinigung im Sinne der Verordnung (EWG) Nr. 2137/85¹¹ eingerichtet werden und genießt den Status einer solchen Vereinigung.
4. Der Direktor des Leitungsorgans wird von dessen Mitgliedern ernannt und seine Amtszeit beträgt mindestens drei Jahre.
5. Es wird eine Arbeitsgruppe eingesetzt, der die Betreiber und Eigner der strategisch wichtigen Terminals gemäß Artikel 9 angehören. Sie kann zu Vorschlägen des Leitungsorgans, die unmittelbare Auswirkungen auf die Investitionen und das Management der strategisch wichtigen Terminals haben, eine Stellungnahme abgeben. Das Leitungsorgan kann keine Beschlüsse fassen, die im Widerspruch zu dieser Stellungnahme stehen.

Artikel 5

Maßnahmen zur Realisierung des Güterverkehrskorridors

¹⁰ ABl. L 228 vom 9.9.1996.

¹¹ ABl. L 199 vom 31.7.1985, S. 1.

1. Der vom Leitungsorgan gebilligte Umsetzungsplan umfasst Folgendes:
 - a) eine Beschreibung der Merkmale des Güterverkehrskorridors und das Programm für die Durchführung der zu seiner Schaffung erforderlichen Maßnahmen;
 - b) die wesentlichen Bestandteile der Marktstudie gemäß Absatz 3;
 - c) die vom Leitungsorgan für den Güterverkehrskorridor festgelegten Leistungsziele in Bezug auf die Dienstleistungsqualität und die Kapazität gemäß den Bestimmungen in Artikel 16;
 - d) das Programm zur Schaffung des Güterverkehrskorridors und zur Verbesserung seiner Leistungsfähigkeit gemäß Absatz 3.
2. Der Umsetzungsplan wird regelmäßig angepasst, wobei der Umsetzungsstand der darin vorgesehenen Maßnahmen, der für den Güterverkehrskorridor relevante Schienengüterverkehrsmarkt und die gemäß Artikel 16 Absatz 2 gemessenen Leistungen berücksichtigt werden.
3. Es wird eine Marktstudie durchgeführt. Diese befasst sich mit den eingetretenen und erwarteten Verkehrsentwicklungen in dem Güterverkehrskorridor und den Elementen des Verkehrssystems, die mit dem Korridor in Verbindung stehen. In der Studie wird die Entwicklung der verschiedenen Verkehrsarten, sowohl des Güter- als auch des Personenverkehrs, untersucht. Sie enthält die wesentlichen Elemente der in Artikel 3 Absatz 1 Buchstabe c genannten sozioökonomischen Analyse. Sie wird mindestens einmal jährlich auf den neuesten Stand gebracht. Die Ergebnisse der Studie werden zur Anpassung des Umsetzungsplans für den Güterverkehrskorridor verwendet.
4. Für die Schaffung des Güterverkehrskorridors und zur Verbesserung seiner Leistungsfähigkeit wird ein Programm erstellt. Das Programm umfasst unter anderem die gemeinsamen Ziele, die technischen Entscheidungen und den Zeitplan für die Arbeiten an der Schieneninfrastruktur und den dazugehörigen Ausrüstungen, die für die Durchführung sämtlicher in den Artikeln 7 bis 16 genannten Maßnahmen notwendig sind.

Artikel 6

Konsultation der Antragsteller

1. Das Leitungsorgan richtet Konsultationsverfahren ein, um für eine angemessene Beteiligung der für eine Nutzung des Güterverkehrskorridors in Betracht kommenden Antragsteller im Sinne des Artikels 2 der Richtlinie 2001/14/EG zu sorgen.
2. Die den Güterverkehrskorridor nutzenden Antragsteller werden vom Leitungsorgan vor der Billigung des Umsetzungsplans und bei dessen Aktualisierung konsultiert. Bei Unstimmigkeiten zwischen dem Leitungsorgan und den Antragstellern können letztere sich an die Kommission wenden, die nach dem Verfahren in Artikel 18 Absatz 2 den in Artikel 18 Absatz 1 genannten Ausschuss mit der Angelegenheit befasst.

KAPITEL III

FÜR DEN GÜTERVERKEHRSKORRIDOR BESTIMMTE INVESTITIONEN*Artikel 7***Investitionsplanung**

1. Das Leitungsorgan erarbeitet und billigt
 - a) einen gemeinsamen langfristigen, d. h. sich über mindestens zehn Jahre erstreckenden Investitionsplan für die Infrastruktur des Güterverkehrskorridors;
 - b) gegebenenfalls einen gemeinsamen mittelfristigen Investitionsplan (für mindestens zwei Jahre) für den Güterverkehrskorridor.

Die Investitionspläne enthalten eine Liste der geplanten Vorhaben zum Ausbau, zur Erneuerung oder Umrüstung der entlang des Güterverkehrskorridors bestehenden Schieneninfrastruktur und ihrer Ausrüstungen sowie des entsprechenden Finanzbedarfs.

2. Die Investitionspläne gemäß Absatz 1 enthalten eine Strategie zur Einführung interoperabler Systeme in dem Güterverkehrskorridor, die mit den grundlegenden Anforderungen und den technischen Spezifikationen für die Interoperabilität des Eisenbahnsystems gemäß der Richtlinie 2008/57/EG¹² im Einklang steht. Dieser Strategie liegt eine Kosten-Nutzen-Analyse zur Einführung dieser Systeme zugrunde. Sie muss mit den nationalen und europäischen Plänen zur Einführung interoperabler Systeme im Einklang stehen, insbesondere mit dem Plan zur Einführung des Europäischen Eisenbahnverkehrsleitsystems (ERTMS).
3. In den Investitionsplänen wird gegebenenfalls auf den im Rahmen des TEN-V-Programms vorgesehenen Gemeinschaftsbeitrag hingewiesen und der Nachweis ihrer strategischen Kohärenz mit diesem Programm erbracht.
4. Die Investitionspläne gemäß Absatz 1 enthalten außerdem eine Strategie zur Erhöhung der Kapazitäten der in dem Güterverkehrskorridor verkehrenden Güterzüge. Ansatzpunkte dieser Strategie können die Zuglänge, das Lichtraumprofil oder die Achslasten der in dem Güterverkehrskorridor zugelassenen Güterzüge sein.
5. Die Investitionspläne gemäß Absatz 1 werden in dem in Artikel 15 vorgesehenen Dokument veröffentlicht und regelmäßig aktualisiert. Sie sind Bestandteil des Umsetzungsplans für den Güterverkehrskorridor.

*Artikel 8***Umfangreiche Instandhaltungsarbeiten**

¹² ABl. L 191 vom 18.7.2008, S. 1.

Die Infrastrukturbetreiber des Güterverkehrskorridors stimmen mindestens einmal jährlich ihre Planung umfangreicher Instandhaltungsarbeiten an der Infrastruktur und ihrer Ausrüstungen aufeinander ab.

Artikel 9

Strategisch wichtige Terminals

1. Das Leitungsorgan legt in Absprache mit der Arbeitsgruppe gemäß Artikel 4 Absatz 5 eine Strategie für die Einrichtung strategisch wichtiger Terminals fest, damit diese den Erfordernissen der in dem Güterverkehrskorridor erbrachten Verkehrsdienste entsprechen.
2. Das Leitungsorgan ergreift geeignete Maßnahmen zur Umsetzung dieser Strategie. Das Leitungsorgan überprüft die Strategie in regelmäßigen Abständen.

KAPITEL IV

MANAGEMENT DES GÜTERVERKEHRSKORRIDORS

Artikel 10

Einziges Anlaufstelle für die Beantragung grenzübergreifender Fahrwegtrassen

1. Das Leitungsorgan richtet eine einzige Anlaufstelle ein, bei der Fahrwegtrassen für Güterzüge beantragt werden können, die in dem Güterverkehrskorridor mindestens eine Grenze überqueren.
2. Fahrwegtrassen für Güterzüge, die in dem Güterverkehrskorridor mindestens eine Grenze überqueren oder mehrere Streckennetze befahren, sind bei der in Absatz 1 genannten einzigen Anlaufstelle zu beantragen.
3. Die in Artikel 17 genannten Regulierungsstellen sorgen dafür, dass die Tätigkeiten der einzigen Anlaufstelle transparent und nichtdiskriminierend sind.

Artikel 11

Vorrangiger Güterverkehr

1. Das Leitungsorgan legt verschiedene Kategorien von Güterverkehrsarten fest, die für den gesamten Güterverkehrskorridor gültig sind. Mindestens eine dieser Kategorien (nachstehend als „vorrangiger Güterverkehr“ bezeichnet) umfasst Güter, bei denen der Zeitfaktor eine wichtige Rolle spielt und daher kurze Beförderungszeiten und Pünktlichkeit zu gewährleisten sind.
2. Die Kriterien für die Festlegung der Kategorien von Güterverkehrsarten werden gegebenenfalls nach dem Regelungsverfahren gemäß Artikel 18 Absatz 3 beschlossen.

*Artikel 12***Zuweisung von Güterverkehrstrassen**

1. Abweichend von Artikel 20 Absatz 2 der Richtlinie 2001/14/EG reservieren die Infrastrukturbetreiber des Güterverkehrskorridors die für den vorrangigen Güterverkehr des Folgejahres notwendige Fahrwegkapazität, und zwar vor der jährlichen Festlegung des Netzfahrplans gemäß Artikel 18 der Richtlinie 2001/14/EG und unter Berücksichtigung des tatsächlichen Güterverkehrsaufkommens und der in Artikel 5 Absatz 1 genannten Marktstudie.
2. Die Infrastrukturbetreiber halten innerhalb des endgültigen Netzfahrplans Kapazitätsreserven vor, um auf Ad-hoc-Anträge auf Zuweisung von Fahrwegkapazität gemäß Artikel 23 der Richtlinie 2001/14/EG schnell und angemessen reagieren zu können. Diese Kapazitäten müssen ausreichen, um den Anträgen auf Zuweisung von Fahrwegkapazität stattgeben zu können und hinsichtlich der Beförderungsdauer und -zeiten eine angemessene Qualität der zugewiesenen Zugtrassen zu gewährleisten.
4. Die zugewiesenen Güterverkehrstrassen können bezüglich der Beförderungsdauer von unterschiedlicher Qualität sein. Je nach gebotener Qualität können die Entgelte für die Nutzung der zu diesen Trassen gehörigen Infrastruktur gemäß den Artikeln 7 und 8 der Richtlinie unterschiedlich bemessen werden.
5. Außer in Fällen höherer Gewalt können für den vorrangigen Güterverkehr zugewiesene Zugtrassen weniger als drei Monate vor dem fahrplanmäßigen Termin nicht ohne Einwilligung des betreffenden Antragstellers storniert werden.
6. Die Infrastrukturbetreiber des Güterverkehrskorridors und die in Artikel 4 Absatz 5 genannte Arbeitsgruppe richten Verfahren ein, um eine optimale Koordinierung der Zuweisung von Fahrwegkapazitäten und Kapazitäten der strategisch wichtigen Terminals gemäß Artikel 9 zu gewährleisten.

*Artikel 13***Zugelassene Antragsteller**

Abweichend von Artikel 16 Absatz 1 der Richtlinie 2001/14/EG können auch Antragsteller, die keine Eisenbahnunternehmen oder internationale Gruppierungen von Eisenbahnunternehmen sind, Güterverkehrstrassen beantragen, sofern diese sich über einen oder mehrere Abschnitte des Güterverkehrskorridors erstrecken.

*Artikel 14***Verkehrsmanagement**

1. Die Infrastrukturbetreiber des Güterverkehrskorridors erstellen die bei Verkehrsstörungen in dem Korridor geltenden Vorrangregeln für die verschiedenen Verkehrsarten und veröffentlichen diese in den Schienennetz-Nutzungsbedingungen gemäß Artikel 3 und Anhang I der Richtlinie 2001/14/EG.

2. Die in Absatz 1 genannten Vorrangregeln müssen mindestens vorsehen, dass die Fahrwegtrasse, die einem Zug des vorrangigen Güterverkehrs, der die ursprünglichen Anforderungen dieser Fahrwegtrasse erfüllt, zugewiesen wurde, nur dann auf einen anderen Zug übertragen oder geändert werden kann, wenn der ursprüngliche Inhaber der Fahrwegtrasse dieser Übertragung oder Änderung zustimmt.
3. Die Infrastrukturbetreiber des Güterverkehrskorridors richten Verfahren für die Koordinierung des Verkehrsmanagements in dem Korridor ein.
4. Die Infrastrukturbetreiber des Güterverkehrskorridors und die in Artikel 4 Absatz 5 genannte Arbeitsgruppe richten Verfahren ein, um eine optimale Koordinierung des Betriebs der Schieneninfrastruktur und der strategisch wichtigen Terminals gemäß Artikel 9 zu gewährleisten.

Artikel 15

Informationen zu den Nutzungsbedingungen des Güterverkehrskorridors

Das Leitungsorgan erstellt und veröffentlicht ein Dokument, das Folgendes enthält:

- a) sämtliche Informationen der gemäß Artikel 3 der Richtlinie 2001/14/EG erstellten nationalen Schienennetz-Nutzungsbedingungen, die den Güterverkehrskorridor betreffen;
- b) eine Liste der strategisch wichtigen Terminals und ihrer Merkmale sowie sämtliche Informationen über die Bedingungen und Modalitäten für den Zugang zu diesen Terminals.

Artikel 16

Dienstleistungsqualität im Güterverkehrskorridor

1. Die Infrastrukturbetreiber des Güterverkehrskorridors gewährleisten die Kohärenz der für den Korridor geltenden leistungsabhängigen Entgeltregelungen gemäß Artikel 11 der Richtlinie 2001/14/EG.
2. Zur Messung der Dienstleistungsqualität und der Kapazität der innerstaatlichen und grenzüberschreitenden Schienengüterverkehrsdienste in dem Güterverkehrskorridor legt das Leitungsorgan korridorspezifische Leistungsindikatoren fest und veröffentlicht diese mindestens einmal jährlich.
Die Bestimmungen über die Verwendung dieser Indikatoren werden gegebenenfalls nach dem in Artikel 18 Absatz 3 genannten Regelungsverfahren erlassen.

Artikel 17

Regulierungsstellen

1. Die für den Güterverkehrskorridor zuständigen Regulierungsstellen gemäß Artikel 30 der Richtlinie 2001/14/EG arbeiten zusammen, um die

grenzübergreifenden Tätigkeiten der Infrastrukturbetreiber des Güterverkehrskorridors und der Antragsteller zu überwachen. Sie konsultieren einander und tauschen Informationen aus. Sie verlangen gegebenenfalls von den Infrastrukturbetreibern des Mitgliedstaats, für den sie zuständig sind, die notwendigen Informationen.

2. Bei Beschwerden von Antragstellern in Bezug auf grenzüberschreitende Schienengüterverkehrsdienste oder bei Untersuchungen von Amts wegen konsultiert die betreffende Regulierungsstelle die Regulierungsstellen der anderen Mitgliedstaaten, durch die der betreffende Güterverkehrskorridor verläuft, und ersucht sie vor ihrer Entscheidung um die notwendigen Informationen. Die anderen Regulierungsstellen erteilen sämtliche Informationen, die sie selbst aufgrund ihrer nationalen Rechtsvorschriften anfordern können. Die mit der Beschwerde oder der Untersuchung von Amts wegen befasste Regulierungsstelle übergibt gegebenenfalls den Vorgang der zuständigen Regulierungsstelle, damit gegenüber den Beteiligten die notwendigen Maßnahmen ergriffen werden.

KAPITEL V

SCHLUSSBESTIMMUNGEN

Artikel 18

Ausschuss

1. Die Kommission wird von einem Ausschuss unterstützt.
2. Wird auf diesen Absatz Bezug genommen, so gelten die Artikel 3 und 7 des Beschlusses 1999/468/EG unter Beachtung von dessen Artikel 8.
3. Wird auf diesen Absatz Bezug genommen, so gelten die Artikel 5 und 7 des Beschlusses 1999/468/EG unter Beachtung von dessen Artikel 8. Die in Artikel 5 Absatz 6 des Beschlusses 1999/468/EG vorgesehene Frist wird auf drei Monate festgesetzt.
4. Wird auf diesen Absatz Bezug genommen, so gelten Artikel 5a Absätze 1 bis 4 und Artikel 7 des Beschlusses 1999/468/EG unter Beachtung von dessen Artikel 8.

Artikel 19

Zusammenarbeit

Die Infrastrukturbetreiber arbeiten bei der Durchführung dieser Verordnung zusammen. Sie tauschen Informationen über ihre bewährten Praktiken aus, um diese gemeinschaftsweit zu koordinieren. Bei diesen Aufgaben werden sie von der Kommission unterstützt. Sie setzt zu diesem Zweck eine von ihr geleitete Arbeitsgruppe ein, in der die Infrastrukturbetreiber vertreten sind.

*Artikel 20***Ausnahmen**

Die Mitgliedstaaten können gegebenenfalls von der Anwendung der Bestimmungen dieser Verordnung absehen. Sie übermitteln der Kommission zu diesem Zweck einen begründeten Antrag. Die Kommission entscheidet über diesen Antrag nach dem Beratungsverfahren des Artikels 18 Absatz 2 und berücksichtigt dabei die geografischen Gegebenheiten und den Entwicklungsstand des Schienengüterverkehrs in dem betreffenden Mitgliedstaat.

*Artikel 21***Beobachtung der Umsetzung**

Die betreffenden Mitgliedstaaten übermitteln der Kommission alle zwei Jahre ab dem Zeitpunkt der Einrichtung des Güterverkehrskorridors ein Dossier, in dem die Ergebnisse ihrer Zusammenarbeit gemäß Artikel 4 Absatz 1 beschrieben werden. Die Kommission prüft dieses Dossier und unterrichtet den nach Artikel 18 eingesetzten Ausschuss.

*Artikel 22***Bericht**

Die Anwendung dieser Verordnung wird von der Kommission in regelmäßigen Abständen überprüft. Sie übermittelt dem Europäischen Parlament und dem Rat erstmals innerhalb von fünf Jahren nach Inkrafttreten dieser Verordnung und anschließend alle drei Jahre einen Bericht.

*Artikel 23***Änderung**

Gelangt die Kommission gemäß den in Artikel 18 Absatz 3 der Entscheidung Nr. 1692/96/EG beschriebenen Modalitäten im Fall einer Änderung der Leitlinien für das transeuropäische Verkehrsnetz zu dem Schluss, dass es angebracht ist, diese Verordnung an jene Leitlinien anzupassen, so schlägt sie dem Europäischen Parlament und dem Rat eine entsprechende Änderung dieser Verordnung vor.

*Artikel 24***Inkrafttreten**

Diese Verordnung tritt am zwanzigsten Tag nach ihrer Veröffentlichung im *Amtsblatt der Europäischen Union* in Kraft.

Diese Verordnung ist in allen ihren Teilen verbindlich und gilt unmittelbar in jedem Mitgliedstaat.

Geschehen zu Brüssel am

Im Namen des Europäischen Parlaments
Der Präsident

Im Namen des Rates
Der Präsident

ANHANG

Kriterien für die Bewertung der Vorschläge zur Schaffung von Güterverkehrskorridoren

Die Auswahl der Güterverkehrskorridore gemäß Artikel 3 und die Anpassung des Schienennetzes für einen wettbewerbsfähigen Güterverkehr werden nach folgenden Kriterien vorgenommen:

- (a) das Vorliegen einer Absichtserklärung der betreffenden Mitgliedstaaten, aus der ihre Bereitschaft zur Schaffung des Güterverkehrskorridors hervorgeht;
- (b) der Güterverkehrskorridor ist Bestandteil des TEN-V;
- (c) überschneidet sich der Güterverkehrskorridor mit einem Abschnitt (oder Teilen eines Abschnitts) eines oder mehrerer vorrangiger TEN-V-Vorhaben¹³, so wird dieser Abschnitt, sofern er nicht für den Personenverkehr bestimmt ist, in den Güterverkehrskorridor mit einbezogen;
- (d) der vorgeschlagene Güterverkehrskorridor verläuft durch mindestens drei Mitgliedstaaten beziehungsweise zwei Mitgliedstaaten, wenn der Abstand zwischen den Eisenbahnknotenpunkten, die an den Korridor angeschlossen sind, mehr als 500 Kilometer beträgt;
- (e) die wirtschaftliche Durchführbarkeit des Güterverkehrskorridors und die damit verbundenen sozioökonomischen Vorteile;
- (f) die Gesamtkohärenz der von den Mitgliedstaaten vorgeschlagenen Güterverkehrskorridore im Hinblick auf die Schaffung eines europäischen Schienennetzes für einen wettbewerbsfähigen Güterverkehr;
- (g) die Kohärenz mit den bestehenden europäischen Schienennetzen, beispielsweise den ERTMS-Korridoren und den von RailNetEurope festgelegten Korridoren;
- (h) angemessene Schnittstellen zu den anderen Verkehrsträgern, unter anderem durch ein geeignetes Netz strategisch wichtiger Terminals, auch in den Seehäfen und im Hinterland;
- (i) das vorgeschlagene Konzept zur Umsetzung der in den Artikeln 4 bis 16 enthaltenen Bestimmungen.

¹³

Gemäß Anhang III der Entscheidung Nr. 1692/96/EG.

FINANZBOGEN ZU RECHTSAKTEN**1. BEZEICHNUNG DES VORSCHLAGS:**

Verordnung des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Schaffung eines europäischen Schienennetzes für einen wettbewerbsfähigen Güterverkehr.

2. ABM/ABB-RAHMEN

Politikbereiche und Tätigkeiten:

Titel 06: Energie und Verkehr

Tätigkeiten: „Land-, Luft- und Seeverkehr“ (Kapitel 06 02)

Zielsetzung: „Gewährleistung der Umsetzung des Binnenmarkts bei Verkehrsdienstleistungen“

3. HAUSHALTSLINIEN**3.1. Haushaltslinien (operative Linien sowie Linien für entsprechende technische und administrative Unterstützung (vormalige BA-Linien)), mit Bezeichnung:**

entfällt

3.2. Dauer der Maßnahme und ihrer finanziellen Auswirkungen

Die Bestimmungen des Vorschlags sind grundsätzlich nicht zeitlich befristet. Ihre Umsetzung erstreckt sich über zwei Phasen: 2010 (Inkrafttreten der Verordnung) bis 2013 (Frist für die Validierung der Vorschläge der Mitgliedstaaten zur Schaffung von Güterverkehrskorridoren) sowie die Phase nach 2013. Dieser Finanzbogen bezieht sich auf die Zeiträume 2009-2013 und 2014-2015, deren finanzielle Auswirkungen auch auf die Folgejahre übertragen werden können.

3.3. Haushaltstechnische Merkmale

| Haushaltslinie | Art der Ausgaben | | Neu | EFTA-Beitrag | Beiträge von Bewerberländern | Rubrik des mehrjährigen Finanzrahmens |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|------|--------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | NOA | NGM ¹⁴ | | | | |
| | NOA | NGM ¹⁴ | Nein | Nein | Nein | Nein |
| | NOA | GM | Nein | Nein | Nein | Nein |

¹⁴

Nichtgetrennte Mittel

4. RESSOURCEN IM ÜBERBLICK

4.1. Mittelbedarf

4.1.1. Überblick über die erforderlichen Verpflichtungsermächtigungen (VE) und Zahlungsermächtigungen (ZE)

in Mio. EUR (3 Dezimalstellen)

| Art der Ausgaben | Abschnitt | | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | Insgesamt |
|------------------|-----------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|
|------------------|-----------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|

Operative Ausgaben¹⁵

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Verpflichtungsermächtigungen (VE) | 8.1. | a | | | | | | | |
| Zahlungsermächtigungen (ZE) | | b | | | | | | | |

Im Höchstbetrag enthaltene Verwaltungsausgaben¹⁶

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Technische und administrative Unterstützung (NGM) | 8.2.4. | c | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

HÖCHSTBETRAG

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Verpflichtungsermächtigungen | | a+c | | | | | | | |
| Zahlungsermächtigungen | | b+c | | | | | | | |

Im Höchstbetrag nicht enthaltene Verwaltungsausgaben¹⁷

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Personal- und Nebenkosten (NGM) | 8.2.5. | d | 0,183 | 0,183 | 0,183 | 0,183 | 0,122 | 0,122 | 0,976 |
| Sonstige im Höchstbetrag nicht enthaltene Verwaltungskosten, außer Personal- und Nebenkosten (NGM) | 8.2.6. | e | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,44 |

Geschätzte Gesamtkosten für die Finanzierung der Maßnahme

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|--|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| VE insgesamt, einschließlich Personalkosten | | a+c+d+e | 0,263 | 0,263 | 0,263 | 0,263 | 0,182 | 0,182 | 1,416 |
| ZE insgesamt, einschließlich Personalkosten | | b+c+d+e | 0,263 | 0,263 | 0,263 | 0,263 | 0,182 | 0,182 | 1,416 |

¹⁵ Ausgaben, die nicht unter Kapitel xx 01 des betreffenden Titels xx fallen.

¹⁶ Ausgaben, die unter Artikel xx 01 04 des Titels xx fallen.

¹⁷ Ausgaben, die unter Kapitel xx 01 fallen, außer solche bei Artikel xx 01 04 oder xx 01 05.

Angaben zur Kofinanzierung

Sieht der Vorschlag eine Kofinanzierung durch die Mitgliedstaaten oder sonstige Einrichtungen vor (bitte auflisten), so ist in der nachstehenden Tabelle die voraussichtliche Höhe der entsprechenden Beiträge anzugeben (beteiligen sich mehrere Einrichtungen an der Kofinanzierung, so können Zeilen in die Tabelle eingefügt werden):

in Mio. EUR (3 Dezimalstellen)

| Kofinanzierung durch | | Jahr n | n+1 | n+2 | n+3 | n+4 | n+5 und Folgejahre | Insgesamt |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------|-----------|
| | f | | | | | | | |
| VE insgesamt, einschließlich Kofinanzierung | a+c+d+e+f | | | | | | | |

4.1.2. *Vereinbarkeit mit der Finanzplanung*

- Der Vorschlag ist mit der derzeitigen Finanzplanung vereinbar.
- Der Vorschlag macht eine Anpassung der betreffenden Rubrik des mehrjährigen Finanzrahmens erforderlich.
- Der Vorschlag erfordert möglicherweise eine Anwendung der Interinstitutionellen Vereinbarung¹⁸ (z. B. Inanspruchnahme des Flexibilitätsinstruments oder Änderung des mehrjährigen Finanzrahmens).

4.1.3. *Finanzielle Auswirkungen auf die Einnahmen*

- Der Vorschlag hat keine finanziellen Auswirkungen auf die Einnahmen.
- Folgende finanzielle Auswirkungen auf die Einnahmen sind zu erwarten:

in Mio. EUR (1 Dezimalstelle)

| Haushaltslinie | Einnahmen | Stand vor der Maßnahme [Jahr n-1] | Stand nach der Maßnahme | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|
| | | | [Jahr n] | [n+1] | [n+2] | [n+3] | [n+4] | n+5 ¹⁹ |
| | a) Einnahmen nominal | | | | | | | |
| | b) Veränderung | Δ | | | | | | |

¹⁸ Siehe Nummer 19 und 24 der Interinstitutionellen Vereinbarung.

¹⁹ Wenn die Dauer der Maßnahme mehr als 6 Jahre beträgt, sind weitere Spalten anzufügen.

4.2. Personalbedarf (Vollzeitäquivalent - Beamte, Zeitbedienstete und externes Personal) - Einzelheiten hierzu siehe Abschnitt 8.2.1

| Jährlicher Bedarf | Jahr 2010 | n+1 | n+2 | n+3 | n+4 | n+5 und Folgejahre |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------|
| Personalbedarf insgesamt | 1,5 | 1,5 | 1,5 | 1,5 | 1,5 | 2 |

5. MERKMALE UND ZIELE

5.1. Kurz- oder längerfristig zu deckender Bedarf:

Bewertung der Vorschläge zur Schaffung von Güterverkehrskorridoren und Prüfung der Anwendung der in dem Vorschlag enthaltenen Bestimmungen.

5.2. Durch die Gemeinschaftsintervention bedingter Mehrwert, Kohärenz des Vorschlags mit anderen Finanzinstrumenten sowie mögliche Synergieeffekte:

Für die Entwicklung des Schienengüterverkehrs ist es notwendig, dass den EVU hochwertige und zuverlässige Infrastrukturen zur Verfügung stehen, die gegebenenfalls nach internationalen Erfordernissen verwaltet werden. In dieser Hinsicht erscheint ein gemeinschaftliches Handeln erforderlich, um die Zusammenarbeit zwischen den nationalen Infrastrukturbetreibern und im weiteren Sinne die Verwaltung der Schieneninfrastruktur zu verbessern und zu koordinieren.

Die Umsetzung des Vorschlags dürfte zudem zu einer optimalen Nutzung des transeuropäischen Verkehrsnetzes und effizienteren Durchführung des genannten TEN-V-Programms beitragen.

5.3. Ziele, erwartete Ergebnisse und entsprechende Indikatoren im Rahmen der ABM-Methodik:

Gewährleistung der Umsetzung des Binnenmarkts bei Verkehrsdienstleistungen.

Der Vorschlag verlangt von den Mitgliedstaaten die Schaffung grenzübergreifender Eisenbahnkorridore im Interesse eines wettbewerbsfähigen Güterverkehrs. Der Betrieb dieser Korridore stützt sich auf vier Grundsätze: verstärkte Koordinierung des Infrastrukturbetriebs und der Investitionen, Ausbau der intermodalen Schnittstellen, transparente Informationen über die Bedingungen des Infrastrukturzugangs, stärkere Berücksichtigung des Güterverkehrs auf diesen Strecken.

Der in dem Verordnungsvorschlag vorgesehene Ausschuss wird mit der Auswahl der Korridore befasst und gegebenenfalls im Rahmen des Regelungsverfahrens tätig.

5.4. Durchführungsmodalitäten (indikative Angaben):

Zentrale Verwaltung

- direkt durch die Kommission
- indirekt im Wege der Befugnisübertragung an:
 - Exekutivagenturen
 - von den Gemeinschaften geschaffene Einrichtungen im Sinne von Artikel 185 der Haushaltsordnung
 - einzelstaatliche öffentliche Einrichtungen bzw. privatrechtliche Einrichtungen, die im öffentlichen Auftrag tätig werden.
- Geteilte oder dezentrale Verwaltung***
 - mit Mitgliedstaaten
 - mit Drittländern.
- Gemeinsame Verwaltung mit internationalen Organisationen (bitte auflisten)***

Ergänzende Bemerkungen:

6. ÜBERWACHUNG UND BEWERTUNG

6.1. Überwachungssystem

Die Anwendung der Bestimmungen wird von den Dienststellen der GD TREN und dem in dem Vorschlag benannten Ausschuss überwacht.

6.2. Bewertung

6.2.1. Ex-ante-Bewertung

Die Legislativvorschläge wurden auf der Grundlage des Berichts der Sachverständigengruppe erarbeitet, die von der Kommission im ersten Halbjahr 2008 eingesetzt und konsultiert wurde (der Bericht wird zusammen mit dem Vorschlag veröffentlicht werden).

Zudem ist im dritten Quartal 2008 hinsichtlich der Auswirkungen der Bestimmungen eine Folgenabschätzung durchgeführt und validiert worden.

6.2.2. Maßnahmen im Anschluss an Zwischen-/Ex-post-Bewertungen (unter Zugrundelegung früherer Erfahrungen)

Dem Vorschlag liegen auch die Erfahrungen zugrunde, die im Zusammenhang mit den für die Einführung des ERTMS als vorrangig eingestuften Korridoren (so genannte ERTMS-Korridore) gesammelt wurden (siehe Folgenabschätzung).

6.2.3. Modalitäten und Periodizität der vorgesehenen Bewertungen

Der Vorschlag sieht vor, dass alle zwei Jahre eine Bewertung seiner Umsetzung durchgeführt wird.

7. BETRUGSBEKÄMPFUNGSMASSNAHMEN

Entfällt

8. RESSOURCEN IM EINZELNEN

8.1. Ziele des Vorschlags und Finanzbedarf

Entfällt

8.2. Verwaltungskosten

8.2.1. Art und Anzahl des erforderlichen Personals

| Art der Stellen | | Zur Verwaltung der Maßnahme einzusetzendes, vorhandenes und/oder zusätzliches Personal (Stellenzahl/Vollzeitäquivalent) | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Jahr 2010 | Jahr n+1 | Jahr n+2 | Jahr n+3 | Jahr n+4 | Jahr n+5 |
| Beamte oder Bedienstete auf Zeit ²⁰ (XX 01 01) | A*/AD | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | B*, C*/AST | 0,5 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 0,5 | | |
| Aus Artikel XX 01 02 finanziertes Personal ²¹ | | | | | | | |
| Sonstiges, aus Artikel XX 01 04/05 finanziertes Personal ²² | | | | | | | |
| INSGESAMT | | 1,5 | 1,5 | 1,5 | 1,5 | 1 | 1 |

8.2.2. Beschreibung der Aufgaben, die im Zuge der vorgeschlagenen Maßnahme auszuführen sind

Der Kommission werden drei Hauptaufgaben übertragen:

- Bewertung der Vorschläge der Mitgliedstaaten zur Schaffung von Güterverkehrskorridoren;
- Überwachung der Umsetzung der in dem Vorschlag enthaltenen Bestimmungen;

²⁰ Die Kosten hierfür sind NICHT im Höchstbetrag enthalten.

²¹ Die Kosten hierfür sind NICHT im Höchstbetrag enthalten.

²² Die Kosten hierfür sind im Höchstbetrag enthalten.

- Erstellung entsprechender Umsetzungsberichte.

8.2.3. Zuordnung der Stellen des damit betrauten Statutspersonals

- derzeit für die Verwaltung des Programms, das ersetzt oder verlängert werden soll, zugewiesene Stellen
- im Rahmen des JSP/HVE-Verfahrens für das Jahr n vorab zugewiesene Stellen
- im Rahmen des anstehenden neuen JSP/HVE-Verfahrens anzufordernde Stellen
- innerhalb des für die Verwaltung zuständigen Dienstes neu zu verteilende vorhandene Stellen (interne Personalumsetzung)
- für das Jahr n erforderliche, jedoch im Rahmen des JSP/HVE-Verfahrens für dieses Jahr nicht vorgesehene neue Stellen.

8.2.4. Sonstige im Höchstbetrag enthaltene Verwaltungsausgaben (XX 01 04/05 - Verwaltungsausgaben)

in Mio. EUR (3 Dezimalstellen)

| Haushaltslinie (Nummer und Bezeichnung) | Jahr n | Jahr n+1 | Jahr n+2 | Jahr n+3 | Jahr n+4 | Jahr n+5 und Folgejahre | INSGE SAMT |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------------|------------|
| 1 Technische und administrative Unterstützung (einschließlich Personalkosten) | | | | | | | |
| Exekutivagenturen | | | | | | | |
| Sonstige technische und administrative Unterstützung | | | | | | | |
| - <i>intra muros</i> | | | | | | | |
| - <i>extra muros</i> | | | | | | | |
| Technische und administrative Unterstützung insgesamt | | | | | | | |

8.2.5. Im Höchstbetrag nicht enthaltene Personal- und Nebenkosten

in Mio. EUR (3 Dezimalstellen)

| Art des Personals | Jahr 2010 | Jahr n+1 | Jahr n+2 | Jahr n+3 | Jahr n+4 | Jahr n+5 und Folgejahre |
|-------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Beamte und Bedienstete auf Zeit (06 01 01) | 0,183 | 0,183 | 0,183 | 0,183 | 0,122 | 0,122 |
| Aus Artikel XX 01 02 finanziertes Personal (Hilfskräfte, ANS, Vertragspersonal usw.) (Angabe der Haushaltslinie) | | | | | | |
| Personal- und Nebenkosten insgesamt (NICHT im Höchstbetrag enthalten) | 0,183 | 0,183 | 0,183 | 0,183 | 0,122 | 0,122 |

Berechnung - *Beamte und Bedienstete auf Zeit*

Der Bedarf an Humanressourcen und Finanzmitteln wird mit den Mitteln gedeckt, die der GD TREN im Rahmen des jährlichen Haushaltsverfahrens in Abhängigkeit von den verfügbaren Mitteln zugeteilt wurden.

Berechnung - *Aus Artikel XX 01 02 finanziertes Personal*

8.2.6. Sonstige nicht im Höchstbetrag enthaltene Verwaltungsausgaben

in Mio. EUR (3 Dezimalstellen)

| | Jahr 2010 | Jahr n+1 | Jahr n+2 | Jahr n+3 | Jahr n+4 | Jahr n+5 und Folgejahre | INSGES AMT |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------------|------------|
| XX 01 02 11 01 - Dienstreisen | | | | | | | |
| XX 01 02 11 02 - Sitzungen & Konferenzen | | | | | | | |
| XX 01 02 11 03 - Ausschüsse | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,42 |
| XX 01 02 11 04 – Studien und Konsultationen | | | | | | | |
| XX 01 02 11 05 - Informationssysteme | | | | | | | |
| 2 Gesamtbetrag der sonstigen Ausgaben für den Dienstbetrieb (XX 01 02 11) | | | | | | | |
| 3 Sonstige Ausgaben administrativer Art (Angabe mit Hinweis auf die betreffende Haushaltslinie) | | | | | | | |
| Gesamtbetrag der Verwaltungsausgaben ausgenommen Personal- und Nebenkosten (NICHT im Höchstbetrag enthalten) | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,42 |

Berechnung - *Sonstige nicht im Höchstbetrag enthaltene Verwaltungsausgaben*



**CONSEIL DE
L'UNION EUROPÉENNE**

Bruxelles, le 15 décembre 2008

**Dossier interinstitutionnel:
2008/0247 (COD)**

**17324/08
ADD 1**

**TRANS 485
CODEC 1860**

NOTE DE TRANSMISSION

Origine: Pour le Secrétaire général de la Commission européenne,
Monsieur Jordi AYET PUIGARNAU, Directeur

Date de réception: 12 décembre 2008

Destinataire: Monsieur Javier SOLANA, Secrétaire général/Haut Représentant

Objet: Document de travail des services de la Commission accompagnant la
proposition de Règlement du Parlement Européen et du Conseil relatif au
réseau ferroviaire pour un fret compétitif
- Analyse d'impact

Les délégations trouveront ci-joint le document de la Commission - SEC(2008) 3028.

p.j. : SEC(2008) 3028



COMMISSION DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES

Bruxelles, le 11.12.2008
SEC(2008) 3028

DOCUMENT DE TRAVAIL DES SERVICES DE LA COMMISSION

accompagnant la

**Proposition de
REGLEMENT DU PARLEMENT EUROPEEN ET DU CONSEIL
relatif au réseau ferroviaire pour un fret compétitif**

ANALYSE D'IMPACT

{COM(2008) 852 final}
{SEC(2008) 3029}

DOCUMENT DE TRAVAIL DES SERVICES DE LA COMMISSION**accompagnant la****Proposition de
REGLEMENT DU PARLEMENT EUROPEEN ET DU CONSEIL
relatif au réseau ferroviaire pour un fret compétitif****DG chef de file: TREN****Autres services concernés: ENV, EMP, ECFIN, COMP, ENTR, SG et SJ****Référence à la planification des travaux ou au programme de travail de la Commission:
2008/TREN/062****Résumé**

Dans sa communication du 18 octobre 2007 intitulée 'Vers un réseau à priorité fret', la Commission annonçait son intention de proposer une initiative visant à la création d'un réseau ferroviaire européen pour un fret compétitif. L'objectif de la Commission poursuivi ici est d'améliorer les services de fret ferroviaire, notamment internationaux, grâce à une gestion des infrastructures plus favorable au fret sur certains axes (appelés corridors fret), qui s'appuie notamment sur une meilleure coordination entre gestionnaires nationaux d'infrastructure ainsi qu'entre l'infrastructure ferroviaire et les terminaux; sur un accès non discriminatoire encore plus facile pour les opérateurs ferroviaires; sur une gestion plus favorable au fret des capacités et du trafic.

Dans cette perspective, la Commission a étudié trois options : ne pas engager de nouvelle initiative (statu quo); encourager politiquement et, le cas échéant, financièrement la création de corridors fret (option B); adopter une proposition législative stipulant des obligations pour les gestionnaires d'infrastructure et Etats membres en termes de création de ces corridors (option C).

L'examen des problèmes, objectifs et des options a tout d'abord donné lieu à deux exercices de consultation (auprès d'un groupe d'experts d'une part, ouverte à tous d'autre part) qui a montré qu'une action communautaire à court terme est souhaitable. L'analyse de l'impact des options a ensuite été conduite avec l'appui d'une expertise interne. Sur le plan quantitatif, cette analyse montre que l'option C présente des résultats largement supérieurs aux options A et B en termes de rapport coûts-bénéfices (sur l'ensemble du réseau ERIM, la valeur actualisée nette en 2020 s'élèverait à 62 Mds € pour l'option B et à 92Mds € pour l'option C). Elle montre également que l'option B permet d'obtenir des résultats intéressants par rapport à l'option A (sur le corridor Rotterdam-Gênes, la valeur actualisée nette en 2020 de l'option B est évaluée à 13 Mds €).

Au total, si l'on intègre les aspects qualitatifs, il apparaît que l'option C présente les meilleurs résultats. Elle doit toutefois être mise en œuvre selon une approche équilibrée en termes de gouvernance pour que soit assurées tant la cohérence entre les corridors fret et le programme

RTE qu'une marge d'initiative suffisante pour les Etats membres pour que les corridors créés répondent de manière adaptée aux besoins qu'ils identifient.

Section 1: procédure et consultation des parties intéressées

1.1. Organisation et planification

L'initiative qui est l'objet de la présente étude d'impact constitue le suivi de la Communication adoptée par la Commission le 18 octobre 2007 intitulée "Vers un réseau ferroviaire à priorité fret"¹. Elle est inscrite au programme de travail sous le numéro 2008/TREN/062.

Cette analyse d'impact a débuté en janvier 2008 avec le lancement des travaux du groupe stratégique d'experts réuni et animé par la Commission (voir ci-dessous). Elle s'est ensuite poursuivie en mai 2008 avec le démarrage d'une étude confiée à un consultant externe destinée à seconder les services de la Commission pour la définition des objectifs, des options et l'évaluation des impacts.

Un groupe de pilotage interservices a été formé. Il était composé de représentants de ENV, EMP, ECFIN, COMP, ENTR, SG et SJ. Il a été consulté pour la première fois en mars 2008 et s'est réuni en juin 2008.

1.2. Consultation et expertise

Les services de la Commission ont eu recours à un consultant externe, sélectionné parmi les sociétés figurant dans le contrat-cadre relatif aux analyses d'impact de la DGTREN. Il a été demandé à ce consultant de se concentrer sur l'analyse quantitative des impacts².

Par ailleurs, plusieurs consultations ont successivement été conduites :

- d'abord en 2006 en appui à la Communication adoptée en octobre 2007, favorablement accueillie par le secteur et le Parlement et le Conseil européens;
- puis de janvier à juin 2008 au travers des travaux du groupe stratégique d'experts représentant différents acteurs concernés par cette initiative et provenant de divers Etats membres³;
- enfin, en juin et juillet 2008, une consultation publique a été lancée, conformément aux normes minimales de la Commission. Un questionnaire a été conçu par les services de la Commission à cet effet⁴. Il comportait une 1^{ère} partie générale et une 2^{ème} partie plus technique.

Ces consultations ont permis à la Commission de recueillir de nombreux éléments qui ont été analysés et pris en compte⁵. Au total, elles ont montré que la grande majorité des

¹ COM (2007) 608

² *Preparatory study for an impact assessment for a rail network giving priority to freight*, contrat n° 2008/E2/143-2007/01/SI2.501586, consortium PriceWaterhouseCoppers/NEA.

³ Voir la liste des membres et la lettre de mission de ce groupe en annexe 1.

⁴ Voir le questionnaire en annexe 2.

⁵ Voir le rapport du groupe d'expert en annexe 3 et les détails des résultats de la consultation publique en annexe 4.

contributeurs s'accorde sur les problèmes et les objectifs généraux soumis par la Commission. Ils sont également très souvent d'accord avec les mesures techniques proposées.

De manière plus précise, les éléments suivants se dégagent de la consultation publique: - un "Coordonnateur de Corridor" extérieur et indépendant est nécessaire (76%) pour encourager politiquement la mise en place d'un corridor fret; la désignation d'un directeur de corridor fret avec une vision entrepreneuriale est également souhaitable;

- vif soutien pour les propositions de la Commission relatives aux terminaux, à savoir la création d'un réseau stratégique de terminaux le long d'un corridor et la coordination du trafic et de l'allocation des sillons entre les terminaux et le réseau;
- l'impact des mesures opérationnelles proposées par la Commission est estimé généralement plus de 80%, positif ou légèrement positif. Cela concerne notamment les règles d'allocation des sillons, prévoyant de meilleurs et davantage de sillons internationaux pour le fret, la demande d'allocation des sillons via un guichet unique, la définition de règles et la gestion du trafic en cas d'incidents, la création d'un document de référence du corridor, la publication d'indicateurs de performance au niveau du corridor;
- la coopération entre les régulateurs ferroviaires nationaux doit être renforcée, tant dans l'échange d'informations qu'en cas de litige transfrontalier;
- les mesures proposées devraient être définies au niveau communautaire et réalisées au niveau des corridors.

1.3. Avis du Comité des Evaluations d'impact

Le Comité des évaluations d'impacts a donné son opinion sur la présente analyse le 16 septembre 2008 et demandé que soient apportés au texte des compléments et clarifications sur les points suivants :

- la présentation et l'analyse des modes de gouvernance possibles pour la mise en œuvre de l'option C;
- l'équilibre entre les trafics de passagers et de fret compte tenu des limites en termes de capacités;
- l'impact environnemental des différentes options;
- les impacts sur l'emploi;
- la méthode d'extrapolation des résultats obtenus au niveau des corridors à l'ensemble du réseau ERIM;
- les coûts administratifs évités grâce aux mesures proposées.

Le Comité a également souhaité que soient ajoutés un résumé de l'étude ainsi que des éléments complémentaires relatifs à la consultation publique. Le présent document comprend les éléments ajoutés conformément à ces observations.

Section 2: définition du problème

2.1. Pourquoi une action visant à la création d'un réseau pour un fret compétitif?

2.1.1. Une situation non satisfaisante

En ce qui concerne le transport de marchandises, le mode ferroviaire est en difficulté depuis une trentaine d'années en raison de différents facteurs : mutations industrielles, développement des autoroutes, nouvelles exigences des entreprises en matière de logistique. Pour répondre à ces difficultés, la Communauté a engagé une politique active de redynamisation du rail basée sur l'ouverture progressive à la concurrence des services de transport (effective pour l'ensemble du fret depuis le 1^{er} janvier 2007) et le développement de l'interopérabilité des systèmes ferroviaires.

Les premiers résultats de ces actions, tout en étant encourageants, demeurent timides au regard des enjeux liés au développement du fret ferroviaire international dans l'Union. La forte croissance des trafics maritimes, notamment de conteneurs, la hausse du prix des hydrocarbures, la demande sociale et politique en faveur d'un meilleur équilibre entre les modes de transport, ou encore l'allongement des distances parcourues par les marchandises produisent à la fois des opportunités et des attentes à l'égard du rail⁶.

2.1.2. Pourquoi la situation actuelle est-elle non satisfaisante?

Les faibles progrès réalisés par le fret ferroviaire jusqu'à présent sont, de manière schématique, le résultat de plusieurs facteurs dont en particulier le lent développement de la concurrence et de l'interopérabilité ainsi que le manque de capacités en infrastructures de bonne qualité et fiables allouées au fret international qui représente, en termes de performance exprimée en t.km, 50% du trafic de fret en Europe.

En ce qui concerne ce dernier point, la législation communautaire existante, en particulier la directive 2001/14/CE concernant la répartition des capacités d'infrastructure ferroviaire, la tarification de l'infrastructure ferroviaire et la certification en matière de sécurité, contient une série de dispositions relatives à la coopération entre gestionnaires d'infrastructures nationales pour faciliter le transport international de marchandises et sur la manière dont ce type de trafic doit être traité en termes d'allocation de sillons.

Ces dispositions apparaissent toutefois insuffisantes. Les dispositions relatives à la coordination entre gestionnaires d'infrastructure ou à la manière de traiter les demandes de sillons pour des trains de fret peuvent manquer de précision. Par ailleurs, les dispositions de la directive 2001/14/CE portant sur les infrastructures saturées, très peu utilisées, ne semblent pas adaptées aux besoins identifiés ci-dessus.

Les questions les plus sensibles qui apparaissent ainsi à propos de la capacité en infrastructure pour le fret ferroviaire, notamment international, sont la faiblesse de la coopération tant en ce qui concerne les investissements que la gestion opérationnelle des infrastructures qui peuvent conduire à des ruptures aux frontières; le manque de coordination entre la partie infrastructure ferroviaire et les terminaux au sens général (dans les ports, les terres ou les gares de triage); la nécessité d'une transparence accrue de l'information à destination des utilisateurs de

⁶ voir analyse d'impact relative à la Communication intitulée "Vers un réseau à priorité fret" SEC (2007) 1322.

l'infrastructure; sur les lignes à trafic mixte, le traitement très souvent défavorable du fret par rapport au trafic de passagers.

Plusieurs éléments conduisent à ce traitement défavorable. Ils peuvent être réglementaires (règlement droit des passagers face à une absence réglementaire pour le fret), organisationnels (les méthodes actuelles d'allocation des capacités avantagent les demandes des trains de passagers) ou culturels (les gestionnaires de trafics –ou aiguilleurs- ont tendance à privilégier les trains de passagers).

2.1.3. Sans amélioration de la gestion et des investissements dans l'infrastructure ferroviaire : problèmes de capacité et de concurrence

Si aucune nouvelle mesure n'est prise, les difficultés évoquées précédemment risquent de prendre de l'ampleur. L'absence d'impulsion nouvelle en faveur de la mise en cohérence des réseaux ferroviaires nationaux ainsi qu'en faveur d'une identification des besoins et d'une programmation des investissements plus coordonnées pourraient limiter le développement de la capacité en infrastructure. Cela pourrait considérablement freiner le développement la concurrence et, partant, empêcher le rail de répondre convenablement aux besoins en mobilité de marchandises.

2.2 Droit de l'Union d'agir

En ce qui concerne le principe d'attribution, une action communautaire relative à une gestion transnationale de l'infrastructure ferroviaire est en ligne avec l'article 70 du Traité de Rome, qui souligne l'importance d'une politique commune des transports.

S'agissant du principe de subsidiarité apparaissent les éléments suivants :

- les problèmes évoqués précédemment impliquent les aspects transnationaux qui nécessitent une action au niveau communautaire;
- la trop faible coordination entre les États membres (EM) et les gestionnaires d'infrastructure (GI) le long d'un corridor réduira l'efficacité du transport de marchandises ferroviaire international; des mesures uniquement nationales pourraient limiter leur efficacité;
- la création d'un réseau ferroviaire où le fret ferroviaire international sera plus efficace peut mieux être réalisée par l'Union que par les EM individuellement.

En vertu du principe de proportionnalité, on privilégiera l'approche qui laisse la plus grande liberté aux EM dans la mesure où elle permettra d'atteindre les objectifs fixés.

Section 3: objectifs

3.1. Objectifs stratégiques

Dans sa Communication intitulée "Vers un réseau ferroviaire à priorité fret" adoptée le 18 octobre 2007, la Commission présentait son intention de proposer une série d'actions pour la création d'un réseau international pour un fret compétitif sur lequel les services de fret pourraient être plus efficaces et compétitifs.

L'objectif de la Commission est d'améliorer le service fourni par les gestionnaires d'infrastructure aux opérateurs de fret international en élargissant, renforçant et/ou complétant les initiatives existantes pour aller vers la réalisation d'un réseau ferroviaire international pour le transport de fret composé de corridors. Un tel réseau ne répondra que partiellement aux problèmes relatifs à l'infrastructure ferroviaire. Il apparaît toutefois que sa création représentera un élément structurant de l'ensemble du réseau européen.

Il convient de relever que l'initiative évaluée dans cette étude répond aux objectifs de croissance de l'Agenda de Lisbonne et s'inscrit pleinement dans les orientations fixées par la Commission dans le Livre Blanc sur les transports à l'horizon 2010 et dans sa révision à mi-parcours, publiée en 2006. Elle représente également une contribution aux objectifs de développement durable de l'Union.

Enfin, à ce stade, plusieurs initiatives contribuent ou ont contribué à la création de tels corridors : le 1^{er} paquet ferroviaire (directives 2001/14/CE et 2001/12/CE), le programme RTE-T (Réseau Transeuropéen de Transport), la coopération entre EM et GI dans le cadre des corridors ERTMS⁷, le déploiement de la STI TAF (Spécification Technique d'Interopérabilité Application Télématique au Fret).

3.2. Objectifs spécifiques

La Commission souhaite pour cela agir selon quatre axes qui répondent aux principaux problèmes :

- améliorer la coordination entre gestionnaires d'infrastructure;
- améliorer les conditions d'accès aux infrastructures;
- assurer aux trains de fret une priorité adéquate;
- améliorer l'inter-modalité le long des corridors.

3.3. Objectifs opérationnels

Pour atteindre ces objectifs spécifiques, les objectifs opérationnels suivants seront poursuivis corridor par corridor :

- planification des investissements et des travaux d'entretien lourds: renforcement de la coordination entre GI; davantage de visibilité et de transparence sur la capacité disponible à moyen terme et en temps réel;
- harmonisation technique de l'infrastructure : augmentation de la productivité de chaque train de fret (en termes de volumes transportés); développement coordonné de systèmes interopérables;
- processus d'octroi de sillon : amélioration de la souplesse et de l'efficacité de l'octroi de sillons pour les trains internationaux de fret; possibilité pour des demandeurs autres que les entreprises de chemin de fer d'obtenir des sillons (candidats autorisés).

⁷ Voir la carte des corridors ERTMS en annexe 5

- règles d'allocation des sillons : suffisamment de sillons de bonne qualité (en termes de temps de parcours) et fiables (non annulables par le GI sans compensation) pour les trains de fret; flexibilité adaptée de l'allocation et allocation performante de sillons ad hoc;
- gestion du trafic: suffisamment de priorité au fret ferroviaire en cas de perturbation du trafic; coordination de la gestion du trafic le long du corridor;
- transparence: accès équitable à l'information sur les conditions et les modalités de l'utilisation de l'infrastructure et des terminaux;
- terminaux : adéquation entre la capacité en infrastructure, la capacité des terminaux et les besoins des trains de fret; accès équitable aux terminaux;
- qualité de service: engagement clair des GI concernant la qualité de leur service aux opérateurs de fret ferroviaire; mise en cohérence des systèmes de performance (pour éviter des "effets frontières" non souhaités);
- autorités de régulation: amélioration de la coopération entre autorités de sécurité et régulateurs ferroviaires nationaux.

Les différentes options proposées pour réaliser ces objectifs sont présentées ci-après.

Section 4: options

Pour développer ce réseau selon une approche corridor, trois stratégies alternatives ont été évaluées par la Commission dans le cadre de la Communication adoptée en octobre 2007⁸ : pas de nouvelle initiative; la création d'un réseau pour un fret compétitif; la réalisation d'un réseau dédié au fret. A la lumière des résultats de cette analyse d'impact, la Commission a considéré que la création d'un réseau pour un fret compétitif est la plus appropriée. Sa mise en œuvre ne doit cependant pas empêcher le développement, à plus long terme, d'un réseau dédié au fret.

Les options envisagées à ce stade par la Commission sont par conséquent:

- option A (statu quo) : il s'agit du scénario de référence au sens où aucune nouvelle action n'est engagée et les actions déjà engagées (programme RTE-T, politique en faveur de l'interopérabilité) se poursuivent. Pour cette option, les actions programmées (en particulier la refonte du 1^{er} paquet ferroviaire et la mise en œuvre de la stratégie sur l'internalisation des coûts externes) mais non engagées ne sont en revanche pas prise en compte;
- option B (initiatives politiques) : élargir l'initiative d'ERTMS à d'autres corridors; disséminer les meilleures pratiques ; vérifier systématiquement l'application de la législation existante (concernant la coopération internationale et la mise en place de régimes de performance, notamment) ; encourager les EM et GI à coopérer davantage et à créer des corridors de manière volontaire;
- option C (renforcement législatif) : proposer un complément à la législation existante qui impose la coopération entre EM et GI sur au moins un corridor par EM avant 2013; sur ce corridor, le fret aurait suffisamment de priorité et la concurrence entre les opérateurs sera

⁸ Voir Analyse d'impact SEC (2007) 1322

facilité; ce complément législatif s'appliquera à un réseau défini sur la base des propositions de corridor des EM, chaque couloir devant respecter des critères communautaires de sélection (relatifs par exemple au trafic existant et potentiel de fret international, à la proportion de ce trafic par rapport au trafic des passagers, à la coopération existante) et mettre en œuvre des mesures visant à répondre aux problèmes évoqués précédemment. S'agissant de la gouvernance du réseau formé de l'ensemble des corridors, plusieurs sous-options sont envisagées. La première correspond à une approche *top-down* : la Commission propose des corridors et valide leur création avec les Etats membres; la seconde correspond à une approche *bottom-up* : les Etats membres décident des corridors qu'ils mettent en place; la troisième est une approche mixte : les Etats membres proposent la création de corridors, validés par la Commission au regard de critères pré-établis.

Ces options sont présentées dans les tableaux ci-dessous.

| Domaine d'intervention | OPTION A Statu quo | OPTION B Initiatives politiques | OPTION C Initiative législative |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. PROGRAMMATION DES INVESTISSEMENTS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demande aux GI de coopérer pour faciliter la circulation des services internationaux mais sans mesure précise (Art 4.3. de la directive 2001/14/CE) | <p>Plan d'investissement à long terme coordonné entre EM et GI sur tout le corridor; Pas de coordination particulière des travaux de maintenance lourds.</p> | <p>Coordination entre EM et GI et publication de:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Un plan d'investissements à long terme (au moins 10 ans) basé sur les prévisions de trafic sur le corridor; • Un plan à moyen terme (au moins 2 ans) des investissements et des travaux de maintenance lourds base sur les prévisions de trafic et les besoins en renouvellement; <p>Une programmation annuelle des travaux le long du corridor.</p> |
| B. HARMONISATION TECHNIQUE DE L'INFRASTRUCTURE | <p>Demande aux GI de coopérer pour faciliter la circulation des services internationaux mais sans mesure précise (Art 4.3. de la directive 2001/14/CE)</p> <p>Initiatives en faveur du déploiement d'ERTMS</p> | <p>Harmonisation accrue des paramètres techniques relatifs à la capacité des trains (par exemple à la longueur des trains);</p> <p>Déploiement renforcé d'ERTMS;</p> <p>Mise en œuvre a minima de la législation relative à l'interopérabilité et à la reconnaissance croisée du matériel roulant et des conducteurs</p> | <p>S'appuyant sur une étude de marché et une évaluation coûts-bénéfices, chaque corridor adoptera une stratégie sur:</p> <p>Le déploiement de l'interopérabilité. Cela concernera notamment ERTMS mais aussi d'autres systèmes ou procédures;</p> <p>L'accroissement de la capacité des trains à un niveau pré-défini et agréé au niveau du corridor (cela concernera en priorité la longueur des trains).</p> <p>Les autorités des EM concernés concluront par ailleurs des accords sur la reconnaissance mutuelle du matériel roulant et des conducteurs.</p> |
| C. PROCESSUS D'ALLOCATION DES SILLONS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demande d'allocation possible d'un sillon international auprès d'un seul GI. • Utilisation possible des guichets uniques mis en place par RailNetEurope | <p>Les GI mettront en place un guichet unique pour toutes les demandes de sillon international</p> | <p>Les GI mettront en place un guichet unique pour toutes les demandes de sillon international dont l'utilisation sera obligatoire pour toutes les demandes</p> <p>Les candidats autorisés auront la possibilité de demander des sillons sur le corridor.</p> |

| Domaine d'intervention | OPTION A Statu quo | OPTION B Initiatives politiques | OPTION C Initiative législative |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>D. REGLES RELATIVES A L'ALLOCATION DES SILLONS</p> | <p>Les gestionnaires d'infrastructure coopèrent afin de permettre la création et la répartition efficace de capacités de l'infrastructure impliquant plusieurs réseaux. Ils organisent des sillons internationaux, notamment dans le cadre du Réseau transeuropéen de fret ferroviaire (Art 15.1.)</p> <p>Le gestionnaire de l'infrastructure s'efforce, dans la mesure du possible, de satisfaire toutes les demandes de capacités de l'infrastructure, et notamment celles portant sur les sillons qui traversent plus d'un réseau, et de tenir compte de toutes les contraintes auxquelles les candidats doivent faire face, telles que l'incidence économique sur leurs activités (Art 20.1)</p> <p>Sur une infrastructure déclarée saturée, les critères de priorité tiennent compte de l'importance d'un service pour la collectivité, par rapport à tout autre service qui serait de ce fait exclu. Afin de garantir, dans ce cadre, le développement de services de transport adéquats, en particulier pour répondre à des exigences de service public ou pour favoriser le développement du fret ferroviaire, les États membres peuvent prendre les mesures nécessaires, dans des conditions non discriminatoires, pour que ces services soient prioritaires lors de l'attribution des capacités d'infrastructure (Art. 22.4)</p> <p>L'importance des services de fret, et en particulier des services de fret internationaux, est dûment prise en compte lors de la fixation des critères de priorité (Art 22.5)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identique à l'option A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Les GI réservent une quantité pré-définie de sillons de bonne qualité pour le fret sur la base d'une étude annuelle de marché; • Les GI mettent en place un catalogue de sillons ad hoc de différente qualité; • Les GI ne peuvent pas annuler à court terme un sillon alloué au fret pour des besoins du trafic de passagers, sauf si un système de compensation adapté est mis en place; • Les GI révisent leurs procédures relatives à la programmation de l'horaire annuel des trains de sorte que les demandes pour des trains de fret soient mieux servies; • Les GI proposent des sillons différenciés en termes de qualité (temps de parcours et niveau de priorité en termes de gestion du trafic); • Les GI mettent en place des procédures pour assurer la cohérence des sillons attribués à des trains de fret qui traversent au moins une frontière et composés de sillons attribués par différents GI. |
| <p>E. GESTION DU TRAFIC</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • En cas de perturbation de la circulation des trains du fait d'une défaillance technique ou d'un accident, le gestionnaire de l'infrastructure doit prendre toutes les dispositions nécessaires pour assurer le rétablissement de la situation normale. À cette fin, il établit un plan d'intervention comportant une liste des divers organismes publics à alerter en cas d'accidents graves ou de perturbations sérieuses de la circulation (Art. 29.1) • En cas d'urgence et de nécessité absolue, motivée par une défaillance rendant l'infrastructure momentanément inutilisable, les sillons alloués peuvent être supprimés sans préavis pendant le temps nécessaire à la remise en état des installations (Art 29.2) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identique à l'option A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Les GI publieront des règles de priorité applicables au corridor sur le document de référence du réseau • Ces règles peuvent : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soit inclure 2 ou 3 niveaux de priorité qui seront établis selon la valeur socio-économique des différents types de trafic; • Soit être "un train à l'heure reste à l'heure". • Des systèmes et procédures destinés à assurer une coordination efficace de la gestion du trafic aux passages de frontières seront mis en place. |

| Domaine d'intervention | OPTION A Statu quo | OPTION B Initiatives politiques | OPTION C Initiative législative |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| F. TRANSPARENCE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demande aux GI de coopérer pour faciliter la circulation des services internationaux mais sans mesure précise (art 4.3. de la directive 2001/14/CE) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Les GI et gestionnaires de terminaux publient un "document de référence du réseau" qui comprend au minimum toutes les informations publiées dans les documents de référence nationaux qui concernent le corridor | <p>Les GI et gestionnaires de terminaux publieront un "document de référence du réseau" qui comprend:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toutes les informations publiées dans les documents de référence nationaux qui concernent le corridor; • Toutes les informations concernant les conditions et modalités d'accès aux services auxiliaires (notamment terminaux); • Un lien vers la publication, régulièrement mise à jour, des travaux et contraintes temporaires. |
| G. TERMINAUX | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demande aux GI de coopérer pour faciliter la circulation des services internationaux mais sans mesure précise (art 4.3. de la directive 2001/14/CE) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identique à l'option A, en particulier en ce qui concerne la coordination entre gestion des terminaux et du réseau principal | <p>Les GI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifient les besoins en termes de terminaux le long du corridor; • Définissent un réseau de terminaux stratégiques; • Planifient et stimulent le développement des terminaux stratégiques; • Mettent en place, avec les gestionnaires de terminaux, des systèmes et procédures pour coordonner la gestion des terminaux et de l'infrastructure principale. |
| H. QUALITE DE SERVICE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Par l'établissement d'un système d'amélioration des performances, les systèmes de tarification de l'infrastructure encouragent les entreprises ferroviaires et le gestionnaire de l'infrastructure à réduire au minimum les défaillances et à améliorer les performances du réseau ferroviaire. Ce système peut comporter des sanctions en cas d'actes à l'origine de défaillances du réseau, des compensations pour les entreprises qui sont victimes de ces défaillances et des primes en cas de bonnes performances dépassant les prévisions (Art 11.1) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identique à l'option C (les actions de mise en cohérence des régimes de performance peuvent être engagés volontairement. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Les GI harmonisent le plus possible les régimes de performance en vigueur le long du corridor; • Les GI mettent en place des systèmes et procédures pour suivre l'évolution de la performance du service le long du corridor et publient des données sur la qualité de ce service. |
| I. STRUCTURE DE GOUVERNANCE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demande aux GI de coopérer pour faciliter la circulation des services internationaux mais sans mesure précise (art 4.3. de la directive 2001/14/CE) • Mise en place de structures de gouvernance dans le cadre des corridors ERTMS (seulement chargées des investissements, non des questions opérationnelles) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coopération structurée et échange d'informations entre GI, EM, régulateurs et autorités de sécurité du corridor (identique à l'option C même si les formes de coopération peuvent différer) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mise en place d'une structure de gouvernance par corridor impliquant les GI, les gestionnaires de terminaux et les utilisateurs du corridor. Cette structure contribue à la mise en œuvre du Plan de développement du corridor, qui comprend les études de marché et le programme de mise en œuvre des mesures précédentes. • Les autorités nationales de sécurité et régulateurs ferroviaires sont associés à cette gouvernance. Ils coopèrent, s'échangent des informations et fournissent suffisamment de données à leurs homologues du corridor s'ils sont consultés. |

Section 5: analyse des impacts

5.1. Éléments méthodologiques.

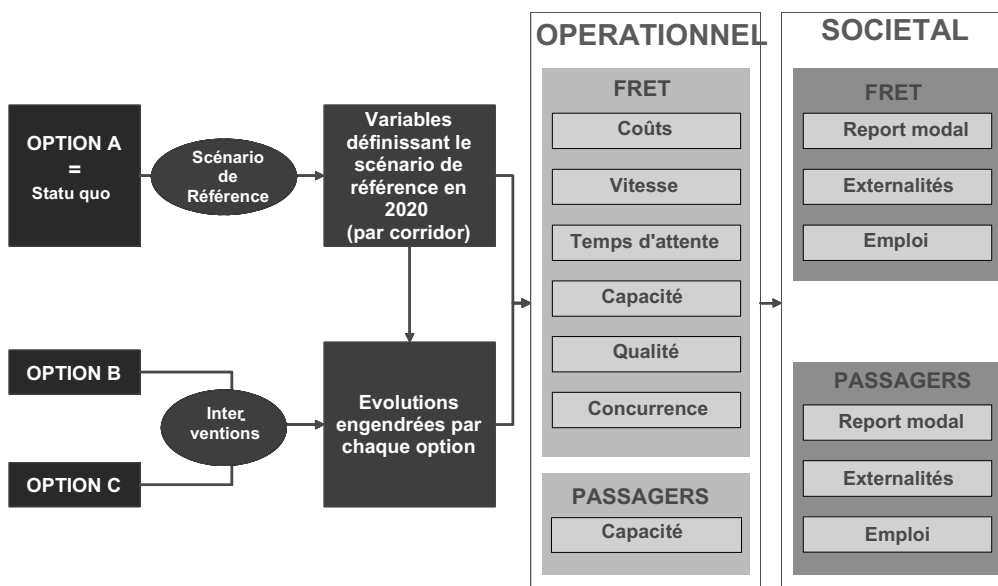
Afin de réaliser une évaluation la plus précise possible de l'incidence des options et compte tenu de l'approche retenue en termes de réalisation d'un réseau ferroviaire pour un fret compétitif par la création de corridors internationaux orientés fret, la Commission a opté pour une évaluation des incidences sur deux corridors, puis une extrapolation des résultats obtenus pour ces corridors étendue à un réseau d'envergure européenne.

Pour chaque corridor, l'évaluation des incidences a été réalisée en deux temps : dans un premier temps, les incidences opérationnelles ont été évaluées et, dans un second temps a été réalisée l'évaluation des incidences sociétales à l'aide du modèle Transtools, sur la base d'hypothèses générales et des résultats obtenus en matière d'incidences opérationnelles⁹.

Le modèle Transtools a été retenu car il comprend des informations et scénarios qui ont permis de réaliser la mesure des impacts dans un délai relativement réduit. Il apparaît de surcroît adapté au type de simulation nécessaire à cette étude. En outre, Transtools est un modèle statique. Il n'a toutefois pas été jugé utile d'utiliser un modèle dynamique pour évaluer les impacts des options considérées dans la mesure où ceux-ci ne devraient pas conduire à des changements radicaux en termes de flux de marchandises et de passagers.

L'évaluation des incidences sur un réseau d'envergure européenne a été réalisée en extrapolant les résultats obtenus en termes d'impacts opérationnels pour les deux corridors. Cette extrapolation est complétée par des éléments relatifs à l'élasticité des résultats obtenus.

Le schéma suivant présente les principes de l'approche proposée¹⁰.



⁹ Dans les annexes, les impacts opérationnels sont appelés *micro-level* impacts et les impacts sociétaux sont appelés *macro-level* impacts.

¹⁰ Voir la définition détaillée des impacts opérationnels à l'annexe 6.

L'approche choisie en termes d'analyse des impacts est de relever les incidences quantitatives quand cela est possible ainsi que les incidences qualitatives. Le tableau ci-dessous présente comment se répartit l'analyse quantitative des différents types d'incidences selon les domaines d'intervention :

| | DOMAINE D'INTERVENTION | Impacts quantitatifs | | | | | Coûts administratifs | |
|---|---------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------|-----------------|----------|-------|----------------------|-------------|
| | | Coûts | Vitesse | Temps d'attente | Capacité | | | Ponctualité |
| | | | | | Train | Ligne | | |
| A | Programmation des investissements | | | | | | | |
| B | Harmonisation technique de l'infrastructure | X | | X | X | | | |
| C | Processus d'allocation des sillons | | | | | X | X | |
| D | Règles relatives à l'allocation des sillons | | | | | X | | |
| E | Gestion du trafic | | X | | | | X | |
| F | Transparence | | | | | | X | |
| G | Terminaux | X | | X | X | | | |
| H | Qualité de service | | | | | | X | |
| I | Structure de gouvernance | | | | | | X | |

Pour passer de l'évaluation des impacts opérationnels à l'évaluation des impacts sociétaux, les résultats obtenus au niveau opérationnel ont été, pour chaque corridor, traduits en "facteurs d'évolution" des coûts et de la vitesse commerciale du fret ferroviaire d'une part, et seulement de la vitesse commerciale du transport ferroviaire de passagers d'autre part. Ces facteurs d'évolution ont ensuite été intégrés aux données nécessaires à l'utilisation de Transtools.

La Commission a choisi de sélectionner les corridors faisant l'objet d'une étude de cas pour l'analyse d'impact parmi les corridors ERTMS. En effet, ces derniers devraient tous faire partie du réseau pour un fret compétitif européen. En outre, de nombreux éléments utiles à l'analyse relatifs à ces corridors ont déjà été recueillis, rassemblés et communiqués à la Commission.

Parmi les six corridors ERTMS, il a été jugé approprié de sélectionner deux corridors complémentaires en termes géographiques (orienté nord-sud/est-ouest; situés dans des zones différentes de l'Union), en termes de débouchés (maritimes/terrestres; zones denses/non denses), en termes de réalité du trafic (intensité du trafic; répartition du trafic entre passagers et fret/entre fret international et fret intérieur) et en termes de maturité de la coopération entre les différents acteurs nationaux des corridors¹¹.

Il a ainsi été décidé de retenir les corridors A (Rotterdam-Gênes) et E (Dresde-Budapest) qui représentaient l'ensemble le plus adapté et équilibré au regard des critères évoqués précédemment.

¹¹ Voir les données principales relatives aux corridors ERTMS en annexe 7.

S'agissant du réseau sur lequel ont été extrapolées les incidences sociétales, le réseau identifié dans le cadre du rapport ERIM¹² est apparu le plus abouti et adapté. Il rassemble les sections les plus circulées en termes de fret (ce réseau couvre 20% du total des lignes européennes sur lesquels circulent 56% de toutes les t.km).

Dans le cadre de l'évaluation des impacts opérationnels, certaines hypothèses ont dû être arrêtées, en particulier pour l'allocation des sillons au transport de fret. Les synergies pouvant être créées par le cumul des différentes mesures de chaque option n'ont par ailleurs pas été considérées.

Dans cette section, on examinera donc successivement les impacts opérationnels quantitatifs des options B et C pour les deux corridors, puis leur coût administratif. On examinera ensuite leur impact qualitatif. Les impacts sociétaux, pour les deux corridors puis pour le réseau ERIM, seront évalués et complétés par une analyse de sensibilité des résultats, tant au niveau opérationnel qu'au niveau sociétal, et par une analyse de risque.

¹² ERIM est un projet qui a été piloté par l'Union Internationale des Chemins de Fer. Voir la carte du réseau ERIM à l'annexe 8

5.2. Analyse des impacts

5.2.1. Analyse des impacts opérationnels

5.2.1.1. Analyse quantitative pour le corridor A

Le tableau suivant présente les impacts opérationnels relatifs aux options B et C appliquées sur le corridor A¹³.

| | OPTION B Initiatives politiques | | OPTION C Initiative législative | |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Coût | Bénéfice | Coût | Bénéfice |
| B | Un investissement de 165 M€ sera nécessaire pour permettre une longueur maximale de 750 mètres sur tout le corridor | Le bénéfice relatif à l'harmonisation vers le haut de la longueur maximale des trains est la diminution du coût de transport rapporté à la tonne.kilomètre de 3% à 6% (selon la section du corridor considérée) pour le transport combiné et de 6% à 12% pour les wagons isolés La diminution du temps d'attente aux frontières grâce à une meilleure interopérabilité/reconnaissance mutuelle des conducteurs et matériels roulants s'élève à 315 minutes pour les trains conventionnels et 270 minutes pour le transport combiné. Effectif à partir de 2020. | Un investissement de 165 M€ sera nécessaire pour permettre une longueur maximale de 750 mètres sur tout le corridor | Le bénéfice relatif à l'harmonisation vers le haut de la longueur maximale des trains est la diminution du coût de transport rapporté à la tonne.kilomètre de 3% à 6% (selon la section du corridor considérée) pour le transport combiné et de 6% à 12% pour les wagons isolés La diminution du temps d'attente aux frontières grâce à une meilleure interopérabilité/reconnaissance mutuelle des conducteurs et matériels roulants s'élève à 315 minutes pour les trains conventionnels et 270 minutes pour le transport combiné. Effectif à partir de 2016. |
| D | | | La diminution totale du trafic annuel de transport de passagers due à un traitement privilégié du fret en termes d'allocation des capacités s'élève à 6,2 M train.km. | L'augmentation totale du trafic annuel de fret due à un traitement privilégié du fret en termes d'allocation des capacités s'élève à 9,67 M train.km. |
| E | | | Augmentation des temps d'attente pour les trains de passagers conduisant à une diminution de la vitesse commerciale allant, selon la section considérée, de 4% à 8%. L'amélioration de la qualité des sillons engendre une hausse de 65% des péages | Diminution des temps d'attente pour les trains de fret conduisant à une augmentation de la vitesse commerciale allant, selon la section considérée, de 0,4% à 2,9%. |
| G | | | Amélioration des capacités des terminaux grâce à des investissements d'un montant de 40,8 M€ | Réduction des coûts annuels d'assemblage des trains de 2,3 M€. La meilleure coordination entre la gestion de l'infrastructure et la gestion des terminaux permet de gagner 82 minutes sur les temps de parcours. |

¹³ Voir les détails du scénario de référence relatif au corridor A à l'annexe 9 et du calcul des impacts opérationnels à l'annexe 10.

5.2.1.2. Analyse quantitative pour le corridor E

Le tableau suivant présente les impacts opérationnels relatifs au corridor E¹⁴.

| | OPTION B | | OPTION C | |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Initiatives politiques | | Initiative législative | |
| | Coût | Bénéfice | Coût | Bénéfice |
| B | Un investissement de 157 M€ sera nécessaire pour permettre une longueur maximale de 750 mètres sur tout le corridor | Le bénéfice relatif à l'harmonisation vers le haut de la longueur maximale des trains est la diminution du coût de transport rapporté à la tonne.kilomètre de 0,8% à 3,3 % (selon la section du corridor considérée) pour le transport combiné et de 0,3% à 6,3 % pour les wagons isolés La diminution du temps d'attente aux frontières grâce à une meilleure interopérabilité/reconnaissance mutuelle des conducteurs et matériels roulants s'élève à 334 minutes pour les trains conventionnels, 10 minutes pour les trains de passagers et 315 minutes pour le transport combiné. Effectif à partir de 2020. | Un investissement de 157 M€ sera nécessaire pour permettre une longueur maximale de 750 mètres sur tout le corridor | Le bénéfice relatif à l'harmonisation vers le haut de la longueur maximale des trains est la diminution du coût de transport rapporté à la tonne.kilomètre de 0,8% à 3,3 % (selon la section du corridor considérée) pour le transport combiné et de 0,3% à 6,3 % pour les wagons isolés La diminution du temps d'attente aux frontières grâce à une meilleure interopérabilité/reconnaissance mutuelle des conducteurs et matériels roulants s'élève à 334 minutes pour les trains conventionnels, 10 minutes pour les trains de passagers et 315 minutes pour le transport combiné. |
| D | | | Pas de diminution totale du trafic annuel de transport de passagers due à un traitement privilégié du fret en termes d'allocation des capacités. | L'augmentation totale du trafic annuel de fret due à un traitement privilégié du fret en termes d'allocation des capacités s'élève à 1,58 M train.km. |
| E | | | Augmentation des temps d'attente pour les trains de passagers conduisant à une diminution de la vitesse commerciale allant, selon la section considérée, de 6% à 9%. Hausse des péages de 65% pour le fret. | Diminution des temps d'attente pour les trains de fret conduisant à une augmentation de la vitesse commerciale allant, selon la section considérée, de 1% à 4%. |
| G | | | Amélioration des capacités des terminaux grâce à des investissements d'un montant de 37,6 M€ | Réduction des coûts annuels d'assemblage des trains de 1,4 M€. La meilleure coordination entre la gestion de l'infrastructure et la gestion des terminaux permet de gagner 82 minutes sur les temps de parcours. |

¹⁴

Voir le détail du scénario de référence relatif au corridor E à l'annexe 11 et du calcul des impacts opérationnels pour le corridor E à l'annexe 12.

5.2.1.3. Impacts opérationnels sur le trafic ferroviaire de passagers

L'augmentation du nombre de sillons fret peut entraîner une certaine diminution de sillons passagers de trains régionaux lorsque les capacités d'infrastructure sont limitées; l'effet global en nombre de trains.km reste toutefois positif.

C'est ainsi qu'en Allemagne¹⁵, une augmentation de 10% du nombre de sillons fret entraîne dans les deux corridors étudiés une diminution de quelques sillons pour les trains régionaux de passagers, si on ne modifie pas les horaires ou si on n'alloue pas des sillons sur des routes alternatives. Une augmentation de 30% des sillons fret s'avère irréalisable sans augmentation de la capacité totale des lignes en Allemagne et en Suisse car il faudrait supprimer 70 à 80% des trains régionaux de passagers dans ces pays pour atteindre cet objectif.

Dans les autres pays parcourus par les deux corridors analysés, une augmentation de 30% du nombre de sillons fret reste réalisable sans effets négatifs sur le trafic passagers.

L'accroissement de la priorité des trains de fret relative à la gestion du trafic entraîne une réduction du temps d'attente des trains fret. Cette réduction du temps d'attente est plus importante lorsque le nombre de trains de fret est moins élevé. Une plus grande priorité aux trains de fret peut entraîner un temps d'attente prévu de 4 minutes supplémentaires¹⁶ sur le trajet de 100km d'un train régional de passagers.

5.2.1.4. Coûts administratifs.

Les coûts administratifs pour les corridors A et E sont les suivants¹⁷ :

| | Coût annuel de mise en œuvre des mesures | | | | | Coûts évités par les EF ¹⁸ | Coûts nets | Investissements |
|----------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Guichet unique | Document référence corridor | Gestion du trafic | Qualité | Structure de gouvernance | | | |
| A | 410.000 | 64.000 | 9.800 | 132.000 | 56.000 | 646.800 | 24.811 | 40.000 |
| E | 220.000 | 58.000 | 8.400 | 50.000 | 70.000 | 406.400 | 163.323 | 30.000 |

Les coûts évités par les entreprises ferroviaires correspondent à la diminution des coûts de demande de sillon grâce au guichet unique.

Pour l'option C, tous ces coûts sont pris en compte dans le calcul total des coûts administratifs. Pour l'option B, seuls les coûts relatifs au guichet unique, à la qualité et à la structure de gouvernance sont pris en compte.

¹⁵ Ainsi qu'en Suisse sur le Corridor A

¹⁶ Voir Annexe 10

¹⁷ Voir le détail de leur calcul à l'annexe 13.

¹⁸ EF : entreprise ferroviaire

Pour l'ensemble du réseau ERIM, les coûts administratifs d'investissement s'élèvent à 330.800 €; les coûts administratifs de mise en œuvre des mesures s'élèvent quant à eux à 5,35 M€ la première année et à 4,85 M€ les années suivantes¹⁹. Les coûts évités par les entreprises ferroviaires sont estimés à 4,8 M€ par an.

¹⁹ Voir annexe 23 pour des éléments plus détaillés sur ce point.

5.2.1.5. Analyse qualitative pour les corridors A et E

| | OPTION A | | OPTION B | | OPTION C | |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Statu quo | | Initiatives politiques | | Initiative législative | |
| | Avantages | Inconvénients | Avantages | Inconvénients | Avantages | Inconvénients |
| A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - souplesse pour EM et GI en termes d'investissements. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - manque de visibilité pour les utilisateurs de l'infrastructure sur les investissements - coordination des investissements trop limitée et, partant, mauvaise utilisation, à l'échelle européenne, des fonds disponibles. - davantage de perturbations de trafic en raison du manque de coordination des travaux lourds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maintien d'une certaine souplesse pour EM et GI - meilleure cohérence des investissements réalisés au niveau national | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - qualité et intensité de la coordination non garantie | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - formalisation de la coordination qui donne des garanties sur sa qualité et sur l'amélioration des performances envisagée - meilleure utilisation des fonds disponibles car cohérence des investissements donc gains en capacité - meilleure visibilité pour l'ensemble des acteurs sur les travaux en cours et à venir - meilleure programmation des travaux lourds bénéficiaire pour les capacités disponibles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - le caractère obligatoire de la coordination peut limiter son dynamisme - contraintes supplémentaires pour la programmation et la réalisation des travaux |
| B | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pas d'interférence avec initiatives en cours ou à venir relatives au développement de l'interopérabilité | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - un lent développement des systèmes et procédures interopérables sur des axes où le trafic international est important | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mise en place de programmes volontaires en faveur du développement de l'interopérabilité | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pas de garantie sur la portée et l'ambition des actions - risque d'ambitions limitées par rapport aux besoins sur l'augmentation de la capacité des trains | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - certaines garanties sur le déploiement de l'interopérabilité sur le corridor - accélération de la mise en place de la reconnaissance mutuelle des locomotives et des conducteurs - augmentation de la capacité des trains | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - difficulté d'imposer un calendrier et un niveau minimum en termes d'interopérabilité et de capacité des trains car fonction des éléments propres à chaque corridor |
| C | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - faiblesse de la coopération entre gestionnaires dans ce domaine - complexité maintenue pour les opérateurs de services internationaux, à l'avantage des opérateurs historiques | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - disparités nationales sur l'autorisation des candidats d'où limitation de la concurrence | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - augmentation de la concurrence avec la généralisation des candidats autorisés - augmentation de la concurrence grâce à un accès simplifié aux sillons internationaux | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - faisabilité non garantie de la généralisation des candidats autorisés sur les corridors et pas sur l'ensemble des réseaux. |

| | OPTION A Statu quo | | OPTION B Initiatives politiques | | OPTION C Initiative législative | |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| D | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maintien d'une relative souplesse pour la gestion des capacités de l'infrastructure au niveau national | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pas d'attention suffisante donnée au fret ferroviaire sur les axes où celui-ci doit être plus performant - cohérence insuffisante entre les sillons accordés au niveau national pour des services internationaux | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maintien d'une relative souplesse sur la gestion des capacités de l'infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pas d'attention suffisante donnée au fret ferroviaire sur les axes où celui-ci doit être plus performant | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - garanties pour le fret ferroviaire d'être "mieux traité" sur certains axes et donc certainement plus performant - une exigence accrue en termes de gestion des capacités - optimisation de l'utilisation des capacités à l'échelle transnationale | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mise en œuvre de cette mesure qui peut présenter des difficultés techniques et/ou politiques |
| E | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maintien d'une souplesse de la gestion du trafic qui peut permettre l'optimisation de l'utilisation de l'infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - manque de coordination internationale - traitement politique du trafic et non opérationnel, souvent défavorable au fret - manque de transparence sur la gestion du trafic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - souplesse de la gestion du trafic maintenue qui peut permettre l'optimisation de l'utilisation de l'infrastructure - coordination internationale renforcée par rapport à l'option A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - initiatives dispersées sur la gestion des priorités des différents types de trafic - manque de garanties sur le traitement, et donc la performance, du fret | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - renforcement de la coordination opérationnelle de la gestion du trafic - garanties données au fret qui lui permettent d'être plus performant - gestion plus transparente et sophistiquée de l'infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - peut présenter des difficultés de mise en œuvre - conséquences sur le trafic de transport de passagers |
| F | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - peu de transparence sur les conditions d'accès et d'utilisation des terminaux ce qui limite le développement de la concurrence | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mise en place volontaire de documents de référence des corridors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pas de garantie sur le contenu des documents de référence et leur accessibilité | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - des garanties sur la transparence de l'information permettent le développement de la concurrence | |
| G | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - très faible développement de la coopération entre gestionnaires d'infrastructure et gestionnaires terminaux | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bonne identification des besoins en terminaux et souplesse sur la définition des actions à mener | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - action volontaire impliquant les gestionnaires de terminaux plus étendue que les autres actions et par conséquent plus difficile à conduire - coordination volontaire difficile en termes opérationnels avec les gestionnaires de terminaux | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prise en compte systématique de la "composante terminaux" dans les stratégies des corridors - développement de la concurrence grâce à un accès aux terminaux amélioré et à davantage de capacités | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - progrès limités en termes de développement des terminaux car pas d'obligation de résultat |

| | OPTION A Statu quo | | OPTION B Initiatives politiques | | OPTION C Initiative législative | |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| H | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – peu de systèmes de performance en vigueur – faible mesure de la qualité des services de fret | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – l'amélioration de la qualité comme objectif principal des actions volontaires – harmonisation souple/flexible des systèmes de performance | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – harmonisation souple/flexible des systèmes de performance – incitation forte à l'amélioration des performances sur le corridor – mise en place d'un outil transparent de mesure des progrès réalisés sur le corridor | |
| I | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – mise en place d'une structure de gouvernance dans le cadre des corridors ERTMS – souplesse sur le contenu et le format de ces structures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – statut et compétences des structures créées hétérogènes et, parfois, insuffisamment solides. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – expérience des corridors ERTMS diffusée et parfois renforcée | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – garanties sur les compétences des structures de gouvernance – contrôle plus efficace des services internationaux sur le corridor | |

5.2.2. Analyse des impacts sociétaux

Plusieurs hypothèses ont été retenues pour le calcul des impacts sociétaux²⁰. En particulier, les projets prioritaires du programme RTE-T ont été considérés réalisés à l'échéance retenue. En revanche, aucune évolution en termes d'internalisation des coûts externes n'a été intégrée dans le calcul de ces impacts. Enfin, un rythme de croissance annuelle de 2% du prix du baril de pétrole a été retenu (deux autres hypothèses, plus élevées, ont été testées dans le cadre de l'analyse de sensibilité).

5.2.2.1. Corridors A

Le tableau ci-dessous présente les impacts sociétaux des options B et C relatifs au trafic de fret ferroviaire le long du corridor A²¹.

| Option | Report modal (M t) | Report modal (M t.km) | Augmentation du volume ferroviaire (t) | Evolution du volume routier (t) |
|--------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| B | 7,95 | 2.453 | 10,2% | -0,451% |
| C | 13,15 | 2.883 | 16,9% | -0,746% |

Le tableau ci-dessous présente l'impact de l'option C sur le transport ferroviaire de passagers en termes d'évolution du trafic selon les segments de marché²². La deuxième ligne de ce tableau représente la part de passagers.km du transport ferroviaire régional qui change de mode de transport. La dernière ligne représente la part de passagers.km de l'ensemble des trafics ferroviaires nationaux qui change de mode de transport.

| | Affaires | Privé | Tourisme | Total |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| Evolution du trafic de passagers (en milliers de km par an) | -10.345 | -12.738 | -347 | -23.430 |
| Evolution du rail régional par rapport à option A | -1,02% | -0,25% | -0,33% | -0,37% |
| Evolution totale par rapport à option A | | | | -0,14% |

²⁰ Voir le détail de ces hypothèses à l'annexe 14.

²¹ L'annexe 15 présente le détail de ces résultats ainsi que la méthode de traduction des impacts opérationnels en données exploitées pour utiliser le modèle Transtools

²² Voir les hypothèses et la méthodologie retenues pour calculer ces impacts avec Transtools à l'annexe 16.

Les différents impacts calculés jusqu'à présent peuvent être traduits en impact économique d'une part (baisse du coût du transport), environnemental (coûts externes évités) et social (effets des options sur l'emploi).

S'agissant de l'impact social²³, seuls les effets sur l'emploi dans le secteur des transports ont été quantitativement évalués. L'option B engendrerait ainsi une réduction de l'emploi dans le secteur du transport routier de 0,6%, l'option C engendrant elle une baisse de 0,7%. On considère que l'évolution de l'emploi dans le secteur ferroviaire est très élastique et que, par conséquent, les évolutions de trafic ferroviaire estimées n'engendreraient pas d'évolution favorable en termes d'emploi dans le secteur ferroviaire.

S'agissant des impacts environnementaux, il convient tout d'abord de relever que les incidences générées par la création des corridors et l'augmentation du trafic de marchandises sur leurs infrastructures, en particulier en matière de biodiversité et de bruit, devront être examinées corridor par corridor. En ce qui concerne le niveau global, les modes routier et ferroviaire ne consomment pas la même quantité d'énergie par tonne ou passager transporté. Le report de certains trafics d'un mode vers l'autre engendre une variation de la consommation d'énergie le long du corridor et, par voie de conséquence, une variation des émissions de CO₂, de NO_x, de particules fines (PM) et de SO₂. Le tableau ci-dessous présente la diminution d'émissions polluantes, tout mode confondu, et de consommation d'énergie (en Joules et Tonnes équivalent pétrole) sur le corridor A²⁴.

| | Option B | Option C (fret) | Option C (passagers) | Option C |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Kton CO ₂ | 139,2 | 163,5 | -2,3 | 161,3 |
| Ton NO _x | 878,5 | 1.032,3 | -2,9 | 1.029,4 |
| Ton PM | 26,5 | 31,2 | -0,3 | 30,9 |
| Ton SO ₂ | 224,1 | 263,3 | -3,7 | 259,6 |
| PJ | 1,7 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| KTep | 41,2 | 48,4 | -0,7 | 47,7 |

Ces éléments, ainsi que les impacts en termes d'emploi, ont été monétisés puis intégrés dans l'analyse coûts-bénéfices présentée dans le chapitre 6.1.

5.2.2.2. Corridor E

Le tableau ci-dessous présente les impacts sociétaux des options B et C relatifs au trafic de fret ferroviaire le long du corridor E²⁵.

²³ Voir le détail du calcul des effets sur l'emploi à l'annexe 17.

²⁴ Voir le détail du calcul des impacts environnementaux à l'annexe 17.

²⁵ L'annexe 15 présente le détail de ces résultats ainsi que la méthode de traduction des impacts opérationnels en données exploitées pour utiliser le modèle Transtools

| Option | Report modal (M t) | Report modal (M t.km) | Augmentation du volume ferroviaire (t) | Evolution du volume routier (t) |
|--------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| B | 0,02 | 0,8 | 0% | -0,002% |
| C | 13,5 | 1.795 | 16,2% | -1,17% |

Le tableau ci-dessous présente, pour le corridor E, l'impact de l'option C sur le transport ferroviaire de passagers en termes d'évolution du trafic selon les segments de marché.

| | Affaires | Privé | Tourisme | Total |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| Evolution du trafic de passagers (en milliers de km par an) | -2.392 | -4.124 | -104 | -6,620 |
| Evolution du rail régional par rapport à option A | -1,62% | -0,4% | -0,4% | -0,55% |
| Evolution totale par rapport à option A | | | | -0,19% |

S'agissant de l'impact social, l'option B n'engendrerait pas de réduction de l'emploi dans le secteur du transport routier. L'option C engendrerait elle une baisse de 0,6%.

S'agissant de l'impact environnemental, le tableau ci-dessous présente la diminution d'émissions polluantes et de consommation d'énergie (en Joules et Tonnes équivalent pétrole) sur le corridor E.

| | Option B | Option C (fret) | Option C (passagers) | Option C |
|----------|----------|-----------------|----------------------|----------|
| Kton CO2 | 0 | 93,5 | -0,6 | 92,8 |
| Ton NOx | 0,2 | 380,5 | -0,8 | 379,6 |
| Ton PM | 0 | 2,6 | -0,1 | 2,5 |
| Ton SO2 | 0,1 | 129,2 | 1 | 128,1 |
| PJ | 0 | 1,2 | 0 | 1,2 |
| KTep | 0 | 27,7 | 0,2 | 27,5 |

Ces éléments, ainsi que les impacts en termes d'emploi, ont été monétisés puis intégrés dans l'analyse coûts-bénéfices présentée dans le chapitre 6.2.

5.2.2.3. Réseau ERIM

Le tableau ci-dessous présente les résultats obtenus pour les deux options sur le réseau ERIM en termes de report modal de transport de marchandises et de passagers²⁶. Ils ont été obtenus en extrapolant les résultats obtenus sur l'ensemble des corridors ERTMS au niveau opérationnel à l'ensemble du réseau ERIM. La Commission a considéré que cette extrapolation était possible car les corridors ERTMS présentent une diversité en termes de caractéristiques physiques, de trafic ou autre, comparable à la diversité du réseau ERIM. Il convient par ailleurs de relever que les éléments relatifs à l'évolution du volume de transport routier de marchandises ne tiennent compte que des flux interrégionaux et non des flux intra régionaux.

| Option | Report modal fret (M t.km) | Evolution du volume de fret ferroviaire | Evolution du volume routier (t) | Report modal passagers (M p.km) | Evolution du volume de passagers |
|--------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| B | 13.428 | 3,4% | -0,0006% | | |
| C | 20.117 | 5,1% | -0,0012% | -74 | -0,1% |

En termes sociaux, l'option B aurait pour conséquence une baisse de 1,1% de l'emploi dans le secteur du transport routier de marchandises. L'option C engendrerait de son côté une baisse de 1,6% de l'emploi dans ce secteur.

S'agissant de l'impact environnemental, le tableau ci-dessous présente la diminution d'émissions polluantes et de consommation d'énergie (en Joules et Tonnes équivalent pétrole) sur le réseau ERIM.

| | Option B | Option C (fret) | Option C (passagers) | Option C |
|----------|----------|-----------------|----------------------|----------|
| Kton CO2 | 730,6 | 1.094,6 | -7,2 | 1.087,4 |
| Ton NOx | 3.827,5 | 5.734,2 | -9,3 | 5.724,9 |
| Ton PM | 82,1 | 123,1 | -0,9 | 122,2 |
| Ton SO2 | 1.096,4 | 1.642,6 | -11,6 | 1.631 |
| PJ | 9,1 | 13,6 | -0,1 | 13,5 |
| KTep | 216,3 | 324,1 | -2,1 | 322 |

²⁶

Le calcul des impacts sociétaux avec Transtools a été réalisé en extrapolant les résultats obtenus en termes d'analyse des impacts opérationnels sur les corridors A et E. Cette opération d'extrapolation est présentée et expliquée à l'annexe 20.

Ces éléments, ainsi que les impacts en termes d'emploi, ont été monétisés puis intégrés dans l'analyse coûts-bénéfices présentée dans le chapitre 6.3.

5.2.3. *Analyse de sensibilité des résultats*

5.2.3.1. Au niveau opérationnel

Au niveau opérationnel, une analyse de sensibilité des impacts à la définition du scénario de référence a été réalisée. Pour cela, une option A plus positive en termes d'harmonisation technique et de gestion des terminaux a été retenue²⁷.

L'option B apparaît bien plus affectée par ce nouveau scénario que l'option C en ce qui concerne le bénéfice qu'elle apporte. Pour le corridor A, l'analyse de sensibilité montre en effet une baisse de 19% du bénéfice de l'option C et de 39% de l'option B. Pour le corridor E, ces baisses s'élèveraient respectivement à 30% et 64%. Elle montre également que l'option C, même si le scénario de référence est plus optimiste, aurait encore un impact largement positif.

5.2.3.2. Au niveau sociétal

S'agissant de l'analyse des impacts au niveau sociétal, la sensibilité des résultats à la variation des coûts du transport routier de marchandises (due à une plus forte augmentation du prix du pétrole, une meilleure internalisation des coûts externes ou à la mise en service de véhicules plus lourds et plus longs) a été testée²⁸.

Il résulte de ce test que l'option A est la plus sensible à la variation des coûts du transport routier et l'option C la moins sensible. Une variation plus importante du baril de pétrole que dans le scénario de référence (+10% d'augmentation annuelle contre +2% dans le scénario de référence), aurait comme conséquence de légèrement diminuer l'intérêt de l'option C par rapport aux options B et A, ainsi que de l'option B par rapport à l'option A. Cette diminution est également constatée avec une meilleure internalisation des coûts externes. La sensibilité des trois options à l'introduction de véhicules routiers plus volumineux et plus lourds est en revanche équivalente.

5.2.4. *Analyse des risques*

Les principaux risques identifiés sont les suivants :

- pour l'option B, la menace principale est l'absence de garantie en termes de résultats dans certains domaines d'intervention pour lesquels des obligations apparaissent presque incontournables (cela concerne notamment les domaines relatifs à la priorité au fret);
- pour l'option C, les menaces possibles suivantes apparaissent :
 - pour les domaines d'intervention les plus techniques, tels que l'harmonisation technique des infrastructures et l'harmonisation des systèmes de performance, le risque est que les ambitions des différents acteurs soient trop limitées ou inégales;

²⁷ Voir détails et résultats de cette analyse à l'annexe 18.

²⁸ Voir détails et résultats de cette analyse à l'annexe 19.

- la sensibilité "politique" liée à la priorité accordée au fret et à un traitement potentiellement légèrement moins favorable du transport de passagers qu'aujourd'hui.

5.2.5. Analyse des sous-options relatives à la gestion du réseau

Le tableau ci-dessous présente l'analyse qualitative des différentes sous-options de l'option C présentées dans la section 4 selon leur efficacité, leur rentabilité et leur faisabilité politique. Cette analyse s'appuie sur l'expérience de la Commission en matière de création de réseau (notamment dans le cadre du programme RTE-T), de corridors transnationaux (dans le cadre des corridors ERTMS? En particulier) et/ou de sous-ensembles régionaux de gestion de capacités d'infrastructures (dans le domaine de l'électricité –échanges transfrontaliers- et du transport aérien –ciel unique-).

| Sous-option | Efficacité | Rentabilité | Faisabilité politique |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Top-down</i> | Permet une maîtrise complète au niveau communautaire de la sélection des corridors et de la gouvernance du réseau | Coût politique élevé. Risque d'un résultat en termes de réseau qui ne réponde pas correctement aux réalités territoriales | Risque élevé de blocage politique au niveau des États membres |
| <i>Bottom-up</i> | Très fort risque de ne pas parvenir à la constitution d'un réseau. | Très faible coût politique. Corridors créés correspondant aux besoins spécifiques de chaque territoire concerné. | Faisabilité politique élevée. |
| Mixte | Maîtrise partielle de la création du réseau au travers des critères communautaires. Risque faible de ne pas aboutir à un réseau. Gouvernance "partagée" entre EM et Commission. | Faible coût politique et résultat potentiellement meilleur que celui de l'approche top-down car plus proche des réalités territoriales | Faisabilité politique élevée. |

Section 6: comparaison des options

Les différents impacts présentés dans le chapitre précédent ont été monétisés²⁹. Les résultats obtenus sont présentés dans cette section. En ce qui concerne l'analyse des impacts opérationnels, la valeur actualisée nette (VAN) totale calculée à l'année 2020 est présentée avec et sans prise en compte de l'impact relatif à la capacité additionnelle pour le fret car l'évaluation de cet impact est délicate et le résultat obtenu jugé incertain. En ce qui concerne l'analyse des impacts sociétaux, la VAN totale est présentée avec et sans prise en compte des coûts de congestion évités car ces derniers sont en valeur relative beaucoup plus importants que les autres bénéfices sociétaux.

²⁹ Voir la méthode de monétisation des impacts aux annexes 21 (impacts opérationnels) et 22 (coûts externes). L'ensemble de l'analyse coûts-bénéfices est présenté à l'annexe 23.

Il convient de relever que les principaux acteurs concernés par les actions proposées dans les options sont les Etats membres, les gestionnaires d'infrastructure ferroviaire ainsi que les gestionnaires de terminaux.

Compte tenu du choix de ne pas calculer les impacts quantitatifs de certaines actions et compte tenu de la richesse des éléments qualitatifs recueillis lors des différentes phases de consultation extérieure (groupe d'experts et consultation publique), la Commission a jugé opportun d'exploiter les éléments quantitatifs et qualitatifs pour formuler une comparaison des options sous forme "de synthèse multicritères" des résultats (chapitre 6.4).

6.1. Analyse coûts-bénéfices - Corridor A

| | Coût/bénéfices | OPTION B | OPTION C |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Harmonisation technique de l'infrastructure | Investissements pour allonger les voies d'évitement | -136,5 | -136,5 |
| | Réduction des coûts du fret ferroviaire | 168,5 | 168,5 |
| | Réduction des temps d'attente aux frontières | 878,3 | 1.161,1 |
| Règles d'allocation des sillons et gestion du trafic | <i>Capacité complémentaire pour les trains de fret</i> | - | 1.135,8 |
| | Réduction des délais (prévus et non prévus) du fret | - | 266,4 |
| | Augmentation des délais (prévus et non prévus) pour les passagers | - | -125,8 |
| | Augmentation des péages du fret ferroviaire | - | -104,4 |
| Terminaux | Investissements pour allonger les voies de transbordement | -30,5 | -30,5 |
| | Réduction des coûts d'assemblage des trains | 21,5 | 21,5 |
| | Réduction de la durée des transbordements | 156,8 | 156,8 |
| | Réduction du temps d'attente | - | 519,8 |
| Coûts administratifs | Coûts administratifs supplémentaires | +0,4 | -0,3 |
| Total valeur actualisée nette au niveau opérationnel (sans capacité complémentaire) | | 1.058,5 | 1.896,6 |
| Total valeur actualisée nette au niveau opérationnel (avec capacité complémentaire) | | | 3.032,4 |
| Impact économique | Réduction du coût du transport | 706,5 | 818,6 |
| Impact environnemental | Coûts externes évités (sans congestion) | 12.392,1 | 14.395,1 |
| | <i>Coûts de congestion évités</i> | <i>70.874,4</i> | <i>81.299,9</i> |
| Total valeur actualisée nette au niveau sociétal (sans congestion) | | 13.098,6 | 15.213,7 |

| | Coût/bénéfices | OPTION B | OPTION C |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <i>Total valeur actualisée nette au niveau sociétal (avec congestion)</i> | | 83.973 | 96.513,6 |

6.2. Analyse coûts-bénéfices - Corridor E

| | Coût/bénéfices | OPTION B | OPTION C |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | | VAN (M €) | VAN (M €) |
| Harmonisation technique de l'infrastructure | Investissements pour allonger les voies d'évitement | -129,5 | -129,5 |
| | Réduction des coûts du fret ferroviaire | 46,3 | 46,3 |
| | Réduction des temps d'attente aux frontières | 295,3 | 390,4 |
| Règles d'allocation des sillons et gestion du trafic | <i>Capacité complémentaire pour les trains de fret</i> | - | -13,3 |
| | Réduction des délais (prévus et non prévus) du fret | - | 77,6 |
| | Augmentation des délais (prévus et non prévus) pour les passagers | - | -24,9 |
| | Augmentation des péages du fret ferroviaire | | -23,2 |
| Terminaux | Investissements pour allonger les voies de transbordement | -28,1 | -28,1 |
| | Réduction des coûts d'assemblage des trains | 28,2 | 28,2 |
| | Réduction de la durée des transbordements | 62,1 | 62,1 |
| | Réduction du temps d'attente | - | 407,6 |
| Coûts administratifs | Coûts administratifs supplémentaires | -1 | -1,6 |
| Total valeur actualisée nette au niveau opérationnel (sans capacité complémentaire) | | 273,3 | 805 |
| Total valeur actualisée nette au niveau opérationnel (avec capacité complémentaire) | | | 791,7 |
| Impact économique | Réduction du coût du transport | 0,2 | 143,7 |
| Impact environnemental | Coûts externes évités | 2,4 | 5.345,5 |
| | <i>Coûts de gestion évités</i> | 12,3 | 26.893,4 |
| Total valeur actualisée nette au niveau sociétal (sans congestion) | | 2,6 | 5.489,2 |
| Total valeur actualisée nette au niveau sociétal (avec congestion) | | 14,9 | 32.382,6 |

6.3. Analyse coûts-bénéfices - Réseau ERIM

| | Coût/bénéfices | OPTION B | OPTION C |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | VAN (M €) | VAN (M €) |
| Harmonisation technique de l'infrastructure | Investissements pour allonger les voies d'évitement | -3.219,6 | -3.219,6 |
| | Réduction des coûts du fret ferroviaire | 2.409,9 | 2.409,9 |
| | Réduction des temps d'attente aux frontières | 4.941,4 | 6.532,7 |
| Règles d'allocation des sillons et gestion du trafic | <i>Capacité complémentaire pour les trains de fret</i> | - | 1.209,3 |
| | Réduction des délais (prévus et non prévus) du fret | - | 854,2 |
| | Augmentation des délais (prévus et non prévus) pour les passagers | - | -473,8 |
| | Augmentation des péages du fret ferroviaire | - | -263 |
| Terminaux | Investissements pour allonger les voies de transbordement | -322 | -322 |
| | Réduction des coûts d'assemblage des trains | 221,9 | 221,9 |
| | Réduction de la durée des transbordements | 1.160,3 | 1.160,3 |
| | Réduction du temps d'attente | - | 3.770,9 |
| Coûts administratifs | Coûts administratifs supplémentaires | 5,9 | -0,8 |
| Total valeur actualisée nette au niveau opérationnel (sans capacité complémentaire) | | 5.197,8 | 10.670,7 |
| Total valeur actualisée nette au niveau opérationnel (avec capacité complémentaire) | | | 11.880 |
| Impact économique | Réduction du coût du transport | 3.806,9 | 5.604,3 |
| Impact environnemental | Coûts externes évités | 58.050,5 | 86.567,3 |
| | <i>Coûts de gestion évités</i> | 303.912,3 | 455.298,9 |
| Total valeur actualisée nette au niveau sociétal (sans congestion) | | 61.857,4 | 92.171,6 |
| <i>Total valeur actualisée nette au niveau sociétal (avec congestion)</i> | | 365.769,7 | 547.470,5 |

6.4. Synthèse multicritères – option retenue

Le tableau ci-dessous présente une appréciation, soutenue par les analyses quantitative et qualitative précédentes, de la qualité de la réponse des options aux différents objectifs spécifiques et généraux.

| | | OPTION A Statu quo | OPTION B Initiatives politiques | OPTION C Initiative législative |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| OBJECTIFS SPECIFIQUES | Améliorer la coordination entre gestionnaires d'infrastructure | + | + | ++ |
| | Améliorer les conditions d'accès aux infrastructures | 0 | 0 | + |
| | Assurer aux trains de fret une priorité adéquate | -- | - | + |
| | Améliorer l'inter-modalité le long des corridors | + | + | ++ |
| OBJECTIFS GENERAUX | Impact économique | 0 | + | ++ |
| | Impact environnemental | - | + | + |
| | Impact social | 0 | 0 | - |

Légende : ++:impact très positif; +:impact positif; 0: pas d'impact significatif; -: impact négatif; -- : impact très négatif.

S'agissant des résultats obtenus au plan opérationnel, les impacts des options B et C apparaissent positifs, voire très positifs, tant sur le plan quantitatif que sur le plan qualitatif. Ils sont toutefois de portée différente. Dans la mesure où l'option B constitue une approche volontariste, les risques relatifs à sa mise en œuvre semblent plus importants que ceux de l'option C. Par ailleurs, les dispositions relatives à la priorité au fret et aux terminaux prévues dans l'option C sont les plus productrices de bénéfices (elles contribuent fortement à la différence de VAN entre les deux options – 5,1 Mds € pour l'option B contre 10,6 Mds € pour l'option C sur le réseau ERIM) alors qu'elles risquent très fortement de ne pas être mises en œuvre dans le cadre de l'option B, compte tenu, notamment pour la priorité au fret, de la sensibilité politique du sujet.

S'agissant des résultats obtenus au plan sociétal, les impacts apparaissent également positifs. Etant donné les éléments évoqués précédemment, on relève en outre que l'option C présente un impact sociétal général plus positif que l'option B. Cela est particulièrement vrai pour le corridor E, sur lequel l'option B aurait un impact sociétal quasiment nul alors que l'option C présenterait une VAN de l'ordre de 5,5 Mds €. L'impact négatif le plus remarquable concerne les emplois du secteur routier qui seraient détruits avec la mise en œuvre de l'option C. Il pourrait être modéré par la création d'emplois dans le secteur ferroviaire, qui n'ont pas été pris en compte dans la présente étude.

Au total, les résultats obtenus mériteraient d'être comparés à d'autres options, portant sur d'autres types de problème, pour que puisse être évalué leur qualité et leur pertinence sur les plans économique, environnemental et social. On peut toutefois considérer que les résultats obtenus en termes quantitatifs sont suffisamment positifs pour que l'option C soit retenue et, par conséquent, qu'une action législative soit engagée au niveau communautaire. Ceci est confirmé par les éléments recueillis lors des différentes consultations conduites dans le cadre de cette étude.

Il est enfin important de relever que la consultation publique a permis de constater un large soutien des propositions de la Commission relatives aux options B et C. Pour une grande majorité³⁰ des domaines d'interventions, les répondants estiment que ces propositions auront à 80% et plus, un impact positif ou légèrement positif. Les propositions relatives aux terminaux sont particulièrement bien accueillies. Les structures de gouvernance existantes sont jugées insuffisantes pour 69% des répondants. Elles doivent être renforcées. Les propositions pour des règles d'allocation plus favorables au fret auraient aussi, selon les avis exprimés, un impact positif ou légèrement positif pour plus de 80 % des avis exprimés.

Compte tenu de ces éléments, la Commission propose d'écarter les options A et B, et de retenir l'option C comme prioritaire. Des éléments de l'option B pourront être mis en œuvre pour préparer, accompagner et, le cas échéant, nourrir et soutenir une initiative législative.

En termes de sélection des corridors et de gouvernance du réseau pour un fret compétitif, l'approche "mixte" semble la plus équilibrée. Elle devrait en effet permettre une maîtrise suffisante du développement du réseau au niveau communautaire tout en présentant une faisabilité politique élevée. L'approche top-town, qui permettrait une maîtrise communautaire forte, présente des risques politiques élevés ainsi que des limites en termes de pertinence du réseau créé eu égard aux divers contextes et enjeux territoriaux au sein des Etats membres. Cette sous-option devra permettre d'assurer la cohérence entre le réseau pour un fret compétitif et les réseaux du programme RTE-T (réseau RTE-T, projets prioritaires, corridors ERTMS) pour garantir la bonne lisibilité de la politique communautaire en matière d'infrastructure ferroviaire européenne et pour que le développement du réseau ferroviaire européen pour un fret compétitif puisse bénéficier d'un soutien financier communautaire dans le cadre de ce programme.

Section 7: suivi et évaluation

Conformément aux conclusions de la section 6, la Commission présentera conjointement des propositions de règlement relatives à la création d'un réseau pour un fret compétitif (option C) avant la fin de l'année 2008. Cet instrument législatif est privilégié par rapport à une directive car il permet d'adresser des dispositions et obligations aux acteurs du secteur et aux Etats membres, une mise en œuvre plus rapide que celle d'une directive qui doit être transposée en droit national et une homogénéité des mesures mises en place de part et d'autre des frontières. Elle l'accompagnera d'initiatives politiques visant à avancer le plus rapidement possible sur le dossier et préparer la mise en œuvre de ce règlement.

L'objectif est d'enclencher une dynamique favorable à l'amélioration des services de fret ferroviaire, notamment internationaux, grâce à l'amélioration de la prestation des

³⁰ 91 % des avis exprimés estiment que les interventions proposées auront un impact positif (ou légèrement positif) pour plus de 75% des avis exprimés).

gestionnaires d'infrastructure aux fins de ce type de ce service. L'approche retenue est le développement de corridors internationaux. L'évaluation de l'impact communautaire sera donc réalisée au travers du suivi de la création de ces corridors et de leur contenu d'une part, et du suivi de la qualité et la capacité des services de fret ferroviaire internationaux d'autre part. Les impacts sur la rationalisation des investissements, sur la relation entre opérateurs et gestionnaires d'infrastructure, sur la gestion des problèmes opérationnels et sur le transport de passagers sur ces corridors seront tout particulièrement examinés.

Pour assurer ce suivi, la Commission proposera de créer un groupe des gestionnaires d'infrastructure. Elle proposera également de pouvoir faire appel à un Comité pour la validation des orientations des corridors et la mise en cohérence des différents corridors.



**CONSEIL DE
L'UNION EUROPÉENNE**

Bruxelles, le 15 décembre 2008

**Dossier interinstitutionnel:
2008/0247 (COD)**

**17324/08
ADD 2**

**TRANS 485
CODEC 1860**

NOTE DE TRANSMISSION

Origine: Pour le Secrétaire général de la Commission européenne,
Monsieur Jordi AYET PUIGARNAU, Directeur

Date de réception: 12 décembre 2008

Destinataire: Monsieur Javier SOLANA, Secrétaire général/Haut Représentant

Objet: Document de travail des services de la Commission accompagnant la
proposition de Règlement du Parlement Européen et du Conseil relatif au
réseau ferroviaire pour un fret compétitif
- Analyse d'impact

Les délégations trouveront ci-joint le document de la Commission - SEC(2008) 3028.

p.j. : SEC(2008) 3028

LISTE DES ANNEXES

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- ANNEXE 2 : Document de consultation publique
- ANNEXE 3 : Rapport du groupe d'experts
- ANNEXE 4 : Résultats détaillés de la consultation publique
- ANNEXE 5 : Carte des corridors ERTMS
- ANNEXE 6 : Définition des impacts
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ANNEXE 1

LISTE DES MEMBRES DU GROUPE STRATEGIQUE D'EXPERTS ET LEUR LETTRE DE MISSION

Railways Undertakings

Mr C. Wolff - Railion

Mr Hurel - Veolia Cargo

Mr Sundling - (ex CEO Green Cargo)

Infrastructure Managers

Mr Junker - DB-Netz

Mr Dupuis - RFF

Mr Klerk - CEO Prorail

Ms. Morgante - RFI

Mr Frak - PLK

Member States

Mr Jacobs - NL

Mr Nalevka - CZ

Regulatory Bodies

Prof Dr K. Otte - DE

Ms. S. Straight - UK

(replaced by M. Kogan)

Passengers

Mr Jadot - SNCB

Terminals/Ports

Mr Gomez-Ferrer - Port Valencia

Combined Transport

Mr Kunz - Hupac

JACQUES BARROT
Vice-président de la Commission européenne

Brussels,

21-01-2008

D(08)143

Subject: Constitution of the Strategic Group on the Rail Freight Oriented Network

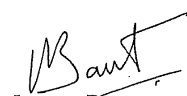
Further to your recent contact with my services in the Directorate-General for Energy and Transport, I am pleased to appoint you as member of the Strategic Group of Experts on the Rail Freight Oriented Network.

Your expertise will assist the European Commission in evaluating and defining the proposed measures announced in its Communication 'Towards a rail network giving priority to freight' of 18 October 2007.

The mandate of the Group is attached for your information in annex. The Group's first meeting will take place on 21 February 2008 from 10h00 to 17h00 in the Conference Center of the European Commission, the Centre Borschette, 36 rue Froissart in 1040 Brussels. My services will inform you about the agenda of the meeting in due time.

I thank you in advance for your contribution to the development of this initiative which is necessary for the consolidation of the role of rail as a central component in Europe's transport system for the years to come.

Yours sincerely,


Jacques Barrot

Mr Jiri Nalevka
Director
Rail Transport Department
Ministry of Transport of
the Czech Rep.
nabrezi Ludvika Svobody 12
110 15 Prague 1
Czech Republic

**MISSION of the STRATEGIC GROUP of EXPERTS
for a RAIL NETWORK GIVING PRIORITY to FREIGHT**

Context

In its Communication "Towards a rail network giving priority to freight" of 18 October 2007, the Commission put forward a series of measures for the creation of a rail network giving priority to freight, in order to develop rail freight.

Objectives

In order to evaluate the need for and relevance of these measures, as well as to determine the most suitable manner of implementing them, DG TREN is launching three initiatives: an impact analysis with the support of an external consultant, a public consultation, and a group of experts from both the sector and Member States who have a clear vision of the needs and the future of rail freight.

The Strategic Group of Experts for a Rail Network Giving Priority to Freight will evaluate the options proposed by the Commission and will make recommendations on the content of the measures, their scope (by corridor or for the whole network), their nature (tools, methods) and on the strategy to be followed to make them effective and efficient.

Fields concerned

The subjects to be addressed by the Group will cover *inter alia*:

- The needs of rail freight in relation to infrastructure – i.e. the quality of paths allocated to international freight
- The definition and design of corridors: definition, characteristics and criteria for their identification
- Issues related to infrastructure:
 - coordination of investments
 - harmonisation of infrastructure parameters (loading gauge, length of trains...) and bottlenecks
- Corridor management:
 - priority rules granted to freight and harmonisation
 - international allocation of paths
 - coordination of the management of traffic
 - improvements of access to essential information (characteristics of the network, ancillary services – terminals and other)
 - management of ancillary services (terminals and other).
- The control of the quality of services along a corridor: definition of reliable indicators, methods of their collection and of their publication.
- The strengthening of the competences of and cooperation between regulators

This list might be further elaborated during the work of the Group.

Use of the work of the Group

The Group will be chaired by the Commission services. All points of views, common and divergent, will be recorded in the minutes of meetings established by the Directorate-General for Energy and Transport. Questions which remain open at the end of the Group's mandate may be the subject of a more detailed analysis within the framework of the impact study.

The results of the work of the Group will be the subject of a report and will contribute to the impact study mentioned above.

Administrative issues

Experts are invited individually, without a substitute. The three meetings of the Group will be held in English. External experts may be invited for a meeting of the group to deal with a specific subject.

Expenses for travel and accommodation will be covered by the Commission, in accordance with the rules in force.

ANNEXE 2

QUESTIONNAIRE RELATIF A LA CONSULTATION PUBLIQUE

MEASURES FOR A 'RAIL NETWORK GIVING PRIORITY to FREIGHT'



Useful links

This questionnaire forms part of the impact assessment and public consultation that the European Commission, notably the Directorate General for Energy and Transport (DG TREN), are carrying out in the follow up of its Communication of 18 October 2007 entitled "Towards a rail network giving priority to freight".

In its Communication, the European Commission considers that two main elements should be developed to improve the quality of rail freight transport and ensure it has sufficient capacity: fair competition in the provision of all rail services and adequate infrastructure capacity, in terms of path availability.

The services of the Commission have identified problems that rail freight is experiencing and has elaborated possible measures to address them in collaboration with a Strategic Group of experts.

They considered it necessary to improve the existing situation/practices through a better coordination between infrastructure managers and Member States as far as the management of the infrastructures and the ancillary services are concerned, as well as the priority given to freight.

To this end it is considered that a corridor approach, which first targets few strategic international axes, by implementing measures to improve operations, capacity, transparency of the information and non-discriminatory access should be pursued.

The following questionnaire includes possible measures which could be incorporated into strengthened legislation at European level.

Interested parties are requested to give their opinion on the solutions presented before 5 August 2008 via the questions which are posed in this online questionnaire.

Please note that:

- **The session time is limited to 1 hour 30 min, which means that you should submit your reply within this allotted time. If you would exceed this timeframe, your replies would unfortunately be lost.**
- **If your replies need to be co-ordinated internally, we suggest that you print the blank questionnaire, make it circulate among your colleagues/ services and elaborate your reply off-line (e.g. in a word processor of your choice). At the end, a designated person should enter the answers online (you can "copy/paste" text you prepared in the word-processor).**
- **After you have clicked on "submit", you should get a confirmation page stating that your reply has been recorded. If this is not the case, and if the survey page is re-loaded instead, please check if you have filled in correctly all compulsory questions, or if you have not exceeded the maximum number of characters for free text questions. In this case, an error message appears next to the question for which something is wrong or missing.**
- **The answers to the questions can be provided in any of the official languages of the European Union but preferably in the working languages of the European Commission (i. e. English, French or German)**
- **If a multiple choice answer is offered, several choices can be selected, but if you choose "Others", please try to give some explanation in the next step.**

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION

Your profile (compulsory)

Citizen

Organisation

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| access (compulsory) | | | | | | | |
| B. Availability of intermodal services (terminals...) (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| C. Cooperation between Infrastructure Managers (operations and investments) (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| D. Management of mixed traffic (passengers and freight) on numerous axes (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| E. Removal of physical bottlenecks by investments (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| F. Interoperability of rolling stock and staff (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| G. Others (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

1.4. If other areas, please specify? (maximum 800 characters) (optional)

1.5. Do you think that the Community actions launched to date have addressed these issues?

| | Strongly agree | (somewhat) agree | (somewhat) disagree | Strongly disagree | No opinion |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Political action (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| B. Legislative action (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| C. Financial action (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

2. CREATION OF CORRIDORS

In order to create a rail freight oriented network, the Commission considers that a corridor approach, which will first target several strategic international axes, should be pursued. The definition of corridors could either be left up to the initiative of Member States who would have to apply some minimum criteria (such as, for example, at least one corridor per Member State) for their selection, or established by the Commission.

2.1. Do you think that the creation of corridors should be (compulsory)

Voluntary

Mandatory

No Opinion

2.2. Which criteria should be used for the definition of corridors? (compulsory)

| |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A. ERTMS corridors |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B. All TEN network |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C. At least one corridor per MS, on proposal by MS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> D. Market needs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> E. Existing and projected freight volume, share of freight... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> F. No opinion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> G. Others |

2.3. If other criteria, please specify (maximum 800 characters) (optional)

3. THE CORRIDOR GOVERNANCE

The governance structure of corridors is essential to facilitate the cooperation necessary to ensure interoperability and competitiveness. It should bring together different actors: ministries, infrastructure managers, rail undertakings, safety authorities, regulatory bodies, notified bodies, system suppliers, testing centres or laboratories etc. An example of an operational corridor governance structure can be seen in the ERTMS Corridors.

3.1. Mention your position concerning the following issues of the corridor governance

| | Yes | No | No opinion |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Is the ERTMS corridor structure sufficient to ensure good management? (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| B. Is an external/independent 'Corridor Coordinator' needed to coordinate the setting up of a corridor? (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| C. Does the Corridor Structure need a 'manager' to coordinate/instruct/follow the decisions when the Corridor has been set up? (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| D. Do customers have to be consulted systematically before all decisions are taken? (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| E. Should the Corridor Governance be able to impose its decisions on individual members? (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| F. Others (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

3.2. If other issues, please specify (maximum 800 characters) (optional)

4. Terminals (marshalling yards, cross border stations, intermodal, inland and sealand terminals)

Terminals, access lines and corridors form one system. The development of terminals should be coordinated along the corridor and the adequacy between corridors and marshalling and shunting yards, ensured.

4.1. Please indicate whether you or your organisation consider that

| | Yes | No | No opinion |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Private initiative is sufficient to develop terminals (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| B. It is necessary to plan and coordinate the development of a strategic network of terminals along a corridor (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| C. It is necessary to coordinate path allocation between the terminals and the network (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| D. It is necessary to coordinate traffic management between the terminals and the network (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

5. PATH ALLOCATION RULES

To satisfy operational market needs, freight needs a sufficient share of capacity, with good (journey time and adequate timetable), reliable (no change) paths, including flexibility (for short-term requests). Capacity has to be shared and balanced between different types of rail traffic. There are no international rules for capacity sharing and rules differ from one MS to another. Paths are constructed at national level and joined at the border, which is insufficient and unsatisfactory for freight.

5.1. Please indicate the impact you or your organisation consider the following measures would have

| | Positive impact | Somewhat positive impact | Somewhat negative impact | Negative impact | No opinion |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Shape capacity to define shares for passengers, freight and track | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| maintenance (compulsory) | | | | | |
| B. Timetabling system more responsive to freight needs. (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| C. Build international freight paths which are more coordinated at the border (optional) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| D. Prepare an "ad hoc catalogue" which includes sufficient freight paths for short term-term requests. (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| E. Cancellation or modification of freight paths only possible in exceptional cases. (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| F. Apply different levels of track access charges relating to the level of quality of paths. (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| G. Other measures (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

5.2. If other measures, please specify (maximum 800 characters) (optional)

6. PATH ALLOCATION REQUESTS

The RNE One Stop Shops (OSS), where a leading IM coordinates allocation from start to end, are rarely used. IMs have to respect the timing at the border. RNE provides international answers to international requests but does no allocation itself. 95% of the requests are made nationally by each IM. The path requests at national level should reflect the fact that freight traffic is becoming more and more international.

6.1. Please indicate the impact you or your organisation consider the following measures would have

| | Positive impact | Somewhat positive impact | Somewhat negative impact | Negative impact | No opinion |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Mandatory requirement to set up a OSS for international path allocation (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| B. Impose the use of a OSS for the request of international path allocation (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| C. Encourage the use of existing tools, such as Pathfinder... (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| D. Allow authorized applicants to apply for the whole corridor (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

7. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT IN CASE OF DISTURBANCES

Rules to manage delayed freight trains constitute a major issue which gives a bad quality image to the customers. Delays of few minutes can become delays of several hours upon arrival. It is necessary to implement appropriate measures to ensure that a delayed train can revert to the greatest degree possible to its originally allocated path.

7.1. Please indicate the impact you or your organisation consider the following measures would have

| | Positive impact | Somewhat positive impact | Somewhat negative impact | Negative impact | No opinion |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Define and publish rules about reallocation of paths in case of disturbances along the corridor (compulsory) | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| B. Increase coordination between national dispatching centres (compulsory) | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| C. Train 'on time' remains 'on time' (compulsory) | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| D. Define two or three types of classes of trains subject to different priority rules. (compulsory) | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

8. TRANSPARENCY/QUALITY

European legislation imposes a Network Statement at national level, but information, including on terminals, is also needed at corridor level.

8.1. Please indicate the Impact you or your organisation consider the following measures would have

| | Positive impact | Somewhat positive impact | Somewhat negative impact | Negative impact | No opinion |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Set up a unique 'Corridor Document' assembling information from all Network Statements (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| B. Include in the Corridor Document information (or mention a reference) about modalities/conditions of use of terminals (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| C. Provide, at least weekly, updated and transparent information relating to the capacity of the corridor, taking into account the works. (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| D. Publish capacity share (or the number of available paths) for each hour of the year. (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| E. Harmonise Performance Regimes (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| F. Publication of KPI at corridor level (compulsory) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

9. REGULATORY BODIES

More integrated management may also imply the need for more coordinated regulation at corridor level. It would be appropriate to have a group of RBs monitoring each corridor and dealing with the complaints. Access to all information is the basis of cooperation.

9.1. Which kind of cooperation between Regulatory Bodies (RB) is necessary for international Corridors? (maximum 800 characters),
for example:

- RBs should exchange (communicate and answer) and have access to all information;
- In case of Cross Border complaints, all the RBs concerned have to be consulted and/or take part to the decision;
- A RB for the corridor treats all the Cross Border issues, with corresponding powers and competences as a RB. (optional)

9.2. Which other kind of cooperation? (maximum 800 characters) (optional)

10. ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

10.1. What is in your view the right level of action for the measures identified in previous issues 4 to 9 the national level, corridor level or supranational level? (maximum 800 characters) (optional)

10.2 Other comments (maximum 800 characters) (optional)

SUBMIT

ANNEXE 3

RAPPORT DU GROUPE D'EXPERTS RELATIF AU RESEAU FERROVIAIRE EUROPEEN ORIENTE FRET

The transport policy of the European Community aims at building an efficient and sustainable system of transport for the Union. To achieve this goal, the Community promotes the development of co-modality, the creation of an internal market for transport services and the revitalisation of clean modes of transport, such as inland waterways and railways.

The revitalisation of rail freight transport implies improvements in its performance, competitiveness and capacity. Rail freight transport, which is in comodality with road transport, has to be more competitive in terms of price (i.e. cost). It also faces some difficulties related to the level of quality of its services, in particular on international routes (international services represent 50 % of the total market of rail freight).

To improve the quality of rail freight transport and ensure it has sufficient capacity, the European Commission considers that two main elements should be developed and/or improved:

- fair competition in the provision of rail services;
- good (at the requested times), reliable (certain to meet the scheduled arrival times) and adequate (consistent with the demand) paths available for freight transport.

With regard to competition, many initiatives and actions have been taken and some others are under preparation. With regard to the quality of paths used by freight trains, the Commission considers it necessary to improve the existing situation/practices. It plans to do so by providing for better coordination between infrastructure managers and Member States on investments, management of infrastructure and ancillary services, and by ensuring that freight traffic is given an appropriate level of priority. The intentions of the Commission regarding these challenges were presented in its Communication of 18 October 2007 entitled "Towards a rail network giving priority to freight". In this Communication, the European Commission explained the rationale for developing a rail network giving priority to freight.

Given that the development of such a rail network should be gradual, measures should first target several strategic international corridors. These should function in an exemplary way providing, in particular, transparent information and non discriminatory access to the users of their infrastructure.

To carry out an in-depth analysis of the rail infrastructure problems that freight transport faces (especially international traffic) the European Commission's services set up a strategic group of experts composed of representatives from Member States (MS), Infrastructure Managers (IM), Railway Undertakings (RU), forwarders, ports and Regulatory Bodies (RB). This group also had the task of assessing Commission proposals regarding the creation of a European Rail Freight Oriented Network based on freight corridors (hereinafter corridors).

The corridor approach was recognised by experience (ERTMS corridors) and expert judgement as the suitable foundation for a Rail Freight Oriented Network. It is therefore appropriate to define its concept and the requirements for its implementation. This should lead

to a common and agreed process for the selection of EU freight corridors, a sort of formalised labelling of the key components of the Rail Freight Oriented Network.

This document presents a stepped approach to the creation of corridors, based on the analysis of problems and needs identified by the group of experts. It is organised in four parts:

- the procedure and criteria for the selection of the corridors;
- the format and competencies of the governance structures of corridors;
- the measures that they will have to implement;
- the possible ways to implement this approach.

The notion of corridors refers to a network of one or several rail lines connecting one point (or two) to another. A corridor can comprise a main route, alternative routes and the connections to them. It also includes infrastructure related to ancillary services (terminals, marshalling yards, etc.) and feeder lines. Its functioning is such that a significant share of freight traffic running along the corridor has its origin and destination within the geographical scope of the corridor.

Identification of Corridors

Existing networks

As part of its work, the expert group considered existing corridors and networks. These serve as a useful reference tool to develop criteria that might be applied in evaluating candidate corridors for a European freight-oriented network.

An analysis of 8 corridor schemes/networks¹ identifies the broad criteria used in defining each of them. An overview of the actual routes of corridors/networks shows strong similarities, notably in comparison to the ERTMS corridors (A-F).

The analysis reveals differing methodologies that include criteria ranging from quantitative analysis and traffic projection to politically-defined objectives.

Overall, some common criteria in the definition of corridors/networks can be observed:

- Analysis of current flow/volume/capacity;
- Analysis of potential growth in flow/volume/capacity;
- Cost-benefit analysis of investments (upgrading or bottleneck relief);

¹ The document in annex includes the following "case studies":
ERTMS Corridors
ERIM (European Rail Infrastructure Masterplan)
TEN-T (Van Miert Priority Projects)
CER Report: Business Cases for a Primary European Rail Freight Network (2007)
TREND Study
NEW OPERA's Network Perspective Report
RNE Corridors
EUFRANET (Improving Competitiveness of Rail Freight Services)

- Consistency and alignment with existing networks (TEN-T, ETCS-net, ERTMS Corridors).

Criteria for freight-oriented corridors

Based on past and current experiences, a number of basic criteria can be derived to drive the process of selection of corridors. These criteria relate to the general objectives linked to the establishment of a rail freight oriented network: intermodality, interoperability, cooperation and an appropriate level of priority for freight.

Enhancing cooperation

**participation of a minimum of 3 MS (or minimum 2 MS and a length of at least 500km);
existence of a letter of intent from MS that confirms their intention to create the corridor;**

pre-existing forms of cooperation can be an advantage;

coherence with other freight-oriented corridors (thereby moving towards a freight-oriented network).

Enabling/increasing priority for freight

existence of significant flow/volume/capacity and/or good potential flow/volume/capacity (business case);

demonstration of economic feasibility/socio-economic benefit.

Promoting/Deploying interoperability

part of the existing EU-network (e.g TEN-T network; European Deployment Plan on ETCS)

good connection with other transport modes.

The definition of corridors should take into account existing initiatives such as ERTMS and RNE corridors. The ERTMS corridors should be considered as priority corridors on which proposed measures should be implemented in the short term. As a second step, other corridors (new ones) could be defined and measures implemented over a longer term.

On the one hand, the pattern of rail traffic flows on major corridors have not really changed in the last 10 to 20 years and existing forecasts indicate that in the coming years the pattern of traffic will not change, but that traffic will significantly increase. We could therefore expect that today's main routes will become even more important until at least 2020. On the other hand, the identification of corridors should not be fixed and should be capable of reacting to changes in markets. The reality of traffic flows can indeed change over the years. There is therefore a need for flexibility and sufficient capacity for adaptation to changes.

Corridor selection process

The process for defining corridors could be as follows:

Ideally every MS² should be part of at least one freight-oriented corridor. However, the criteria "one corridor per MS" should not be a predominant criterion. It is more important to identify corridors according to "economical and geographical reality" rather than to political considerations.

There will be two stages:

a) First, a voluntary approach. Member States may submit, as soon as possible, under an appropriate procedure to be defined, a proposal of 'freight-oriented corridor' for the corridors, where some coordination already exists.

b) Secondly, a binding approach. Proposals for other corridors, are to be submitted under an appropriate procedure to be defined, with final agreement on all corridors to be reached by a target date, such as end 2011.

Each proposal will consist of a Corridor Development Plan that describes the proposed corridor in terms of compliance with the selection criteria and sets out how and when the measures presented in chapter 3 would be implemented.

Selection criteria will be applied in evaluating whether the proposed corridor can be given the designation of "freight-oriented corridor," thus becoming part of the European Freight-Oriented Network.

When a MS has not been part of any corridor proposal, the Commission will take a decision on the definition of a corridor for the Member State(s) in question. Exemptions could be possible with regards to geographical situation. All corridors should implement all the measures presented in chapter 3 within a fixed time period.

The definition of deadlines for the selection and implementation of the corridors should take into account the amount of time needed to implement the measures necessary for its effective functioning once the political decision has been taken to create a corridor.

Member States should not wait for EU legislation only. They are invited to pursue the ongoing actions within the existing/already identified corridors and to start already the set-up of new corridors.

The governance body of the corridor

Existing Governance structures

Corridors must have an effective governance structure if they are to facilitate the cooperation necessary to ensure interoperability and competitiveness. Such a structure should bring together different bodies: ministries, infrastructure managers, rail undertakings, safety authorities, regulatory bodies, notified bodies, system suppliers, testing centres or laboratories etc.

² Some derogations could be allowed

A good example of corridor governance structure can be seen in the ERTMS Corridors. Each corridor initially receives full commitment from Member States concerned and this is formalised in a letter of intent. A governance structure, which includes an Executive Committee (Ministry representatives as members and Infrastructure Managers in attendance) and a Management Committee (Infrastructure Managers' representatives as members), is established. The legal structure for IM organising the work on each corridor is an EEIG³. A permanent working group, which includes members of the Management Committee and railway undertaking representatives, must also be set up.

Each ERTMS corridor must formulate and implement a business plan and develop proposals to optimise the corridor including of its approach to ERTMS deployment, investment coordination, harmonisation of operational rules and bottle-neck reduction. For each corridor, precise objectives have been defined in terms of the regularity, reliability and quality of service and corridor capacity. We consider that the ERTMS corridor structure is a good model.

Corridor competencies

We anticipate that, when establishing a freight oriented corridor, IM and MS will set up a governance structure to monitor the implementation of the Corridor Development Plan.

Proposed structure for corridors

The governance structure will be composed of MS and IM, and will be created by an inter-governmental agreement. It will preferably include an EEIG of the IMs, but also strategic terminal managers; it will regularly consult all users of the corridor. For this purpose, the governance structure will set up a permanent group of customers (forwarders, railway undertakings, ports, etc.) that will be closely consulted in all stages of elaborating and developing the Corridor Development Plan. In case of the ERTMS corridors there could be no need for new structures. The already existing corridor EEIG can take on additional tasks related to the rail freight network.

It is critical that all of the corridor's customers and other stakeholders are adequately involved in the definition of the strategic positions taken on investment and operational matters. A good dialogue between customers and IM is indeed a key factor for the success of the corridor. However the decision-making shall remain in the hands of IM and MS.

There is also a need for a clear attribution of competencies to each corridor governance structure which should have a binding basis. The management of the governance structure should be placed under the leadership of one individual (e.g. coordinator, general secretary, executive director, etc.).

The leader could be appointed and empowered by the members of the corridor structure. The competencies of this leader would be determined by the Member States of the corridor according to a minimum set of binding rules.

This leader could also be an European Coordinator, like for the TEN-corridors coordinators, designated by the European Commission, in agreement with the Member States. In this case

³ European Economical Interest Group

this manager should be independent of IM members of the corridors. His or her tasks would be specified by the European Commission.

Measures implemented on a rail freight corridor

The first task of the governance structure will be to identify the needs of all existing and potential users of the corridor, in terms of the volume and nature of the paths they might need. It will also identify problems that impede the competitiveness of international rail freight transport along the corridor. For identifying the needs, the governance structure will be advised by a permanent group of customers. The identification of needs and problems should include the definition of realistic and measurable objectives and key performance indicators corresponding to them. The existing Business Plans and the studies already available on these items (e.g. McKinsey, ERIM, DIOMIS, TEMA) should be taken into consideration to avoid duplication of work and additional costs.

These elements related to "market needs" will contribute to the development of the Corridor Development Plan into a business plan for the development of rail freight transport on the corridor. It will primarily include measures for a better use of the existing capacity.

While some needs/problems will be corridor-specific, others are common to all corridors. They are listed below. Concrete proposals for measures that an international freight corridor should implement have also been formulated in response.

Investment and heavy maintenance planning

The main needs in the field of investment and heavy maintenance planning are:

identification of infrastructure capacity needs and sections to be renewed;

planning of works;

transparency as regards real-time capacity.

To improve the involvement of IM and MS in this field, progress is required in terms of:

coordination of investments;

coordination of heavy maintenance works;

information to users of the corridor regarding engineering work.

To do so, IM and MS will develop and publish:

a long-term investment plan (at least at 10 years) based on traffic forecasts for the corridor;

a medium-term plan (at least 2 years ahead) for improvements and heavy maintenance works based on the traffic forecasts for the corridor and renewal needs;

an annual schedule of heavy engineering works.

The different plans will be prepared by both IM and MS. Every year, the medium-term plan will be revised. The long-term plan will also be reviewed regularly, having regard to changes in demand for capacity, in available financial resources, and in the need for engineering work. These matters will be identified with the assistance of the permanent group of customers.

The long term strategy would be indicative. However, the medium term plan and the annual schedule of heavy works should be binding. But it is a precondition that sustainable financing of these measures is ensured by an agreement between MS and IM within a MAC.

Technical harmonisation

In this field, three areas can be considered:

- the deployment of interoperable systems on infrastructure (especially signalling and energy);
- the increase of the capacity of trains which will run on the corridor (especially by increasing their length);
- the adoption of a common strategy for these two areas so that every intervention for interoperability and train capacity will have a greater impact.

Based on market analysis and a cost-benefit assessment, the corridor's governance structure will adopt strategies on:

**interoperability deployment. This will initially concern ERTMS and may also concern other interoperable systems;
train capacity increase (this should primarily concern train length).**

Both strategies will include clear common objectives, technical choices and a programme and calendar for the interventions on superstructure and/or infrastructure.

National authorities of the concerned MS will conclude agreements for mutual recognition of rolling stock and staff qualifications.

Contradiction with general implementation strategies and double work should be avoided.

Since the deployment of interoperable systems and infrastructural interventions involves financial resources, both IM and MS will contribute to the development of these strategies, ensuring coherence with relevant obligations set out – or to be set out – in appropriate agreements (such as MACs) and will adopt them. The conclusion of agreements on mutual recognition of rolling stock and staff qualifications will involve NSA.

The customers of the corridor, as in the case of proposals for larger investments, should be involved in the definition of these strategies. There should also be a statutory basis for the deployment of interoperability and the characteristics of the infrastructure concerning train length (and or train weight). Otherwise there is a major risk that the measures will not be effective. Finally, the interoperability of rolling stock and engine drivers is critical for the better performance of international rail freight.

Path allocation process

To make the path allocation process easier for international applicants, it would be useful to have a single point of entry for these types of applications.

The 1st railway package enables MS and IM to allow authorised applicants (non licensed railway undertakings) to apply for path allocation. The differences regarding the implementation of this provision between MS can create difficulties for some applicants.

To tackle these two difficulties, IM will develop a One Stop Shop (OSS) service for all procedures relating to planned and ad hoc international path allocation. The use of the OSS service should be mandatory.

The ability to apply for path allocation will be given to authorised applicants along the corridor for all available paths.

The setup of OSS should take into account the existing experience of RNE.

The OSS coordinates requests for paths but there are still individual contracts with each IM whose network is used. OSS does not contract with customers. It is only an entry point to IM. It should be noted that, for several reasons, OSS set up by RNE have not been as successful as hoped. We expect to learn from this experience.

Path allocation rules

Two main needs have been identified:

- good and reliable paths for international freight trains along the corridor. This includes sufficient and good quality infrastructure capacity allocated to freight trains, coordinated management and distribution of this capacity;
- adequate flexibility for ad hoc requests for freight trains.

The priority for freight is more important in terms of path allocation and reservation than in terms of traffic management. A reliable path is first and foremost a path that cannot be cancelled. The quality of paths can be differentiated according to the following features:

- journey time
- risk of delay (some consider that the differentiation of journey time is sufficient and that no differentiation of possible delay should be allowed).

To ensure the delivery of good and reliable paths, some of the following measures should be implemented at the corridor level :

-- IM will reserve a pre-defined amount of good paths reflecting current needs after having carried out a needs assessment by way of a market study;

It will be mandatory for IM to balance capacity share, and track possession constraints, between freight and passenger traffic;

IM will set up a catalogue of good ad hoc paths;

It will not be possible for IM to cancel paths allocated to identified freight trains to serve passenger traffic unless this cancellation is agreed by the holder of the path;

To guarantee the stability of path reservation over years and medium-term visibility for the RUs, RUs should be protected against the risk of losing paths to passengers services from one year to the other. The use of an existing 'framework agreement' as specified in the directive 2001/14, would prevent this from happening.

IM will revise their timetabling procedure so that requests for freight paths can be better satisfied;

IM will propose differentiated paths in terms of quality, i.e. in terms of journey time and/or risk of delay and attach commitments, for both contractors (operator and IM), to these different quality levels;

IM will set up procedures and processes to ensure the consistency of the capacity distributed to freight applicants for cross-border trains composed of paths from different IM.

Traffic management

Two main needs have been identified:

the need for an appropriate level of priority for freight trains when traffic regulation is required (for example, to deal with ad hoc network problems). Performance schemes are mandatory and should incentivise IM to provide more reliable train paths. Unfortunately such schemes are not in force in many MS. When they exist, they are often not sufficiently effective and there is a high risk that this will continue to be the case. Furthermore, binding financial compensation schemes exist for passenger train operators but not for freight train operators. In cases of mixed traffic, where traffic regulation is necessary, this may lead to a form of discrimination against freight trains;

good coordination between national/regional operational centres for international traffic.

MS currently have rules for traffic management – in some MS these are explicit, in others not. Traffic management is complex, and signalmen have to make quick decisions. Traffic regulation statements are therefore needed which are simple to apply, and provide generic rules for the priority of traffic according to its requirement and value, rather than simply according to whether it is passenger or freight traffic.

To ensure sufficient priority and good coordination, corridors will also set up procedures, processes and systems that will ensure a consistent coordination of traffic management along the corridor; dispatching centres on both sides of the borders will thus coordinate their action on cross-border traffic.

Corridors should :

publish priority rules for traffic management in the reference document of the corridor.

These rules can

either include 2 or 3 levels of priority that will be set according to socio-economic value of trains;

or be "a train on time remains on time";

or be 'the fastest possible restoration of scheduled operations' respectively minimise impact on overall punctuality while maximising capacity utilisation.

IM will be responsible for these measures. If needed, MS will have to change some legislative provisions.

Transparency

Users of corridors need:

clear, complete and consistent information on the conditions and modalities of use of all facilities (infrastructure and ancillary services);

real-time information on the temporary constraints on facilities (works or other types of constraints);

a single source of information for the whole corridor.

To give an appropriate response to these needs, IM and terminal managers will publish a "reference document of the corridor" that includes:

all information published in the national network statements that concern the corridor;

**all information concerning the conditions and modalities for access to ancillary services (notably terminals);
a link to a regularly updated (at least every month) publication of temporary constraints/works.**

IM and terminal managers will be in charge of this task.

Terminals

Concerning terminals, problems can be split into two types:

structural needs : capacity of terminals, adequacy for the needs;

operational needs: fair access to terminals and consistency and synergy between traffic management on the infrastructure and management of terminals' operations and services (i.e.: shunting) to achieve a better integration of capacity.

**To respond to these needs, IM and terminal managers will:
identify the needs in terms of terminals (intermodal and marshalling yards) along the corridor;
define a network of strategic terminals;
plan and stimulate the development of the strategic terminals;
– set up procedures and systems to coordinate traffic management of the infrastructure and management of the operations in strategic terminals.**

IM and terminal managers will be in charge of these measures.

The strategic terminals should be terminals accessible to all stakeholders, according to the Community legislation in force.

The coordination between terminals and rail infrastructure is a crucial issue. This shall be improved in terms of investment planning and in terms of management. The ability to obtain fair access to ancillary services remains also a sensitive issue in some MS. This is critical to the success of a freight corridor and should be the subject of legislation.

a. Quality of service

To ensure that paths allocated are in practice reliable and correspond to the needs of freight operators, infrastructure managers should make commitments regarding the service they provide to their customers. The 1st railway package stipulates that MS shall put in place a performance scheme. This provision is still not applied in all MS and, where it is in force, national performance schemes can differ significantly.

There is, moreover, a lack of public data on the quality delivered by freight trains, even for major routes.

Associated IM, RU will implement and harmonise, as far as possible, the performance schemes along the corridor.

They will set up processes and systems to monitor the quality (at least in terms of delays) along the corridor and publish data on the level of performance delivered.

The full harmonisation of performance regimes seems difficult. However it should at least be possible to harmonise the approach to delay attribution. So far as consistency between performance regimes along the corridor is concerned, the basic objective shall be to avoid distortions and contradictions. Terminal operations should also be subject to performance regimes.

IM and RUs will have to work together on the harmonisation of performance schemes and providing data to customers in a consistent manner.

The key performance indicators should be monitored and published regularly. Terminals should also be included in this exercise.

IM will be responsible for the monitoring of quality.

b. Regulatory bodies (RB)/ National Safety authorities (NSA)

The competent authorities (e.g. RB and NSA) should work together to supervise the international activities of IM and RU. They shall be efficient and cooperate.

To supervise efficiently the international activities of IM and RU on the corridor, RB and NSA shall cooperate. They will exchange information, consult other competent RB or NSA and provide sufficient information if they are consulted.

To facilitate their cooperation, RB will create a working group attached to the governance structure of the corridor. NSA will also create such a group.

RB and NSA will be in charge of these tasks.

The essential requirement should be that the transmission of information between RB is mandatory.

2. Implementation of the proposed measures

Two possible approaches for the implementation of proposed measures have been identified by the Members of the Group:

- the "voluntary" approach : MS and IM agree on the creation of international rail freight oriented corridors. They start from the creation of "ERTMS" corridors, extend their cooperation to all the items mentioned above. MS commit both politically and financially to ensure the success of the corridor (this will imply cooperation at national level between transport ministries and other ministries such as finance and may be facilitated in cases where budgets are planned multi-annually). They have the political encouragement from European authorities and some Community funds contribute to the financing of the creation of the corridor. The "corridor label" will be politically granted.
- the "legislative" approach : the Community adopts legislative provisions related to the creation of such corridors. These provisions would concern all the aspects mentioned in the previous chapters (selection of corridors, governance, characteristics), impose some obligations to MS and IM and provide a legal "label" to these corridors.

At this stage, the Commission considers that a legislative initiative is necessary to ensure that the described actions in the previous chapters will be implemented by MS, IM and other stakeholders. It will therefore make a legislative proposal by November 2008, foreseeing the submission of proposals for the creation of the new corridors by 1st January 2012, the creation

of corridor structures by 1 January 2013 and the implementation of different measures (except long term major investments) by 1st January 2015 at the latest. The deadline for the creation of corridors will coincide with the start of the next European financial period.

The proposal of new legislative measures should be consistent with the ongoing development of corridors driven by the market.

The Commission should also take political contact at the appropriate political level within Member States to promote the creation of the corridors and their financing.

In conclusion, three different statements concerning implementation have been put forward by the Group:

- no legislative initiative but a political and financial one;
- setting a deadline for voluntary action and proposing a legislative initiative after;
- legislative initiative is necessary. Sufficient time has already been left for voluntary interventions which have not delivered results.

ANNEXE 4**RESULTATS DE LA CONSULTATION PUBLIQUE****Cadre de la consultation**

La consultation s'est déroulée sur une période de 8 semaines, du 11 juin au 5 août. Elle a été annoncée sur le site web de la DG TREN, ainsi que dans plusieurs articles de presse. Elle a également été signalée par email à plus de 300 personnes du secteur.

Il y a eu 118 réponses, dont 23 à titre personnel (citizen)

Structure des répondants

Les réponses proviennent de tous les secteurs, de manière relativement équilibrée

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Ministères et régulateurs | 19 réponses |
| Opérateurs ferroviaires | 20 |
| Infrastructure | 16 |
| Logistique | 7 |
| Equipement de transport | 6 |
| Clients | |
| Terminaux | 2 |
| Ports | 2 |
| Services de transport public | 2 |
| Autres | 16 |
| Citoyens | 23. |

17 organisations ont également répondu.

Thèmes de la consultation

La consultation abordait d'abord les problèmes du transport ferroviaire de fret. Deux questions (1.1 et 1.3) demandaient de classer d'une part les obstacles à son développement et d'autre part, les domaines à améliorer.

Une question (1.5) avait pour sujet l'appréciation des actions politique, législative et financière de la Commission.

Trois groupes de questions (2,3,4) portaient ensuite sur l'opportunité ou non de certaines options relatives à la création des corridors et leur gouvernance, ainsi que sur les terminaux.

Il était ensuite demandé dans 4 groupes de questions (5,6,7,8) d'estimer l'impact d'une série de mesures envisagées par la Commission, concernant les règles d'allocation des sillons, le processus d'allocation des sillons, la gestion du trafic en cas d'incidents ainsi que la transparence, complétée par la qualité.

Toutes ces questions étaient fermées, des commentaires supplémentaires étant possibles pour certains sujets.

Deux questions ouvertes portant sur la Régulation et des points additionnels à préciser, terminaient la consultation.

Question 1.1: Classement des 'Obstacles au développement du fret' ⁴

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| | 61 réponses |
| E Non adaptation aux besoins logistiques | 641 points |
| B Infrastructure non adaptée au fret | 604 |
| G Fiabilité insuffisante | 598 |
| C Tarification accès à infra (manque internal couts externes) | 550 |
| A Concurrence intramodale sous développée | 516 |
| F Approche client insatisfaisante | 478 |
| D Trop coûteux | 441 |
| H Autre | 413 |

Autres obstacles (71 commentaires)

Le manque d'interopérabilité (31 fois), les capacités insuffisantes du réseau (10 fois), les opérations transfrontalières et la priorité plus élevée pour les passagers (8 fois), sont les plus cités.

L'insuffisance de terminaux et des accès (4 fois), le manque de qualité et de flexibilité, les difficultés du wagon isolé, le manque de transparence des prix et de la réservation de capacités, les barrières à l'accès au marché et l'emprise trop importante des opérateurs historiques(3 fois), le manque de matériel disponible, le manque de coopération entre GIs et entre EMs (2 fois) sont également cités à plus d'une reprise.

Question 1.3 Classement des 'Domaines d'amélioration' ⁵

| | |
|--|-------------|
| | 61 réponses |
|--|-------------|

⁴ On a pondéré les réponses en donnant 8 pts chaque fois que le critère était mentionné en 1^{er} lieu, 7 pts qd mentionné en 2^{ème} lieu, 1 point quand mentionné en 8^{ème} lieu.

⁵ On a pondéré les réponses en donnant 7 pts chaque fois que le critère était mentionné en 1^{er} lieu, 6 pts qd mentionné en 2^{ème} lieu... 1 point quand mentionné en 7^{ème} lieu.

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----|
| E Suppression goulets d'étranglement physiques | 638 |
| F Interopérabilité matériel et personnel | 507 |
| D Gestion trafic mixte (passagers et fret) | 489 |
| A Accès non discriminatoire | 473 |
| C Coopération entre Gestionnaires d'infrastructure | 470 |
| B Disponibilité services intermodaux (terminaux) | 449 |
| G Autres | 278 |

Autres domaines d'amélioration (49 commentaires)

Espoir dans les It-Tools et ERTMS (9 fois), meilleure qualité de l'infrastructure, approche corridor(5 fois), disponibilité à nouveau/remise en service des anciens équipements et du nouveau et 'level playing field' (4 fois), création plus de flexibilité pour sillons à court terme (3 fois), sont également mentionnés à plus d'une reprise.

Question 1.5 Les actions de la Communauté

L'action politique de la Communauté est satisfaisante (13%⁶ tout à fait d'accord et 47% sont relativement d'accord); l'action législative est un peu mieux appréciée (20% tout à fait d'accord et 55% relativement d'accord). Il y a un désaccord avec la politique financière de la Communauté (39% y sont totalement opposés, 28% relativement opposés).

Question 2 Création du Corridor

La création des corridors doit être obligatoire (57%⁷) plutôt que sur base volontaire (43%).

Ces corridors doivent être constitués pour répondre aux besoins du marché, plutôt que sur des définitions plus politiques. C'est ainsi que les critères à prendre en considération⁸ pour leur création doivent se baser sur les besoins du marché (84%), les volumes existants et prévus (68%). Les corridors ERTMS peuvent servir de base pour 40% des réponses. Des approches plus politiques sont moins souhaitées, telles tout le réseau TEN (25%) ou a moins un corridor par Etat Membre, sur proposition de l'Etat Membre (16%).

Question 3 Gouvernance du Corridor

La structure actuelle des corridors ERTMS doit être développée et une direction forte est souhaitée. C'est ainsi que:

- la structure actuelle est insuffisante pour assurer une bonne gestion du Corridor: 69%⁹
 - un 'Coordinateur de Corridor' extérieur et indépendant est nécessaire 76%
- pour la mise sur pied du corridor
- un 'manager' doit coordonner la mise en œuvre des décisions: 91%
 - les clients devraient être consultés systématiquement avant 61%
- toute prise de décision.
- la structure devrait pouvoir imposer ses décisions aux membres individuels: 60%

Commentaires supplémentaires

⁶ Sur les réponses exprimées. Les réponses 'no opinion' ne sont pas prises en compte

⁷ Sur les réponses exprimées. Les réponses 'no opinion' ne sont pas prises en compte

⁸ Plusieurs critères de sélection pouvaient être mentionnés.

⁹ Sur les réponses exprimées. Les réponses 'no opinion' ne sont pas prises en compte

L'extension des structures ERTMS existantes, qui doivent être transparentes, ne doit pas conduire à une bureaucratisation. Une Vision entrepreneuriale avec des objectifs économiques doit guider la structure de corridor.

Question 4 Terminaux

Les propositions de la Commission sont très largement soutenues. Il est nécessaire de:

- planifier et coordonner un réseau stratégique de terminaux le long d'un corridor 96%¹⁰
- coordonner l'allocation des sillons entre les terminaux et le réseau 86%
- coordonner le trafic entre les terminaux et le réseau 85%

L'initiative privée n'est suffisante pour développer les terminaux que pour 22% des réponses exprimées

Question 5.1 Règles d'allocation des sillons

Les mesures présentées par la Commission ont toutes un impact positif ou légèrement positif:

- définir la capacité entre passagers, fret et maintenance: 82%¹¹
 - un système d'horaires davantage adapté aux besoins du fret 91%
 - construire des sillons internationaux mieux coordonnés aux frontières 95%
 - le catalogue contient suffisamment de 'sillons fret' pour les demandes 89%
- à court terme
- charges d'accès différents selon la qualité du sillon 83%
 - suppression ou modification des sillons seulement possible dans des 53%

cas exceptionnels.

Autres commentaires

La nécessité de l'indépendance de l'allocation des sillons est rappelée (4 fois). La capacité doit également être augmentée par des investissements (10 fois).

Question 6.1 Demandes d'allocation de sillons

Les mesures présentées par la Commission ont toutes un impact positif ou légèrement positif:

- obligation d'établir un guichet unique pour l'allocation de sillons internationaux 82%
- usage obligatoire de ce guichet pour les demandes de 73%

¹⁰ Sur les réponses exprimées. Les réponses 'no opinion' ne sont pas prises en compte

¹¹ Sur les réponses exprimées. Les réponses 'no opinion' ne sont pas prises en compte

sillons internationaux

-encourager l'usage des outils existants (Pathfinder...) 95%

-les 'authorized applicants' peuvent demander un sillon pour tout 76%

le corridor

Question 7.1 Gestion du trafic en cas d'incidents

Les mesures présentées par la Commission ont toutes un impact positif ou légèrement positif:

-définir et publier des règles sur la réallocation des sillons en cas 91%

d'incidents le long du corridor

- accroître la coordination entre les centres de 'dispatch' 98%

- un train 'à temps' reste 'à temps' 87%

- définir 2 ou 3 classes de trains sujettes à des règles de priorité différentes 79%

Question 8.1 Transparence/Qualité

Les mesures présentées par la Commission ont toutes un impact positif ou légèrement positif:

-création d'un 'Document de Corridor' rassemblant l'info de tous les 96%

documents des réseaux nationaux

- inclure dans ce document l'information (ou une référence) sur les 97%

modalités d'accès aux terminaux

- fournir, au moins hebdomadairement, une information transparente 86%

et à jour relative à la capacité du corridor

– publier la capacité disponible pour chaque heure de l'année 84%

– harmoniser les régimes de performance 92%

– publication d'indicateurs de performance au niveau du corridor 94%

Question 9 Coopération entre Régulateurs (62 commentaires)

La coopération entre les régulateurs doit être renforcée. Ils doivent échanger entre eux toutes les informations pertinentes, tout en respectant les règles de confidentialité (38 fois). En cas de litige transfrontalier, les régulateurs concernés doivent être impliqués en donnant un avis (18 fois). Un organe de régulation au niveau du Corridor, et même au niveau européen est souhaité (11 fois).

Les Régulateurs devraient aussi collaborer lors des problèmes de trafic ainsi qu'échanger des 'Best Practices', au sein de groupes de travail par exemple.

Question 10 Niveau des mesures

Les mesures proposées devraient être définies au niveau supranational (Union Européenne) (22 fois) et réalisées au niveau du Corridor (33 fois). Pour certains, les mesures doivent être prises immédiatement au niveau du corridor et les règles définies au niveau supranational ultérieurement. Deux avis estiment que ces mesures doivent être prises au niveau national.

Autres commentaires (13 Commentaires)

Un gestionnaire d'infrastructure a des craintes que certaines relations contractuelles à long terme pourraient être affectées par le Règlement sur les corridors orientés fret. Le document du Corridor ne doit pas être contradictoire avec les codes de référence nationaux. Les mesures prises doivent tenir compte de leur impact sur les passagers. Il faut recourir à des solutions pragmatiques, échanger les 'best practices'.



**CONSEIL DE
L'UNION EUROPÉENNE**

Bruxelles, le 15 décembre 2008

**Dossier interinstitutionnel:
2008/0247 (COD)**

**17324/08
ADD 3**

**TRANS 485
CODEC 1860**

NOTE DE TRANSMISSION

Origine: Pour le Secrétaire général de la Commission européenne,
Monsieur Jordi AYET PUIGARNAU, Directeur

Date de réception: 12 décembre 2008

Destinataire: Monsieur Javier SOLANA, Secrétaire général/Haut Représentant

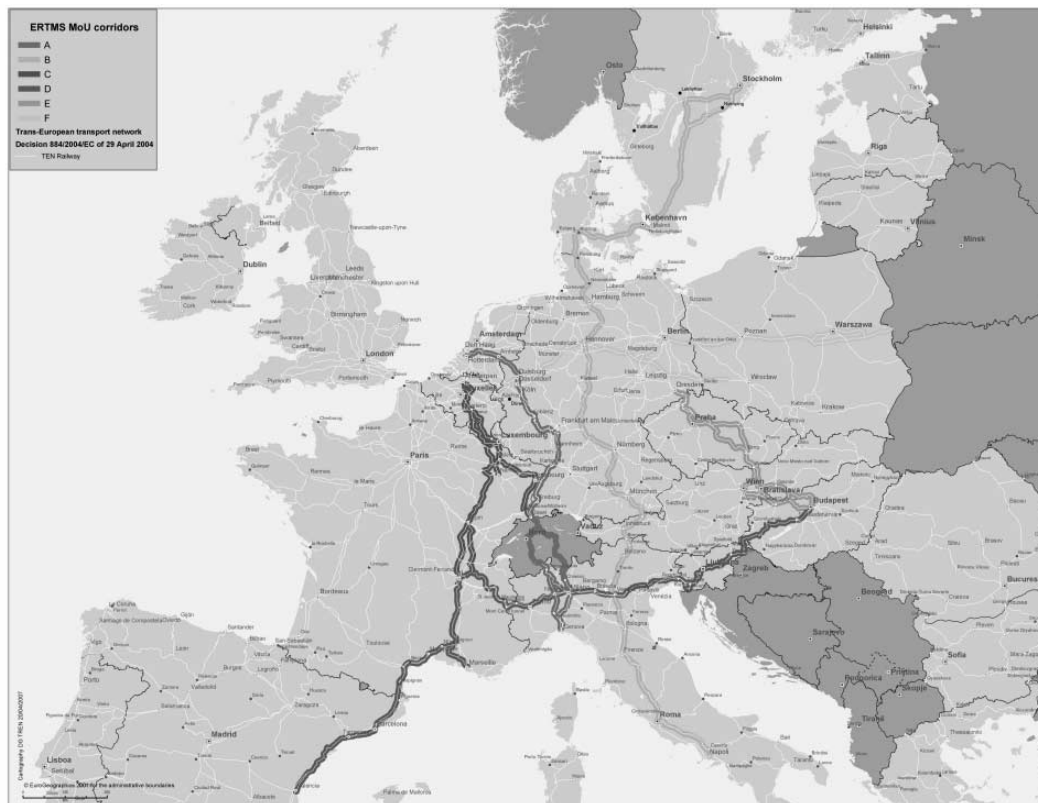
Objet: Document de travail des services de la Commission accompagnant la
proposition de Règlement du Parlement Européen et du Conseil relatif au
réseau ferroviaire pour un fret compétitif
- Analyse d'impact

Les délégations trouveront ci-joint le document de la Commission - SEC(2008) 3028.

p.j. : SEC(2008) 3028

ANNEXE 5

CARTE DES CORRIDORS ERTMS



ANNEXE 6

DÉFINITION DES IMPACTS OPÉRATIONNELS

➤ **Technical harmonization**

The main objectives within the technical harmonisation this intervention area are:

- increase in the productivity of each freight train (in terms of volumes transported)
- coordinated development of harmonised rail infrastructure and deployment of interoperability

The following actions have been identified by the Strategic Group of Experts to reach the above mentioned objectives:

- interoperability deployment. This will initially concern ERTMS and may also concern other interoperable systems;
- train capacity increase (this should primarily concern train length);

Technical harmonisation and interoperability throughout the different sections of the examined corridors are key factors for the creation of a rail network giving priority to freight. Harmonised infrastructures imply standardised technical features such as train length limits, loading gauge, train tonnage limits, maximum axle load.

As a consequence of the above mentioned effects, actions in this intervention area are expected to generate impacts in terms of:

- **waiting times:** reduction because of a decrease in operations of at the border stations thanks to the implementation of interoperability (i.e. safety checks such as brakes control, train signalling light, etc.). The hypothesis is that in the case of a fully harmonised the full interoperability of each section of the network will eliminate these operations and reduce the waiting times at the border stations to those strictly necessary to change the driver (5 minutes) and/or the locomotive (locomotives). These impacts are going to be expressed in terms of reduction of minutes of waiting times along the corridor;
- **capacity:** increase as a consequence of trains set at the higher standard harmonized size of each section (750 m). This impacts are going to be expressed in terms of increase in tonnes of capacity per train.
- reduction in **operating costs not variable with train size** (driver and loco amortization & maintenance). In fact, an increase in train size does not imply increase in costs items such driver wages and locomotive amortization & maintenance (as far as a second locomotive is not required), while the tonnage transported by the train increases. As a consequence, an increase in train size generates a reduction of the driver costs per ton (expressed in terms of €/tons*hour) and of the costs for locomotives amortization & maintenance per ton (expressed in terms of €/tons*km).

The above-described approach is synthesized in the following tables.

| Affected variable | Situation | Practices and expected effects on the variable | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Lines requiring locomotive change even after intervention | Lines not requiring locomotive change even after intervention |
| Waiting times | Baseline situation | Current waiting times (*) | Current waiting times (*) |
| | Situation after intervention | 30 minutes (due to loco change) | 5/10 minutes (due only to driver change) |
| Train size | Baseline situation | Trains set at the minimum (common) size (depending on the corridor) (**) | |
| | Situation after intervention | Trains set at the standard harmonized size of each section (usually 750 m) | |
| Operating costs | Baseline situation | Baseline operating costs Train cost = $X_0 + x_0 * t_0 \rightarrow$ Cost per ton = $c_0 = (X_0/t + x_0)$ | |
| | Situation after intervention | Reduction of the cost per ton that are not variable with train size (driver and locomotive amortization & maintenance ***) No change on other operating costs Train cost = $X_0 + x_0 * t_1$ con $t_1 > t_0$ \rightarrow Cost per ton $c_1 = (X_0/t_1 + x_0) < c_0$ | |

(*) Source data: TEMA

(**) Source data: ERIM

(***) an increase in train size might require in some situations additional locomotives creating also an increase in fixed costs.

➤ Path allocation rules

For the intervention area “path allocation rules” the Tasks Specifications have set the following objectives:

- smooth and efficient path allocation process for international freight trains;
- possibility for applicants other than railway undertakings to request train paths.

The Strategic Group of Experts has identified the following actions to be put in place by the Infrastructure Managers to meet the above listed objectives:

- reserve a pre-defined amount of good paths after having carried out a needs assessment by way of a **market study**;
- set up a **catalogue** of good ad hoc paths;
- it will not be possible for IM to cancel paths for freight to serve passenger traffic;
- **revise timetabling procedure** so that requests for freight paths can be better satisfied;

- propose **differentiated paths** in terms of quality, i.e. in terms of journey time and/or risk of delay and attach commitments, for both contractors (operator and IM), to these different quality levels;
- set up procedures and processes to ensure the consistency of the capacity distributed to freight applicants for cross-border trains composed by paths from different IM.

The above listed actions are expected to affect the following variables:

- **commercial speed:** the actions identified by the Strategic Group of Experts aim at providing paths set at (relatively) high speed for strategic freight trains, as result of the approach of differentiating paths in terms of quality;
- **line capacity:** all of the actions proposed by the Strategic Group of Experts go in the direction of a better usage of line available capacity for freight. Such improvement shall be expressed in the number of new paths available on the network result as a consequence of a strategy aiming at setting rail train paths according to market needs.

It is worth noticing that, even if the expected impact of the proposed actions is on quantitative variables, data availability on these issues is relatively poor. This might affect an effective quantitative measurement of such impacts.

| Affected variable | Situation | Practices and expected effects on the variable |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Commercial train speed | Baseline situation | Most/ freight train path set at the same speed |
| | Situation after intervention | Better journey time/commercial speed for "strategic" freight trains |
| Line capacity (for freight) | Baseline situation | Current path allocation : number / type of freight train path set mainly according to residual capacity after planning the passenger path (even if according to dir 2001/14, international freight trains shall already have "adequate" priority) |
| | Situation after intervention | Path allocation on the basis of a specific market study → Number of available freight train paths set according to market needs |

1.1. Traffic management

In the traffic management intervention area two main needs have been identified in the Tasks Specifications:

- the need for a sufficient priority to freight trains in case of infrastructure congestion. Performance schemes are mandatory and should ensure a good reliability of train paths. Unfortunately such schemes are not in force in many MS. When they exist, they are not sufficiently efficient and there is a high risk that they will not be in the next years. Furthermore, binding financial compensation scheme exist for passenger trains customers

and not for freight trains. This may lead, in cases of mixed traffic where prioritisation of traffic is necessary, to a form of discrimination unfavourable to freight trains;

- good coordination between national/regional operational centres for international traffic.

In order to meet these objectives the Strategic Group of Experts has recommended the publication publish priority rules for traffic management in the reference document of the corridor, providing that these rules can :

- either include 2 or 3 levels of priority that will be set according to socio-economic value of trains;
- or be "a train on time remains on time".

The Strategic Group also proposed that Corridors will also set up procedures, processes and systems that will ensure a good coordination of traffic management along the corridor; dispatching centres on both sides of the borders will thus coordinate their action on cross-border traffic.

These actions appear to have an high potential in terms of generating positive impacts on punctuality. It is expected that their implementation is going to reduce the percentage of freight trains on delay on the network. Nevertheless a lack in data availability (both on the baseline and on the to-be situation) makes it difficult to proceed to a quantitative measurement.

The following table shows the comparison on the basis of which the above impacts should be measured as the gap existing between the baseline and the after – intervention situations.

| Affected variable | Situation | Practices and expected effects on the variable |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Punctuality (% of freight train arriving on delay) | Baseline situation | No publication of priority rules Current traffic management procedures not always including specific measures for punctuality → Current punctuality on the corridor |
| | Situation after intervention | Implementation within traffic management procedures of specific measures for punctuality → Reduction/Elimination of high priority freight train delays due to disruptions on passenger traffic → Relative increase of delays for passenger trains |

The New Opera case study on changing priority among trains (increasing the one of freight trains) may support the estimate of the change in expected delays.

1.2.Terminals

Concerning terminals, the main needs have been identified in Tasks Specifications:

- adequacy between infrastructure capacity, terminals capacity and needs of freight trains;

- fair access to ancillary services.

To meet these objectives the Strategic Group have indicated the following actions to be put in place by infrastructure managers:

- identify the needs in terms of terminals (intermodal and marshalling yards) along the corridor;
- define a network of strategic terminals;
- plan and stimulate the development of the strategic terminals;
- set up procedures and systems to coordinate traffic management of the infrastructure and management of the operations in strategic terminals.

These actions are expected to affect the following variables:

- Train size: planning and stimulating the development of a network of strategic terminals characterized with the highest technical standards, would bring to an higher capacity per train eliminating the necessity to split the trains in two or three parts in order to perform transshipment operations;
- **Waiting times:** the coordinated planning and stimulation of the development of a network of strategic terminals is expected to lead to a situation with no lack of shunting for cutting/assembling trains. As a consequence of this average reduction in waiting times are expected to occur up to, in the case of the highest impact, 30 minutes;
- **Operating costs:** reduction on operating are expected as an effect in terms a reduction in:
 - shunting operations costs only for trains transfer into terminals;
 - operating costs not variable with train size (driver and loco amortization & maintenance)

| Affected variable | Situation | Practices and expected effects on the variable |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Train size | Baseline situation | <p>Transshipment tracks shorter than maximum train length allowed on the main network</p> <p>→ Necessity to split the trains in two or three parts in order to perform transshipment operations (and to assembly the parts before departing)</p> <p>→ More shunting operations required</p> |
| | Situation after intervention | <p>Transshipment tracks longer at least as the maximum train length allowed on the main network</p> <p>→ No train split / assembling operations required</p> |
| Waiting times | Baseline situation | <p>Waiting times due to uncoordinated planning of long run rail path and terminal slot and no need of shunting for cutting/assembling trains</p> <p>→ Current waiting times</p> |

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Situation after intervention | Reduced waiting times due to coordinated planning and no lack of shunting for cutting/assembling trains → Expected reduction in waiting times after intervention (up to 30 minutes) |
| Operating costs | Baseline situation | Cost of shunting operations required due to train cutting / assembling & trains transfer into terminals |
| | Situation after intervention | Cost of shunting operation only for trains transfer into terminals |

ANNEXE 7

CARACTERISTIQUES PRINCIPALES DES 6 CORRIDORS ERTMS

| Corridor | Length | Involved countries | | Geographic orientation | Border stations (number) | Border stations (list) | 2005 Freight traffic level | | | | | Level of Technical Harmonisation | | | | IM coordination level | | Interference with pax services | | Main ports linked | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | International | | National | | Share of freight traffic on total corridor traffic | Share of international freight traffic on total freight corridor traffic | Track gauge | Train length | | Loading gauge | Axle load | One stop shop (*) | Coordinated investment planning | | 2005 ERIM Pax traffic | 2005 ERIM Pax traffic density |
| | km | number | names | Million tkm | Million tkm / km | Million tkm | Million tkm / km | % on TU.km | % on tkm | Sections > 1435 mm (Y/N) | Available length 600 m | Sections < 750 m (Y/N) | Sections < Gabarit GB | Sections < 22,5 t | Y/N | Y/N | Million pkm | Million pkm / km | | | | |
| Corridor A | 2.548 | 4 | Germany Italy Netherlands Switzerland | N - S | 3 | Domodossola Chiasso Basel Venlo | 17.047 | 6,69 | 10.408 | 4,08 | 68% | 62% | 0% | 73% | Y | 79% | 99% | Y | Y (TEN-T) | 13.112 | 5,15 | Geonoo Rotterdam |
| Corridor B | 3.467 | 5 | Austria Denmark Germany Italy Sweden | N - S | 4 | Brennero Kufstein Flensburg Lernacken | 11.102 | 3,20 | 9.150 | 2,64 | 54% | 55% | 0% | 87% | Y | 97% | 97% | Y (but only among Germany, Denmark and Sweden) | Y (TEN-T) | 17.277 | 4,98 | Naples Hamburg Malmo- Copenhagen |
| Corridor C | 1.680 | 4 | Belgium France Luxembourg Switzerland | N - S | 3 | Athus Thionville Basel | 6.281 | 3,74 | 6.956 | 4,14 | 68% | 47% | 0% | 100% | Y | 98% | 100% | Y | Y | 6.150 | 3,66 | Antwerpen |
| Corridor D | 2.220 | 4 | France Italy Slovenia Spain | E - W | 5 | Carbone Port Bou Modane Villa Opicina Hodos | 5.681 | 2,56 | 5.184 | 2,34 | 47% | 52% | 24% | 58% | Y | 73% | 100% | Y | Y (TEN-T) | 12.487 | 5,62 | Valencia Barcelona Marseille Trieste |
| Corridor E | 1.621 | 5 | Austria Cz. Republic Germany Hungary Slovakia | E - W | 5 | Hegeyshalom Sturovo Bratislava- Petržalka Breclav Dolní Žleb / Decin | 6.680 | 4,12 | 2.277 | 1,40 | 75% | 75% | 0% | 94% | Y | 100% | 89% | Y (but without Austria) | Y (TEN-T) | 2.978 | 1,84 | - |
| Corridor F | 1.934 | 2 | Germany Poland | E - W | 1 | Frankfurt (Oder) | 14.826 | 7,67 | 11.329 | 5,86 | 83% | 57% | 0% | 84% | Y | 100% | 77% | Y | N | 5.386 | 2,78 | - |
| Total | 13.470 | | | | | | 61.617 | 28 | 45.304 | 20 | 66% | 58% | | | | | | | | 57.390 | 4 | |

Analyse d'impact - Réseau ferroviaire orienté fret – Annexe 21



**CONSEIL DE
L'UNION EUROPÉENNE**

Bruxelles, le 15 décembre 2008

**Dossier interinstitutionnel:
2008/0247 (COD)**

**17324/08
ADD 4**

**TRANS 485
CODEC 1860**

NOTE DE TRANSMISSION

Origine: Pour le Secrétaire général de la Commission européenne,
Monsieur Jordi AYET PUIGARNAU, Directeur

Date de réception: 12 décembre 2008

Destinataire: Monsieur Javier SOLANA, Secrétaire général/Haut Représentant

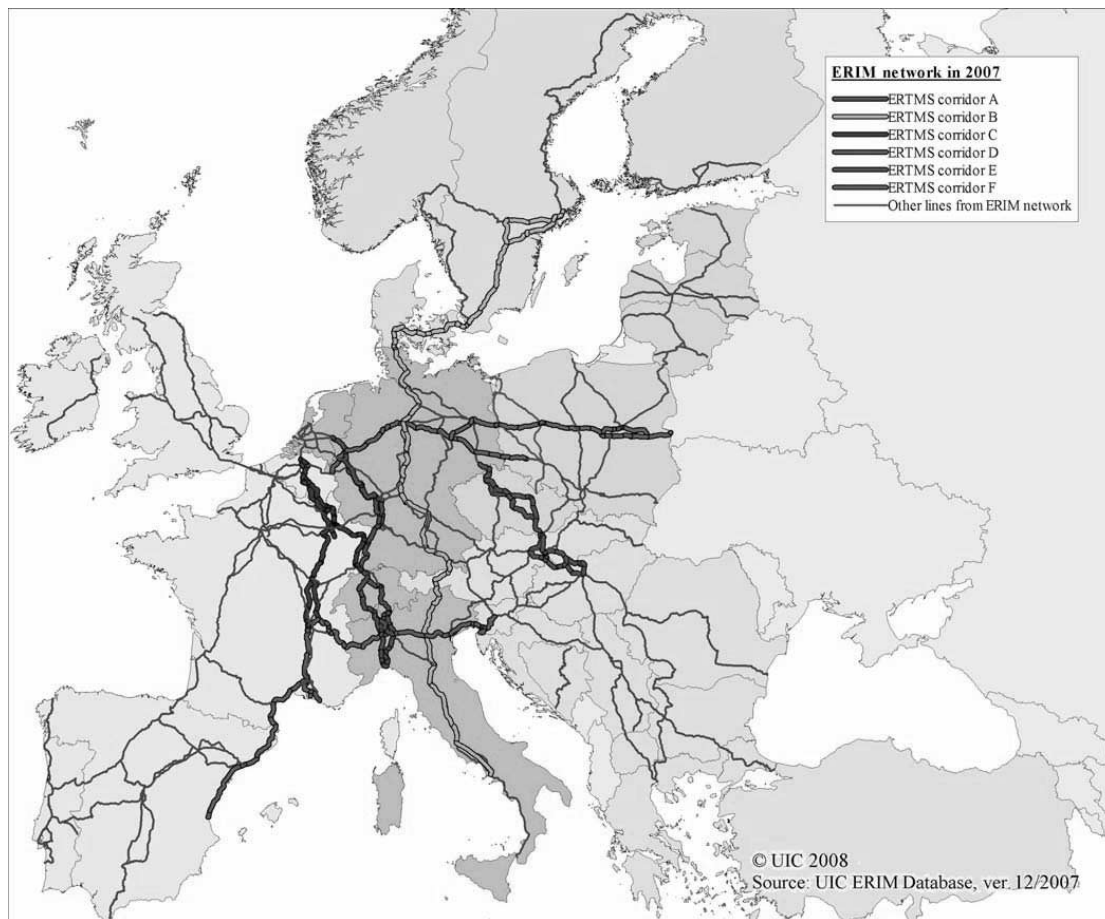
Objet: Document de travail des services de la Commission accompagnant la
proposition de Règlement du Parlement Européen et du Conseil relatif au
réseau ferroviaire pour un fret compétitif
- Analyse d'impact

Les délégations trouveront ci-joint le document de la Commission - SEC(2008) 3028.

p.j. : SEC(2008) 3028

ANNEXE 8

CARTE DU RESEAU ERIM



ANNEXE 9

SCÉNARIO DE RÉFÉRENCE CORRIDOR A

| Corridor Main Information | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Corridor | A |
| TEN-T network | Y |
| Overall length | 2.548 km |
| Countries | 4 (Italy, Switzerland, Germany and Netherland) |
| Infrastructure Managers | 5 (RFI, SBB - BLS, DB Netz, and ProRail - KeyRail) |

| Traffic data | 2005 | 2020 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| International traffic (Million of t km) | 17.047 | 23.013 |
| International traffic density (Million of t km / km) | 6,69 | 9,03 |
| Pax traffic (Million of passenger km) | 13.112 | 15.914 |
| Pax traffic density (Million of t km / km) | 5,15 | 6,25 |
| Share of freight traffic on total corridor traffic | 68% | 70% |
| Share of international freight traffic on total freight corridor traffic | 62% | 63% |

| Technical harmonisation | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Sections length (km) | %age of sections | Upgrading investments | | | |
| | | | N/A | N | Y (upgrade for all sections) | Y (upgrade for some sections only) |
| Track gauge different from 1435 mm | | 0% | X | | | |
| Max train limit 600 m or more | | 73% | | | | X |
| Max train limit 750 m or more | | To be estimated | | | | X |
| Loading gauge Gabarit GB or bigger | | 79% | | | | X |
| Loading gauge Gabarit GC or bigger | | To be estimated | | | | X |

| Technical harmonisation | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Sections length (km) | %age of sections | Upgrading investments | | | |
| | | | N/A | N | Y (upgrade for all sections) | Y (upgrade for some sections only) |
| Axle load up to 22,5 t or higher | | 99% | | | | X |
| Rail line with at least two tracks | | To be estimated | | | | X |

| Foreseen investments | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------------------------|
| Section | Description | Start date | End date | Type of investment |
| Genoa – Milan / Novara – Swiss border | New and upgraded line | 2010 | 2013 | TEN-T Priority Project |
| Mornago C. – Luino – Gallarate | Cross tracks lengthen to 600 mt | 12/2006 | | |
| Italian part of the corridor | Line upgrades with upway and subway for rail crossing | 12/2006 | | |
| Domodossola Station (DOMO II) | Multi system catenary line activation on 6 tracks | | 03/2008 | - |
| Genova – Milano – Chiasso | New line | 2010 | 2013 | TEN-T Priority Project |
| Alessandria – Novara – Sempione | Upgraded line | 2010 | 2013 | TEN-T Priority Project |
| Basel – Karlsruhe | Upgraded line | 2010 (In some sections close to Basel works ongoing) | | TEN-T Priority Project |
| Frankfurt/M-Mannheim | New line | 2010 | 2013 | TEN-T Priority Project |
| Duisburg- Emmerich | Upgraded line | Works ongoing | | TEN-T Priority Project |

| Foreseen investments | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|----------|------------------------|
| Section | Description | Start date | End date | Type of investment |
| “Iron Rhine” Rheidt – Antwerp – cross border section | Upgraded line | 2010 | 2013 | TEN-T Priority Project |
| Betuwe line | New line | 1998 | 2007 | TEN-T Priority Project |
| ERTMS implementation | Traffic management technology | 2006 | 2012 (*) | |
| (*) 2015 on Oberhausen - Mannheim sections | | | | |

| One Stop Shop | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|
| <p>Currently the One Stop Shop (OSS) lists the available paths on the next timetable according to the what is published on the Rail Net Europe website. Path are proposed only for cross-border section, not for the entire journey.</p> <p>Then a feasibility study is done on request, in case the RU or the authorised applicant asks for a path longer than the border section.</p> <p>The indication hereinafter are referred to the available paths for freight trains.</p> <p>Only the sections present in the path catalogue are listed in the table. offers train paths only for cross-border sections of the line. In the national section path will be then allocated taking into account the booked path on the cross border section.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Section | Daily Train Paths Available | | | | | | | Notes | | | |
| Section (length of each section*) | Sun | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat | Country | Max train length m | Ma x tonnage T | Loading Gauge |

| One Stop Shop | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <p>Currently the One Stop Shop (OSS) lists the available paths on the next timetable according to the what is published on the Rail Net Europe website. Path are proposed only for cross-border section, not for the entire journey.</p> <p>Then a feasibility study is done on request, in case the RU or the authorised applicant asks for a path longer than the border section.</p> <p>The indication hereinafter are referred to the available paths for freight trains.</p> <p>Only the sections present in the path catalogue are listed in the table. offers train paths only for cross-border sections of the line. In the national section path will be then allocated taking into account the booked path on the cross border section.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Section | Daily Train Paths Available | | | | | | | Notes | | | |
| Section (length of each section*) | Sun | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat | Country | Max train length m | Max tonnage T | Loading Gauge |
| Basel-Domodossola and vv | 124 | 129 | 139 | 139 | 139 | 139 | 138 | CH/I | (Double traction) North South: max 2000to / 700m via LBS max 1400to / 700m via Scheitelstrecke (Berg) + 400 to in line service via Bergstrecke North South: max 1400to / 700m via LBS und Bergstrecke | | P 80/405 C 80/405 NT 70/396 |
| Basel-Luino-Chiasso and vv | 231 | 232 | 232 | 232 | 232 | 230 | 228 | CH/I | 700 | 1700 | 600 |
| Offenbach-Basel and vv | 67 | 164 | 173 | 175 | 161 | 115 | 72 | D/CH | 600 | 1300 | P/C 50/ P/C 1380 |
| Kijfoek-Grenze-Emmerich | 48 | 59 | 87 | 93 | 96 | 96 | 78 | NL | 700 | 1600 | P/C 70, P/C 400 |

| One Stop Shop | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| <p>Currently the One Stop Shop (OSS) lists the available paths on the next timetable according to the what is published on the Rail Net Europe website. Path are proposed only for cross-border section, not for the entire journey.</p> <p>Then a feasibility study is done on request, in case the RU or the authorised applicant asks for a path longer than the border section.</p> <p>The indication hereinafter are referred to the available paths for freight trains.</p> <p>Only the sections present in the path catalogue are listed in the table. offers train paths only for cross-border sections of the line. In the national section path will be then allocated taking into account the booked path on the cross border section.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Section | Daily Train Paths Available | | | | | | | Notes | | | |
| Section (length of each section*) | Sun | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat | Country | Max train length m | Max tonnage T | Loading Gauge |
| and vv | | | | | | | | D | 600 | 1600 | Mbr 56 P 90 km/h |
| Kijfoek-Venlo-Viersen and vv | 21 | 25 | 52 | 50 | 50 | 51 | 39 | NL | 700 | 1500 | P/C 70, P/C 400 |
| | | | | | | | | D | 580 | 1600 | P/C 70, P/C 400 |
| Montz-Aachen-Gremberg and vv | 12 | 21 | 40 | 42 | 39 | 36 | 24 | BE/D | 700 | 1700 | P/C 70 P/C400 |
| * | To be calculated with ERIM database | | | | | | | | | | |

| Border stations | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Name | Transit time (minutes) | |
| | <i>Conventional Freight</i> | <i>Combined Transport</i> |
| Domodossola (DOMO II) | 145 | 125 |
| Chiasso | 125 | 60 |
| Basel | 60 | 45 |

| Border stations | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|----|
| Name | Transit time (minutes) | |
| Venlo | 60 | 60 |
| Emmerich | 60 | 60 |
| | | |

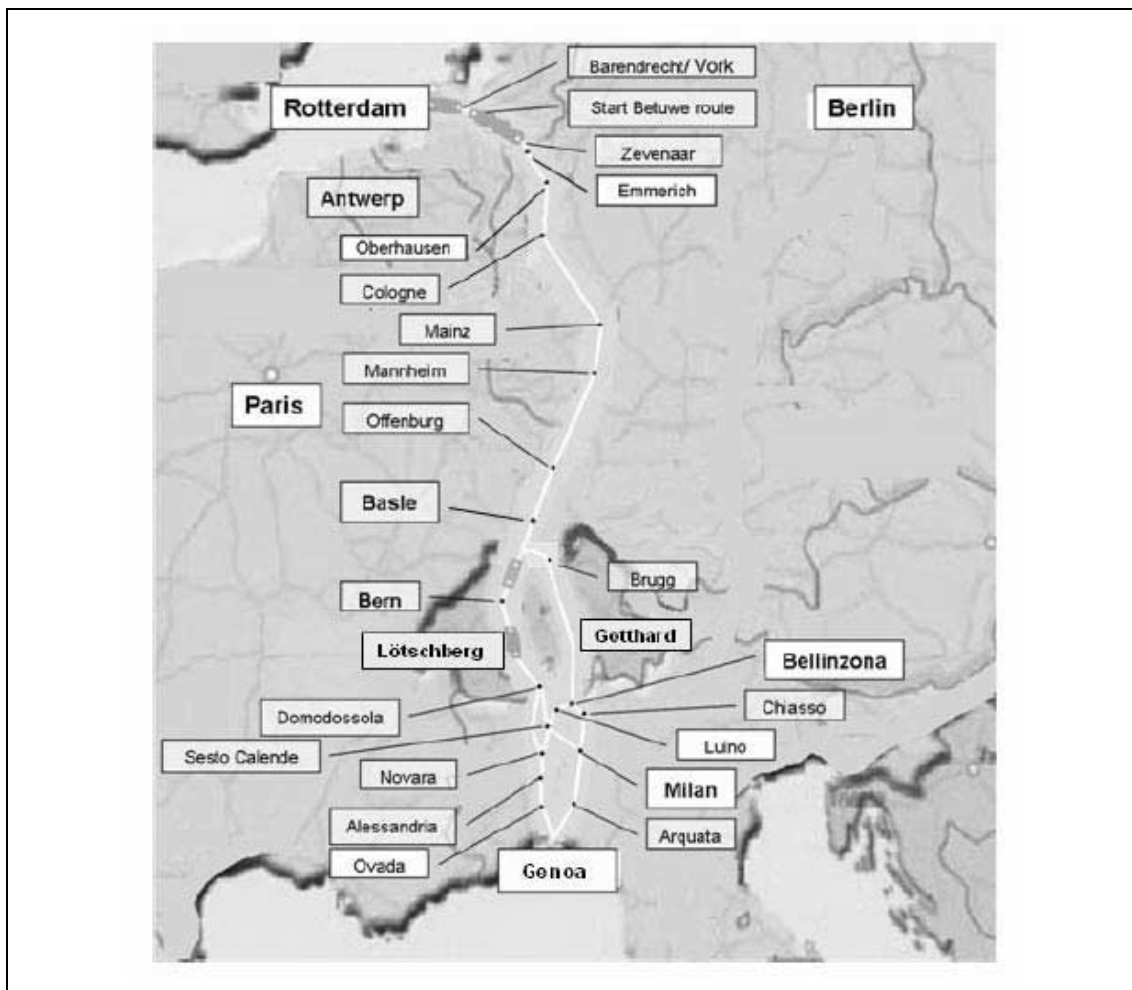
| Main terminals and ports | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Combined Transport Inland Terminals</i> | <i>Ports</i> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Milano <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certosa - Desio - Greco Pirelli - Segrate - Smistamento ▪ Novara <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boschetto - CIM ▪ Basel Wolf ▪ Mannheim Hadelshafen ▪ Köln Eifeltor ▪ Duisburg Ruhrort Hafen (DUSS) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Genoa ▪ Rotterdam |

| Corridor governance | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Existing coordination tables among IMs | | | Existing coordination tables among MS | | | |
| <i>Interoperability</i> | | | <i>Coordinated investments</i> | | | Limited investment coordination |
| ERTMS Deployment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | TEN-T priority project | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | |
| Letter of intent signed 3 rd March 2006 | | | The following sections are part of the TEN-T Priority project 24 (Lyon – Genova – Basel – Duisburg – Rotterdam – Antwerpen): | | | |

- Genova – Milan / Novara – Swiss border
- Genova – Milano – Chiasso
- Alessandria – Novara – Sempione

| Corridor governance | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Existing coordination tables among IMs | | | Existing coordination tables among MS | | | |
| | | | - Basel – Karlsruhe - Frankfurt/M-Mannheim - Duisburg- Emmerich - “Iron Rhine” Rheidt – Antwerp – cross border section | | | |
| <i>Path Planning</i> | | | <i>Foreseen joint cross-border investment</i> | | | |
| One Stop Shop | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | <input type="checkbox"/> YES | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO | - | |
| Coordinated path planning | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cross border section | <input type="checkbox"/> All section | <i>Coordinated Heavy Maintenance</i> | | | No heavy maintenance coordination |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> YES | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO | - | |

Corridor Map





**CONSEIL DE
L'UNION EUROPÉENNE**

Bruxelles, le 15 décembre 2008

**Dossier interinstitutionnel:
2008/0247 (COD)**

**17324/08
ADD 5**

**TRANS 485
CODEC 1860**

NOTE DE TRANSMISSION

Origine: Pour le Secrétaire général de la Commission européenne,
Monsieur Jordi AYET PUIGARNAU, Directeur

Date de réception: 12 décembre 2008

Destinataire: Monsieur Javier SOLANA, Secrétaire général/Haut Représentant

Objet: Document de travail des services de la Commission accompagnant la
proposition de Règlement du Parlement Européen et du Conseil relatif au
réseau ferroviaire pour un fret compétitif
- Analyse d'impact

Les délégations trouveront ci-joint le document de la Commission - SEC(2008) 3028.

p.j. : SEC(2008) 3028

ANNEXE 10**ANALYSE QUANTITATIVE DES IMPACTS OPERATIONNELS SUR LE CORRIDOR A**

| | | |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 1 | IMPACTS OF INTERVENTION ON TECHNICAL HARMONISATION | 2 |
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1. IMPACTS OF INTERVENTION ON TECHNICAL HARMONISATION

1.1. Harmonized train length

Decrease of rail freight operating costs

The available information for 2020 (UIC, ERIM database) highlights that the remaining critical sections (max train length < 750 m) are the ones presented in the following tables (in order to clarify the positioning of the sections, they have been grouped by railway axis).

| Country code | Point_1 | Point_2 | Corridor ertms | Overall route length [km] | Maximum train length [m] |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Germany | MAINZ | KOBLENZ | A | 92 | 690 |
| Domossola – Milano | | | | | |
| Italy | GALLARATE | DOMODOSSOLA | A | 82 | 500 |
| Italy | MILAN | GALLARATE | A | 44 | 650 |
| Novara / Milano – Genova | | | | | |
| Italy | MILANO | VOGHERA | A | 63 | 575 |
| Italy | VOGHERA | TORTONA | A | 16 | 575 |
| Italy | TORTONA | ARQUATA | A | 25 | 575 |
| Italy | ARQUATA | GENOVA | A | 38 | 600 |
| Italy | ARQUATA | GENOVA | A | 45 | 575 |
| Italy | ALESSANDRIA | NOVARA | A | 67 | 525 |
| Domodossola – Novara | | | | | |
| Italy | NOVARA | DOMODOSSOLA | A | 89 | 575 |
| Alessandria – Genova via Ovada | | | | | |
| Italy | ALESSANDRIA | OVADA | A | 34 | 575 |
| Italy | OVADA | CAMPOLIGURE | A | 14 | 355 |
| Italy | CAMPOLIGURE | MELE | A | 7 | 355 |
| Italy | MELE | GENOVA BORZOLI | A | 15 | 355 |
| Luino – Novara / Gallarate | | | | | |
| Italy | LUINO | LAVENO MOMBELLO | A | 15 | 600 |
| Italy | LAVENO MOMBELLO | OLEGGIO | A | 36 | 600 |

| Country code | Point_1 | Point_2 | Corridor ertms | Overall route length [km] | Maximum train length [m] |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Italy | OLEGGIO | VIGNALE | A | 13 | 600 |
| Italy | VIGNALE | NOVARA | A | 3 | 600 |
| Italy | LAVENO MOMBELLO | GALLARATE | A | 31 | 600 |
| Switzerland | GIUBIASCO | PINO CONFINE | A | 21 | 600 |
| Switzerland | PINO CONFINE | LUINO | A | 15 | 600 |

Section with maximum train length < 750 m (Corridor A)

On the basis of the above table, it is possible to identify the rail traffic flow that will be limited in terms of train length

- traffic between Milan area and the north via Simplon (limit 500 m) or via Luino (600 m)
- traffic between Novara area and the north via Simplon (limit 575 m) or via Luino (600 m);
- traffic between Genoa area and the north via Alessandria – Novara – Simplon or Luino (limit 525 m, critical section Alessandria – Novara), or via Milano – Gothard (575 m)

The change in rail operating costs per tkm on the above mentioned flows has been estimated according to the approach explained in the annex. The change in rail operating costs has been calculated considering average value of the cost factors among the corridor A countries (since the international trains are usually set at the maximum length on the critical section along all the corridor, in order to avoid shunting operations for assembling / disassembling the train that generate additional costs and times), given that some of such factors are country specific (mainly access and energy charges, as well as driver wages).

The following results have been obtained

| Traffic flow | via | Max train length (m) | Intermodal trains ** | | | Single wagon trains ** | | |
|-----------------|---------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| | | | Expected reduction in train cost per tkm (%) | % of train set at maximum length * | Average reduction in train costs per tkm (%) | Expected reduction in train cost per tkm (%) | % of train set at maximum length * | Average reduction in train costs per tkm (%) |
| traffic between | Simplon | 500 | 28,83% | 20% | 5,77% | 23,53% | 50% | 11,76% |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----|--------|-----|--------------|--------|-----|---------------|
| Milan area and the north | Luino | 600 | 15,88% | 20% | 3,18% | 12,27% | 50% | 6,14% |
| traffic between Novara area and the north | Simplon | 575 | 20,99% | 20% | 4,20% | 15,92% | 50% | 7,96% |
| | Luino | 600 | 15,88% | 20% | 3,18% | 12,27% | 50% | 6,14% |
| traffic between Genova area and the north | Simplon / Luino | 525 | 26,19% | 20% | 5,24% | 21,58% | 50% | 10,79% |
| | Gothard | 575 | 20,99% | 20% | 4,20% | 15,92% | 50% | 7,96% |

* Hypothesis defined in coherence with data supplied by SNCF for the traffic studies on the new Lyon – Turin railway line, on the basis of the observed length of international freight trains to/from Italy

** The third main type of freight services, the full trains, are not considered because they are usually limited by the weight (not by length)

Cost savings due to harmonized train length

The estimated reduction of rail operating costs is considered to be entirely transferred to the market, so that the same reduction is applicable to rail tariff for the affected flows.

Since the rail tariffs depend also on the type of goods, it is necessary to identify the typical freight service used to move each type of product. The following table presents the proposed allocation of the main good categories on the three usual rail service types. As far as the traffic modeling is concerned, it is proposed that, when more than 1 service type is likely to be used, an average value of tariff reduction shall be used.

As an example, Manufactured products are moved mainly by Intermodal Trains or Single Wagon Trains; thus the expected reduction in rail tariffs for such products moved, for instance, between the Milan area and the north via Simplon will be $(5,77\%+11,76\%)/2 = 8,77\%$.

| | Intermodal Trains (IM) | Single Wagon Trains (SW) | Full trains (FT) |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Agricultural products | | | x |
| Non-perishable food | | x | |
| Perishable food | | x | |
| Bulk products | | | x |
| Metallic products | x | x | x |
| Building materials | | | x |
| Chemical products | x | x | x |
| Manufactured products | x | x | |
| Transport vehicles | | | x |

Allocation of the goods category per type of train

Investment costs for upgrading the lines

The average investment costs for upgrading the line to 750 m maximum length will be based on the length of the sections to be upgraded, and on the average cost per km.

Cost per additional m of tracks including land purchase, track bed, ballast and track 5.000 Euro / metre of track

Cost per relocation of signals 30.000 Euro / siding

Hypothesis on section upgrading cost (PwC elaboration on various sources¹)

The average values between maximum and minimum cost per km have been taken, since no details are available about the geography of each section. For upgrading not included in the table (from 355 to 750 m), the double of the upgrading from 500 to 750 m has been taken into account.

| CO UN TRY CO DE | POINT_1 | POINT_2 | Overall route length [km] | Max train length [m] | Siding density (n. sidings / section km) | Additional m of tracks to be built | Additional track cost including land purchase [Mil €] | Signalling relocation costs [Mil €] | TOTAL UP-GRADING COSTS [Mil €] |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | A | B | C | $D=A*(750-B)*C$ | $D * 5000 / 10^6$ | $A*C * 0,03$ | |

¹ E.g. J.P. Baumgartner, *Prices and costs in the railway sector*, Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, 2001.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----|-----|------|-------|--------|------|---------------|
| GE | MAINZ | KOBLENZ | 92 | 690 | 0,40 | 2.202 | 11,01 | 1,47 | 12,48 |
| IT | GALLARATE | DOMODOSSOLA | 82 | 500 | 0,25 | 5.125 | 25,63 | 0,82 | 26,45 |
| IT | MILANO | VOGHERA | 63 | 575 | 0,25 | 2.756 | 13,78 | 0,63 | 14,41 |
| IT | VOGHERA | TORTONA | 16 | 575 | 0,25 | 700 | 3,50 | 0,16 | 3,66 |
| IT | TORTONA | ARQUATA | 25 | 575 | 0,25 | 1.094 | 5,47 | 0,25 | 5,72 |
| IT | ARQUATA | GENOVA | 38 | 600 | 0,25 | 1.425 | 7,13 | 0,38 | 7,51 |
| IT | ARQUATA | GENOVA | 45 | 575 | 0,25 | 1.969 | 9,84 | 0,45 | 10,29 |
| IT | MILAN | GALLARATE | 44 | 650 | 0,40 | 1.760 | 8,80 | 0,70 | 9,50 |
| IT | ALESSANDRIA | NOVARA | 67 | 525 | 0,20 | 3.015 | 15,08 | 0,54 | 15,61 |
| IT | NOVARA | DOMODOSSOLA | 89 | 575 | 0,20 | 3.123 | 15,61 | 0,71 | 16,33 |
| IT | ALESSANDRIA | OVADA | 34 | 575 | 0,20 | 1.173 | 5,86 | 0,27 | 6,13 |
| IT | OVADA | CAMPOLIGURE | 14 | 355 | 0,20 | 1.098 | 5,49 | 0,11 | 5,60 |
| IT | CAMPOLIGURE | MELE | 7 | 355 | 0,20 | 545 | 2,73 | 0,06 | 2,78 |
| IT | MELE | GENOVA BORZOLI | 15 | 355 | 0,20 | 1.153 | 5,77 | 0,12 | 5,88 |
| IT | LUINO | LAVENO MOMBELLO | 15 | 600 | 0,33 | 728 | 3,64 | 0,19 | 3,84 |
| IT | LAVENO MOMBELLO | OLEGGIO | 36 | 600 | 0,20 | 1.084 | 5,42 | 0,29 | 5,71 |
| IT | OLEGGIO | VIGNALE | 13 | 600 | 0,20 | 399 | 2,00 | 0,11 | 2,10 |
| IT | VIGNALE | NOVARA | 3 | 600 | 0,20 | 99 | 0,50 | 0,03 | 0,52 |
| IT | LAVENO MOMBELLO | GALLARATE | 31 | 600 | 0,20 | 937 | 4,68 | 0,25 | 4,93 |
| CH | GIUBIASCO | PINO CONFINE | 21 | 600 | 0,20 | 630 | 3,15 | 0,17 | 3,32 |
| CH | PINO CONFINE | LUINO | 15 | 600 | 0,20 | 450 | 2,25 | 0,12 | 2,37 |
| TOTAL UPGRADING COST | | | | | | | 157,32 | 7,82 | 165,14 |

Estimate of section upgrading costs

1.2. Reduction of waiting times at borders

This impact mainly concerns railway undertakings due to the improved operational speed at the borders.

A large improvement in interoperability will imply that all the remaining procedures relating to un-harmonized technical or operational rules at the borders will be eliminated.

Stops at the borders will require at most the time for changing the locomotive. In case interoperable locomotives will be in service, only driver changes will take place at the borders, and even these operations may be eliminated if cross acceptance of drivers will be applied by RUs.

However, drivers cannot conduct trains for longer than a few hours per day, therefore in some points of the network drivers have to be changed in any case. This implies that driver cross-acceptance does not automatically mean the elimination of driver changes at the borders.

The differential between the current and future situations indicates the available reduction due to the improved interoperability.

In the table below, the savings for each cross border section are indicated for conventional freight trains (CF) and intermodal trains (CT). “Current” means maintaining of existing procedures, “future” represents the to-be situation where the interoperability concept will be extended to all technical and operational rules.

| Current waiting times | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Name | Pax trains | CF trains | CT trains |
| Chiasso | 5 | 125 | 60 |
| Domodossola Domo II | 0 | 145 | 125 |
| Emmerich | 0 | 0 | 60 |
| Basel CH/D | 3 | 60 | 45 |

| Future waiting times | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Name | Pax trains | CF trains | CT trains |
| Chiasso | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Domodossola Domo II | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Emmerich | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Basel CH/D | 3 | 5 | 5 |

| Differential | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Name | Pax trains | CF trains | CT trains |
| Chiasso | 0 | -120 | -55 |
| Domodossola Domo II | 0 | -140 | -120 |
| Emmerich | 0 | 0 | -55 |
| Basel CH/D | 0 | -55 | -40 |
| Total savings | 0 | -315 | -270 |

Current and future waiting time at ERTMS corridor A border stations

An overall saving on this corridor of 315' (conventional freight trains) or 270' (intermodal trains) is expected for trains crossing all borders in case an improved interoperability takes place.

2. IMPACTS OF INTERVENTION ON PATH ALLOCATION RULES

2.1. Additional Capacity For Freight Trains

The current path allocation implies that the number and type of freight train paths are set mainly according to the residual capacity after planning the passenger path (even if according to Dir 2001/14, international freight trains should already have “adequate” priority).

The proposed intervention will mean that capacity allocation will follow specific market studies, so that the number of available freight train paths will be defined according to market needs.

The information on theoretical capacity and traffic mix (number of trains per type) in 2020 obtained from UIC (ERIM database) is very aggregated, since only average values per each country over the corridor has been supplied.

| Country code | Railway | Overall route length [km] | Maximum freight speed [km/h] | Theoretical line capacity [trains/day] | Number of trains per day and per section in 2020 (average) | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | | | national passenger trains | international passenger trains | national freight trains | international freight trains |
| GM | DB | 1080 | 120 | 430 | 150 | 30 | 80 | 120 |
| IT | RFI | 722 | 110 | 210 | 70 | 10 | 50 | 20 |
| NL | ProRail* | 103 | 120 | 320 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 140 |
| SZ | SBB/BLS** | 768 | 100 | 265 | 100 | 30 | 40 | 95 |

* *Betuwe line only*

** *Average values on the two axis Loetschberg & Simplon*

Capacity and traffic information (Corridor A)

Given the limited level of information available, a very simplified approach has been applied to estimate the likely impacts on freight and passenger capacity due to the growth of available paths for freights.

- a) Definition of the likely scenarios in terms of number of additional freight paths to be designed following market studies.

It has been agreed with DG TREN that two alternative scenarios will be considered, with an increase of +10% and +30% respectively;

- b) Check of the theoretical line capacity saturation before and after the increase of freight paths, in order to check if the additional paths can be accommodated without reducing passenger train paths;
- c) In case it is not possible to accommodate the additional freight paths within the available capacity, calculation of the number of passenger paths to be cancelled (first regional paths are supposed to be cancelled, than long distance paths).

The following hypotheses have been applied in the above mentioned calculation:

- freight trains average over-the-line speed: 75% of the maximum freight speed
- passenger train average over-the-line speed: 160 km/h (long distance); 80 km/h (regional)
- % of regional trains on total national passenger trains: 50%
- average section length (distance between overtaking points): 20 km;
- available capacity: 90% of the theoretical capacity.

On this basis, the following equivalences between freight paths and passenger paths have been calculated (representing the number of passenger paths neutralized by 1 additional freight path).

| <i>Country code</i> | <i>Railway</i> | <i>Average over-the-line speed (freight)</i> | <i>Average over-the-line speed (long distance passenger)</i> | <i>Average over-the-line speed (regional passenger)</i> | <i>Number of long distance passenger paths neutralized by 1 freight path</i> | <i>Number of regional passenger paths neutralized by 1 freight path</i> |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| GM | DB | 90 | 160 | 80 | 2 | 1 |
| IT | RFI | 83 | 160 | 80 | 2 | 1 |
| NL | ProRail | 90 | 160 | 80 | 2 | 1 |
| SZ | SBB/BLS | 75 | 160 | 80 | 2 | 1 |

Equivalence between freight and passenger paths

The following results are obtained in the two scenarios. The +30% scenarios does not appear to be feasible because of the strong impact on regional traffic (cancellation of 70-80% of the trains in Germany and Switzerland).

| Country code | Railway | Ex-ante traffic distribution (n. trains / day) | | | Variations | | | Ex-post traffic distribution (n. available paths / day) | | |
|--------------|----------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Freight | Regional passenger | Long distance passenger | Additional freight paths | Regional passenger paths cancelled * | Long distance passenger path cancelled | Freight | Regional passenger | Long distance passenger |
| DE | DB | 200 | 75 | 105 | 20 | 13 | - | 220 | 62 | 105 |
| IT | RFI | 70 | 35 | 45 | 7 | - | - | 77 | 35 | 45 |
| NL | ProRail | 160 | 0 | 0 | 16 | - | - | 176 | 0 | 0 |
| CH | SBB /BLS | 135 | 50 | 80 | 14 | 14 | - | 148 | 36 | 80 |

* Cancellation is not automatic (e.g. the Infrastructure Manager might re-design the timetable or allocate path on alternative routes). However this impact shall be considered as prudent scenario of freight priority effects.

Additional freight paths and cancelled passenger paths – scenario freight paths +10%

| Country code | Railway | Ex-ante traffic distribution (n. trains / day) | | | Variations | | | Ex-post traffic distribution (n. available paths / day) | | |
|--------------|----------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Freight | Regional passenger | Long distance passenger | Additional freight paths | Regional passenger paths cancelled * | Long distance passenger path cancelled | Freight | Regional passenger | Long distance passenger |
| DE | DB | 200 | 75 | 105 | 60 | 53 | - | 260 | 22 | 105 |
| IT | RFI | 70 | 35 | 45 | 21 | - | - | 91 | 35 | 45 |
| NL | ProRail | 160 | 0 | 0 | 48 | - | - | 208 | 0 | 0 |
| CH | SBB /BLS | 135 | 50 | 80 | 41 | 41 | - | 176 | 9 | 80 |

* Cancellation is not automatic (e.g. the Infrastructure Manager might re-design the timetable or allocate path on alternative routes). However this impact shall be considered as prudent scenario of freight priority effects.

Additional freight paths and cancelled passenger paths – scenario freight paths +30%

Assuming the average number of full-service days per year at 250 (freight traffic is concentrated on working days), the following are the likely **total variations of the rail traffic** in terms of train.km / year in the +10% scenario

- freight trains: + 9.669.261 train.km
- regional passenger trains: - 6.199.537 train.km

3. IMPACTS OF INTERVENTION ON PATH ALLOCATION AND TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT RULES ON TRAIN PRIORITY

3.1. Reduction in waiting times of freight trains

Interventions on traffic management rules should be taken in order to respond to the need for a sufficient priority to freight trains in case of infrastructure congestion.

Furthermore, binding financial compensation schemes exist for the customers of passenger trains and not of freight trains. This may lead, in cases of mixed traffic where prioritisation of traffic is necessary, to a form of discrimination unfavourable to freight trains.

The proposed intervention consists in two main actions for the improvement of traffic management rules, in particular:

- either include 2 or 3 levels of priority that will be set according to socio-economic value of trains;
- or be "a train on time remains on time".

The above listed actions are expected to produce relevant impacts in terms of reduction/elimination of high priority freight train delays due to disruptions on passenger traffic.

Unfortunately, information on waiting times are not available for all sections, nevertheless the New Opera case study on changing priority among trains (increasing the one of freight trains) supports the estimate of the change in expected delays.

The information on waiting times and traffic mix (number of trains per type) obtained from the New Opera case study only refers to the examined showcase corridor Béning (France) – Ludwigshafen (Germany) and, in particular, to the following segments:

- Ludwigshafen – Neustadt;
- Kaiserslauten – Homburg;
- Saarbrücken – Béning.

For each of the above listed sections, two different scenarios have been elaborated in order to evaluate the reduction of waiting times following an intervention consisting in an increase of freight paths priority.

The two scenarios differ for the ETCS level, which is “2” in scenario 2 and “3” in scenario 3.

By means of the Impact Assessment, the first scenario is assumed to be the current situation and the second one, with the ETCS level “3” in place, is the baseline situation at the year 2020.

In both cases a reduction in waiting times is expected to occur as a consequence of the change of priority in freight paths, and this reduction is expected to be higher in scenario 2 than in scenario 3.

The following table summarises the information provided by the New Opera case study in the two scenarios for the examined sections.

| Length (km) | Segment | Expected reduction in scheduled waiting times (min/km) | | Freight traffic density | Direction |
|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | | Scenario 2 | Scenario 3 | | |
| 28,195 | LUDWIGSHAFEN - NEUSTADT | 0,211030325 | 0,141514453 | 25,8% | E/W |
| 28,195 | NEUSTADT - LUDWIGSHAFEN | 0,182301827 | 0,090086895 | 25,8% | W/E |
| 31,937 | KAISERSLAUTEN - HOMBURG | 0,041018255 | 0,01502959 | 34,8% | E/W |
| 31,937 | HOMBURG -KAISERSLAUTEN | 0,036008392 | 0,016595172 | 34,8% | W/E |
| 18 | SAARBRUCKEN - BENING | 0,063333333 | 0,018888889 | 61,5% | E/W |
| 18 | BENING - SAARBRUCKEN | 0,017222222 | 0,007777778 | 61,5% | W/E |

| Length (km) | Segment | Expected reduction in unscheduled waiting times (min/km) | | Freight traffic density | Direction |
|-------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | | Scenario 2 | Scenario 3 | | |
| 28,195 | LUDWIGSHAFEN - NEUSTADT | 0,089732222 | 0,063486434 | 25,8% | E/W |
| 28,195 | NEUSTADT - LUDWIGSHAFEN | 0,091860259 | 0,063486434 | 25,8% | W/E |
| 31,937 | KAISERSLAUTEN - HOMBURG | 0,021918151 | 0,009393493 | 34,8% | E/W |
| 31,937 | HOMBURG -KAISERSLAUTEN | 0,020352569 | 0,00970661 | 34,8% | W/E |
| 18 | SAARBRUCKEN - BENING | 0,032777778 | 0,011666667 | 61,5% | E/W |
| 18 | BENING - SAARBRUCKEN | 0,011111111 | 0,00500000 | 61,5% | W/E |

Expected reduction in waiting times due to the increase of freight trains priority

Given the limited level of information available, a very simplified approach has been applied to estimate the likely impacts on freight and passenger waiting times due to the increase of available paths for freights.

In particular, on the basis of the estimation provided within the New Opera case study the estimates of the reduction on waiting times deriving from an increase in freight train priority are going to be calculated on the basis of the following factors:

d) Route length;

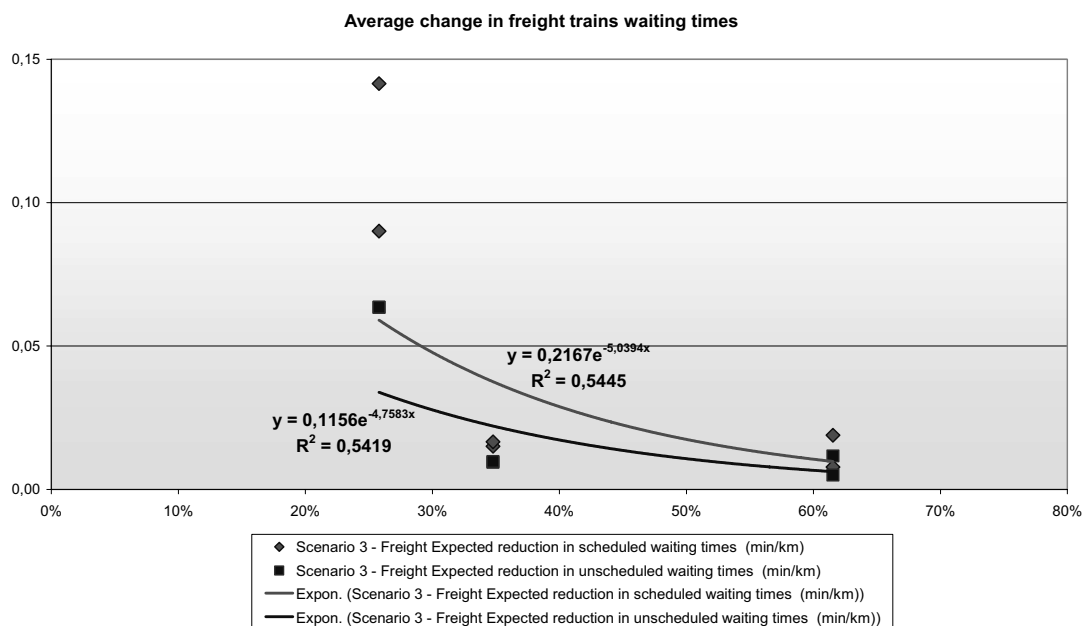
e) % of freight trains (on the basis of the passenger / freight traffic mix of each section).

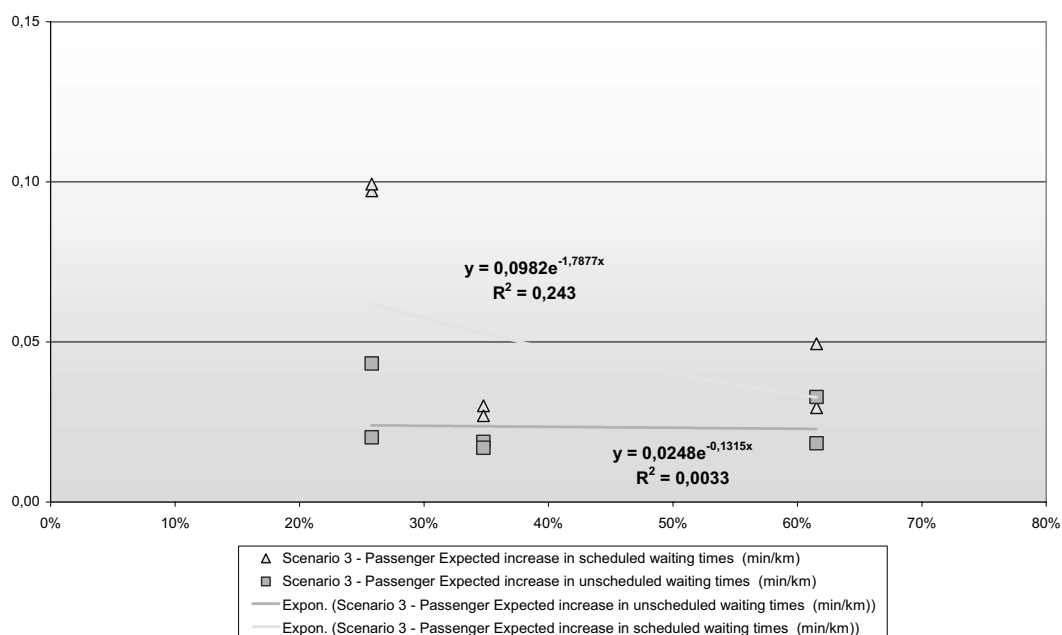
Obviously, the reference values from the New Opera case study will be the ones of scenario “2” or “3”, depending on the ETCS in place in each section (level 2 or 3).

Moreover, if compared to the share of freight train paths, the estimation worked out within the New Opera case study show that the lower is the % of freight paths the higher is the expected reduction in waiting times after an increase of freight trains priority. This reflects the fact that an high share of freight traffic implies that there is not a lot of time to be saved by giving them priority to the few passenger trains. The only exception to this rule (out of six observed section) is the section SAARBRUCKEN – BENING (East → West direction).

Correspondingly to highest % of freight trains, the maximum increase in waiting time for passengers is also observed on most sections (with the exception of SAARBRUCKEN – BENING and BENING - SAARBRUCKEN).

The above described trends have been approximated through exponential functions, as shown in the following graphs. The so-obtained exponential functions have been used to calculate the estimated average change in waiting times for freight and for passengers on the section of the four countries of the corridors.





The following tables show the average change in freight and passenger trains waiting times calculated for corridor A through the approach described above.

| EXPECTED VARIATION IN FREIGHT TRAINS WAITING TIMES | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Country | Infrastructure Manager | ERTMS Corridor | Route length [km] | Average % of freight trains (Scenario 2 New Opera) = x | Average variation of waiting times (Scenario 3 New Opera) | | % of freight trains on the examined section | Corresponding variation of waiting time | |
| | | | | | Unscheduled (minutes / km) | Scheduled (minutes / km) | | Unscheduled - freight (minutes / km) | Scheduled - freight (minutes / km) |
| NL | ProRail | A | 103 | 89% | 0,0271 | 0,048315 | 40,71% | 0,0017 | 0,0024 |
| SZ | SBB/BLS | A | 768 | 51% | | | | 0,0102 | 0,0166 |
| GM | DB | A | 1080 | 53% | | | | 0,0093 | 0,0150 |
| IT | RFI | A | 722 | 47% | | | | 0,0124 | 0,0203 |

| EXPECTED VARIATION IN PASSENGER TRAINS WAITING TIMES | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Country | Infrastructure Manager | ERTMS Corridor | Route length [km] | Average % of freight trains (Scenario 2 New Opera) = x | Average variation of waiting times (Scenario 3 New Opera) | | % of freight trains on the examined section | Corresponding variation of waiting time | |
| | | | | | Unscheduled (minutes / km) | Scheduled (minutes / km) | | Unscheduled - freight (minutes / km) | Scheduled - freight (minutes / km) |
| NL | ProRail | A | 103 | 89% | -0,0250 | -0,05539 | 59,29% | -0,0221 | -0,0200 |
| SZ | SBB/BLS | A | 768 | 51% | | | | -0,0232 | -0,0395 |
| GM | DB | A | 1080 | 53% | | | | -0,0231 | -0,0381 |
| IT | RFI | A | 722 | 47% | | | | -0,0233 | -0,0424 |

3.2. Good and reliable paths for freight trains

Railways undertakers will likely be charged of extra costs in case their freight train will use a faster path. Generally the usage of an infrastructure capacity is charged according the type of capacity used. The use of a network during the off peak time is generally charged with a lower price than the correspondent use in a peak time (see for examples the telephone price during the day).

As indicated by the path price list of DB Netz² (the German rail Infrastructure Manager) a “Güterverkehrs – Express – Trasse” (i.e. Express Freight Path) **costs the 65% more than the standard one.**

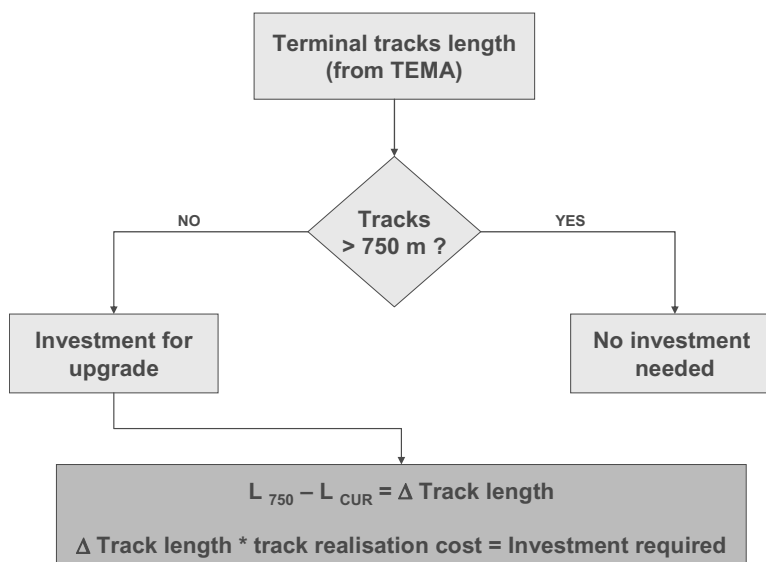
All the freight trains using this type of path are likely to be charged of an extra cost (about +65% of the basis cost) connected to the quality of the path and the corresponding level of service that can be offered.

² Data obtained from “Das Trassenpreissystem” del DB Netz AG (valid from 9/12/2007 to 13/12/2008).

4. IMPACT OF INTERVENTION ON TERMINALS

4.1. Increase of transshipment tracks' length and additional investment costs for lengthening the tracks

In order to estimate the investments needed to upgrade transshipment tracks in the terminals along the corridor, the following methodology was adopted.



Adopted methodology to estimate necessary investments in terminal

Given the terminals' track length, it was estimated the additional length to extend the tracks where transshipment operations are performed, in order to serve trains of a length of 750 m. This way, the train does not have to be split in several parts (each corresponding to the length of the transshipment track), thus ensuring time and cost savings, due to the lower shunting³ operations to load and unload the train.

Next, the value of such length was multiplied by an hypothetical realization cost of a linear meter⁴, so as to determine a value for the necessary investment.

The following table indicates the total metres of tracks to be built in each single terminal, in order to be compliant with the proposed standardised train length of 750 m.

³ The term "shunting" refers to all the operations related to the moving of wagons inside terminals. Such operation is normally performed with manoeuvring locomotives.

⁴ The following parameter have been used 3.000,00 Euro * meter of tracks realised. This cost takes into account all the expenditures necessary to build up the tracks (land purchase, track bed, ballast, track etc.).

Terminal with average transshipment track length < 600 mt

| Terminal | | Tracks n and length | | Average length | Meters of tracks necessary to accommodate trains 750 m long | |
|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Germany | Ludwigshafen KTL | 3 | 620 | 620 | 130 | 390 |
| | | 4 | 564 | 564 | 186 | 744 |
| Switzerland | Basel-Wolf | 3 | 800 | 267 | 483 | 1.450 |
| Italy | Milano Greco Pirelli | 3 | 1000 | 333 | 417 | 1.250 |
| Italy | Milano Segrate | 10 | 4500 | 450 | 300 | 3.000 |
| Italy | Milano Certosa | 3 | 1130 | 377 | 373 | 1.120 |
| Italy | Milano Smistamento | 4 | 1860 | 465 | 285 | 1.140 |
| Italy | Milano Desio | 2 | 600 | 300 | 450 | 900 |
| Total | | | | | | 9.994 |

Terminal with average transshipment track length > 600 mt

| Terminal | | Tracks n and length | | Average length | Meters of tracks necessary to accommodate trains 750 m long | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Germany | Köln-Eifeltr | 4 | 700 | 700 | 50 | 200 |
| | | 5 | 630 | 630 | 120 | 600 |
| Germany | Duisburg Ruhrort | 5 | 680 | 680 | 70 | 350 |
| | | 1 | 800 | 800 | 750 m standard ready | - |
| Germany | Hafen Duss | 4 | 700 | 700 | 50 | 200 |
| | | 1 | 550 | 550 | 200 | 200 |
| Germany | Mannheim - Handelshafen | 4 | 650 | 650 | 100 | 400 |
| | | 2 | 570 | 570 | 180 | 360 |
| Italy | Basel-Weil Am Rhein | 2 | 570 | 570 | 180 | 360 |
| Italy | Busto Arsizio- Gallarate | 13 | 8400 | 650 | 100 | 1.300 |
| Total | | | | | | 3.610 |

Tracks to be realized in the terminal of ERTMS corridor A

In order to make the terminal compliant to the new standard of trains 750 m long, over 13 kilometres of tracks have to be build. **The required investment accounts to 40,8 M Euro.**

4.2. Reduction of shunting costs

The reduction in the shunting operations, indicated above, entails a lower cost for railway undertakings. The cost was estimated through an average cost of the shunting service obtained from interviews carried out with terminal managers in the course of the UIC TEMA (Terminal Management) project. Therefore, a flat rate value of the service was adopted⁵, corresponding to 43 Euros for a full shunting service to/from the terminal.

This value was multiplied by the number of operations avoided for disassembling / assembling the trains as a consequence of the extension of transshipment tracks to 750 meters, thus obtaining the expected savings of railway undertakings. In order to estimate such reduction of shunting operations, it is necessary to consider that not all train services may be set at the maximum length, for instance because it is necessary to ensure a daily service to a given destination even if the maximum train length is not reached. Needless to say, the % of services taking benefit of the extended track length is higher if the baseline tracks are very short. The following hypothesis is considered

| Average transshipment track length (baseline) | % of trains taking benefit of track length extension |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| <= 400 m | 100% |

⁵ From the survey performed, it appears that such form of pricing is more common than the one envisaging a cost/km to be paid for the kms of service requested.

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Between 400 and 500 m | 50% |
| > 500 m | 20% |

The number of shunting operation that are likely to be saved are presented in the following table

Terminal with average transshipment track length < 600 m

| Terminal | Tracks n and length | Average length | Nb of shunting operations necessary to tranship the train | Δ operation for tracks < 750 m | Weekly services | Shunting operations to accommodate a train 750 m long with tracks < 750 m | growth rate / y | 2020 services | % of trains taking benefit of track lengthening | Saved operations in 2020 | |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| Germany | Ludwigshafen KTL | 3 | 620 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | |
| | | 4 | 564 | 564 | 2 | 170 | 170 | 10.9% | 448 | 20% | 90 |
| Switzerland | Basel-Wolf | 3 | 800 | 267 | 3 | 48 | 96 | 8.2% | 107 | 100% | 214 |
| Italy | Milano Greco Pirelli | 3 | 1000 | 333 | 3 | 10 | 20 | 11.6% | 27 | 100% | 54 |
| Italy | Milano Segrate | 10 | 4500 | 450 | 2 | 60 | 60 | 11.6% | 164 | 50% | 82 |
| Italy | Milano Certosa | 3 | 1130 | 377 | 2 | 24 | 24 | 11.6% | 66 | 100% | 66 |
| Italy | Milano Smistamento | 4 | 1860 | 465 | 2 | 48 | 48 | 11.6% | 132 | 50% | 66 |
| Italy | Milano Desio | 2 | 600 | 300 | 3 | 2 | 36 | 11.6% | 99 | 100% | 198 |

Terminal with average transshipment track length > 600 m

| Terminal | Tracks n and length | Average length | Nb of shunting operations necessary to tranship the train | Δ operation for tracks < 750 m | Weekly services | Shunting operations to accommodate a train 750 m long with tracks < 750 m | growth rate / y | 2020 services | % of trains taking benefit of track lengthening | Saved operations in 2020 | |
|----------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----|
| Germany | Köln-Eifeltor | 4 | 700 | 700 | 2 | 1 | | | | | |
| | | 5 | 630 | 630 | 2 | 190 | 190 | 4.3% | 313 | 20% | 63 |
| Germany | Duisburg Ruhrort | 5 | 680 | 680 | 2 | 1 | | | | | |
| | Hafen Duss | 1 | 800 | 800 | 1 | - | 120 | 16.7% | 421 | 20% | 42 |
| Germany | Mannheim - Handelshafen | 4 | 700 | 700 | 2 | 1 | | | | | |
| | | 1 | 550 | 550 | 2 | 1 | 48 | 10.9% | 126 | 20% | 25 |
| Germany | Basel-Weil Am Rhein | 4 | 650 | 650 | 2 | 1 | | | | | |
| | Busto Arsizio-Gallarate | 2 | 570 | 570 | 2 | 1 | 79 | 8.2% | 176 | 20% | 35 |
| Italy | Busto Arsizio-Gallarate | 13 | 8400 | 650 | 2 | 1 | 180 | 11.6% | 493 | 20% | 99 |

Savings in shunting operations due to the increased tracks length

As indicated in the two previous tables, 1.034 shunting operations weekly might be saved in the case each track in the terminals is standardized to the reference length of 750m. **The elimination of such extra shunting procedures will result in a reduction of the shunting costs amounting up to € 2,3 M Euro yearly**

The average saving per intermodal train having origin or destination in the terminal with track <750 m is between 1 and 2 shunting operations at each end (depending on the track length at the initial / final terminal), so that up to 4 operations in case both origin and destination terminal do not have 750 m tracks in the baseline situation. In terms of cost, this represent a maximum saving of about 170 € / train, i.e. on average **0,179 € / net tonne** (for trains at maximum length of 750 m, that charge about 950 net tonnes).

In terms of time, considering that the access tracks between arrival/departure tracks were 750 m train are disassembled (assembled) and terminal are usually about 2-5 km long and trains are shunted at 20-30 km/h over them, a saving between 1 and 2 hours per train might be estimated including also the time for uncoupling the long distance locomotive, separating the 2 (or 3 sections) and coupling the shunting locomotives.

Given the terminal track length presented in the above tables, the savings are likely to affect the following traffic flows:

- Intermodal flows to/from Milan area or Busto Arsizio

- Intermodal flows to/from Basel
- Intermodal flows to/from the following German areas: Ludwigshafen, Koeln, Duisburg, Mannheim.

4.3. Improvement of coordination between network path definition and terminal slot allocation: Reduction of waiting time at the interface main line – terminal

Within the above mentioned TEMA project, it emerged that the implementation of coordinated procedures for the allocation of slots for the use of terminal and tracks and the path for accessing the rail network determine a better efficiency in the arrival and departure operations of intermodal trains in the so-called “last mile”⁶ of tracks accessing the terminal. Moreover, the overall capacity of the railway system is improved.

Registered waiting times for combined train departure from terminal (*)

| Registered waiting times (min) | Time savings (min) | Time savings (h) |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 120 | | |
| 45 | 75 | 1,25 |
| 30 | 90 | 1,5 |
| Average time savings (min) | | 82,5 |

Average time saving per train due to the improved coordination between rail path and terminal slot.

A number of expected time savings was therefore identified, following the implementation of such coordination. An average value has finally been calculated. This value corresponds to the estimated time saving, obtainable in every terminal deciding to implement the coordination procedures in the allocation of the terminal slot and the railway path.

⁶ The last mile is the part of rail track where the train is normally passed handed over from the railway undertaking to the terminal operator (who moves the train under the crane for the loading/unloading of containers). The integration between the path along the line and the terminal becomes a central element in increasing the efficiency of the capacity of both the terminal and of the whole rail system (for example, it is avoid that trains stops outside the terminal, waiting for a loading/unloading slot).

METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH FOR ESTIMATING RAIL FREIGHT OPERATING COST IMPACT OF THE HARMONIZED TRAIN LENGTH

The increase of the train length allows a better productivity of rail freight, so that the cost per tkm is reduced.

Given the following cost element of rail transport

| | LD | LM | WD | WL | DR | EN | CH | OH |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Cost element | Depreciation cost of the locomotive | Maintenance cost of the locomotive | Depreciation cost of 1 wagon | Maintenance cost of 1 wagon | Driver cost | Energy cost | Access charge | Average overhead (administrative costs etc.) |
| Unit of measure | €/ loco.km | €/ loco.km | €/ wagon.km | €/ wagon.km | €/ h | €/ trkm | €/ trkm | €/ trkm |

the cost per tonne.km is then the following:

$$\text{Rail cost (€ / tkm)} = \frac{\text{Train cost (€ / tkm)}}{\text{Train payload PL (t)}} = \frac{LD + LM + n_{\text{wag}} \cdot (WD + WL) + \frac{DR}{s} + EN + CH + OH}{PL} \quad [1]$$

where

n_{wag} = number of wagons

s = train commercial speed

TA_{wag} = tare of 1 wagon

W_{loco} = locomotive weight

PL = train payload in tons = $n_{\text{wag}} \times \text{average payload}^7$ of 1 wagon (PL_{wag})

In case the train length is increased, supposing that no additional locomotive is required, the average cost per tkm will be reduced because only some of the cost elements in function [1] will increase, i.e. those (wagons costs and energy) depending on the number of wagon n_{wag} , so that the denominator of function [1] grows more than the numerator.

The above function will be calculated for the three typical train types T (SW: single wagon train, FT: full trainload, IM: intermodal train) in the situation before intervention (train length limit < target standard, e.g. 750 m) and after intervention (train length limit = target standard), so that the % reduction (CR_T) in unit rail freight costs per tkm of the train type T will be estimated.

The **average reduction in rail cost** ARC_T will be then calculated as the product of CR_T by the number of train actually taking benefits of the increase in train length (% long trains = LT_T) per train type, since no all trains are set at the maximum length, as already explained.

⁷ Net tonnage transported by 1 train.

The hypothesis is that the ARC_T is entirely transferred to the market, so that the transport prices (net of terminal operation feeding, marshalling, etc.) will be reduced by the same percentage ($ARC_T = RP_T$, the latter representing the expected **transport price reduction** for goods moved by train type T).

Finally, the type of freight moved by each train type T (SW, FT or IM) will be defined, so that the expected reduction level of train prices RP_T can be assigned to each category of goods.

Data for the impact estimation and sources

a. Unit cost factors per type of train (LD, LM, WD, WL, DR, EN, CH, OH):

- Corridor A: *ERIM WP2 – Business oriented analysis of Genoa – Rotterdam corridor* (a benchmarking on the mentioned cost item has been carried out for France, Germany, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Belgium, Netherlands and Italy; the collected data have been reviewed by RUs). For France and Italy data will be checked also against the information collected by PwC for the economic study on Lyon – Turin railway link.

NB. For the purpose of this study, focused on international traffic, only the cost parameters that are typically “national” (i.e. driver costs, energy and rail access charges) will be distinguished by country, for the other cost elements the average among ERIM values for corridor A countries will be considered

- Corridor E: country-specific values will be modified with respects to the Corridor A ones by multiplying the ERIM value for a reference country (e.g. Germany) by:
 - for driver cost, the ratio between average RU personnel cost of the country j (on Corridor E) and the one of the reference country, as emerging from UIC statistics;
 - for energy and access charges, the ratio between average IM revenue per trainkm of the country j (on Corridor E) and the one of the reference country, as emerging from UIC statistics.

b. Train technical parameters:

- Locomotive weight (W_{loco}) and length (L_{loco}): actual data of a typical freight locomotive;
- Wagon tare (TA_{wag}), average payload (PL_{wag}) and length (L_{wag}): average data on a sample of typical freight wagons (per type of train); the payload will take into account of maximum payload and usual load factor as analysed in previous studies (ERIM WP2, Recordit, ecc.);
- Number of wagon per train (n_{wag}): the maximum value will be set at (section train length constraint – L_{loco}) / ($TA_{wag} + PL_{wag}$).

c. Section with train length constraint < 750 m

- ERIM data supplied by PwC

d. % of trains set at maximum speed (i.e. taking benefits of the train length increase)

- Analysis of data on the freight train at Modane crossing (used by PwC for the studies on the Lyon – Turin railway link)

Need of improving wagon coupling and braking system

The increase of train length from 550/600 m to 750 m may require an improvement of the coupling and braking systems, since both will be affected by higher efforts.

The increase of wagon purchasing costs (impacting on wagon depreciation cost, WD) may be roughly estimated at 15%; a more in-depth analysis will be carried out to confirm this figure by consulting the scientific experts of the University of Rome La Sapienza.

Increase of WD will be integrated in the above approach, in order to have a complete view on impacts on RU costs.

ANNEXE 11

SCÉNARIO DE RÉFÉRENCE CORRIDOR E

| Corridor Main Information | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Corridor | E |
| TEN-T network | Y |
| Overall length | 1.621 |
| Countries | 5 (Hungary, Slovakia, Austria, Czech Republic and Germany) |
| Infrastructure Managers | 5 (MAV, ZSR, OBB, SZDC and DB Netz) |

| Traffic data | 2005 | 2020 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| International traffic (Million of t km) | 6.880 | 9.018 |
| International traffic density (Million of t km / km) | 4,12 | 5,56 |
| Pax traffic (Million of passenger km) | 2.978 | 3.627 |
| Pax traffic density (Million of t km / km) | 1,84 | 2,24 |
| Share of freight traffic on total corridor traffic | 75% | 77% |
| Share of international freight traffic on total freight corridor traffic | 75% | 75% |

| Technical harmonisation | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Sections length (km) | %age of sections | Upgrading investments | | | |
| | | | N/A | N | Y (upgrade for all sections) | Y (upgrade for some sections only) |
| Track gauge different from 1435 mm | | 0% | X | | | |
| Max train limit 600 m or more | | 94% | | | | X |
| Max train limit 750 m or more | | - | | | | X |
| Loading gauge Gabarit GB | | 100% | | | | X |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|-----|--|--|--|---|
| or bigger | | | | | | |
| Loading gauge Gabarit GC or bigger | | - | | | | X |
| Axle load up to 22,5 t or higher | | 89% | | | | X |
| Rail line with at least two tracks | | - | | | | X |

| Foreseen investments | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------|----------|-------|------------------|
| Section | Description | Start date | End date | Type | of investment |
| Budapest-Sopron-Wien - railway upgrading (Hungarian side) | Upgraded line | 2005 | 2011 | TEN-T | Priority Project |
| Budapest-Sopron-Wien - railway upgrading (Austrian side) | Upgraded line | 2004 | 2019 | TEN-T | Priority Project |
| Breclav-Prague-(Nürnberg, with Nürnberg-Prague as cross-border section) | Upgraded line | 2005 | 2016 | TEN-T | Priority Project |
| CZ border Schirnding-Marktredwitz-Nurnberg | Upgraded line | 2012 | 2015 | TEN-T | Priority Project |
| Prag-(border to Linz) (Czech side) | Upgraded line | 2005 | 2016 | TEN-T | Priority Project |
| (border to Prag)-Linz (Austrian side) | Upgraded line | 2006 | 2017 | TEN-T | Priority Project |
| | | | | | |

| |
|----------------------|
| One Stop Shop |
|----------------------|

Currently the One Stop Shop (OSS) lists the available paths on the next timetable according to the what is published on the Rail Net Europe website. Path are proposed only for cross-border section, not for the entire journey.

Then a feasibility study is done on request, in case the RU or the authorised applicant asks for a path longer than the border section.

The indication hereinafter are referred to the available paths for freight trains.

Only the sections present in the path catalogue are listed in the table. offers train paths only for cross-border sections of the line. In the national section path will be then allocated taking into account the booked path on the cross border section.

| Section (length of each section) | Daily Train Paths Available | | | | | | | Notes | | | |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| | Sun | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat | Country | Max train length m | Ma x tonnage T | Loading Gauge |
| Dolni Zleb / Decin – Brno – Kutý and vv | 218 | 218 | 220 | 220 | 220 | 220 | 220 | CZ | 600 | 1600 | P/C70 P/C 400 |
| Kutý – Stúrovo and vv | 218 | 218 | 220 | 220 | 220 | 220 | 220 | SK | 650 | 2000 | P/C70 P/C 400 |
| Rajka – Komárom – Stúrovo – Budapest and vv | 218 | 218 | 220 | 220 | 220 | 220 | 220 | HU | 650 | 2000 | - |

| Border stations | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Name | Transit time (minutes) | |
| | <i>Conventional Freight</i> | <i>Combined Transport</i> |
| Dolni Zleb / Děčín | 25 | 121 |
| Břeclav | 54 | 34 |
| Bratislava - Petržalka | 120 | 60 |
| Štúrovo | 200 | 170 |
| Hegyeshalom | 80 | 80 |
| | | |

| Main terminals and ports | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Combined Transport Inland Terminals</i> | <i>Ports</i> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Praha Uhrineves▪ Praha Zizkov▪ Praha Melnik Labe▪ Bratislava Uns▪ Bratislava Palenisko▪ Wien Nordwest/Inzersdorf▪ Budapest Bilk Kombiterminál | |

| Corridor governance | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Existing coordination tables among IMs | | | Existing coordination tables among MS | | | | |
| <i>Interoperability</i> | | | <i>Coordinated investments</i> | | | | |
| ERTMS Deployment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | TEN-T priority project | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | | |
| <p>Letter of intent signed in May 2007 by Germany, Czech Republic, Austria, Slovak Republic and Hungary.</p> | | | <p>The following sections are part of the TEN-T Priority project 22 (Railway axis Athina-Sofia-Budapest-Wien-Praha-Nürnberg-Dresden):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Budapest-Sopron-Wien - railway upgrading (Hungarian side) - Budapest-Sopron-Wien - railway upgrading (Austrian side) - Breclav-Prague-(Nürnberg, with Nürnberg-Prague as cross-border section) - CZ border Schirmding-Marktredwitz-Nurnberg - Prag-(border to Linz) (Czech side) - (border to Prag)-Linz (Austrian side). | | | Limited investment coordination | |
| <i>Path Planning</i> | | | <i>Foreseen joint cross-border investment</i> | | | | |
| One Stop Shop | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | <input type="checkbox"/> YES | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO | - | | |
| Coordinated path planning | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cross border sections | <input type="checkbox"/> All sections | <i>Coordinated Heavy Maintenance</i> | | | No heavy maintenance coordination | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> YES | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO | - | | |



ANNEXE 12**ANALYSE QUANTITATIVE DES IMPACTS OPERATIONNELS SUR LE CORRIDOR E**

| | | |
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IMPACTS OF INTERVENTION ON TECHNICAL HARMONISATION

4.4. Harmonized train length

Decrease of rail freight operating costs

The available information for 2020 (UIC, ERIM database) highlights that the remaining critical sections (max train length < 750 m) are the ones presented in the following tables (in order to clarify the positioning of the sections, they have been grouped by railway axis).

| Country | Point_1 | Point_2 | Corridor ertms | Overall route length [km] | Maximum train length [m] |
|---------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| AU | WIEN | BRE-BER | E | 78 | 700 |
| AU | WIEN | PARNDORF | E | 49 | 700 |
| AU | PARNDORF | HEG-PAN (SG nach Nickelsdorf) | E | 18 | 700 |
| AU | PARNDORF | KITTSEE (SG nach Kittsee) | E | 22 | 700 |
| CZ | USTI NLS | VSETATY | E | 71 | 600 |
| CZ | DECIN V | DECIN PZ | E | 3 | 600 |
| CZ | DECIN PZ | DOL-SCH | E | 8 | 600 |
| CZ | KOLIN | PRAHA LIBEN | E | 62 | 600 |
| CZ | HAVLICKUV BROD | KUTNA HORA hl.n. | E | 63 | 600 |
| CZ | HAVLICKUV BROD | BRNO hl.n. | E | 121 | 600 |
| CZ | BRNO hl.n. | BRECLAV | E | 59 | 700 |
| CZ | USTI NLS | DECIN V | E | 25 | 600 |
| CZ | KOLIN | KUTNA HORA hl.n. | E | 11 | 600 |
| CZ | USTI NAD LABEM hl.n. | PRAHA LIBEN | E | 108 | 600 |
| CZ | USTI NAD LABEM hl.n. | DECIN HLN | E | 23 | 600 |
| CZ | DECIN HLN | DECIN PZ | E | 4 | 600 |
| CZ | KOLIN | CHOCEN | E | 77 | 600 |
| CZ | CHOCEN | USTI nad ORLICI | E | 15 | 600 |
| CZ | SVITAVY | BRNO hl.n. | E | 74 | 650 |

| Country | Point_1 | Point_2 | Corridor ertms | Overall route length [km] | Maximum train length [m] |
|---------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| CZ | CESKA TREBOVA | USTI nad ORLICI | E | 10 | 600 |
| CZ | SVITAVY | CESKA TREBOVA | E | 17 | 590 |
| SK | PETRZALKA | RUS - RAJKA | E | 15 | 650 |
| SK | NOVE ZAMKY | KOMARNO | E | 29 | 620 |
| SK | KOMARNO | KOM-KOM | E | 6 | 620 |

Section with maximum train length < 750 m (Corridor A)

On the basis of the above table, it is possible to identify the rail traffic flow that will be limited in terms of train length

- International traffic of the corridor crossing CZ (Dresden Area / CZ <-> Austria / Hungary)
- International traffic of the corridor crossing the Austrian - Hungarian border (Austria <-> Hungary)
- International traffic of the corridor with O or D Slovakia

The change in rail operating costs per tkm on the above mentioned flows has been estimated according to the approach explained in the annex. The change in rail operating costs has been calculated considering average value of the cost factors among the corridor E countries (since the international trains are usually set at the maximum length on the critical section along all the corridor, in order to avoid shunting operations for assembling / disassembling the train that generate additional costs and times), given that some of such factors are country specific (mainly access and energy charges, as well as driver wages).

The following results have been obtained

| Traffic flow | Max train length (m) | Intermodal trains ** | | | Single wagon trains ** | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|---------|------------------------|------------|---------|
| | | Expected | % of train | Average | Expected | % of train | Average |
| | | r | s | r | r | s | r |
| | | e | e | e | e | e | e |
| | | d | t | d | d | t | d |
| | | u | c | u | u | c | u |
| | | t | t | t | t | t | t |
| | | i | n | i | i | n | i |
| | | o | a | o | o | a | o |
| | | n | x | n | n | x | n |
| | | i | i | i | i | i | i |
| | | n | n | n | n | n | n |
| | | | u | | | u | |

| | | t r a i n c o s t p e r t k n (%) | n l e n g t h * | t r a i n c o s t p e r t k n (%) | t r a i n c o s t p e r t k n (%) | n l e n g t h * | t r a i n c o s t p e r t k n (%) |
|--|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|--|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------|-----|--------------|--------|-----|--------------|
| International traffic of the corridor crossing CZ (Dresden Area / CZ <-> Austria / Hungary) | 600 | 16,51% | 20% | 3,30% | 12,54% | 50% | 6,27% |
| International traffic of the corridor crossing the Austrian - Hungarian border (Austria <-> Hungary) | 700 | 4,21% | 20% | 0,84% | 0,67% | 50% | 0,34% |
| International traffic of the corridor with O or D Slovakia | 650 | 10,99% | 20% | 2,20% | 6,72% | 50% | 3,36% |

* Hypothesis defined in coherence with data supplied by SNCF for the traffic studies on the new Lyon – Turin railway line, on the basis of the observed length of international freight trains to/from Italy

** The third main type of freight services, the full trains, are not considered because they are usually limited by the weight (not by length)

Cost savings due to harmonized train length

The estimated reduction of rail operating costs is considered to be entirely transferred to the market, so that the same reduction is applicable to rail tariff for the affected flows.

Since the rail tariffs depend also on the type of goods, it is necessary to identify the typical freight service used to move each type of product. The following table (already presented for corridor A) presents the proposed allocation of the main good categories on the three usual rail service types. As far as the traffic modeling is concerned, it is proposed that, when more than 1 service type is likely to be used, an average value of tariff reduction shall be used.

As an example, Manufactured products are moved mainly by Intermodal Trains or Single Wagon Trains; thus the expected reduction in rail tariffs for such products moved, for instance, between Dresden Area and Austria $(3,30\%+6,27\%)/2 = 4,78\%$.

| | Intermodal Trains (IM) | Single Wagon Trains (SW) | Full trains (FT) |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Agricultural products | | | x |
| Non-perishable food | | x | |
| Perishable food | | x | |
| Bulk products | | | x |
| Metallic products | x | x | x |
| Building materials | | | x |
| Chemical products | x | x | x |
| Manufactured products | x | x | |
| Transport vehicles | | | x |

Allocation of the goods category per type of train

Investment costs for upgrading the lines

The average investment costs for upgrading the line to 750 m maximum length will be based on the length of the sections to be upgraded, and on the average cost per km.

Cost per additional m of tracks including land purchase, track bed, ballast and track 5.000 Euro / metre of track

Cost per relocation of signals 30.000 Euro / siding

Hypothesis on section upgrading cost (PwC elaboration on various sources⁸)

The average values between maximum and minimum cost per km have been taken, since no details are available about the geography of each section. For upgrading not included in the table (from 355 to 750 m), the double of the upgrading from 500 to 750 m has been taken into account.

| CO UN TRY CO DE | POINT_1 | POINT_2 | Overal l route length [km] | Max train length [m] | Siding density (n. sidings / section km) | Additional m of tracks to be built | Additional track cost including land purchase [Mil €] | Signalling relocation costs [Mil €] | TOTAL UP- GRADING COSTS [Mil €] |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | A | B | C | $D=A*(750-B)*C$ | $D * 5000 / 10^6$ | $A*C * 0,03$ | |

⁸ E.g. J.P. Baumgartner, *Prices and costs in the railway sector*, Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, 2001.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-----|-----|------|-------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| AU | WIEN | BRE-BER | 78 | 700 | 0,25 | 975 | 4,88 | 0,78 | 5,66 |
| AU | WIEN | PARNDORF | 49 | 700 | 0,25 | 613 | 3,06 | 0,49 | 3,55 |
| AU | PARNDORF | HEG-PAN (SG nach Nickelsdorf) | 18 | 700 | 0,25 | 225 | 1,13 | 0,18 | 1,31 |
| AU | PARNDORF | KITTSEE (SG nach Kittsee) | 22 | 700 | 0,25 | 275 | 1,38 | 0,22 | 1,60 |
| CZ | USTI NLS | VSETATY | 71 | 600 | 0,25 | 2.663 | 13,31 | 0,71 | 14,02 |
| CZ | DECIN V | DECIN PZ | 3 | 600 | 0,25 | 113 | 0,56 | 0,03 | 0,59 |
| CZ | DECIN PZ | DOL-SCH | 8 | 600 | 0,25 | 300 | 1,50 | 0,08 | 1,58 |
| CZ | KOLIN | PRAHA LIBEN | 62 | 600 | 0,25 | 2.325 | 11,63 | 0,62 | 12,25 |
| CZ | HAVLICKUV BROD | KUTNA HORA hl.n. | 63 | 600 | 0,25 | 2.363 | 11,81 | 0,63 | 12,44 |
| CZ | HAVLICKUV BROD | BRNO hl.n. | 121 | 600 | 0,25 | 4.538 | 22,69 | 1,21 | 23,90 |
| CZ | BRNO hl.n. | BRECLAV | 59 | 700 | 0,25 | 738 | 3,69 | 0,59 | 4,28 |
| CZ | USTI NLS | DECIN V | 25 | 600 | 0,25 | 938 | 4,69 | 0,25 | 4,94 |
| CZ | KOLIN | KUTNA HORA hl.n. | 11 | 600 | 0,25 | 413 | 2,06 | 0,11 | 2,17 |
| CZ | USTI NAD LABEM | PRAHA LIBEN | 108 | 600 | 0,25 | 4.050 | 20,25 | 1,08 | 21,33 |
| CZ | USTI NAD LABEM | DECIN HLN | 23 | 600 | 0,25 | 863 | 4,31 | 0,23 | 4,54 |
| CZ | DECIN HLN | DECIN PZ | 4 | 600 | 0,25 | 150 | 0,75 | 0,04 | 0,79 |
| CZ | KOLIN | CHOCEN | 77 | 600 | 0,25 | 2.888 | 14,44 | 0,77 | 15,21 |
| CZ | CHOCEN | USTI nad ORLICI | 15 | 600 | 0,25 | 563 | 2,81 | 0,15 | 2,96 |
| CZ | SVITAVY | BRNO hl.n. | 74 | 650 | 0,25 | 1.850 | 9,25 | 0,74 | 9,99 |
| CZ | CESKA TREBOVA | USTI nad ORLICI | 10 | 600 | 0,25 | 375 | 1,88 | 0,10 | 1,98 |
| CZ | SVITAVY | CESKA TREBOVA | 17 | 590 | 0,25 | 680 | 3,40 | 0,17 | 3,57 |
| SK | PETRALKA | RUS - RAJKA | 15 | 650 | 0,25 | 375 | 1,88 | 0,15 | 2,03 |
| SK | NOVE ZAMKY | KOMARNO | 29 | 620 | 0,25 | 943 | 4,71 | 0,29 | 5,00 |
| SK | KOMARNO | KOM-KOM | 6 | 620 | 0,25 | 195 | 0,98 | 0,06 | 1,04 |
| TOTAL UPGRADING COST | | | | | | | 147,03 | 9,68 | 156,71 |

Estimate of section upgrading costs

4.5. Reduction of waiting times at borders

This impact mainly concerns railway undertakings due to the improved operational speed at the borders.

A large improvement in interoperability will imply that all the remaining procedures relating to un-harmonized technical or operational rules at the borders will be eliminated.

Stops at the borders will require at most the time for changing the locomotive. In case interoperable locomotives will be in service, only driver changes will take place at the borders, and even these operations may be eliminated if cross acceptance of drivers will be applied by RUs.

However, drivers cannot conduct trains for longer than a few hours per day, therefore in some points of the network drivers have to be changed in any case. This implies that driver cross-acceptance does not automatically mean the elimination of driver changes at the borders.

The differential between the current and future situations indicates the available reduction due to the improved interoperability.

In the table below, the savings for each cross border section are indicated for conventional freight trains (CF) and intermodal trains (CT). “Current” means maintaining of existing procedures, “future” represents the to-be situation where the interoperability concept will be extended to all technical and operational rules.

| Current waiting times | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Name | Country 1 | Country 2 | Pax trains | CF trains | CT trains |
| Bratislava-Petržalka | Slovakia | Austria | 10 | 120 | 60 |
| Breclav | Czech Rep. | Austria | 3 | 54 | 34 |
| Dolní Žleb / Decin | Czech Rep. | Germany | 2 | 25 | 121 |
| Hegyeshalom | Hungary | Austria | 3 | 80 | 80 |
| Sturovo | Slovakia | Hungary | 10 | 200 | 170 |

| Future waiting times | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Name | Country 1 | Country 2 | Pax trains | CF trains | CT trains |
| Bratislava-Petržalka | Slovakia | Austria | 5 | 30 | 30 |
| Breclav | Czech Rep. | Austria | 3 | 30 | 30 |
| Dolní Žleb / Decin | Czech Rep. | Germany | 2 | 25 | 30 |
| Hegyeshalom | Hungary | Austria | 3 | 30 | 30 |
| Sturovo | Slovakia | Hungary | 5 | 30 | 30 |

| Differential | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Name | Country 1 | Country 2 | Pax trains | CF trains | CT trains |
| Bratislava-Petržalka | Slovakia | Austria | -5 | -90 | -30 |
| Breclav | Czech Rep. | Austria | 0 | -24 | -4 |
| Dolní Žleb / Decin | Czech Rep. | Germany | 0 | 0 | -91 |
| Hegyeshalom | Hungary | Austria | 0 | -50 | -50 |
| Sturovo | Slovakia | Hungary | -5 | -170 | -140 |

Current and future waiting time at ERTMS corridor A border stations

An overall saving on this corridor of 10' (passenger trains) or 334' (conventional freight trains) or 315' (intermodal trains) is expected for trains crossing all borders in case an improved interoperability takes place.

5. IMPACTS OF INTERVENTION ON PATH ALLOCATION RULES

5.1. Additional Capacity For Freight Trains

The current path allocation implies that the number and type of freight train paths are set mainly according to the residual capacity after planning the passenger path (even if according to Dir 2001/14, international freight trains should already have “adequate” priority).

The proposed intervention will mean that capacity allocation will follow specific market studies, so that the number of available freight train paths will be defined according to market needs.

The information on theoretical capacity and traffic mix (number of trains per type) in 2020 obtained from UIC (ERIM database) is very aggregated, since only average values per each country over the corridor has been supplied.

| Country code | Railway | Overall route length [km] | Maximum freight speed [km/h] | Theoretical line capacity [trains/day] | Number of trains per day and per section in 2020 (average) | | | |
|--------------|---------|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | | | national passenger trains | international passenger trains | national freight trains | international freight trains |
| Austria | OBB | 167 | 120 | 260 | 60 | 40 | 10 | 70 |
| Czech R. | CD | 828 | 90 | 250 | 80 | | 60 | |
| Germany | DB | 55 | 120 | 290 | 90 | 20 | 0 | 200 |
| Hungary | MAV | 274 | 110 | 360 | 80 | 30 | 20 | 40 |
| Slovakia | ZSR | 297 | 120 | 190 | 20 | 30 | 0 | 20 |

Capacity and traffic information (Corridor E)

Given the limited level of information available, a very simplified approach has been applied to estimate the likely impacts on freight and passenger capacity due to the growth of available paths for freights.

- f) Definition of the likely scenarios in terms of number of additional freight paths to be designed following market studies.

It has been agreed with DG TREN that two alternative scenarios will be considered, with an increase of +10% and +30% respectively;

- g) Check of the theoretical line capacity saturation before and after the increase of freight paths, in order to check if the additional paths can be accommodated without reducing passenger train paths;
- h) In case it is not possible to accommodate the additional freight paths within the available capacity, calculation of the number of passenger paths to be cancelled (first regional paths are supposed to be cancelled, than long distance paths).

The following hypotheses have been applied in the above mentioned calculation:

- freight trains average over-the-line speed: 75% of the maximum freight speed
- passenger train average over-the-line speed: 160 km/h (long distance); 80 km/h (regional)
- % of regional trains on total national passenger trains: 50%
- average section length (distance between overtaking points): 20 km;
- available capacity: 90% of the theoretical capacity.

On this basis, the following equivalences between freight paths and passenger paths have been calculated (representing the number of passenger paths neutralized by 1 additional freight path).

| Country | Railway | Average over-the-line speed (freight) | Average over-the-line speed (long distance passenger) | Average over-the-line speed (regional passenger) | Number of long distance passenger paths neutralized by 1 freight path | Number of regional passenger paths neutralized by 1 freight path |
|----------|---------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Austria | OBB | 90 | 160 | 80 | 2 | 1 |
| Czech R. | CD | 68 | 140 | 70 | 2 | 1 |
| Germany | DB | 90 | 160 | 80 | 2 | 1 |
| Hungary | MAV | 83 | 160 | 80 | 2 | 1 |
| Slovakia | ZSR | 90 | 160 | 80 | 2 | 1 |

Equivalence between freight and passenger paths

The following results are obtained in the two scenarios. The average traffic level on corridor E section does not show (even at the 2020 horizon) situation of saturation. On the contrary, all section appear to still have some margin for additional freight traffic, so increasing the number of freight paths is not likely to reduce automatically the number of passenger paths.

| Country | Railway | Ex-ante traffic distribution (n. trains / day) | | | Variations | | | Ex-post traffic distribution (n. available paths / day) | | |
|---------|---------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Freight | Regional passenger | Long distance passenger | Additional freight paths | Regional passenger paths cancelled | Long distance passenger path cancelled | Freight | Regional passenger | Long distance passenger |
| Austria | OBB | 80 | 30 | 70 | 8 | - | - | 88 | 30 | 70 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|---|-----|----|----|
| Czech R. | CD | 60 | 40 | 40 | 6 | - | - | 66 | 40 | 40 |
| Germany | DB | 200 | 45 | 65 | 20 | 20 | - | 220 | 25 | 65 |
| Hungary | MAV | 60 | 40 | 70 | 6 | - | - | 66 | 40 | 70 |
| Slovakia | ZSR | 20 | 10 | 40 | 2 | - | - | 22 | 10 | 40 |

Variation of the number of freight paths and passenger paths – scenario freight paths +10%

| Country | Railway | Ex-ante traffic distribution (n. trains / day) | | | Variations | | | Ex-post traffic distribution (n. available paths / day) | | |
|----------|---------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Freight | Regional passenger | Long distance passenger | Additional freight paths | Regional passenger paths cancelled | Long distance passenger path cancelled | Freight | Regional passenger | Long distance passenger |
| Austria | OBB | 80 | 30 | 70 | 24 | - | - | 104 | 40 | 70 |
| Czech R. | CD | 60 | 40 | 40 | 18 | - | - | 78 | 35 | 40 |
| Germany | DB | 200 | 45 | 65 | 60 | 45 | 8 | 260 | 0 | 57 |
| Hungary | MAV | 60 | 40 | 70 | 18 | - | - | 78 | 50 | 70 |
| Slovakia | ZSR | 20 | 10 | 40 | 6 | - | - | 26 | 30 | 40 |

Variation of the number of freight paths and passenger paths – scenario freight paths +30%

Assuming the average number of full-service days per year at 250 (freight traffic is concentrated on working days), the following are the likely **total variations of the rail traffic** in terms of train.km / year.

The +30% scenarios does not appear to be feasible because of the strong impact on regional traffic (cancellation of 100% of regional trains in Germany).

| | Variation (train.km / year) | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | scenario + 10% freight paths | scenario + 30% freight paths |
| freight trains | + 2.260.550 | + 6.781.650 |
| regional passenger trains | - 273.700 | - 615.825 |
| long distance passenger trains | - | - 109.480 |

6. IMPACTS OF INTERVENTION ON PATH ALLOCATION AND TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT RULES ON TRAIN PRIORITY

6.1. Reduction in waiting times of freight trains

The following tables show the average change in freight and passenger trains waiting times calculated for corridor E through the approach described for corridor A and based on the evaluation of New Opera case study.

| EXPECTED VARIATION IN FREIGHT TRAINS WAITING TIMES | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Country | Infrastructure Manager | ERTMS Corridor | Route length [km] | Average % of freight trains | Average variation of waiting times (Scenario 3 New Opera) | | % of freight trains on the examined section = w | Corresponding variation of waiting time | |
| | | | | | Unscheduled (minutes / km) | Scheduled (minutes / km) | | Unscheduled - freight (minutes / km) | Scheduled - freight (minutes / km) |
| AU | OBB | E | 167 | 44,4% | 0,027123273 | 0,048315 | 40,71% | 0,0139 | 0,0231 |
| CZ | CD | E | 828 | 42,9% | | | | 0,0150 | 0,0250 |
| GM | DB | E | 55 | 64,5% | | | | 0,0054 | 0,0084 |
| HU | MAV | E | 274 | 35,3% | | | | 0,0216 | 0,0366 |
| SK | ZSR | E | 297 | 28,6% | | | | 0,0297 | 0,0514 |

| EXPECTED VARIATION IN PASSENGER TRAINS WAITING TIMES | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Country | Infrastructure Manager | ERTMS Corridor | Route length [km] | Average % of freight trains | Average variation of waiting times (Scenario 3 New Opera) | | % of freight trains on the examined section | Corresponding variation of waiting time | |
| | | | | | Unscheduled (minutes / km) | Scheduled (minutes / km) | | Unscheduled - freight (minutes / km) | Scheduled - freight (minutes / km) |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|---|-----|-------|--------------|----------|-----|---------|---------|
| AU | OBB | E | 167 | 44,4% | -0,025048803 | -0,05539 | 59% | -0,0234 | -0,0444 |
| CZ | CD | E | 828 | 42,9% | | | | -0,0234 | -0,0456 |
| GM | DB | E | 55 | 64,5% | | | | -0,0228 | -0,0310 |
| HU | MAV | E | 274 | 35,3% | | | | -0,0237 | -0,0523 |
| SK | ZSR | E | 297 | 28,6% | | | | -0,0239 | -0,0589 |

6.2. Good and reliable paths for freight trains

Railways undertakers will likely be charged of extra costs in case their freight train will use a faster path. Generally the usage of an infrastructure capacity is charged according the type of capacity used. The use of a network during the off peak time is generally charged with a lower price than the correspondent use in a peak time (see for examples the telephone price during the day).

As indicated by the path price list of DB Netz⁹ (the German rail Infrastructure Manager) a “**Güterverkehrs – Express – Trasse**” (i.e. Express Freight Path) **costs the 65% more than the standard one.**

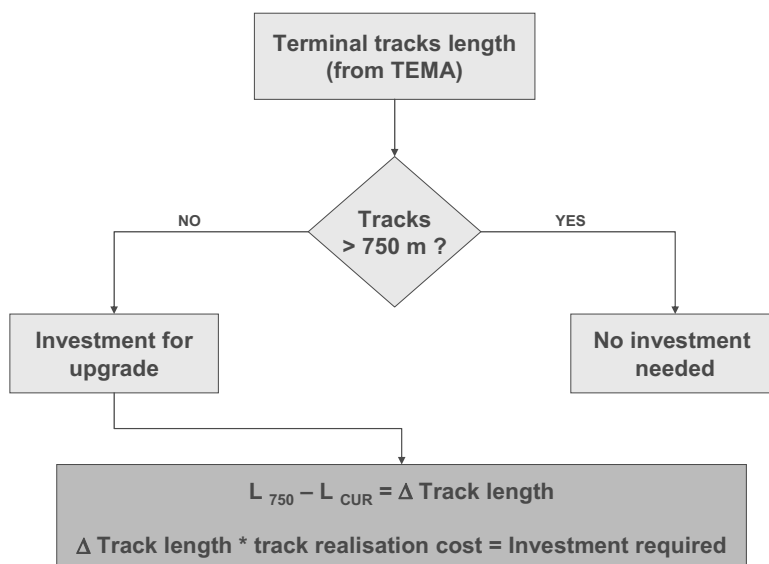
All the freight trains using this type of path are likely to be charged of an extra cost (about +65% of the basis cost) connected to the quality of the path and the corresponding level of service that can be offered.

⁹ Data obtained from “Das Trassenpreissystem” del DB Netz AG (valid from 9/12/2007 to 13/12/2008).

7. IMPACT OF INTERVENTION ON TERMINALS

7.1. Increase of transshipment tracks' length and additional investment costs for lengthening the tracks

In order to estimate the investments needed to upgrade transshipment tracks in the terminals along the corridor, the following methodology was adopted.



Adopted methodology to estimate necessary investments in terminal

Given the terminals' track length, it was estimated the additional length to extend the tracks where transshipment operations are performed, in order to serve trains of a length of 750 m. This way, the train does not have to be split in several parts (each corresponding to the length of the transshipment track), thus ensuring time and cost savings, due to the lower shunting¹⁰ operations to load and unload the train.

Next, the value of such length was multiplied by an hypothetical realization cost of a linear meter¹¹, so as to determine a value for the necessary investment.

The following table indicates the total metres of tracks to be built in each single terminal, in order to be compliant with the proposed standardised train length of 750 m.

¹⁰ The term "shunting" refers to all the operations related to the moving of wagons inside terminals. Such operation is normally performed with manoeuvring locomotives.

¹¹ The following parameter have been used 3.000,00 Euro * meter of tracks realised. This cost takes into account all the procedures necessary to build up the tracks (to be verified).

| Country | Terminal Name | N tracks and overall length | Average length | Meters of tracks necessary to accommodate trains 750 m long | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Austria | Wien Nordwest/Inzersdorf | 3 | 400 | 400 | 350 | 1050 |
| | | 1 | 180 | 180 | 570 | 570 |
| | | 1 | 120 | 120 | 630 | 630 |
| | | 1 | 100 | 100 | 650 | 650 |
| | | 1 | 65 | 65 | 685 | 685 |
| Czech Republic | Praha Uhřetín | 8 | 580 | 580 | 170 | 1360 |
| | | 2 | 650 | 650 | 100 | 200 |
| | | 4 | 900 | 225 | 525 | 2100 |
| | | 2 | 800 | 400 | 350 | 700 |
| | | 3 | 750 | 250 | 500 | 1500 |
| Hungary | Budapest Bilk Kombiterminal | 4 | 750 | 750 | 750 m ready | 0 |
| | | 1 | 50 | 50 | 700 | 700 |
| Slovakia | Bratislava Palenisko | 1 | 300 | 300 | 450 | 450 |
| | | 1 | 150 | 150 | 600 | 600 |
| | | 1 | 290 | 290 | 460 | 460 |
| Slovakia | Bratislava Uns | 1 | 297 | 297 | 453 | 453 |
| | | 1 | 325 | 325 | 425 | 425 |
| Grand Total | | | | | | 12.533 |

Tracks to be realized in the terminal of ERTMS corridor A

In order to make the terminal compliant to the new standard of trains 750 m long, over 13 kilometres of tracks have to be build. **The required investment accounts to 37,6 M Euro.**

7.2. Reduction of shunting costs

The reduction in the shunting operations, indicated above, entails a lower cost for railway undertakings. The cost was estimated through an average cost of the shunting service obtained from interviews carried out with terminal managers in the course of the UIC TEMA (Terminal Management) project. Therefore, a flat rate value of the service was adopted¹², corresponding to 43 Euros for a full shunting service to/from the terminal. This value was multiplied by the lower number of services necessary for the loading and unloading of the train as a consequence of the extension of transshipment tracks to 750 meters, thus obtaining the expected savings of railway undertakings.

| Terminal Name | N tracks and overall length | Average length | Nb of shunting operations necessary to tranship the train | Δ operation for tracks < 750 m | Weekly services | Shunting operations to accommodate a train 750 m long with tracks < 750 m |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Wien Nordwest/Inzersdorf | 3 | 400 | 400 | 2 | 1 | 310 |
| | 1 | 180 | 180 | 5 | 4 | |
| | 1 | 120 | 120 | 7 | 6 | |
| | 1 | 100 | 100 | 8 | 7 | |
| | 1 | 65 | 65 | 12 | 11 | |
| Praha Uhřetín | 8 | 580 | 580 | 2 | 1 | 83 |
| | 2 | 650 | 650 | 2 | 1 | |
| | 4 | 900 | 225 | 4 | 3 | |
| | 2 | 800 | 400 | 2 | 1 | |
| | 3 | 750 | 250 | 4 | 3 | |
| Budapest Bilk Kombiterminal | 4 | 750 | 750 | 1 | 0 | 62 |
| | 1 | 50 | 50 | 16 | 15 | |
| Bratislava Palenisko | 1 | 300 | 300 | 3 | 2 | 21 |
| | 1 | 150 | 150 | 6 | 5 | |
| Bratislava Uns | 1 | 290 | 290 | 3 | 2 | n.a. |
| | 1 | 297 | 297 | 3 | 2 | |
| | 1 | 325 | 325 | 3 | 2 | |
| | | | | | | 604 |

Savings in shunting operations due to the increased tracks length

As indicated in the two previous tables, more than 600 shunting operations might be saved, weekly, in the case each track in the terminals is standardized to the reference length of 750m. **These extra shunting procedures will result in a yearly reduction of the shunting cost of nearly € 1,4 M Euro** (in coherence with the hypothesis taken in paragraph 1.1 only about 20% of intermodal trains are likely to be set at maximum length, but more than 20% of the

¹² From the survey performed, it appears that such form of pricing is more common than the one envisaging a cost/km to be paid for the kms of service requested.

trains will benefit of the increase terminal track length, since in some terminal such length is even below 200 m).

The average saving per intermodal train having origin or destination in the terminal with track <750 m is (on average) between 1 and 3 shunting operations at each end (depending on the track length at the initial / final terminal), so that up to 6 operations in case both origin and destination terminal do not have 750 m tracks in the baseline situation. In terms of cost, this represent a maximum saving of about 255 € / train, i.e. on average 0,260 € / net tonne (for trains at maximum length of 750 m, that charge about 950 net tonnes). In terms of time, considering that the access tracks between arrival/departure tracks were 750 m train are disassembled (assembled) and terminal are usually about 2-5 km long and trains are shunted at 20-30 km/h over them, a saving between 1 and 3 hours per train might be estimated including also the time for uncoupling the long distance locomotive, separating the 2 (or 3/4 sections) and coupling the shunting locomotives.

Given the terminal track length presented in the above tables, the savings are likely to affect the following traffic flows:

- Intermodal flows to/from Wien
- Intermodal flows to/from Praha Zizkov
- Intermodal flows to/from Budapest.
- Intermodal flows to/from Bratislava

7.3. Improvement of coordination between network path definition and terminal slot allocation: Reduction of waiting time at the interface main line – terminal

Within the above mentioned TEMA project, it emerged that the implementation of coordinated procedures for the allocation of slots for the use of terminal and tracks and the path for accessing the rail network determine a better efficiency in the arrival and departure operations of intermodal trains in the so-called “last mile”¹³ of tracks accessing the terminal. Moreover, the overall capacity of the railway system is improved.

Registered waiting times for combined train departure from terminal (*)

| Registered waiting times (min) | Time savings (min) | Time savings (h) |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 120 | | |
| 45 | 75 | 1,25 |
| 30 | 90 | 1,5 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Average time savings (min) | 82,5 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|

Average time saving per train due to the improved coordination between rail path and terminal slot.

A number of expected time savings was therefore identified, following the implementation of such coordination. An average value has finally been calculated. This value corresponds to the

¹³ The last mile is the part of rail track where the train is normally passed handed over from the railway undertaking to the terminal operator (who moves the train under the crane for the loading/unloading of containers). The integration between the path along the line and the terminal becomes a central element in increasing the efficiency of the capacity of both the terminal and of the whole rail system (for example, it is avoid that trains stops outside the terminal, waiting for a loading/unloading slot).

estimated time saving, obtainable in every terminal deciding to implement the coordination procedures in the allocation of the terminal slot and the railway path.

ANNEXE 13

CALCUL DES COÛTS ADMINISTRATIFS

Administrative costs are defined as the costs incurred by enterprises, the voluntary sector, public authorities and citizens in meeting legal obligations to provide information on their action or production, either to public authorities or to private parties. Recurring and one-off administrative costs have to be taken into account.

For each policy option, emerging administrative costs in terms of additional staff costs for implementing the proposed policy options, as well as investments needs, were calculated

7.4. One-stop-shop

The administrative costs for setting-up a dedicated One-Stop-Shop covering the whole process of international freight path allocation¹⁴ over the corridor are supposed to be the following:

- A. permanent staff wages, in charge of defining and allocating the international paths over the corridor in close cooperation with national IM;
- B. travel and daily allowance for national IM representatives that will take part to the OSS management meetings;
- C. office expenditures for the OSS, in particular the location and equipment of the OSS head office;
- D. design and maintenance of web-based application for online research and application of international paths.

A. Permanent staff wages

The structure of OSS staff will depend on the specific tasks allocated to it. The effort required for some of the tasks (in particular those relating to the definition of the coordinated international timetable and the sale of the path) is likely to depend on the international traffic level on the corridors.

It is then assumed that a OSS will require the following type of professional figures:

- OSS director
- Joint corridor Manager
- Timetabling Manager
- Sales staff
- Secretary

The table below represents a hypothesis of the OSS staff size and costs, based on PwC knowledge and comparison with existing experiences of OSS (considering that the foreseen OSS will actually allocate 100% of international capacity, so they would require more effort than the existing ones involved in general only in the allocation of a part of the capacity available for international traffic).

¹⁴ This body might be also part of RNE as an operative business unit.

OSS's permanent staff cost estimation

| Cost element | Level | Annual salary per FTE | Corridor international traffic / year | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| | | | 0 – 20 million trains.km | | 20 – 30 million trains.km | | > 30 million trains.km | |
| | | | FTEs required | Total salary | FTEs required | Total | FTEs required | Total |
| OSS staff cost | Director | € 120.000 | 0,5 | € 60.000 | 1 | € 120.000 | 1 | € 120.000 |
| | Joint Corridor Manager | € 60.000 | 1 | € 60.000 | 1 | € 60.000 | 1 | € 60.000 |
| | Timetabling Manager | € 60.000 | 1 | € 60.000 | 1 | € 60.000 | 2 | € 120.000 |
| | Sales staff | € 50.000 | 1 | € 50.000 | 2 | € 100.000 | 3 | € 150.000 |
| | Secretary | € 30.000 | 1 | € 30.000 | 2 | € 60.000 | 3 | € 90.000 |
| | TOTAL | | 4,5 | € 260.000 | 7 | € 400.000 | 10 | € 540.000 |

On the basis of the above hypothesis, the 2020 expected administrative costs for OSS wages can be estimated.

OSS's permanent staff cost by each corridor estimation

| ERTMS Corridor | ERIM Traffic 2020 | | Estimated traffic in trainkm 2020 | | | Corresponding OSS staff costs (Euro / year) |
|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| | International freight traffic | International passengers traffic | International freight traffic* | International passengers traffic** | Total (trainkm millions) | |
| | (t.km millions) | (p.km millions) | (trainkm millions) | (trainkm millions) | | |
| A | 29.774 | 941 | 50 | 2 | 52 | 540.000 |
| B | 16.201 | 1.967 | 27 | 4 | 31 | 540.000 |
| C | 10.118 | 857 | 17 | 2 | 19 | 260.000 |
| D | 10.714 | 1.826 | 18 | 4 | 22 | 400.000 |
| E | 8.949 | 489 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 260.000 |
| F | 18.512 | 556 | 31 | 1 | 32 | 540.000 |
| TOTAL | 94.268 | 6.636 | 157 | 13 | 170 | 2.540.000 |

Hypothesis on average payload of international trains

* 600 net tons / train (including empty wagon traffic)

** 500 pax / train

It should be considered, however, that the existing IM coordination body for proposing to the market international paths (RailNetEurope) employs in its Vienna office 14 persons (1 Secretary general, 12 managers responsible for sales, timetabling, etc. and 1 assistant). RNE staff cost might be estimated approximately € 870.000 / year (see table below).

OSS's coordination and planning staff cost

| Level | Estimated average annual salary | Number of persons | Annual cost |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Secretary General | € 120.000 | 1 | € 120.000 |
| Managers in charge of sales, timetabling, etc. | € 60.000 | 12 | € 720.000 |
| Assistant | € 30.000 | 1 | € 30.000 |
| Total | - | 14 | € 870.000 |

The true additional costs for the proposed corridor OSS might be then evaluated at

OSS additional staff costs / year = € 2.540.000 - € 870.000 = € 1.670.000

i.e. about 66% of the total costs previously estimated. Corridor-specific additional OSS staff costs will be then calculated as [total OSS staff costs] x 66%.

OSS's coordination and planning staff cost

| ERTMS Corridor | Corresponding OSS staff costs (Euro / year) | Abatement because of re-allocation of RNE staff | Additional OSS staff costs (Euro / year) |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| A | 540.000 | 66% | 355.000 |
| B | 540.000 | 66% | 355.000 |
| C | 260.000 | 66% | 171.000 |
| D | 400.000 | 66% | 263.000 |
| E | 260.000 | 66% | 171.000 |

| | | | |
|--------------|------------------|------------|------------------|
| F | 540.000 | 66% | 355.000 |
| TOTAL | 2.540.000 | 66% | 1.670.000 |

B. Travel costs and effort of national IM representatives attending OSS management meetings

About 3 people from each IM along the corridor will need to participate to 2 meetings per year for final timetabling coordination and overall OSS performance monitoring.

It is assumed that each delegation is composed by a Director and by two staff's people. So an overall daily wage of € 1200 for each delegation, per meeting. It is also assumed that travel and lodging expensed amount to € 600 per day and per person.

The following table summarises the resulting annual costs for travel costs and effort for national IM representatives attending OSS management meetings.

Travel costs for delegates attending to the meetings

| ERTMS Corridor | Number of IMs involved | People attending each OSS meeting | Number of meetings / year | Total IM representatives effort: mandays / year | Total meeting attendance costs |
|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A | 6 | 18 | 2 | 36 | 36.000 |
| B | 5 | 15 | 2 | 30 | 30.000 |
| C | 4 | 12 | 2 | 24 | 24.000 |
| D | 4 | 12 | 2 | 24 | 24.000 |
| E | 5 | 15 | 2 | 30 | 30.000 |
| F | 2 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 12.000 |
| TOTAL | | | | | 156.000 |

C. Office expenditures for the OSS

The OSS head offices are supposed to be located by the headquarters of one of the corridor national IM, so no additional location cost is expected. Utilities and other office functioning expenditures (consumables, equipment location, IT assistance) might be estimated at 15.000 euro / year per OSS on average. Staff's PC is supposed to be purchased. One PC per staff is foreseen, so the number will depend on the staff size as previously estimated.

Renting costs for headquarter renting and office structure purchase

| ERTMS Corridor | Head office annual cost | | | Head office equipment investment costs | |
|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------|----------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Location | Office functioning costs | Total | Number of PC to be purchased | PC purchase costs* |
| | | | | | |

| | Euro / y | Euro / y | Euro / y | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|---------------|--|----|---------------|
| A | - | 15.000 | 15.000 | | 10 | 20.000 |
| B | - | 15.000 | 15.000 | | 10 | 20.000 |
| C | - | 15.000 | 15.000 | | 5 | 10.000 |
| D | - | 15.000 | 15.000 | | 7 | 14.000 |
| E | - | 15.000 | 15.000 | | 5 | 10.000 |
| F | - | 15.000 | 15.000 | | 10 | 20.000 |
| TOTAL | - | 90.000 | 90.000 | | 47 | 94.000 |

* Unit cost: 2.000 Euro / PC

D. Design and maintenance of web-based application

It will be required the design (or corridor-specific customization) and implementation of a web-based application for the online application of paths by authorised applicants.

The following costs have been estimated.

- Design and implementation: € 20.000
- Maintenance: 20% of design cost = € 4.000

Based on the cost estimate of points A-B-C-D above, the total OSS annual and investments costs are the ones presented in the table below.

Total OSS annual and investments costs are the ones presented in the table below

| ERTMS Corridor | Annual costs | | | | | Investment costs | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| | OSS Staff costs | OSS meeting attendance costs | Head office functioning costs | Web site maintenance | Total OSS annual costs | OSS Staff's PCs | Web site design & implementation | Total |
| A | 355.000 | 36.000 | 15.000 | 4.000 | 410.000 | 20.000 | 20.000 | 40.000 |
| B | 355.000 | 30.000 | 15.000 | 4.000 | 404.000 | 20.000 | 20.000 | 40.000 |
| C | 171.000 | 24.000 | 15.000 | 4.000 | 214.000 | 10.000 | 20.000 | 30.000 |
| D | 263.000 | 24.000 | 15.000 | 4.000 | 306.000 | 14.000 | 20.000 | 34.000 |
| E | 171.000 | 30.000 | 15.000 | 4.000 | 220.000 | 10.000 | 20.000 | 30.000 |
| F | 355.000 | 12.000 | 15.000 | 4.000 | 386.000 | 20.000 | 20.000 | 40.000 |
| TOTAL | 1.670.000 | 156.000 | 90.000 | 24.000 | 1.940.000 | 94.000 | 120.000 | 214.000 |

7.5. Transparency

The proposed action in charge of IM and terminal managers to publish a “reference document of the corridor”, containing: (1) all information published in the national network statements that concern the corridor; (2) all information concerning the conditions and modalities for access to ancillary services (terminals); (3) a link to a regularly updated publication of temporary constraints/works has a cost in terms of staff dedicated to this activity.

The additional personnel costs are associated to the creation of a team in charge of collecting corridor’s data collection (traffic, capacity, line availability, technical features data) and elaborating corridor reference document drafting / publication and maintenance. Data will be provided by national IM, so the work will consist only in data collection and Corridor Statement preparation.

It is assumed that the first year one person is required for this activity per each corridor, 2 in case of corridors longer than 2500 km. This person will be attached to the OSS team, so no additional support or management staff will be needed.

In the following years, the required effort will be significantly reduced because only updating shall be included in the reference document. The required effort is likely to be reduced at 20% of the one of the first year.

Total annual costs for transparency function

| ERTMS Corridor | Corridor length 2020 | Staff involved in the preparation of Corridor Reference document | Total Corridor Reference Document preparation staff costs (1 st year) | Total Corridor Reference Document preparation staff costs (years >1) |
|----------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | km | Staff | Euro | Euro |
| A | 2.673 | 2 | 80.000 | 16.000 |
| B | 3.467 | 2 | 80.000 | 16.000 |
| C | 1.680 | 1 | 40.000 | 8.000 |
| D | 2.220 | 1 | 40.000 | 8.000 |
| E | 1.621 | 1 | 40.000 | 8.000 |
| F | 1.934 | 1 | 40.000 | 8.000 |
| TOTAL | 13.470 | 6 | 320.000 | 64.000 |

Additionally, it is assumed that 2 people from each national IM take part in meetings twice a year, which amounts (for Corridor A) to 2 people x 4 IMs x 2 times a year = 16 mandays. The cost for this people attending is composed by the daily wage and travel expenses. For the

wage it is assumed that a Manager and a member of the staff participates in the meetings. A daily wage of € 800 is assumed for each delegation, i.e. for Corridor A a total cost of € 6.400. It is assumed that travel and lodging expenses amount to € 600 per day per person. Therefore, again for Corridor A, 16 attendances to meeting x € 600 = € 9.600. Yearly, the overall cost of the IMs' delegations amounts to **€ 16.000**.

Finally, it is assumed that 1 person from each Terminal Operator (TO) take part in such meetings twice a year. Along Corridor A, there are actually 4 main terminals operators:

- Germany: Kombiterminal (Ludwigshaven), DUSS
- Switzerland: DUSS
- Italy: CEMAT, HUPAC

However, the terminal management situation is relatively dynamic, and it is not clear what will be the actors in 2020 (some countries have an evolution towards terminals managed by the main network IM, i.e. Italy and Spain, whereas in other countries national terminal operators or even specialized terminal operators managing few or just one terminal are the most common situation). Thus, it is supposed that (on average) 3 terminal operators per country shall be invited to the meetings.

In case of corridor A (4 countries), with the assumed overall daily wage of € 400,00 for each delegation, composed by 1 person only, the total cost will then be € 9.600 yearly (12 TOs x 2 times a year = 24 delegation attendances). In addition, for travel and lodging expenses, 24 attendance to meeting x € 600 = € 14.400. This adds to the previous € 9.600, thus amounting to **€ 24.000**.

The table below summarises the meeting attendance costs for all ERTMS corridors.

Total annual functioning costs for transparency function

| ERTMS Corridor | Number of IMs involved | People attending each OSS meeting | Number of meetings / year | Total IM representative effort: mandays / year | Total meeting attendance costs (IM repr.) | Number of Terminal Operators involved | Total meeting attendance costs (TO repr.) | Total meeting attendance costs |
|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A | 6 | 12 | 2 | 16 | 24.000 | 12 | 24.000 | 48.000 |
| B | 5 | 10 | 2 | 20 | 20.000 | 15 | 30.000 | 50.000 |
| C | 4 | 8 | 2 | 16 | 16.000 | 12 | 24.000 | 40.000 |
| D | 4 | 8 | 2 | 16 | 16.000 | 12 | 24.000 | 40.000 |
| E | 5 | 10 | 2 | 20 | 20.000 | 15 | 30.000 | 50.000 |
| F | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 8.000 | 6 | 12.000 | 20.000 |
| TOTAL | | | | | 104.000 | | 144.000 | 248.000 |

Based on the above cost estimates, the total Corridor reference document preparation costs are the ones presented in the table below.

Total annual costs for transparency document preparation

| ERTMS Corridor | Annual costs (year >1) | | |
|----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| | Staff costs | Meeting attendance costs | Total annual costs |
| A | 16.000 | 48.000 | 64.000 |
| B | 16.000 | 50.000 | 66.000 |
| C | 8.000 | 40.000 | 48.000 |
| D | 8.000 | 40.000 | 48.000 |
| E | 8.000 | 50.000 | 58.000 |
| F | 8.000 | 20.000 | 28.000 |
| TOTAL | 64.000 | 248.000 | 312.000 |

7.6. Traffic management

Administrative costs related to the Traffic Management intervention area have been estimated according to the approach hereafter described.

An Experts Group has been identified, in charge of such issues for each corridor. It is assumed that a representative for each IM interested by the corridor will take part in this Group, as well as a Group Chairman in charge of coordination.

For Corridor A, 7 persons will be then involved (6 staff members¹⁵ and 1 Chairman coordinating the works), meeting only once, for 1 day, with the aim of defining the “priority rules” to be published in the corridor’s network statement. By assuming that an average daily fee amounts of € 800 per expert, the staff cost will amount to € 5.600 / meeting (i.e. per year). Travel expenses must also be added, assumed to be € 600 / person. Therefore, the overall travel cost for 7 people will amount to € 4.200.

Hence, the overall administrative cost, related to the implementation of the “traffic management” measure for Corridor A amount to € 9.800. The cost of such organisation, as already said, is one-off: it is only borne when the meeting takes place. For this reason, structure-related costs, such as rent and support staff have not been taken into account. Possible subsequent meetings (for variations or integrations to the “priority rules”, as initially set) will have the same cost of the first one.

¹⁵ There are 6 different infrastructure managers along the corridor: 4 IMs of national networks (RFI, SBB, DB Netz and Pro Rail) and 2 IMs in charge of specific parts of line: BLS (IM of the Lotscheberg line) and KeyRail (IM of the Betuweline).

Similarly, administrative costs related to other corridors have been estimated. The results are hereafter presented.

Total annual costs for traffic management intervention area

| ERTMS Corridor | Number of IMs involved | Number of experts involved | N. meetings / year | Total Expert Group costs |
|----------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| A | 6 | 7 | 1 | 9.800 |
| B | 5 | 6 | 1 | 8.400 |
| C | 4 | 5 | 1 | 7.000 |
| D | 4 | 5 | 1 | 7.000 |
| E | 5 | 6 | 1 | 8.400 |
| F | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4.200 |
| TOTAL | | | | 44.800 |

Meeting costs

Expert daily cost 800 Euro / meeting

Travel and lodging cost 600 Euro / meeting

The application of the traffic priority rule defined by the Exert Group is not likely to generate additional administrative costs, since it requires only the integration of such criteria in the usual traffic management practice of the national IMs.

7.7. Quality of service

Concerning the estimate of the administrative costs related to the “quality of service” intervention area, a reference structure has first been identified, in charge of similar issues. Its composition in terms of FTEs has been used as benchmark, adapting the number of necessary FTEs according to the traffic registered on the corridor in the year 2020.

From UIRR’s experience and from the “operations commissions” of INTERUNINT (The International Co-ordination Committee for Road-Rail CT), the structure of the organisation dedicated to quality control¹⁶ has been studied. The model has been chosen also because Interunint is trying to involve in the process railway companies, as highlighted by the definition of administrative costs provided in the Inception Report.

The benchmark structure involves 11 persons, of which 9 FTEs¹⁷ on quality issues. It has been calculated that 1 FTE is in charge, on average, of 2 billion ton.km for quality control

¹⁶ Such process takes place through the setting up of “quality groups”, targeting specific parts of the rail network for the control of multimodal trains.

¹⁷ PwC estimate, based on the assumption that one unit spends 80% of his time on quality issues.

activities. Therefore, through a simple proportion with the traffic expected in 2020 compared to the other corridors, it is possible to assess the necessary staff for the controls on the other corridors.

In the future, however, most IM will have dedicated staff at national level to monitor quality, in order to have an effective Performance Regime system. Corridor staff will then mainly gather collected at national level and ensure permanent reporting on that. The real staff required may then be estimated at 20% of the one calculated according to the above mentioned ratio (rounding to closest unit)

Total annual costs for quality of service management permanent staff

| ERTMS Corridor | ERIM Traffic 2020 | Staff theoretically required for freight traffic quality control | Staff actually dedicated for corridor freight traffic quality control | Total corridor quality monitoring staff costs* |
|----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| | International freight traffic | | | |
| | (t.km millions) | | | |
| A | 29.774 | 15 | 3 | 120.000 |
| B | 16.201 | 8 | 2 | 80.000 |
| C | 10.118 | 5 | 1 | 40.000 |
| D | 10.714 | 5 | 1 | 40.000 |
| E | 8.949 | 4 | 1 | 40.000 |
| F | 18.512 | 9 | 2 | 80.000 |
| TOTAL | 94.268 | 46 | 10 | 400.000 |

* Staff cost: € 40.000 / year

Manager of this activity will not be required, since this task might be taken by the OSS director or by one of the OSS manager on behalf of it.

This is the permanent staff all year round. To these costs, it is also necessary to add the costs of railway companies and of IMs affected by the corridor, supporting the central organization by attending two meetings a year. Neither a support staff nor an office is needed for such structure, since it is assumed that, for such activities, the structure relies on the office and support staff of the OSS which will be created.

Total annual costs for quality of service management staff attending to the meetings

| ERTMS Corridor | Number of IMs involved | N. meetings / year | Total meeting attendance costs |
|----------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| A | 6 | 2 | 12.000 |
| B | 5 | 2 | 10.000 |
| C | 4 | 2 | 8.000 |
| D | 4 | 2 | 8.000 |
| E | 5 | 2 | 10.000 |
| F | 2 | 2 | 4.000 |
| TOTAL | | | 52.000 |

Meeting costs

IM staff daily cost 400 Euro / meeting

Travel and lodging cost 600 Euro / meeting

No implementation cost is expected, related to the recording, measurement and control of quality data, since local IMs are already in charge of such process for their respective sections of the corridor.

Overall administrative costs related to quality of service intervention area

| ERTMS Corridor | Total corridor quality monitoring staff costs* | Total meeting attendance costs | Total costs for Quality Monitoring |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A | 120.000 | 12.000 | 132.000 |
| B | 80.000 | 10.000 | 90.000 |
| C | 40.000 | 8.000 | 48.000 |
| D | 40.000 | 8.000 | 48.000 |
| E | 40.000 | 10.000 | 50.000 |
| F | 80.000 | 4.000 | 84.000 |
| TOTAL | 400.000 | 52.000 | 452.000 |

7.8. Corridor governance

The administrative costs associated to the Corridor Governance intervention area are due to the creation of a technical round table between the Member States affected by the corridor, to discuss all the intervention areas indicated in this IA. One expert (two experts at most) is planned to take part from each Ministry or regulatory body affected by the corridor for each intervention area.

Every Member State will consequently send between 9 and 18 experts. It needs to be taken into account the fact that some intervention areas overlap each other, so each Member State are likely to send to corridor governance meetings no more than 6 to 8 experts. Following such hypothesis for Corridor A (4 affected countries), between 24 and 32 people will meet, so it is possible to assume that on average 28 people will participate to each meeting.

The implementation of the technical roundtable will determine then the following costs:

Total annual costs for Corridor Governance staff attending to the meetings

| ERTMS Corridor | Number of countries | Estimated number of experts to be involved | N. meetings / year | Total meeting attendance costs |
|----------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| A | 4 | 28 | 2 | 56.000 |
| B | 5 | 35 | 2 | 70.000 |
| C | 4 | 28 | 2 | 56.000 |
| D | 4 | 28 | 2 | 56.000 |
| E | 5 | 35 | 2 | 70.000 |
| F | 2 | 14 | 2 | 28.000 |
| TOTAL | | 168 | | 336.000 |

Meeting costs

RB or Ministry daily cost 400 Euro / meeting / person

Travel and lodging cost 600 Euro / meeting / person

The estimate is based on the assumption that the Corridor Governance is will meet twice a year (before the timetable's definition and after about 6 months to check and make the necessary adjustments).

7.9. Total additional administrative costs

The following table presents the total administrative cost as resulting from the calculation illustrated in the previous chapters.

| ERTMS Corridor | Annual cost for implementing the Rail Network Giving Priority to Freight | Investment costs |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|

| | OSS annual costs | Corridor reference document preparation | Traffic mgt Expert Group cost | Quality Monitoring Costs | Corridor Governance Group costs | Total | OSS investment costs |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| A | 410.000 | 64.000 | 9.800 | 132.000 | 56.000 | 671.800 | 40.000 |
| B | 404.000 | 66.000 | 8.400 | 90.000 | 70.000 | 638.400 | 40.000 |
| C | 214.000 | 48.000 | 7.000 | 48.000 | 56.000 | 373.000 | 30.000 |
| D | 306.000 | 48.000 | 7.000 | 48.000 | 56.000 | 465.000 | 34.000 |
| E | 220.000 | 58.000 | 8.400 | 50.000 | 70.000 | 406.400 | 30.000 |
| F | 386.000 | 28.000 | 4.200 | 84.000 | 28.000 | 530.200 | 40.000 |
| TOTAL | 1.940.000 | 312.000 | 44.800 | 452.000 | 336.000 | 3.084.800 | 214.000 |

The average additional annual administrative cost per ton.km is 0,020 € per train.km (the values per corridor are between 0,014 and 0,027 € / train.km), as presented in the table below. A very small increase in freight train infrastructure charges (presently between 1 and 4 € / train.km) will then allow to fully recover these additional costs.

| ERTMS corridor | Annual cost for implementing the Rail Network Giving Priority to Freight (Euro) | International freight traffic (t.km Millions) | Average cost per tkm (€) | Average cost per train.km* (€) |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A | 671.800 | 29.774 | 0,0000226 | 0,014 |
| B | 638.400 | 16.201 | 0,0000394 | 0,024 |
| C | 373.000 | 10.118 | 0,0000369 | 0,022 |
| D | 465.000 | 10.714 | 0,0000434 | 0,026 |
| E | 406.400 | 8.949 | 0,0000454 | 0,027 |
| F | 530.200 | 18.512 | 0,0000286 | 0,017 |
| TOTAL | 3.084.800 | 94.268 | 0,0000327 | 0,020 |

* Hypothesis: 600 tons / train

7.10. Saving in administrative costs due to OSSs

Both RU and IM will take benefit from the booking of international freight paths through OSS. For RUs, this will eliminate the need to approach 2 or more IMs for booking each national section of the international path, whereas IMs will be contacted only once (through the OSS they will create).

The following table summarizes the expected savings for RUs thanks to this simplification. The calculation is based on the estimate of the number of booking transactions that are likely to be eliminated thanks to the OSS.

The fact that most trains are related to regular paths (i.e. having the same route and schedule each day, or each week) is taken into account, in order not to overestimate the savings.

| Corridor | A | B | C | D | E | $F = C / (D * E)$ | G | $H = (F * M / 250 + F * N / 48 + F * P) * G$ | I | $J = (H / G) * I$ | $L = J * K$ |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Length (km) | Number of IM | International freight traffic in 2020 (Mn tkm / year) | Average length of international freight train trip (km) | Average freight train tonnage (t / train) | Number of freight path / year | Typical number of IM involved / international path | Number of path booking transactions / year | N. booking operations saved / path | Total number of operation saved per year | Total saving (€ / year) |
| A | 2.673 | 6 | 29.774 | 1.000 | 600 | 49.623 | 3 | 16.175 | 2 | 10.783 | 646.989 |
| B | 3.467 | 5 | 16.201 | 1.000 | 600 | 27.002 | 4 | 11.735 | 2 | 5.867 | 352.048 |
| C | 1.680 | 4 | 10.118 | 800 | 600 | 21.079 | 3 | 6.871 | 2 | 4.581 | 274.830 |
| D | 2.749 | 5 | 12.515 | 1.000 | 600 | 20.858 | 3 | 6.799 | 2 | 4.533 | 271.951 |
| E | 1.621 | 5 | 8.949 | 800 | 600 | 18.644 | 3 | 6.077 | 2 | 4.051 | 243.077 |
| F | 1.934 | 2 | 18.512 | 800 | 600 | 38.567 | 2 | 8.381 | 1 | 4.190 | 251.416 |
| Rest of ERIM network | 38.078 | | 128.455 | 1.000 | 600 | 214.092 | 3 | 69.783 | 2 | 46.522 | 2.791.327 |
| Total | 52.202 | 27 | 224.524 | | | 389.865 | | 125.820 | | 80.527 | 4.831.638 |

| | | | | | |
|----------|---------------------------|-----|----------|--------------------------------------|-----|
| M | % of regular daily paths | 60% | K | Work hours for 1 path booking (€) | 1,5 |
| N | % of regular weekly paths | 30% | | Average work cost of RU* staff (€/h) | 40 |
| P | % other paths | 10% | | Unit Cost of 1 path booking(€) | 75 |

D includes Liubljana - Budapest

** or Authorised Applicant*

The RU staff hour cost (40 €) has been estimated as the ratio between the annual cost for salary and social charges (60.000 € on average) and the product of the work hours per day (7,5) and the actual worked days (estimated at 200 days / year).

Considering very low assumptions in terms of RU staffs' work hours needed for 1 path booking, in total, about 80k booking operations per year might be avoided, representing a potential annual cost reduction for RUs (and authorized applicants) of € 4,8 millions.

For IMs, the savings is more difficult to be appreciated, since they still probably will have to finalize the contractual aspects for each country leg of the paths, after that the OSSs have defined and book the international paths. Thus, the national IM effort needed for the international freight booking process will be not eliminated, even if some reduction is certainly to be expected.

The total effect in terms of administrative costs shall then take into account the additional expenditures and the above presented savings.

ANNEXE 14

HYPOTHÈSES RELATIVES AU SCENARIO DE RÉFÉRENCE POUR LE CALCUL DES IMPACTS SOCIÉTAUX

Objectives

- The Transtools models will be used to estimate the change in the modal split for both freight and passenger traffic between the baseline (Option A) and the situation with intervention (Option C or Option B). Both absolute value in terms of ton.km, passenger.km) moved by rail over the corridor, and modal share %, will be provided as output of Transtools.
- In addition the external effects will be calculated. The externalities will be calculated based on the output of Transtools (vehicle kilometres). External costs values will be estimated with the values from the "Handbook on estimation of external costs in the transport sector" (CE Delft, 2008 as part of IMPACT).

Assumptions

- Similar exogenous and endogenous reference framework to the one used in the Reference Scenario of the Trans-Tools project will be applied for the **period 2000-2020**.
- The starting points for the basis year will be updated with the actual figures for **2007**. The target year will be 2020.
- The reference scenario is a 'Business as usual' scenario: i.e. it assumes that the evolution of the transport system is an **extension of the current trends observed in 2007**. The scenario includes:
 - projections concerning the **population** growth per country for the period 2007-2020;
 - projections concerning the **GDP** growth per country/region per economic sector for the period 2007-2020;
 - **autonomous changes in transport costs** for the period 2007-2020 (i.e. due to more expensive oil price- see remark below);
 - transport network changes due to completed TEN projects until 2020;
 - additional network changes not due to the Trans-European transport network could also be part of the reference scenario according to available data (e.g. from national infrastructure plans- see later on in this note).
- The socio-economic growth rates are derived from Eurostat data and the outputs of the **PRIMES model** (DG-TREN). Projections have been recalculated to reflect the expected growth from 2007 onwards. (for the specific average annual growth rates per country per sector: see Annex I of the Inception Report)

- Autonomous changes of transport costs will mainly affect fuel components of road costs. The most recent forecasts of international agencies like Energy Information Administration, International Energy Agency, European Environmental Agency are used to define a reference growth rate for oil price and, consequently for fuel price. In the recent STEPs research project¹⁸, a ‘Generally accepted energy supply forecast’ scenario was defined using the projections of Energy Outlook of the International Energy Agency. **Such a scenario assumed an average growth rate of 2% p.a. of the oil price (STEPs, 2005).** Still in the STEPs project, through a modelling exercise, this assumption concerning oil price growth was translated into a fuel resource price growth rate of 1% p.a. (STEPs, 2006). Assuming that fuel taxes are varied to keep unchanged their relative weight on total fuel price, this growth rate of 1% p.a. can be adopted for the fuel component of road costs.
- the choice of TEN infrastructures to be included in the reference scenario are those TENs which are expected to be completed up to the year 2020. The criteria chosen is to include:
 - projects for which some money has been already spent and whose completion expected before 2020;
 - projects sections already started and whose completion is expected before of 2010. The list of TEN projects and their details.

Some additional specific details

The next tables present some information on the level of detail of the macro-analysis,

Table 1 - Dimensions of the variables of the freight OD transport chain matrix

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Core countries | EU-25, Norway, Switzerland |
| Regional detail | NUTS 3 or similar regional detail where no NUTS classification is valid. |
| Country and country group detail | All European countries separate with exception of the smallest (like Andorra, Vatican, etc), MEDA countries separate, USA, Rest North America, Middle and South America, Japan, Rest Asia, Rest Africa, Australia and New Zealand, Rest world |
| Transshipment location | Selection of Ports. Selection of inland terminals |
| Modes | Road, Rail, Inland navigation, Sea, Rest |
| Commodities | NSTR 2 digits as much as possible and aggregation to NSTR 1 digit when modelling becomes necessary |
| Cargo types | liquid bulk, dry bulk, other general cargo |
| Cargo characteristics | Hazardous, conditioned, other |
| Containerized | Yes/No |
| Other Typologies | Vehicle/vessel types |

¹⁸ STEPs Scenarios for the transport system and energy supply and their potential effects - Framework Programme 6 – DG RTD; see www.steps-eu.com.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Measuring units | Values Tonnes Ton-km Number of vehicles/vessels Vehicle-km/vessel-km TEU TEU-km |
| Most recent base year | 2006 |

Table 2 -Attributes road mode

| Name | Units | Description |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Origin | 1010100- | Between Trans-Tools European NUTS 2 zones described by six digit numbers (1010100-) |
| Destination | 1010100- | |
| Commodity | NST/R | Commodity groups 0-10 |
| Length | KM | Transport distance including connector length |
| Free Time | Hour | Driving time excluded congested time |
| Congestion Time | Hour | Congested driving time |
| Ferry Sailing Time | Hour | Sailing time if ferry is used otherwise 0 |
| Ferry WaitingTime | Hour | Waiting time if ferry is used otherwise 0 |
| Toll Cost | Euro per tonne | Toll costs per vehicle including ferry costs |
| Driving Cost | Euro per tonne | Calculated costs depending on distance and time |
| Border Crossings | Number | Number of critical border crossings (0=no critical crossing) |

Table 3- Attributes Rail mode

| Name | Units | Description |
|----------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Origin | 1010100- | Between Trans-Tools European NUTS 2 zones described by six digit numbers (1010100-) |
| Destination | 1010100- | |
| Commodity | NST/R | Commodity groups 0-10 |
| Access/Egress Length | KM | Sum of connectors' length |

| | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Access/Egress Time | Hour | Sum of connectors' time |
| On-board Length | KM | Transport distance |
| On-board Time | Hour | Transport time |
| Border Crossings | Number | Number of critical border crossings (0=no critical crossing) |
| Cost | Euro per tonne | Calculated costs depending on distance and time |

Table 4 - TEN projects for the baseline scenario (Source: elaboration from ASSESS, Final Report Annex V - Martens et al., 2005)

| Project code | Project name | Completion year | Total cost | Investments up to 2004 | Included in Reference Scenario |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| P01 | Railways line Berlin-Verona/Milano-Bologna-Napoli-Messina | 2015 | 166,422 | 64,056 | Partial |
| P02 | High-speed train PBKAL (Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam-London) | 2014 | 103,332 | 92,342 | Yes |
| P03 | High-speed railway axis of south-west Europe | 2020 | 213,432 | 39,758 | Partial |
| P04 | High-speed railway axis east | 2007 | 20,509 | 6,966 | Yes |
| P05 | Betuwe Line | 2006 | 14,055 | 12,390 | Yes |
| P06 | Railway axis Lyon-Trieste-Divaca/Koper/Divaca-Ljubljana-Budapest-Ukrainian border | 2018 | 89,023 | 5,581 | No |
| P07 | Motorway axis Igoumenitsa/Patra-Athina-Sofia-Budapest | 2010 | 62,701 | 31,016 | Yes |
| P08 | Multimodal axis Portugal/Spain-rest of Europe | 2015 | 44,696 | 25,519 | partial |
| P09 | Railway axis Cork-Dublin-Belfast-Stranraer | 2001 | Completed | | Yes |
| P10 | Malpensa Airport (Milan) | 2001 | Completed | | Yes |
| P11 | Öresund fixed link | 2001 | Completed | | Yes |
| P12 | Nordic triangle railway-road axis | 2015 | 46,116 | 13,452 | partial |
| P13 | UK-Ireland/Benelux road axis | 2013 | 27,056 | 15,373 | Yes |
| P14 | West Coast Main Line | 2008 | 173,856 | 154,880 | Yes |
| P16 | Freight railway axis Sines-Madrid-Paris | 2020 | 31,760 | 0 | No |
| P17 | Railway axis Paris-Strasbourg-Stuttgart-Vienna-Bratislava | 2015 | 36,554 | 9,475 | No |
| P18 | Rhine/Meuse-Main-Danube inland waterway axis | 2019 | 7,914 | 848 | No |

| Project code | Project name | Completion year | Total cost | Investments up to 2004 | Included in Reference Scenario |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| P19 | High-speed rail interoperability on the Iberian peninsula | 2020 | 106,136 | 9,353 | No |
| P20 | Fehmarn Belt railway axis | 2015 | 17,091 | 4 | No |
| P22 | Railway axis Athina-Sofia-Budapest-Vienna-Prague-Nürnberg/Dresden | 2017 | 62,605 | 0 | No |
| P23 | Railway axis Gdansk-Warsaw-Brno/Bratislava-Vienna | 2015 | 24,303 | 3,406 | No |
| P24 | Railway axis Lyon/Genoa-Basel-Duisburg-Rotterdam/Antwerp | 2018 | 69,727 | 4,473 | No |
| P25 | Motorway axis Gdansk-Brno/Bratislava-Vienna | 2013 | 33,219 | 77 | yes |
| P26 | Railway-road axis Ireland/United Kingdom/continental Europe | 2020 | 17,942 | 6,275 | Partial |
| P27 | Rail Baltica axis Warsaw-Kaunas-Riga-Tallinn-Helsinki | 2018 | 5,600 | 0 | No |
| P28 | Eurocaprail on the Brussels-Luxembourg-Strasbourg railway axis | 2013 | 7,962 | 0 | No |
| P29 | Railway axis if the Ionian/Adriatic intermodal corridor | 2014 | 8,561 | 0 | No |
| P30 | Inland waterway Seine-Scheldt | 2016 | 5,312 | 69 | No |

Table 5- Implementation of TEN network in reference scenario (Source: elaboration from ASSESS, Final Report Annex V - Martens et al., 2005)

| TEN projects | Subprojects | Deadline after 2004 revision ¹ | Implementation in reference scenario |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. High-speed train/combined transport north-south | 1. Berlin Bahnhof-Berlin/Ludwigsfelde | 1. 2008 | Yes |
| | 2. Berlin/Ludwigsfelde-Halle/Leipzig | 2. 2002 | No |
| | 3. Halle/Leipzig-Erfurt | 3. 2015 | No |
| | 4. Erfurt-Nurenburg | 4. 2015 | No |
| | 5. Nurenburg-Munich | 5. 2006 | Yes |
| | 6. Munich-Kufstein | 6. 2015 | No |
| | 7. Kufstein-Innsbruck | 7. 2009-2018 | No |
| | 8. Innsbruck-Fortezza (Brenner Base tunnel) | 8. 2015 | No |
| | 9. Fortezza-Verona | 9. 2002 | Yes |
| | 10. Verona-Bologna | 10.2007 | Yes |
| | 11. Milan-Bologna | 11.2006-2008 | Yes |
| | 12. Bologna-Florence | 12.2007 | Yes |
| | 13. Florence-Rome (re-electrification) | 13.2007 | Yes |
| | 14. Rome-Naples | 14.2007 | Yes |
| | 15. Rail/road bridge over the strait of Messina | 15.2015 | No |

| TEN projects | Subprojects | Deadline after 2004 revision ¹ | Implementation in reference scenario |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. High-speed train PBKAL (Paris–Brussels–Cologne–Amsterdam–London) | 1. Belgian/German border Cologne 2. Cologne-Frankfurt 3. London-Channel tunnel rail link 4. Belgium 5. Netherlands 6. Paris-Lille-Calais-Channel tunnel | 1. 2007 2. 2004 3. 2007 4. 2006 5. 2007 6. 1994 | Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes |
| 3. High-speed railway axis of south-west Europe | 1. Spain, Atlantic branch 2. Spain, Mediterranean branch 3. French Atlantic branch 4. French Mediterranean branch 5. International section, Perpignan-Figueras 6. Montpellier-Nîmes 7. Madrid-Barcelona 8. Lisboa/Porto-Madrid 9. Dax-Bordeaux 10. Bordeaux-Tours | 1. 2010-2011 2. 2008 3. 2010 4. 2015 5. 2008-2009 6. 2010-2015 7. 2005 8. 2011 9. 2020 10. 2015 | Yes Yes Yes No Yes No Yes Yes No No |
| 4. High-speed train east | 1. Paris-Baudrecourt 2. Metz-Luxembourg 3. Saarbrücken-Mannheim | 1. 2007 2. 2007 3. 2007 | Yes Yes Yes |
| 5. Conventional rail/combined transport: Betuwe line | 1. Port Railway line 2. A15 line | 1. 2007 2. 2007 | Yes Yes |
| 6. High-speed train/combined transport, France-Italy | 1. Lyon-Montmélián-Modane (St Jean de Maurienne) 2. St Jean de Maurienne-Bruzolo 3. Bruzolo-Turin 4. Turin-Venezia 5. Venezia-south Ronchi-Trieste [...] -Divaca (2015) 6. Koper-Divaca-Ljubljana (2015) 7. Ljubljana-Budapest (2015) | 1. 2015 2. 2017 3. 2011 4. 2010 5. 2015 6. 2015 7. 2015 | No No No No No No No |
| 7. Motorway axis Igoumenitsa/Patras-Athina-Sofia-Budapest | 1. Via Egnatia 2. Pathe 3. Sofia-Kulata-Greek/Bulgarian border motorway, with Promahon-Kulata as cross-border section 4. Nadlac-Sibiu motorway (branch towards Bucuresti and Constanta) | 1. 2006-2008 2. 2008 3. 2010 4. 2007 | Yes Yes Yes Yes |
| 8. Multimodal link Portugal-Spain-Central Europe | 1. Railway La Coruña-Lisboa-Sines 2. Railway Lisboa-Valladolid 3. Railway Lisboa-Faro 4. Lisboa-Valladolid motorway 5. La Coruña-Lisboa motorway 6. Sevilla-Lisboa motorway 7. New Lisboa airport | 1. 2010 2. 2010 3. 2004 (f) 4. 2010 5. 2003 (f) 6. 2001 (f) 7. 2015 | No No Yes No Yes Yes No |
| 9. Conventional rail link Cork-Dublin-Belfast-Larne, Stranraer | 1. UK sections 2. Republic of Ireland sections | 1. 2001 (f) 2. 2001 (f) | Yes Yes |
| 10. Malpensa airport, Milan | | 2001 (f) | Yes |
| 11. Øresund fixed rail/road link between Denmark and Sweden (completed) | 1. Øresund fixed link 2. Danish access routes 3. Swedish access routes | 1. 2000 (f) 2. 1999 (f) 3. 2001 (f) | Yes Yes |

| TEN projects | Subprojects | Deadline after 2004 revision ¹ | Implementation in reference scenario |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 12. Nordic triangle rail/road | 1. Road and railway projects in Sweden 2. Helsinki-Turku motorway 3. Railway Kerava-Lahti 4. Helsinki-Vaalimaa motorway 5. Railway Helsinki-Vainikkala (Russian border) | 1. 2010 2. 2010 3. 2006 4. 2015 5. 2014 | No No Yes No No |
| 13. Ireland/United Kingdom/Benelux road link | | 2010 | Yes |
| 14. West coast main line (rail) | West coast main line | 2007-2008 | Yes |
| 16. Freight railway axis Sines/Algeciras-Madrid-Paris | 1. New high-capacity rail axis across the Pyrenees 2. Railway Sines-Badajoz 3. Railway Algeciras-Bobadilla | 1. no date mentioned 2. 2010 3. 2010 | No No No |
| 17. Railway axis Paris-Strasbourg-Stuttgart-Wien-Bratislava | 1. Baudrecourt-Strasbourg-Stuttgart with the Kehl bridge as cross-border section 2. Stuttgart-Ulm 3. München-Salzburg 4. Salzburg-Wien 5. Wien-Bratislava | 1. 2015 2. 2012 3. 2015 4. 2012 5. 2010-2012 | No No No No No |
| 18. Rhine/Meuse-Main-Danube inland waterway axis | 1. Rhine-Meuse, with the lock of Lanaye as cross border section 2. Vilshofen Straubing 3. Wien-Bratislava, cross-border section 4. Palkovicovo-Mohacs 5. Bottlenecks in Romania and Bulgaria | 1. 2019 2. 2013 3. 2015 4. 2014 5. 2011 | No No No No No |
| 19. High-speed rail interoperability on the Iberian peninsula | 1. Madrid-Andalucía 2. North-east 3. Madrid-Levante and Mediterranean 4. North/North-west corridor, including Vigo-Porto 5. Extremadura | 1. 2010-2020 2. 2010-2020 3. 2010-2020 4. 2010-2020 5. 2010-2020 | No No No No No |
| 20. Fehmarn Belt: fixed link between Germany and Denmark | 1. Fehmarn Belt fixed rail/road link 2. Railway for access in Denmark from Öresund 3. Railway for access in Germany from Hamburg 4. Railway Hannover-Hamburg/Bremen | 1. 2014-2015 2. 2015 3. 2015 4. 2015 | No No No No |
| 21. Motorways of the sea | 1. Motorway of the Baltic Sea 2. Motorway of the sea of Western Europe 3. Motorway of the sea of south-east Europe 4. Motorway of the sea of south-west Europe | 1. 2010 2. 2010 3. 2010 4. 2010 | No No No No |
| 22. Railway axis Athina-Sofia-Budapest-Wien-Praha-Nürnberg/Dresden | 1. Railway line Greek/Bulgarian border-Kulata-Sofia-Vidin/Calafat 2. Railway line Curtici-Brasov 3. Railway line Budapest-Wien 4. Railway line Breclav-Praha-Nürnberg 5. Railway axis Prague-Linz | 1. 2015 2. 2010-2013 3. 2010-2019 4. 2010-2016 5. 2016 | No No No No No |
| 23. Railway axis Gdansk-Warszawa-Brno/Bratislava-Wien | 1. Railway line Gdansk-Warszawa-Katowice 2. Railway line Katowice-Brno-Breclav 3. Railway line Katowice-Zilina-Nove Mesto n.V | 1. 2015 2. 2010 3. 2010-2015 | No No No |

| TEN projects | Subprojects | Deadline after 2004 revision ¹ | Implementation in reference scenario |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 24. Railway axis Lyon/Genova-Basel-Duisburg-Rotterdam/Antwerpen | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lyon-Mulhouse-Mülheim 2. Genova-Milano/Novara-Swiss border 3. Basel-Karlsruhe 4. Frankfurt-Mannheim 5. Duisburg-Emmerich 6. "Iron Rhine" Rheidt-Antwerpen | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2018 2. 2013 3. 2015 4. 2015 5. 2009-2015 6. 2010-2015 | No No No No No No |
| 25. Motorway axis Gdansk-Brno/Bratislava-Wien | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gdansk-Katowice motorway 2. Katowice-Brno/Zilina motorway 3. Brno-Wien motorway | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2010 2. 2010 3. 2009-2013 | Yes Yes Yes |
| 26. Railway/road axis Ireland/UK/continental Europe | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Road/railway corridor linking Dublin with the North and South 2. Road/railway corridor Hull-Liverpool 3. Railway line Felixstowe-Nuneaton 4. Railway line Crewe-Holyhead | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2010 2. 2015-2020 3. 2011-2014 4. 2008-2012 | No No No Yes |
| 27. "Rail Baltica" railway axis Warszawa-Kaunas-Riga-Tallinn | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Warszawa – Kaunas 2. Kaunas - Riga 3. Riga - Tallinn | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2010-2017 2. 2014-2017 3. 2016-2017 | No No No |
| 28. Eurocaprail on the Bruxelles-Luxembourg-Strasbourg railway axis | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bruxelles-Luxembourg-Strasbourg | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1:2012 | No |
| 29. Railway axis on the Ionian/Adriatic intermodal corridor | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kozani-Kalambaka-Igoumenitsa 2. Ioannina-Antirrio-Rio-Kalamata | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2012 2. 2014 | No No |
| 30. Inland waterways Seine-Scheldt | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Navigability improvements Deulemont-Gent 2. Compiègne-Cambrai | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1&2: (2012-2014-2016) | No |

ANNEXE 15**TRADUCTION DES RÉSULTATS OBTENUS AU NIVEAU OPÉRATIONNEL EN
DONNÉES POUR LE CALCUL DES IMPACTS SOCIÉTAUX**

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
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Most of the micro-effects evaluated modifies the attributes of the rail freight transport that affect the modal choice. Thus, the following quantitative micro-changes that are likely at corridor level (because of the implementation of Option C or B) might be given as input to the transport model (Transtools):

The following impacts of interventions have been transferred into Transtools:

| Intervention | | Option B | Option C |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| Technical Harmonisation | | | |
| | Train Length | X | X |
| | Waiting times at border | X | X |
| Path Allocation and TMS | | | |
| | Reduced waiting times | | X |
| Terminals | | | |
| | Shunting costs | X | X |
| | Co-ordination | | X |

In Transtools it is possible to change:

- Transport times / speeds in the network
- Transport costs

By changing cost and time attributes, the Transtools software calculates transport times and transport costs. Together with the distance of transport, the “impedance” for each mode is calculated based on: distance between OD, transport time and transport costs for each mode of transport. The impedance value on OD-level for each NSTR or traveller group in the demand matrix is an important indicator to determine the mode choice (road, rail, etc.).

As a result, by changing transport speeds and transport costs, new impedances are calculated and subsequently the impact on modal split is derived for passenger and freight transport.

7.11. Technical Harmonisation

7.11.1. Longer trains

The micro-analyses indicates provided the following reduction of freight train costs per tkm in %:

| Traffic flow | via | Max train length (m) | Intermodal trains ** | | | Single wagon trains ** | | |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| | | | Expected reduction in train cost per tkm (%) | % of train set at maximum length * | Average reduction in train costs per tkm (%) | Expected reduction in train cost per tkm (%) | % of train set at maximum length * | Average reduction in train costs per tkm (%) |
| traffic between Milan area and the north | Simplon | 500 | 28,83% | 20% | 5,77% | 23,53% | 50% | 11,76% |
| | Luino | 600 | 15,88% | 20% | 3,18% | 12,27% | 50% | 6,14% |
| traffic between Novara area and the north | Simplon | 575 | 20,99% | 20% | 4,20% | 15,92% | 50% | 7,96% |
| | Luino | 600 | 15,88% | 20% | 3,18% | 12,27% | 50% | 6,14% |
| traffic between Genova area and the north | Simplon / Luino | 525 | 26,19% | 20% | 5,24% | 21,58% | 50% | 10,79% |
| | Gothard | 575 | 20,99% | 20% | 4,20% | 15,92% | 50% | 7,96% |

These costs have been transferred to flows on origin-destination level in order to make an estimate of the costs changes on Origin-Destination level and taking into account the distribution between Intermodal Trains and Single Wagon trains.

The following table presents the aggregated figures related to the cost change (both options B and C):

| NSTR | NL - IT | D - IT | CH- IT | IT-IT |
|------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 9 | -1,28% | -2,23% | -2,87% | -6,38% |
| 8 | -0,85% | -1,49% | -1,91% | -4,25% |
| 5 | -0,85% | -1,49% | -1,91% | -4,25% |
| 1 | -1,69% | -2,96% | -3,81% | -8,46% |

7.11.2. *Reduced waiting times at borders*

The next tabel presents the results obtained in the micro analyses.

| Current waiting times | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Name | Pax trains | CF trains | CT trains |
| Chiasso | 5 | 125 | 60 |
| Domodossola Domo II | 0 | 145 | 125 |
| Emmerich | 0 | 0 | 60 |
| Basel CH/D | 3 | 60 | 45 |

| Future waiting times | | | |
|----------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Name | Pax trains | CF trains | CT trains |
| Chiasso | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Domodossola Domo II | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Emmerich | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Basel CH/D | 3 | 5 | 5 |

| Differential | | | |
|----------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Name | Pax trains | CF trains | CT trains |
| Chiasso | 0 | -120 | -55 |
| Domodossola Domo II | 0 | -140 | -120 |
| Emmerich | 0 | 0 | -55 |
| Basel CH/D | 0 | -55 | -40 |
| Total savings | 0 | -315 | -270 |

Current and future waiting time at ERTMS corridor A border stations

These figures have been used to determine the impact on the links in the network used by Transtools software. Furthermore, the waiting times not only do also have an impact on the costs, since the occupation of wagons and locomotives can increase (more roundtrips per year). As a result there is also a cost impact.

The following table presents the aggregated results on the cost tariff:

Intermodal transport:

| Saving in % | NL | D | CH | IT |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| NL | 0,00% | -4,13% | -3,56% | -5,78% |
| D | -4,13% | 0,00% | -3,10% | -8,64% |
| CH | -3,56% | -3,10% | 0,00% | -15,28% |
| IT | -5,78% | -8,64% | -15,28% | 0,00% |

Conventional transport:

| Saving in % | NL | D | CH | IT |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| NL | 0,00% | 0,00% | -2,06% | -5,85% |
| D | 0,00% | 0,00% | -4,26% | -12,53% |

| | | | | |
|----|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| CH | -2,06% | -4,26% | 0,00% | -22,70% |
| IT | -5,85% | -12,53% | -22,70% | 0,00% |

Furthermore, there has been made a conversion into NSTR freight types in order to match the input variables of Transtools software.

7.12. Impacts of intervention on path allocation and traffic management rules on train priority

This intervention only is relevant for option C.

The micro analyses provides values on the expected reduction of waiting times.

The following figures have been presented in the micro analyses:

| EXPECTED VARIATION IN FREIGHT TRAINS WAITING TIMES | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Country | Infrastructure Manager | ERTMS Corridor | Route length [km] | Average % of freight trains (Scenario 2 New Opera) = x | Average variation of waiting times (Scenario 3 New Opera) | | % of freight trains on the examined section | Corresponding variation of waiting time | |
| | | | | | Unscheduled (minutes / km) | Scheduled (minutes / km) | | Unscheduled - freight (minutes / km) | Scheduled - freight (minutes / km) |
| NL | ProRail | A | 103 | 89% | 0,0271 | 0,048315 | 40,71% | 0,0017 | 0,0024 |
| SZ | SBB/BLS | A | 768 | 51% | | | | 0,0102 | 0,0166 |
| GM | DB | A | 1080 | 53% | | | | 0,0093 | 0,0150 |
| IT | RFI | A | 722 | 47% | | | | 0,0124 | 0,0203 |

This resulted in the following factors of speeds in the railnetwork of trains:

| | Increase in speed (%) | Factor |
|----|-----------------------|--------|
| NL | 0,36% | 1,0036 |
| D | 2,30% | 1,0230 |
| CH | 2,04% | 1,0204 |
| IT | 2,89% | 1,0289 |

For freight trains the increased speeds result in higher productivity. As a result there is an impact also on the costprice of transport.

The following table presents the aggregated results on cost price changes of country-country level:

| | NL | D | CH | IT |
|--|----|---|----|----|
| | | | | |

| | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| NL | 0,16% | 0,38% | 0,44% | 0,51% |
| D | 0,38% | 0,52% | 0,51% | 0,75% |
| CH | 0,44% | 0,51% | 0,53% | 0,78% |
| IT | 0,51% | 0,75% | 0,78% | 1,33% |

Results for passenger trains:

| EXPECTED VARIATION IN PASSENGER TRAINS WAITING TIMES | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Country | Infrastructure Manager | ERTMS Corridor | Route length [km] | Average % of freight trains (Scenario 2 New Opera) = x | Average variation of waiting times (Scenario 3 New Opera) | | % of freight trains on the examined section | Corresponding variation of waiting time | |
| | | | | | Unscheduled (minutes / km) | Scheduled (minutes / km) | | Unscheduled - freight (minutes / km) | Scheduled - freight (minutes / km) |
| NL | ProRail | A | 103 | 89% | -0,0250 | -0,05539 | 59,29% | -0,0221 | -0,0200 |
| SZ | SBB/BLS | A | 768 | 51% | | | | -0,0232 | -0,0395 |
| GM | DB | A | 1080 | 53% | | | | -0,0231 | -0,0381 |
| IT | RFI | A | 722 | 47% | | | | -0,0233 | -0,0424 |

| | Increase in speed (%) | Factor speed passenger trains |
|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| NL | -3,85% | 0,9615 |
| D | -7,32% | 0,9268 |
| CH | -7,08% | 0,9292 |
| IT | -7,82% | 0,9218 |

For passenger trains no impact is assumed on the ticket price value as input for Transtools. The eventual impact on ticket price will also depend on the modal shift and loss of market share of rail. As a result, ex post the change of ticket price could be evaluated. Moreover, there is usually a political involvement (e.g. MoT) in the decision to increase or decrease train tickets for passengers.

7.13. Impact on intervention on terminals

7.13.1. Reduction of shunting costs

This impact only relates to intermodal transport. The shunting cost reduction applies for both Options B and C, while the co-ordination only applies for Option C.

The micro analyses provides information on the reduction of shunting costs and reports a figure of maximum 170 euro per (long) train for specific terminals and some time savings. These figure has been used to estimate the average saving for intermodal cargo flows on various origin destinations relations on the corridor.

The following table presents the results on aggregated level:

| Saving in % | NL | D | CH | IT |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| NL | 0,00% | 0,50% | 0,25% | 0,21% |
| D | 0,50% | 0,77% | 1,03% | 0,90% |
| CH | 0,25% | 1,03% | 1,67% | 2,33% |
| IT | 0,21% | 0,90% | 2,33% | 2,50% |

Next these figures have been applied for NSTR groups that have a lot of intermodal transport (weighted average).

7.13.2. Improvement of co-ordination between path definition and terminal slot allocation

This intervention is only valid for Option C. The micro analyses estimates an average saving of 82.5 minutes of time in the transport chain at each terminal. This time saving has been translated into higher average door-to-door speeds for the transport chain. Translated to transport speeds in Transtools this implicates an increase of approximately 7 to 11% for the NSTR classes that have a lot of intermodal cargo. As a result the transport speeds on the links have been increased with this figure.

Furthermore there is a cost saving due to higher productivity of wagons. On short distances the savings will be higher compared to long distances. The following table presents the aggregated results related to the price reduction of transport.

| Saving in % | NL | D | CH | IT |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| NL | -3,44% | -1,43% | -1,00% | -0,97% |
| D | -1,43% | -1,32% | -1,48% | 1,81% |
| CH | -1,00% | -1,48% | -2,87% | -2,74% |
| IT | -0,97% | -1,81% | -2,74% | -4,30% |

7.14. Summarizing figures Corridor A

For corridor A, option B the following cost prices factors were found:

Cost tarif factor**NSTR 1**

| | NL | D | CH | IT |
|----|------|------|------|------|
| NL | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,98 | 0,94 |
| D | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,96 | 0,87 |
| CH | 0,98 | 0,96 | 1,00 | 0,77 |
| IT | 0,94 | 0,87 | 0,77 | 1,00 |

NSTR 2

| | NL | D | CH | IT |
|----|------|------|------|------|
| NL | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,98 | 0,94 |
| D | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,96 | 0,87 |
| CH | 0,98 | 0,96 | 1,00 | 0,77 |
| IT | 0,94 | 0,87 | 0,77 | 1,00 |

NSTR 3

| | NL | D | CH | IT |
|----|------|------|------|------|
| NL | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,98 | 0,94 |
| D | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,96 | 0,87 |
| CH | 0,98 | 0,96 | 1,00 | 0,77 |
| IT | 0,94 | 0,87 | 0,77 | 1,00 |

NSTR 4

| | NL | D | CH | IT |
|----|------|------|------|------|
| NL | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,98 | 0,94 |
| D | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,96 | 0,87 |

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| CH | 0,98 | 0,96 | 1,00 | 0,77 |
| IT | 0,94 | 0,87 | 0,77 | 1,00 |

NSTR 5

| | NL | D | CH | IT |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| NL | 1,00 | 0,98 | 0,97 | 0,94 |
| D | 0,98 | 1,00 | 0,96 | 0,88 |
| CH | 0,97 | 0,96 | 0,99 | 0,79 |
| IT | 0,93 | 0,87 | 0,78 | 0,95 |

NSTR 6

| | NL | D | CH | IT |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| NL | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,98 | 0,94 |
| D | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,96 | 0,87 |
| CH | 0,98 | 0,96 | 1,00 | 0,77 |
| IT | 0,94 | 0,87 | 0,77 | 1,00 |

NSTR 7

| | NL | D | CH | IT |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| NL | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,98 | 0,94 |
| D | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,96 | 0,87 |
| CH | 0,98 | 0,96 | 1,00 | 0,77 |
| IT | 0,94 | 0,87 | 0,77 | 1,00 |

NSTR 8

| | NL | D | CH | IT |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| NL | 1,00 | 0,98 | 0,97 | 0,94 |
| D | 0,98 | 1,00 | 0,96 | 0,89 |
| CH | 0,97 | 0,96 | 0,99 | 0,80 |
| IT | 0,93 | 0,87 | 0,78 | 0,92 |

NSTR 9

| | NL | D | CH | IT |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| NL | 1,00 | 0,98 | 0,97 | 0,94 |
| D | 0,98 | 1,00 | 0,96 | 0,89 |
| CH | 0,97 | 0,96 | 0,99 | 0,80 |
| IT | 0,93 | 0,87 | 0,78 | 0,92 |

The following speed factors were used:

| NSTR | NL | D | CH | IT |
|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 2 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 3 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 4 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 5 | 1,023 | 1,023 | 1,023 | 1,023 |
| 6 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |

| | | | | |
|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 7 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 8 | 1,036 | 1,036 | 1,036 | 1,036 |
| 9 | 1,036 | 1,036 | 1,036 | 1,036 |

For corridor A, option C the following cost prices factors were found:

Cost tariff factor

NSTR 1

| | NL | D | CH | IT |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| NL | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,98 | 0,94 |
| D | 1,00 | 0,99 | 0,95 | 0,87 |
| CH | 0,98 | 0,95 | 0,99 | 0,77 |
| IT | 0,94 | 0,87 | 0,77 | 0,99 |

NSTR 2

| | NL | D | CH | IT |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| NL | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,98 | 0,94 |
| D | 1,00 | 0,99 | 0,95 | 0,87 |
| CH | 0,98 | 0,95 | 0,99 | 0,77 |
| IT | 0,94 | 0,87 | 0,77 | 0,99 |

NSTR 3

| | NL | D | CH | IT |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| NL | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,98 | 0,94 |
| D | 1,00 | 0,99 | 0,95 | 0,87 |
| CH | 0,98 | 0,95 | 0,99 | 0,77 |
| IT | 0,94 | 0,87 | 0,77 | 0,99 |

NSTR 4

| | NL | D | CH | IT |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| NL | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,98 | 0,94 |
| D | 1,00 | 0,99 | 0,95 | 0,87 |
| CH | 0,98 | 0,95 | 0,99 | 0,77 |

| | | | | |
|----|------|------|------|------|
| IT | 0,94 | 0,87 | 0,77 | 0,99 |
|----|------|------|------|------|

NSTR 5

| | NL | D | CH | IT |
|----|------|------|------|------|
| NL | 0,99 | 0,98 | 0,97 | 0,93 |
| D | 0,98 | 0,99 | 0,95 | 0,88 |
| CH | 0,97 | 0,95 | 0,98 | 0,78 |
| IT | 0,93 | 0,86 | 0,76 | 0,92 |

NSTR 6

| | NL | D | CH | IT |
|----|------|------|------|------|
| NL | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,98 | 0,94 |
| D | 1,00 | 0,99 | 0,95 | 0,87 |
| CH | 0,98 | 0,95 | 0,99 | 0,77 |
| IT | 0,94 | 0,87 | 0,77 | 0,99 |

NSTR 7

| | NL | D | CH | IT |
|----|------|------|------|------|
| NL | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,98 | 0,94 |
| D | 1,00 | 0,99 | 0,95 | 0,87 |
| CH | 0,98 | 0,95 | 0,99 | 0,77 |
| IT | 0,94 | 0,87 | 0,77 | 0,99 |

NSTR 8

| | NL | D | CH | IT |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| NL | 0,98 | 0,97 | 0,96 | 0,93 |
| D | 0,97 | 0,98 | 0,95 | 0,89 |
| CH | 0,96 | 0,95 | 0,97 | 0,78 |
| IT | 0,92 | 0,86 | 0,76 | 0,89 |

NSTR 9

| | NL | D | CH | IT |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| NL | 0,98 | 0,97 | 0,96 | 0,93 |
| D | 0,97 | 0,98 | 0,95 | 0,89 |
| CH | 0,96 | 0,95 | 0,97 | 0,78 |
| IT | 0,92 | 0,86 | 0,76 | 0,89 |

The following speed factors were used:

| NSTR | NL | D | CH | IT |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | 1,004 | 1,023 | 1,020 | 1,029 |
| 2 | 1,004 | 1,023 | 1,020 | 1,029 |
| 3 | 1,004 | 1,023 | 1,020 | 1,029 |
| 4 | 1,004 | 1,023 | 1,020 | 1,029 |
| 5 | 1,102 | 1,123 | 1,120 | 1,129 |
| 6 | 1,004 | 1,023 | 1,020 | 1,029 |
| 7 | 1,004 | 1,023 | 1,020 | 1,029 |
| 8 | 1,153 | 1,176 | 1,173 | 1,183 |
| 9 | 1,153 | 1,176 | 1,173 | 1,183 |

Speed factor for passenger trains:

| | |
|-----------|-------------|
| NL | 0,96 |
| D | 0,93 |
| CH | 0,93 |

IT 0,92

7.15. Summarizing figures Corridor E

For corridor E, option B the following cost prices factors were found:

Cost tariff factor

NSTR 1

| | D | CZ | SK | A | HU |
|----|------|------|------|------|------|
| D | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,93 | 0,91 |
| CZ | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,97 | 0,96 |
| SK | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,92 | 0,82 |
| A | 0,93 | 0,97 | 0,92 | 1,00 | 0,92 |
| HU | 0,91 | 0,96 | 0,68 | 0,92 | 1,00 |

NSTR 2

| | D | CZ | SK | A | HU |
|----|------|------|------|------|------|
| D | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,93 | 0,91 |
| CZ | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,97 | 0,96 |
| SK | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,92 | 0,82 |
| A | 0,93 | 0,97 | 0,92 | 1,00 | 0,92 |
| HU | 0,91 | 0,96 | 0,68 | 0,92 | 1,00 |

NSTR 3

| | D | CZ | SK | A | HU |
|----|------|------|------|------|------|
| D | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,93 | 0,91 |
| CZ | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,97 | 0,96 |
| SK | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,92 | 0,82 |
| A | 0,93 | 0,97 | 0,92 | 1,00 | 0,92 |
| HU | 0,91 | 0,96 | 0,68 | 0,92 | 1,00 |

NSTR 4

| | D | CZ | SK | A | HU |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| D | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,93 | 0,91 |
| CZ | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,97 | 0,96 |
| SK | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,92 | 0,82 |
| A | 0,93 | 0,97 | 0,92 | 1,00 | 0,92 |
| HU | 0,91 | 0,96 | 0,68 | 0,92 | 1,00 |

NSTR 5

| | D | CZ | SK | A | HU |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| D | 1,00 | 0,91 | 0,96 | 0,89 | 0,87 |
| CZ | 0,91 | 0,98 | 0,98 | 0,96 | 0,95 |
| SK | 0,96 | 0,98 | 0,98 | 0,91 | 0,81 |
| A | 0,89 | 0,96 | 0,91 | 0,98 | 0,91 |
| HU | 0,87 | 0,95 | 0,68 | 0,91 | 1,00 |

NSTR 6

| | D | CZ | SK | A | HU |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| D | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,93 | 0,91 |
| CZ | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,97 | 0,96 |
| SK | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,92 | 0,82 |
| A | 0,93 | 0,97 | 0,92 | 1,00 | 0,92 |
| HU | 0,91 | 0,96 | 0,68 | 0,92 | 1,00 |

| | D | CZ | SK | A | HU |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| D | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,93 | 0,91 |
| CZ | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,97 | 0,96 |
| SK | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,92 | 0,82 |
| A | 0,93 | 0,97 | 0,92 | 1,00 | 0,92 |
| HU | 0,91 | 0,96 | 0,68 | 0,92 | 1,00 |

NSTR 8

| | D | CZ | SK | A | HU |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| D | 1,00 | 0,87 | 0,94 | 0,88 | 0,86 |
| CZ | 0,87 | 0,98 | 0,97 | 0,96 | 0,94 |
| SK | 0,94 | 0,97 | 0,98 | 0,92 | 0,81 |
| A | 0,88 | 0,96 | 0,92 | 0,97 | 0,91 |
| HU | 0,86 | 0,94 | 0,69 | 0,91 | 0,99 |

NSTR 9

| | D | CZ | SK | A | HU |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| D | 1,00 | 0,87 | 0,94 | 0,87 | 0,85 |
| CZ | 0,87 | 0,97 | 0,96 | 0,95 | 0,94 |
| SK | 0,94 | 0,96 | 0,97 | 0,91 | 0,80 |
| A | 0,87 | 0,95 | 0,91 | 0,97 | 0,91 |
| HU | 0,85 | 0,94 | 0,68 | 0,91 | 0,99 |

Speed factor:

| NSTR | D | CZ | SK | A | HU |
|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 2 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 3 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 4 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 5 | 1,023 | 1,023 | 1,023 | 1,023 | 1,023 |
| 6 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 7 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 8 | 1,036 | 1,036 | 1,036 | 1,036 | 1,036 |
| 9 | 1,036 | 1,036 | 1,036 | 1,036 | 1,036 |

For corridor E, option C the following cost prices factors were found:

Cost tariff factor

NSTR 1

| | D | CZ | SK | A | HU |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| D | 1,00 | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,92 | 0,90 |
| CZ | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,96 | 0,95 |
| SK | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,91 | 0,81 |
| A | 0,92 | 0,96 | 0,91 | 0,99 | 0,91 |
| HU | 0,90 | 0,95 | 0,67 | 0,91 | 0,99 |

NSTR 2

| | D | CZ | SK | A | HU |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| D | 1,00 | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,92 | 0,90 |
| CZ | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,96 | 0,95 |
| SK | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,91 | 0,81 |
| A | 0,92 | 0,96 | 0,91 | 0,99 | 0,91 |
| HU | 0,90 | 0,95 | 0,67 | 0,91 | 0,99 |

NSTR 3

| | D | CZ | SK | A | HU |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| D | 1,00 | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,92 | 0,90 |
| CZ | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,96 | 0,95 |
| SK | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,91 | 0,81 |
| A | 0,92 | 0,96 | 0,91 | 0,99 | 0,91 |
| HU | 0,90 | 0,95 | 0,67 | 0,91 | 0,99 |

NSTR 4

| D | CZ | SK | A | HU |
|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|

| | | | | | |
|----|------|------|------|------|------|
| D | 1,00 | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,92 | 0,90 |
| CZ | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,96 | 0,95 |
| SK | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,91 | 0,81 |
| A | 0,92 | 0,96 | 0,91 | 0,99 | 0,91 |
| HU | 0,90 | 0,95 | 0,67 | 0,91 | 0,99 |

NSTR 5

| | D | CZ | SK | A | HU |
|----|------|------|------|------|------|
| D | 0,96 | 0,88 | 0,94 | 0,87 | 0,85 |
| CZ | 0,88 | 0,96 | 0,96 | 0,94 | 0,93 |
| SK | 0,94 | 0,96 | 0,96 | 0,91 | 0,79 |
| A | 0,87 | 0,94 | 0,91 | 0,94 | 0,89 |
| HU | 0,85 | 0,93 | 0,66 | 0,89 | 0,97 |

NSTR 6

| | D | CZ | SK | A | HU |
|----|------|------|------|------|------|
| D | 1,00 | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,92 | 0,90 |
| CZ | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,96 | 0,95 |
| SK | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,91 | 0,81 |
| A | 0,92 | 0,96 | 0,91 | 0,99 | 0,91 |
| HU | 0,90 | 0,95 | 0,67 | 0,91 | 0,99 |

NSTR 7

| | D | CZ | SK | A | HU |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| D | 1,00 | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,92 | 0,90 |
| CZ | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,96 | 0,95 |
| SK | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,91 | 0,81 |
| A | 0,92 | 0,96 | 0,91 | 0,99 | 0,91 |
| HU | 0,90 | 0,95 | 0,67 | 0,91 | 0,99 |

NSTR 8

| | D | CZ | SK | A | HU |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| D | 0,94 | 0,83 | 0,93 | 0,86 | 0,84 |
| CZ | 0,83 | 0,96 | 0,96 | 0,93 | 0,92 |
| SK | 0,93 | 0,96 | 0,95 | 0,91 | 0,80 |
| A | 0,86 | 0,94 | 0,91 | 0,92 | 0,89 |
| HU | 0,84 | 0,92 | 0,66 | 0,89 | 0,97 |

NSTR 9

| | D | CZ | SK | A | HU |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| D | 0,94 | 0,82 | 0,92 | 0,85 | 0,83 |
| CZ | 0,82 | 0,95 | 0,95 | 0,93 | 0,92 |
| SK | 0,92 | 0,95 | 0,95 | 0,90 | 0,79 |
| A | 0,85 | 0,93 | 0,90 | 0,92 | 0,89 |
| HU | 0,83 | 0,92 | 0,66 | 0,89 | 0,97 |

Speed factor freight flows:

| NSTR | D | CZ | SK | A | HU |
|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | 1,013 | 1,029 | 1,062 | 1,030 | 1,038 |
| 2 | 1,013 | 1,029 | 1,062 | 1,030 | 1,038 |

| | | | | | |
|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 3 | 1,013 | 1,029 | 1,062 | 1,030 | 1,038 |
| 4 | 1,013 | 1,029 | 1,062 | 1,030 | 1,038 |
| 5 | 1,112 | 1,130 | 1,166 | 1,130 | 1,139 |
| 6 | 1,013 | 1,029 | 1,062 | 1,030 | 1,038 |
| 7 | 1,013 | 1,029 | 1,062 | 1,030 | 1,038 |
| 8 | 1,164 | 1,183 | 1,220 | 1,183 | 1,193 |
| 9 | 1,164 | 1,183 | 1,220 | 1,183 | 1,193 |

Passenger trains:

| | |
|-----------|-------------|
| D | 0,94 |
| CZ | 0,93 |
| SK | 0,91 |
| A | 0,92 |
| HU | 0,92 |

ANNEXE 16**MÉTHODOLOGIE D'ÉVALUATION DE L'IMPACT SUR LE TRANSPORT DE
PASSAGERS**

- Only impacts with respect to regional passenger trains
- No Transtools network simulation possible due to high share of internal short distance transport in NUTS 3 region and lack of network data
- Baseyear 2020 Transtools was used to make an overview of the number of regional travellers on each NUTS 3 region in the corridor
- Calculation was done on the difference of the average travel time due to increased waiting times (Intervention 3 - TMS)
- Elasticities from literature were used to derive the volume of travelers to shift from rail to road due to increase of travel time, specified for purpose of travel:
 - Business: - 0.4
 - Private: - 0.1
 - Holiday: - 0.1
- Calculation was done on amount of passenger kilometres
- Comparisson was made with the overal pax on corridors

ANNEXE 17

EFFETS SUR L'EMPLOI

In terms of employment, the main effect of the proposed policy Options are:

- the need of additional staff for administrative tasks, as already identified in the document on Administrative costs
- the likely reduction of the employment in the road sector, resulting from the shift of traffic to rail transport because of reduction in time and costs of the latter.

On the contrary, the modal shift impact is considered not likely to increase significantly the employment in the rail industry, since this sector, characterized historically by a relatively high job intensity, in the recent years had to become more efficient due to public budget constraints, both in the infrastructure managers and railway undertaking sides. As a result, the job intensity of rail is declining, and relatively moderate changes of the transport volumes, as the ones forecasted, are not likely to imply significant additional staff needs.

The same applies for the small reduction forecasted for rail passenger transport: no significant job impacts in the rail sectors shall be expected

Increase in administrative staff

The additional staff needs evaluated for ERTMS corridors are the ones for running the One-Stop-Shop, preparing and updating the Corridor Reference document, as well as monitoring the freight traffic quality.

The data have been extrapolated to the overall European main network by applying the following ratios resulting from the analysis of ERTMS corridor:

- n. administrative staff / international rail traffic (bn tkm) for the employment needs in One Stop Shops and Traffic Quality Monitoring;
- n. administrative staff / rail network length for the employment needs in Corridor Reference document preparation (permanent FTEs required).

The resulting figures have been then reduced by 40%, since an implementation for the whole European main network will certainly imply significant synergies in terms of administrative tasks.

The table below summarizes the overall impact in administrative staff employment.

| | Additional administrative staff – Option C (FTE / year) | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------|
| | One Stop Shop | Preparation of Corridor Reference document ** | Corridor freight traffic quality control | Total |
| Corridor A | 10,0 | 0,4 | 3,0 | 13,4 |
| Corridor E | 4,5 | 0,2 | 1,0 | 5,7 |
| Other ERTMS corridors | 31,5 | 1,0 | 7,0 | 39,5 |
| Total ERTMS corridors | 46,0 | 1,6 | 11,0 | 58,6 |
| ERTMS corridor 2020 international traffic (mn tkm) | 94.268 | | | |
| ERTMS corridor 2020 length | 13.595 | | | |
| N. staff / bn international tkm | 0,5 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,7 |
| N. staff / 1000 km | 3,4 | 0,6 | 0,8 | 4,8 |
| Rest of the ERIM network 2020 international traffic (mn tkm) | 128.455 | | | |
| Rest of the ERIM network 2020 length | 38.078 | | | |
| Additional needs for the rest of the main European network* | 37,5 | 2,7 | 9,0 | 49,2 |
| Total main European network* | 83,5 | 4,3 | 20,0 | 107,8 |

* ERIM network



The ratios of the green cases are the ones used for extrapolation ERTMS data to the rest of the network

For **Option B**, according to the options' definition (cf. Inception Report), the implementation of the Corridor Reference document is not foreseen, since it requires a legislative framework. On the contrary, both OSS and Quality monitoring are likely to be implemented as in Option C.

The expected employment impact of Option B are therefore the following ones:

| | Additional administrative staff – Option B (FTE / year) | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------|
| | One Stop Shop | Corridor freight traffic quality control | Total |
| Corridor A | 10,0 | 3,0 | 13,0 |
| Corridor E | 4,5 | 1,0 | 5,5 |
| Other ERTMS corridors | 31,5 | 7,0 | 38,5 |
| Total ERTMS corridors | 46,0 | 11,0 | 57,0 |
| Additional needs for the rest of the main European network | 37,5 | 9,0 | 46,5 |
| Total main European network | 83,5 | 20,0 | 103,5 |

Reduction of road transport employment

Following the modal shift estimated by TRANSTOOLS as result of the implementation of the Option B and C, the expected employment impact on road transport appears relatively high in terms of number of jobs lots (especially for Corridor A), but it is relatively small if compared to the overall employment level in the sector, as shown by the table below.

| | Employment intensity of road transport (n. employees / bn tkm) | Option B | | | Option C | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Estimated reduction of road freight transport (bn tkm) | Estimated impact (reduction of road freight transport employees) | Reduction in % of road freight employees in corridor countries | Estimated reduction of road freight transport (bn tkm) | Estimated impact (reduction of road freight transport employees) | Reduction in % of road freight employees in corridor countries |
| Corridor A | 1.688 | 2,4534 | 4.142 | 0,6% | 2,8830 | 4.867 | 0,7% |
| Corridor E | 1.870 | 0,0008 | 2 | 0,0% | 1,7946 | 3.355 | 0,6% |
| Whole Europe | 2.235 | 13,4280 | 30.007 | 1,1% | 20,1171 | 44.955 | 1,6% |

EFFETS SUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT

Monetary evaluation of the external costs

Impacts on congestion, environment (pollution, noise, climate change) and transport safety are directly linked to the modal shift generated by the two policy options.

The level of the external impacts have been estimated in monetary terms using unit cost value per ton.km and passenger.km of road and rail on the basis of the guidelines given by the recent *Handbook on estimation of external cost in transport sector (2007)*, prepared by the consortium led by CE Delft on behalf of DG TREN.

In deriving the evolution of the unit cost value during the time, the following aspects have been considered

- projections of GDP data and population data (the actual indicator for indexation used is in fact the per capita income).
- for the costs of climate change another indicator taken from the CE handbook report (which was based again on data of IPCC) has been used.
- for air pollution we included an additional factor in the calculations, namely a 1% reduction per year in the cost which relates to the technological improvements resulting in an reduction of emission factors has been considered.

At the network level the following unit external costs in Euro 2007 have been applied for year 2020.

External costs in eurocent per ton km or passenger km (ERIM network)

| FREIGHT | Congestion | Accidents | Air pollution | Noise | Climate change | Total |
|------------------|------------|-----------|---------------|-------|----------------|--------------|
| Truck | 2,17 | 0,03 | 0,22 | 0,09 | 0,22 | 2,72 |
| Freight train | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,07 | 0,04 | 0,10 | 0,23 |
| | | | | | | |
| PASSENGER | Congestion | Accidents | Air pollution | Noise | Climate change | Total |
| Car | 8,11 | 0,26 | 0,18 | 0,09 | 0,51 | 9,15 |
| Train | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,12 | 0,09 | 0,22 | 0,58 |

On this basis, the following tables present the estimated external benefits (for freight) and external costs (for passenger) generated by the modal shift impact due to the two policy options. As for the direct economic impacts, the impact levels are proportional to the traffic impacts.

External effects – Option B vs A

| ASSESSMENT LEVEL | CHANGE IN EXTERNAL TRANSPORT COSTS IN 2020 (€ / YEAR) |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|

| | COST / BENEFIT | ERTMS CORRIDOR A | ERTMS CORRIDOR E | ALL NETWORK |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| EXTERNAL EFFECTS OF FREIGHT TRANSPORT | Congestion | 7.262.181.980 | 1.201.977 | 29.004.421.071 |
| | Accidents | 24.534.399 | 8.121 | 134.279.727 |
| | Air pollution | 760.566.356 | 64.972 | 2.014.195.908 |
| | Noise | 122.671.993 | 40.607 | 671.398.636 |
| | Climate Change | 368.015.979 | 121.822 | 2.685.594.544 |
| EXTERNAL EFFECTS OF PASSENGER TRANSPORT | Congestion | - | - | - |
| | Accidents | - | - | - |
| | Air pollution | - | - | - |
| | Noise | - | - | - |
| | Climate Change | - | - | - |

External effects – Option C vs A

| ASSESSMENT LEVEL | COST / BENEFIT | CHANGE IN EXTERNAL TRANSPORT COSTS IN 2020 (€ / YEAR) | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| | | ERTMS CORRIDOR A | ERTMS CORRIDOR E | ALL NETWORK |
| EXTERNAL EFFECTS OF FREIGHT TRANSPORT | Congestion | 8.533.666.233 | 2.656.016.126 | 43.453.026.055 |
| | Accidents | 28.829.953 | 17.946.055 | 201.171.417 |
| | Air pollution | 893.728.558 | 143.568.439 | 3.017.571.254 |
| | Noise | 144.149.767 | 89.730.275 | 1.005.857.085 |
| | Climate Change | 432.449.302 | 269.190.824 | 4.023.428.338 |
| EXTERNAL EFFECTS OF PASSENGER TRANSPORT | Congestion | -200.866.490 | -28.068.485 | -594.035.096 |
| | Accidents | -4.223.828 | -1.191.587 | -11.124.253 |
| | Air pollution | -3.285.200 | -1.191.587 | -3.708.084 |
| | Noise | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Climate Change | -8.682.313 | -2.449.373 | -22.248.505 |

Evaluation of the impacts on energy and environment (absolute value)

The modal shifts between road and rail result in different energy consumption and emissions. This chapter presents the analyses on the emissions and energy as result of the traffic analyses for ERTMS corridors A and E and the ERIM network.

The following emissions have been distinguished: CO₂ , NO_x , PM and SO₂. These emissions are related to air quality and global warming. Furthermore the energy consumption is expressed in the amount of Joule (J) and also the “ton oil equivalent” (toe).

The most complete and state-of-the-art source for figure on energy usage and emissions is the TREMOVE database version 2.7. This source already provides estimates for the year 2020. See for more information: <http://www.tremove.org/>

This source was used to derive the differences in the emissions between road and rail transport for both passengers and freight. Subsequently the modal shifts have been multiplied with the difference between road and rail in order to determine the savings on emissions and energy consumption.

For the option B there is no impact on the passenger transport market, therefore only the modal shifts in the freight transport market were used for the impact on energy and emissions. For Option C there are ‘reversed modal shifts’ expected in the passenger transport market due to less local trains. Therefore for Option C the savings in the freight market and the losses in the passenger transport market have been summed in order to determine the overall energy and emission impacts.

Emissions and damages to the environment

Air pollution causes deaths and respiratory disease. Air pollution is often identified with major stationary sources, but the greatest source of emissions is mobile sources, mainly from transport vehicles such as cars and trucks. Gases such as carbon dioxide, which contribute to global warming, have recently gained recognition as pollutants by climate scientists, while they also recognize that carbon dioxide is essential for plant life through photosynthesis.

Air pollution is caused by the emission of air pollutants such as particulate matter (PM), NO_x, SO₂. These emissions cause:

- health problems
- acid rain
- damages to buildings
- crop losses
- costs for further damages for the ecosystem (biosphere, soil, water).

Health problems are one of the most important effects of emissions. Emissions such as particles and NO_x provide problems with breathing and the respiratory system, damage to lung tissue, and premature death. Small particles penetrate deeply into sensitive parts of the lungs and can cause or worsen respiratory disease such as emphysema and bronchitis, and aggravate existing heart disease. Especially if emissions of PM, NO_x, SO₂ occur in highly populated areas they cause high external costs to society. For this reason there are also requirements with respect to the air quality. In particular if modal shifts take place in metropolitan or urban areas there is a relatively big contribution to the quality of life in this area.

Carbondioxide (CO₂) is the most important emission related to global warming / greenhouse gas effect. It has no direct impact on health and therefore it does not make a difference where the gas is emitted. Savings of CO₂ are important in light of the Kyoto protocol. The Kyoto Protocol is an agreement made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Countries that ratify this protocol commit to reducing their emissions of carbon dioxide and five other greenhouse gases (GHG), or engaging in emissions trading if they maintain or increase emissions of these green house gases. There are targets with respect to the reduction of CO₂ compared to emission levels in 1990. As of January 2008, and running through 2012, Annex I countries have to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by a

collective average of 5% below their 1990 levels (for many countries, such as the EU member states, this corresponds to some 15% below their expected greenhouse gas emissions in 2008).

Energy and emission characteristics

The following tables present the average energy and emission characteristics for road and rail per passenger-kilometre (pkm) and tonne-kilometre (tkm).

Energy and emission characteristics of passenger transport by road

| Emission type: | Car Diesel | Car Petrol | Weighted average | unit |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------------|----------|
| CO ₂ | 116.35 | 129.79 | 121.16 | gram/pkm |
| NO _x | 0.2222 | 0.13127 | 0.1896 | gram/pkm |
| PM | 0.01602 | 0.01525 | 0.01575 | gram/pkm |
| SO ₂ | 0.14189 | 0.21607 | 0.16845 | gram/pkm |
| | | | | |
| Energy consumption in GJ | 0.00138 | 0.00159 | 0.00145 | GJ/pkm |
| Energy consumption toe | 0.00003 | 0.00004 | 0.000035 | toe/pkm |

The figures above are based on values for 1.4-2 liter cars in the year 2020.

Energy and emission characteristics of passenger transport by rail

| Emission type: | Locomotive electric | Locomotive diesel | Railcar electric | Weighted average | unit |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|----------|
| CO ₂ | 13.96 | 41.47 | 38.25 | 24.46 | gram/pkm |
| NO _x | 0.00863 | 0.63812 | 0.0273 | 0.06395 | gram/pkm |
| PM | 0.000305 | 0.04078657 | 0.00087 | 0.00364 | gram/pkm |
| SO ₂ | 0.00397 | 0.090415731 | 0.0082 | 0.01214 | gram/pkm |
| | | | | | |
| Energy consumption in GJ | 0.00014 | 0.000468 | 0.000456 | 0.000274 | GJ/pkm |
| Energy consumption toe | 0.000003 | 0.000011 | 0.000011 | 0.000007 | toe/pkm |

Based on the share of diesel of electric it is possible to determine the differences between road and rail vehicles. For example it can be seen that the CO₂ emission is much lower for rail transport (between 14 and 41 gram/pkm) compared to cars (116-130 gram per pkm).

Energy and emission characteristics of freight transport by road

| Emission type: | >32t truck | unit |
|---------------------------|------------|----------|
| CO2 | 81.989 | gram/tkm |
| NOx | 0.3732800 | gram/tkm |
| PM | 0.0115190 | gram/tkm |
| SO2 | 0.0999930 | gram/tkm |
| | | |
| Energy consumption in GJ | 0.0009732 | GJ/tkm |
| Energy consumption in toe | 0.0000232 | toe/tkm |

Energy and emission characteristics of freight transport by rail

| Emission type: | Train Diesel | Train Electric | unit |
|--------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------|
| CO2 | 48.45 | 25.26 | gram/tkm |
| NOx | 0.745600 | 0.015200 | gram/tkm |
| PM | 0.047658 | 0.000706 | gram/tkm |
| SO2 | 0.105465 | 0.008660 | gram/tkm |
| | | | |
| Energy consumption in GJ | 0.000547 | 0.000269 | GJ/tkm |
| Energy consumption toe | 0.000013 | 0.000006 | toe/tkm |

For the freight trains there have been different weighted average values for the corridors. For corridor A, a 100% share of electric locomotives was assumed. For corridor E a 80% share of electric locomotives was assumed and for the ERIM network a 90% share of electric locomotives is taken into account.

Next by means of comparing the emission and energy characteristics, the savings due to a model shift in tonne-kilometres can be derived.

Results

The shifts of tonne-kilometres and passenger-kilometres have been estimated with the TRANSTOOLS model for the different policy/ Option B and Option C were compared with the Option A. Subsequently the changes in the absolute figures on the emissions and energy consumption have been derived.

The following table presents the reduction of emissions and energy consumption for ERTMS corridor A (Rotterdam – Genoa).

Energy and emission consumption impacts (Corridor A)

| | Option B | Option C | Option C | Option C |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | | | |

| | | freight transport | passenger transport | overall |
|----------|-------|-------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Kton CO2 | 139.2 | 163.5 | 2.3- | 161.3 |
| ton NOx | 878.5 | 1,032.3 | 2.9- | 1,029.4 |
| ton PM | 26.5 | 31.2 | 0.3- | 30.9 |
| ton SO2 | 224.1 | 263.3 | 3.7- | 259.6 |
| PJ | 1.7 | 2.0 | 0.0- | 2.0 |
| Ktoe | 41.2 | 48.4 | 0.7- | 47.7 |

The following table presents the reduction of emissions and energy consumption for corridor E (Dresden – Budapest).

Energy and emission consumption impacts (Corridor E)

| | Option B | Option C freight transport | Option C passenger transport | Option C overall |
|----------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Kton CO2 | 0.0 | 93.5 | 0.6- | 92.8 |
| ton NOx | 0.2 | 380.5 | 0.8- | 379.6 |
| ton PM | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.1- | 2.5 |
| ton SO2 | 0.1 | 129.2 | 1.0- | 128.1 |
| PJ | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0- | 1.2 |
| Ktoe | 0.0 | 27.7 | 0.2- | 27.5 |

The following table presents the reduction of emissions and energy consumption for the ERIM Network.

Energy and emission consumption impacts (ERIM network)

| | Option B | Option C freight transport | Option C passenger transport | Option C overall |
|----------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Kton CO2 | 730.6 | 1,094.6 | 7.2- | 1,087.4 |
| ton NOx | 3,827.5 | 5,734.2 | 9.3- | 5,724.9 |
| ton PM | 82.1 | 123.1 | 0.9- | 122.2 |
| ton SO2 | 1,096.4 | 1,642.6 | 11.6- | 1,631.0 |
| PJ | 9.1 | 13.6 | 0.1- | 13.5 |
| Ktoe | 216.3 | 324.1 | 2.1- | 322.0 |

ANNEXE 18

ANALYSE DE SENSIBILITÉ AU NIVEAU OPÉRATIONNEL

The sensitivity analyses (risk analyses) carried out at the macro level concern the two impact areas that appear the most significant contributors in terms of benefits, i.e.

- technical harmonization for extended interoperability at border crossing, that generates reduction of waiting time at borders;
- coordination between network paths and terminal slots planning, that produces reduction of waiting time at arrival/departure tracks for the trains before entering into the terminal (inbound trains) or after leaving the terminal before entering into the main network (outbound trains).

Hypotheses for the sensitivity analyses

For both sensitivity analysis, the approach is to consider that the main “risk” is that the situation will be already improved in the baseline (Option A), so that the effort of the implementation of the policy Options B & C might not produce so high benefits as estimated in the base case analysis.

For the first area (**extended interoperability at border crossing**), the “base case” analysis conducted for both options B & C has considered that in the baseline (Option A), the 2020 borders waiting time are the same as in 2007 situation, excluding the borders where new infrastructure will eliminate the border crossing (e.g. between France and Spain), where Option A waiting times are set at 0 (so no gain is expected in Options B/C).

The sensitivity analysis considers that the 2020 waiting times in the baseline (Option A) are instead improved with respect to 2007 situation, corresponding to a maximum of 10’ in the case of passengers trains, 60’ in the case of conventional freight trains and 30’ in the case of the combined transport trains. The baseline waiting time is then set at the minimum between such maximum levels and the 2007 level.

For the second area (**coordination between network paths and terminal slots planning**), the “base case” analysis conducted for option¹⁹ C has considered that the 2020 average expected savings is 82,5 minutes per train at each terminal (origin and destination), as the average between likely savings observed as differences between situations of no coordination (waiting time = 120’) and situation of coordination (waiting time between 30’ and 45’).

The sensitivity analysis considers that the 2020 baseline (Option A) waiting times at arrival / departure tracks are on average 90’ instead of 120’, bringing the average savings to 52,5 minutes per train at each terminal.

Results

The following tables summarize the results of the two sensitivity analyses for Option C and B (for the latter only the sensitivity on border waiting times).

¹⁹ This intervention area is supposed not feasible in Option B.

The total micro-level benefits are reduced, especially for the sensitivity on border waiting times, but all micro-level CBA indexes (NPV, IRR, B/C) do remain largely encouraging for the implementation of the proposed policy options.

Only in the case of Corridor E, the Option B CBA results of the sensitivity analysis present a NPV that is only slightly positive

Corridor A

| | Option C | | | Option B | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Base case | Sensitivity on borders waiting time* | Sensitivity on terminal waiting time** | Base case | Sensitivity on borders waiting time |
| Reduction of waiting time at borders | 1.161,1 | 588,7 | 1.161,1 | 878,3 | 445,3 |
| Reduction of waiting time because of coordination between network and terminal planning | 519,8 | 519,8 | 330,8 | - | - |
| Other micro-level impacts | 1.351,9 | 1.351,9 | 1.351,9 | 179,9 | 179,9 |
| MICRO-LEVEL NET PRESENT VALUE (mn €) | 3.032,8 | 2.460,4 | 2.843,8 | 1.058,2 | 625,2 |
| MICRO-LEVEL INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN | 43,9% | 40,1% | 42,9% | 22,6% | 18,7% |
| MICRO-LEVEL BENEFIT / COST RATIO | 8,6 | 7,2 | 8,2 | 7,3 | 4,7 |

* Improved baseline (Option A): maximum border waiting time are set at 10' (passenger trains), 60' (conventional freight) and 30' (combined transport trains)

** Improved baseline (Option A): maximum terminal waiting time on arrival/departure tracks before entering into the terminal (inbound trains) or before accessing to the main network (outbound trains) are set at 90' (instead of 120' in the base case)

Corridor E

| | Option C | | | Option B | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Base case | Sensitivity on borders waiting time* | Sensitivity on terminal waiting time** | Base case | Sensitivity on borders waiting time |
| Reduction of waiting time at borders | 390,4 | 159,5 | 390,4 | 295,3 | 120,7 |
| Reduction of waiting time because of coordination between network and terminal planning | 407,6 | 407,6 | 259,4 | - | - |
| Other micro-level impacts | -4,8 | -4,8 | -4,8 | -21,0 | -21,0 |
| MICRO-LEVEL NET PRESENT VALUE (mn €) | 793,2 | 562,4 | 645,0 | 274,2 | 99,6 |
| MICRO-LEVEL INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN | 24,5% | 20,6% | 22,1% | 13,0% | 8,8% |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| MICRO-LEVEL BENEFIT / COST RATIO | 4,6 | 3,6 | 3,9 | 2,7 | 1,6 |
|-----------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|

* **Improved baseline (Option A):** maximum border waiting time are set at 10' (passenger trains), 60' (conventional freight) and 30' (combined transport trains)

** **Improved baseline (Option A):** maximum terminal waiting time on arrival/departure tracks before entering into the terminal (inbound trains) or before accessing to the main network (outbound trains) are set at 90' (instead of 120' in the base case)

Overall network

| | Option C | | | Option B | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Base case | Sensitivity on borders waiting time* | Sensitivity on terminal waiting time** | Base case | Sensitivity on borders waiting time |
| Reduction of waiting time at borders | 6.532,7 | 3.631,4 | 6.532,7 | 4.941,4 | 2.746,8 |
| Reduction of waiting time because of coordination between network and terminal planning | 3.770,9 | 3.770,9 | 2.399,7 | - | - |
| Other micro-level impacts | 1.577,2 | 1.577,2 | 1.577,2 | 1.372,9 | 1.372,9 |
| MICRO-LEVEL NET PRESENT VALUE (mn €) | 11.880,8 | 8.979,5 | 10.509,5 | 6.314,3 | 4.119,7 |
| MICRO-LEVEL INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN | 19,7% | 17,1% | 18,6% | 13,4% | 11,4% |
| MICRO-LEVEL BENEFIT / COST RATIO | 3,8 | 3,1 | 3,5 | 2,8 | 2,2 |

* **Improved baseline (Option A):** maximum border waiting time are set at 10' (passenger trains), 60' (conventional freight) and 30' (combined transport trains)

** **Improved baseline (Option A):** maximum terminal waiting time on arrival/departure tracks before entering into the terminal (inbound trains) or before accessing to the main network (outbound trains) are set at 90' (instead of 120' in the base case)

ANNEXE 19

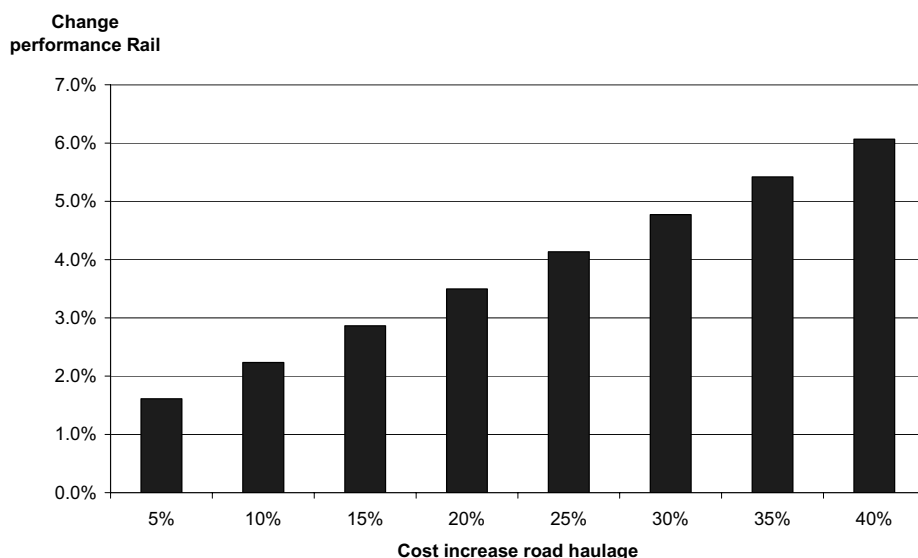
ANALYSE DE SENSIBILITÉ AU NIVEAU SOCIÉTAL

7.16. Introduction

The sensitivity with respect to changes in the road haulage costs have been analyzed and applied on the ERIM network extrapolation results. It concerns the following scenarios:

- (1) Increase of fuel prices for trucks, based on 5% and 10% growth of crude oil price per year
- (2) Full internalisation of External Costs, resulting in a price difference increase of 2.5 eurocent per km
- (3) Introduction of longer and heavier vehicles in whole of Europe: 25.5 meters at 60 tons Gross Vehicle Weight

The overall cost changes per tonne-kilometre have been derived. Next the elasticities derived from Transtools model output were used to calculate the changes in modal shifts. In order to identify the elasticities the Transtools model was run with several relative cost increases. The following figure presents the found elasticity values between cost changes in road haulage and the volume of rail transport:



Subsequently an estimation was provided on the amount of tonne-kilometers that could be shifted between road and rail transport due to changes in road haulage costs. The following table presents the original values for ERIM network extrapolation.

| | Amount of tonne-kilometers rail (million) in 2020 ERIM network | Change compared to option A (million) | Relative change compared to option A |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Option A | 398,075 | - | - |
| Option B | 411,503 | 13,428 | +3.4% |
| Option C | 418,193 | 20,117 | +5.1% |

The values on tonne-kilometres for rail transport as result of cost changes in road haulage were derived from the original values as presented for the ERIM Network by means of applying the right elasticity values.

7.17. Scenario 1: Increase of fuel prices

In the Transtools baseline scenario for year 2020, the prices for road haulage were based on the year 2007 with an average growth of 2% per annum. Considering the actual price increase, this growth rate seems to be rather modest. Converted to crude oil prices, this would mean a crude oil Brent price development from 52 in year 2007 to 68 euro per barrel in the year 2020. Reality is however, that in year 2008 already prices have been observed above this estimated value for 2020, for example an average price of 85 euro (=132 USD) per barrel in June 2008.

Therefore two alternatives have been calculated based on high price increase:

an increase of 5% per annum: 99 Euro per barrel in 2020

(4) an increase of 10% per annum: 182 Euro per barrel in 2020

The impact on the road haulage costs depends on the share of the fuel costs in the overall operational costs of a truck. The share of fuel consumption is depending on the average distance of the trip. Furthermore, the fuel price includes taxes that have to be taken into account as well.

For rail transport it is assumed in this calculation that there is no impact on the energy costs for rail transport. This could however be somewhat optimistic, because electricity generation is into some extent also linked to oil prices (for example power plants running on natural gas prices). Moreover, a small share of the locomotives could still be running on diesel fuels. As a result, the impacts shall be seen as the maximum impacts according to Transtools elasticities.

The following table presents the impact on costs for an average European country for general cargo:

| Distance | 50 km | 150 km | 300 km | 600 km |
|----------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Road cost increase at 5% growth | 8% | 12% | 13% | 14% |
| Road cost increase at 10% growth | 12% | 17% | 19% | 21% |

For this calculation it is assumed that all cost increases in road haulage will result in price increases for their clients. Experiences have shown that in practice a share of road hauliers does absorb some of the cost increase by increasing their productivity or decrease profits. However, especially since the fuel prices increased, more and more road hauliers use fuel price clauses in their contracts.

Due to the higher road haulage costs the break even point between road and rail transport will reduce, attracting a certain amount of additional cargo to the rail transport mode.

The following maximum volume increase can be expected for the ERIM network for scenario 5% annual growth of oil price:

| | Shift to rail in million tonne-kilometres | Amount of tonne-kilometers rail (million) in 2020 ERIM network | Relative change of rail freight performance in % |
|----------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Option A | 10,897 | 408,973 | +2.7% |
| Option B | 10,747 | 422,250 | +2.6% |
| Option C | 9,870 | 428,063 | +2.4% |

The following volume increase can be expected for the ERIM network for scenario 10% annual growth of oil price:

| | Shift to rail in million tonne-kilometres | Amount of tonne-kilometers rail (million) in 2020 ERIM network | Relative change of rail freight performance in % |
|----------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Option A | 14,423 | 412,498 | +3.6% |
| Option B | 13,865 | 425,368 | +3.4% |
| Option C | 12,503 | 430,696 | +3.0% |

7.18. Scenario 2: Internalisation of external costs

For this sensitivity scenario it was assumed that the external unit costs for road haulage will be internalised for the categories: congestion, noise, air pollution, accidents and climate change. The external costs for road haulage for the application on the ERIM network extrapolation are 2.72 eurocents per kilometer. Internalising these costs would result into an overall cost increase of road haulage in between 32% and 34%, depending on the average distance.

For this calculation it is assumed that all cost increases in road haulage due to internalizing of external costs will result in price increases for their clients.

For rail transport no change has been taken into account. The external costs for congestion, noise, air pollution, accidents and climate change are quite low compared to road haulage, therefore the increase of costs for rail would be much lower (5%). However, it must be remarked that not all social costs have been internalized. The infrastructure costs for rail, especially investments, are not 100% covered by rail freight transport (e.g. Betuwe route).

The following table presents the results on the estimation on the impact on rail volumes on the ERIM network taking into account the internalization of external costs:

| | Amount of tonne-kilometers rail | Shift to rail in million tonne- | Relative change of rail freight performance in % |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|

| | (million) in 2020 ERIM network | kilometres due to scenario 2 | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Option A | 418,613 | 20,538 | +5.2% |
| Option B | 433,265 | 21,762 | +5.3% |
| Option C | 439,229 | 21,037 | +5.0% |

7.19. Scenario 3: Longer and heavier vehicles (LHV)

Currently studies and debates are ongoing whether the maximum length and Gross Vehicle Weight of road vehicles shall be extended. Some countries in Europe already allow 25.5 metre trucks with a maximum GVW of 60 tonnes. Such trucks can carry 3 TEU per truck instead of 2 TEU. A full European roll-out of such dimensions would result in a cost decrease for road haulage resulting in a ‘reversed modal shift’ from rail to road. Especially for transport characterized by high volume in m³ and low weight, the impact is large.

NEA calculations show that the introduction of longer and heavier vehicles will result in a potential cost decrease for road hauliers of between 17% and 19% (depending on the distance).

In this calculation it is also expected that the increase of productivity for road hauliers will result directly in lower costs for the client of the same relative change. Note that in this case the impact is much more immediate compared to the two previous scenarios.

The following table presents the results on the estimation on the impact on rail volumes on the ERIM network:

| | Amount of tonne-kilometers rail (million) in 2020 ERIM network | Shift to road in million tonne-kilometres | Relative change of rail freight performance in % |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Option A | 384,663 | 13,413 | -3.4% |
| Option B | 397,795 | 13,709 | -3.3% |
| Option C | 404,314 | 13,878 | -3.3% |

The above results are inline with a recent study by TML Leuven for the European Commission “Effects of adapting the rules on weight and dimensions of heavy commercial vehicles as established within Directive 96/53/EC”. In this study the Transtools model was applied. The model results indicate a maximum impact of -3.8% on rail volume in tons due to LHV introduction. For more information on this study, see <http://www.tmlleuven.be/project/weightanddimensions/documents/home.htm> .

7.20. Summarizing tables

The following table presents the final table comparing the shift (Option B versus A, option C versus A) in the base case with the ones in the sensitivities 1-2-3

Rail performance in million tonne-kilometres:

| | | Sensitivity Scenarios | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Policy Option | Standard scenario | 1a) Oil price: +5% p.a. | 1b) Oil price: +10% p.a. | 2) Internalising External costs for Road haulage | 3) Introduction LHV's |
| A | 398,075 | 408,973 | 412,498 | 418,613 | 384,663 |
| B | 411,503 | 422,250 | 425,368 | 433,265 | 397,795 |
| C | 418,193 | 428,063 | 430,696 | 439,229 | 404,314 |

Relative difference in rail performance of options B and C compared to Option A:

| | | Sensitivity Scenarios | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Policy Option | Standard scenario | 1a) Oil price: +5% p.a. | 1b) Oil price: +10% p.a. | 2) Internalising External costs for Road haulage | 3) Introduction LHV's |
| A | +0.0% | +0.0% | +0.0% | +0.0% | +0.0% |
| B | +3.4% | +3.2% | +3.1% | +3.5% | +3.4% |
| C | +5.1% | +4.7% | +4.4% | +4.9% | +5.1% |

Relative difference in rail performance of options B and C compared to Option A in Standard Scenario:

| | | Sensitivity Scenarios | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Policy Option | Standard scenario | 1a) Oil price: +5% p.a. | 1b) Oil price: +10% p.a. | 2) Internalising External costs for Road haulage | 3) Introduction LHV's |
| A | +0.0% | +2.7% | +3.6% | +5.2% | -3.4% |
| B | +3.4% | +6.1% | +6.9% | +8.8% | -0.1% |
| C | +5.1% | +7.5% | +8.2% | +10.3% | +1.6% |

Relative difference in rail performance of sensitivity scenarios compared to results in the standard scenario:

| | | Sensitivity Scenarios | | | |
|---------------|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Policy Option | | 1a) Oil price: +5% p.a. | 1b) Oil price: +10% p.a. | 2) Internalising External costs for Road haulage | 3) Introduction LHV's |
| A | | +2.7% | +3.6% | +5.2% | -3.4% |
| B | | +2.6% | +3.4% | +5.3% | -3.3% |
| C | | +2.4% | +3.0% | +5.0% | -3.3% |

ANNEXE 20**MÉTHODE D'EXTRAPOLATION DES RÉSULTATS OBTENUS EN TERMES D'IMPACTS
OPÉRATIONNELS POUR L'ÉVALUATION DES IMPACTS SOCIÉTAUX SUR LE RÉSEAU ERIM**

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8. EXTRAPOLATION OF THE RESULTS OBTAINED FOR THE TWO SELECTED CASE STUDY CORRIDORS TO THE WHOLE NETWORK

8.1. Proposed approach

The following table synthesizes the approach applied to extend to the whole network the results obtained within the impact assessment for the two case study corridors A and E.

| Intervention area | | Affected variables | Extrapolation approach |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Technical harmonisation | Train length | Investment costs | % of corridor length with section < 750 m x corridor length x (crossing points density, i.e. n. crossing tracks per km) x [(additional track length) x (track cost per m) + signalling relocation cost per each point) |
| | | Rail cost reduction | See table of results |
| | Waiting time at borders | Waiting time reduction | Current WT = actual data (where available) Future WT= same approach as corridor A/E (5' if interoperable locos are likely to be used for all traffics, 30' in the other corridors) |
| Path allocation rules | Additional capacity for freight trains | Additional freight traffic | Freight traffic in the baseline scenario +10% |
| | | Impact on regional pass traffic | All remaining corridors (B,C,D, F) have several sections used at 85% or more (ERIM), Map 2) --> likely reduction of regional traffic by 20% as observed for corridor A |
| Path allocation rules & Traffic management rules | Reduction in waiting time for freight trains | Reduction in scheduled and unscheduled waiting time | Based on the estimated exponential functions, on the basis of the average % of freight traffic in the corridor |
| Terminals | Transshipment track length | Investment costs | Same approach as A/E, based on actual data on terminals of each corridor |
| | | Reduction of shunting costs | Same approach as A/E, based on actual data on terminals of each corridor |
| | | Reduction of shunting time | 0,5 h per saved shunting |
| | Coordination network - terminal | Reduction of waiting time | As for corridor A/E |

In the following paragraphs are reported, for each affected variable, the results obtained by the extrapolation exercise through the above described approaches.

NB. Corridor D. Ljubljana – Budapest section has been included

IMPACTS OF INTERVENTION ON TECHNICAL HARMONISATION

8.2. Harmonized train length

Decrease of rail freight operating costs

| Corridor | Expected reduction on rail freight costs | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | (€ / trkm) | | | |
| | Intermodal | Single wagon | Hypothesis | Affected traffics |
| CORRIDOR B | -0,00071 | -0,00211 | As corridor A, baseline length 600 m | Traffic between South-Central Italy (up to Bologna) and North |
| CORRIDOR C | - | - | All sections upgraded at >=750 m in the baseline | - |
| CORRIDOR D | -0,00151 | -0,00461 | As corridor A, baseline length 500 m | To/from Spain To/from Slovenia |
| CORRIDOR F | -0,00085 | -0,00227 | As corridor E, baseline length 600 m | All international traffics to/from/through Poland |
| Rest of Europe (ERIM network) | -0,00182 | -0,00493 | Baseline length 500 m | All international traffics to/from East European countries through rail axes other than corridors D, E,F |
| | -0,00151 | -0,00461 | As corridor A, baseline length 500 m | All other traffics to/from Spain and Portugal |
| | - | - | All sections upgraded at >=750 m in the baseline | All remaining flows |

Corridor A & E impacts are included in the respective specific paper.

On the basis of the above assumptions, the overall effects in terms of rail cost savings per year have been estimated. The results are presented in the table below.

| | Impacted traffics | Total Impacted Traffic 2020 (1000 tkm) | Rail traffic split assumption | | Overall effect (€ / year in 2020) |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | % Intermodal | % Single Wagon | |
| CORRIDOR A | Traffic from Novara / Genoa / Milan and the north and viceversa | 12.886 | 60% | 20% | 17.582.504 |
| CORRIDOR B | Traffic between South-Central Italy (up to Bologna) and North | 11.955 | 60% | 20% | 10.107.885 |
| CORRIDOR C | - | 0 | 60% | 20% | - |
| CORRIDOR D | To/from Spain To/from Slovenia | 11.393 | 50% | 20% | 19.111.784 |

| | Impacted traffics | Total Impacted Traffic 2020 (1000 tkm) | Rail traffic split assumption | | Overall effect (€ / year in 2020) |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | % Intermodal | % Single Wagon | |
| CORRIDOR E | International traffic crossing CZ and/or crossing the Austrian - Hungarian border and/or with O or D Slovakia | 8.732 | 40% | 30% | 4.829.447 |
| CORRIDOR F | All international traffic to/from/through Poland | 16.398 | 40% | 30% | 16.771.124 |
| Rest of Europe | All international traffics to/from East European countries through rail axes other than corridors D, E,F | 61.132 | 40% | 40% | 173.156.400 |
| | All other traffics to/from Spain | 10.860 | 60% | 0% | 9.836.482 |
| | All remaining flows | 0 | - | - | - |
| Total | | 136.356 | | | 251.395.626 |

Investment costs for upgrading the lines

| Corridor | Length of the section with train length limit < 750 m | track cost | signalling cost | total investment cost |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| CORRIDOR A | 764 | 157.324.105 | 7.816.835 | 165.140.940 |
| CORRIDOR B | 333 | 62.506.010 | 2.500.240 | 65.006.250 |
| CORRIDOR C | - | - | - | - |
| CORRIDOR D | 375 | 117.187.500 | 2.812.500 | 120.000.000 |
| CORRIDOR E | 968 | 147.025.000 | 9.680.000 | 156.705.000 |
| CORRIDOR F | 655 | 102.987.087 | 4.119.483 | 107.106.570 |
| Rest of Europe (ERIM network) | 18.630 | 2.794.486.995 | 111.779.480 | 2.906.266.475 |
| Total | 21.726 | 3.401.402.544 | 139.503.972 | 3.540.906.516 |

The level of investment needed on the rest of the main European network (ERIM network) appear quite high (about 2,9 bn €) if compared to the expected benefits (57 mn € / year), whereas on the 6 ERTMS corridors the upgrading cost are about 0,6 bn € with annual benefit of 68 mn €. This is due to two factors: high percentage of section with train limits >750 m in the “Rest of Europe” network, and lower density of freight traffic on it with respect to ERTMS corridors.

8.3. Reduction of waiting times at borders

| Name | Country1 | Country 2 | ERTMS corridor | Savings | | |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | Pax | CF trains | CT trains |
| Chiasso | Switzerland | Italy | ERTMS A | 0 | -120 | -55 |
| Domodossola Domo II | Italy | Switzerland | ERTMS A | 0 | -140 | -120 |
| Emmerich | Germany | Netherlands | ERTMS A | 0 | 0 | -55 |
| Basel CH/D | Switzerland | Germany | ERTMS A | 0 | -55 | -40 |
| Brennero | Italy | Austria | ERTMS B | -7 | -85 | -60 |
| Kufstein | Austria | Germany | ERTMS B | 0 | -20 | -20 |
| Padborg/Flensburg | Germany | Denmark | ERTMS B | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Copenhagen/Lernacken | Denmark | Sweden | ERTMS B | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Thionville | France | Luxembourg | ERTMS C | 0 | -25 | -25 |
| Athus | Belgium | Luxembourg | ERTMS C | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Basel CH/F | Switzerland | France | ERTMS C | 0 | -55 | -40 |
| Modane | France | Italy | ERTMS D | 0 | -205 | -25 |
| Villa Opicina | Italy | Slovenia | ERTMS D | -11 | -150 | -150 |
| Hodos / Jesenice | Slovenia | Hungary | ERTMS D | -10 | -60 | -30 |
| Cerbère / Portbou | France | Spain | ERTMS D | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sturovo | Slovakia | Hungary | ERTMS E | -5 | -170 | -140 |
| Hegyeshalom | Hungary | Austria | ERTMS E | 0 | -50 | -50 |
| Breclav | Czech Rep. | Austria | ERTMS E | 0 | -24 | -4 |
| Dolní Žleb / Decin | Czech Rep. | Germany | ERTMS E | 0 | 0 | -91 |
| Bratislava-Petržalka | Slovakia | Austria | ERTMS E | -5 | -90 | -30 |
| Frankfurt (Oder) | Germany | Poland | ERTMS F | 0 | -150 | -150 |
| Aachen | Germany | Belgium | ERTMS F | 0 | -30 | -30 |
| Horka | Poland | Germany | ERTMS F | -25 | -30 | -30 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----|-----|-----|
| All Other Border Crossings* (ERIM network) | Borders of West European countries | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Borders of East European countries | -5 | -60 | -40 |

**Based on average values on actually analysed border stations*

On the basis of the above data, the time savings for ERTMS corridor B-C-D-F have been estimated following the same approach already adopted for corridor A and E.

In case the intervention on technical harmonisation at border crossing will concern the entire main European network (ERIM network), the savings on waiting time have been extrapolated as the product of the total international traffic by the ratio between the overall border waiting time saving on ERTMS corridors and the international traffic over the ERTMS corridors.

This approach is not likely to exaggerate the expected impacts, since border crossings outside the ERTMS corridors are likely to be less advanced, in terms of interoperability, than the ones on ERTMS corridors.

The following table summarizes the results at 2020 horizon.

| SAVINGS 2020 | Passenger | Freight |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| CORRIDOR A | - | - 128.896 |
| CORRIDOR B | - 2.172 | - 67.042 |
| CORRIDOR C | - | - 3.021 |
| CORRIDOR D | - 535 | - 100.458 |
| CORRIDOR E | - | - 44.208 |
| CORRIDOR F | - 1.673 | - 40.125 |
| TOTAL train/h | - 4.380 | - 254.853 |
| average load (pass. / train or net t / train) | 500 | 600 |
| TOTAL SAVING (passenger.h or ton.h) on ERTMS corridors | - 2.190.000 | -152.912.050 |
| TOTAL SAVING (passenger.h or ton.h) - whole main European network | - 5.481.270 | -361.278.806 |

9. IMPACTS OF INTERVENTION ON PATH ALLOCATION RULES

9.1. Additional Capacity For Freight Trains

The table below summarises the likely impacts in terms of traffic in case of increase in the number of freight path by 10%.

The data are obtained as follows:

- Freight traffic impact: +10% of 2020 forecasted traffic in tkm;
- Passenger traffic effect: corridors B, C, D, F have several sections used at 85% or more (according to ERIM network utilisation maps), so the likely reduction of regional traffic is about 20% as observed for corridor A.

| | Reduction of passenger traffic (million pkm / year) | Increase in freight traffic (million tkm / year) |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| CORRIDOR A* | -743,9 | 5.801,6 |
| CORRIDOR B | -2.059,7 | 2.953,4 |
| CORRIDOR C | -852,8 | 2.165,1 |
| CORRIDOR D | -2.424,2 | 2.217,1 |
| CORRIDOR E* | -136,9 | 1.356,3 |
| CORRIDOR F | -697,1 | 3.255,7 |
| Rest of Europe (ERIM network) | -3.956,5 | 23.258,8 |
| Total | -10.871,1 | 41.008,0 |

* This data correspond to the likely increase in trainkm presented in the paper on corridors A and E, converted in passenger.km and freight.km respectively by using the following load value: 120 passenger / regional train and 600 net tons / train.

** Most sections outside ERTMS corridors are not highly saturated in 2020 (according to ERIM analysis), so in most cases the additional freight traffic is likely to be accommodated without reducing regional passengers. Accordingly, only a 5% abatement is considered (instead of 20% on corridors B-C-D-F).

10. IMPACTS OF INTERVENTION ON PATH ALLOCATION AND TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT RULES ON TRAIN PRIORITY

10.1. Reduction in waiting times of freight trains

EXPECTED VARIATION IN FREIGHT TRAINS WAITING TIMES

| Country | Infrastructure Manager | ERTMS Corridor | Route length [km] | Average % of freight trains | Corresponding reduction of waiting time* = z | | Total reduction in waiting times (scheduled + unscheduled) |
|---------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | | Unscheduled - freight (minutes / km) | Scheduled - freight (minutes / km) | |
| NL | ProRail | A | 103 | 100% | 0,0010 | 0,0014 | 0,0024 |
| CH | SBB/BLS | A | 768 | 51% | 0,0102 | 0,0166 | 0,0268 |
| GM | DB | A | 1080 | 53% | 0,0093 | 0,0150 | 0,0243 |
| IT | RFI | A | 722 | 47% | 0,0124 | 0,0203 | 0,0326 |
| AU | OBB | B | 110 | 80% | 0,0026 | 0,0038 | 0,0064 |
| DK | DSB | B | 350 | 44% | 0,0142 | 0,0235 | 0,0377 |
| DE | DB | B | 1205 | 71% | 0,0039 | 0,0060 | 0,0099 |
| IT | RFI | B | 893 | 31% | 0,0260 | 0,0446 | 0,0705 |
| SW | BV | B | 909 | 36% | 0,0208 | 0,0352 | 0,0560 |
| BE | SNCB | C | 532 | 60% | 0,0065 | 0,0103 | 0,0169 |
| FR | RFF | C | 1084 | 70% | 0,0040 | 0,0062 | 0,0103 |
| LU | CFL | C | 59 | 36% | 0,0206 | 0,0349 | 0,0555 |
| CH | SBB | C | 5 | 68% | 0,0046 | 0,0072 | 0,0118 |
| FR | RFF | D | 877 | 62% | 0,0062 | 0,0098 | 0,0159 |
| IT | RFI | D | 644 | 25% | 0,0352 | 0,0616 | 0,0968 |
| SL | SZ | D | 534 | 86% | 0,0019 | 0,0028 | 0,0047 |
| HU | MAV | D | 283 | 44% | 0,0144 | 0,0238 | 0,0382 |
| ES | RENFE | D | 535 | 23% | 0,0381 | 0,0668 | 0,1049 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|---|-----|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| AU | OBB | E | 167 | 44,4% | 0,0139 | 0,0231 | 0,0370 |
| CZ | CD | E | 828 | 42,9% | 0,0150 | 0,0250 | 0,0400 |
| GM | DB | E | 55 | 64,5% | 0,0054 | 0,0084 | 0,0138 |
| HU | MAV | E | 274 | 35,3% | 0,0216 | 0,0366 | 0,0582 |
| SK | ZSR | E | 297 | 28,6% | 0,0297 | 0,0514 | 0,0810 |
| DE | DB | F | 980 | 82,4% | 0,0023 | 0,0034 | 0,0057 |
| PL | PKP | F | 954 | 76,1% | 0,0031 | 0,0047 | 0,0078 |

The path allocation / traffic management rules giving priority to freight shall be, in principle, limited to the main network used by freight traffic. The 6 ERTMS corridor account for 28% of the network but 42% of the freight traffic is routed via them, so they are the first candidate for the application of the proposed priority rules.

As a very rough estimate, being 52,6% the share of freight traffic on the Rest of the ERIM rail network, in case priority rules are extended everywhere, the following average effects on waiting times might be expected.

| | Average % of freight trains | Corresponding reduction of waiting time* = z | | Total reduction in waiting times (scheduled + unscheduled) |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Unscheduled - freight (minutes / km) | Scheduled - freight (minutes / km) | |
| Rest of Europe (ERIM network) | 55,1% | 0,0084 | 0,0135 | 0,0219 |

However, such a generalized application of priority rules for freight is not likely to be applied, because of the strong impacts on regional passenger traffic on such a large geographic scale. For this reason, in the TRANSTOOLS modeling waiting times reduction due to priority rules are applied only on the ERTMS corridors.

The overall impact on annual basis is the following.

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| ERTMS corridor | Waiting Time saving for freight in 2020 (tons.h / year) |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|

| | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| A | 17.047.032 |
| B | 12.082.599 |
| C | 4.248.786 |
| D | 14.752.968 |
| E | 5.274.308 |
| F | 3.578.157 |
| Total | 57.683.580 |

10.2. Increase in waiting times of passenger trains**EXPECTED VARIATION IN PASSENGER TRAINS WAITING TIMES**

| Country | Infrastructure Manager | ERTMS Corridor | Route length [km] | Average % of freight trains | Corresponding increase of waiting time* = z | | Total increase in waiting times (scheduled + unscheduled) |
|---------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | | Unscheduled - passenger (minutes / km) | Scheduled - passenger (minutes / km) | |
| NL | ProRail | A | 103 | 100,0% | - 0,0217 | - 0,0164 | - 0,0382 |
| CH | SBB/BLS | A | 768 | 51,0% | - 0,0232 | - 0,0395 | - 0,0627 |
| GM | DB | A | 1080 | 53,0% | - 0,0231 | - 0,0381 | - 0,0612 |
| IT | RFI | A | 722 | 47,0% | - 0,0233 | - 0,0424 | - 0,0657 |
| AU | OBB | B | 110 | 80,0% | - 0,0223 | - 0,0235 | - 0,0458 |
| DK | DSB | B | 350 | 44,1% | - 0,0234 | - 0,0447 | - 0,0681 |
| DE | DB | B | 1205 | 71,3% | - 0,0226 | - 0,0275 | - 0,0500 |
| IT | RFI | B | 893 | 31,4% | - 0,0238 | - 0,0560 | - 0,0798 |
| SW | BV | B | 909 | 36,1% | - 0,0237 | - 0,0515 | - 0,0752 |
| BE | SNCB | C | 532 | 60,4% | - 0,0229 | - 0,0334 | - 0,0563 |
| FR | RFF | C | 1084 | 70,4% | - 0,0226 | - 0,0279 | - 0,0505 |
| LU | CFL | C | 59 | 36,2% | - 0,0236 | - 0,0514 | - 0,0750 |
| CH | SBB | C | 5 | 67,6% | - 0,0227 | - 0,0293 | - 0,0520 |
| FR | RFF | D | 877 | 61,5% | - 0,0229 | - 0,0327 | - 0,0556 |
| IT | RFI | D | 644 | 25,0% | - 0,0240 | - 0,0628 | - 0,0868 |
| SL | SZ | D | 534 | 86,3% | - 0,0221 | - 0,0210 | - 0,0431 |
| HU | MAV | D | 283 | 43,8% | - 0,0234 | - 0,0449 | - 0,0683 |
| ES | RENFE | D | 535 | 23,3% | - 0,0241 | - 0,0647 | - 0,0887 |
| AU | OBB | E | 167 | 44,4% | - 0,0234 | - 0,0444 | - 0,0678 |
| CZ | CD | E | 828 | 42,9% | - 0,0234 | - 0,0456 | - 0,0691 |
| GM | DB | E | 54,74 | 64,5% | - 0,0228 | - 0,0310 | - 0,0538 |
| HU | MAV | E | 273,9 | 35,3% | - 0,0237 | - 0,0523 | - 0,0759 |
| SK | ZSR | E | 297 | 28,6% | - 0,0239 | - 0,0589 | - 0,0828 |
| DE | DB | F | 980 | 82,4% | - 0,0223 | - 0,0225 | - 0,0448 |
| PL | PKP | F | 954 | 76,1% | - 0,0224 | - 0,0252 | - 0,0476 |

As a very rough estimate, being 55,1% the share of freight traffic on the Rest of the ERIM rail network, in case priority rules are extended everywhere, the following average effects on waiting times might be expected.

| | Average % of freight trains | Corresponding increase of waiting time* = z | | Total increase in waiting times (scheduled + unscheduled) |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Unscheduled - passenger (minutes / km) | Total increase in waiting times (scheduled + unscheduled) | |
| Rest of Europe (ERIM network) | 55,1% | - 0,0231 | - 0,0367 | - 0,0598 |

However, such a generalized application of priority rules for freight is not likely to be applied, because of the strong impacts on regional passenger traffic on such a large geographic scale. For this reason, in the TRANSTOOLS modeling waiting times reduction due to priority rules are applied only on the ERTMS corridors.

The overall impact on annual basis is the following.

| ERTMS corridor | Waiting Time Increase for passenger in 2020 (passenger.h / year) |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A | 1.229.516 |
| B | 1.002.764 |
| C | 321.295 |
| D | 1.412.750 |
| E | 237.425 |
| F | 422.606 |
| Total | 4.626.356 |

11. IMPACT OF INTERVENTION ON TERMINALS

11.1. Increase of transshipment tracks' length and additional investment costs for lengthening the tracks

| The investments for the corridors are the basis of approach corridor A & for the rest of approximate investment applied: [50% x (total corridor investment of ERTMS km)] x [rest of the network] | | Investments (€) | investments ERTMS estimated on the same applied for E, whereas Europe an approach for estimate is ERTMS terminal track cost) / (length corridors in length of the ERIM |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | CORRIDOR A | 40.812.000 | |
| | CORRIDOR B | 46.440.000 | |
| | CORRIDOR C | 13.500.000 | |
| | CORRIDOR D | 39.965.000 | |
| | CORRIDOR E | 37.599.000 | |
| | CORRIDOR F | 1.290.000 | |
| | Rest of Europe | 251.527.667 | |
| | Total | 431.133.667 | |

The approximation is acceptable since both terminal density and size is likely to be lower on the rest of the network, so that the ratio of average investment cost on terminal per km of corridor length is probably lower on ERTMS corridors than on the rest of the network. Besides, some terminals already take into account for ERTMS corridors also serve the rest of the network. On the other hand, average transshipment track length is likely to be lower on terminal outside ERTMS network, so that the additional length per track is probably higher.

11.2. Reduction of shunting costs and time

The average savings in shunting cost and time per train (to be taken into account in the macro traffic modelling) are presented in the following table

| Terminal location | N. operation saved per train (average at each end of the journey) | Time saving per operation (h) | Hours saved per train (average at each end of the journey) | Average cost of shunting operation (€/tr) | Shunting cost per train (average at each end of the journey) |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| CORRIDOR B | 1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 43 | 43 |
| CORRIDOR C | 1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 43 | 43 |
| CORRIDOR D | 2 | 0.5 | 1 | 43 | 86 |
| CORRIDOR F | 2 | 0.5 | 1 | 43 | 86 |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|-----|---|----|----|
| OTHER TERMINALS | 2 | 0,5 | 1 | 43 | 86 |
|-----------------|---|-----|---|----|----|

The overall impacts in terms of saved shunting cost and time at 2020 horizon are presented in the following table. For the ERTMS corridors B-C-D-F, the calculation approach is the same already applied for corridors A & E, whereas for the rest of the network the savings have been estimated according to the ratio [average saving per tkm moved by intermodal transport] resulting from the estimate carried out for ERTMS corridors.

| Location of terminals | Estimated impacts in 2020 of prolonging transshipment tracks to 750 m | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| | Shunting operations saved / week | Shunting operations saved / year | Savings in annual costs of shunting operations (€ / year) | Reduction of shunting time (ton.hours per year) |
| ERTMS Corridor A | 1.034 | 44.445 | 2.311.130 | 15.940.610 |
| ERTMS Corridor B | 1.382 | 71.864 | 3.090.152 | 7.123.485 |
| ERTMS Corridor C | 148 | 7.696 | 330.928 | 1.044.251 |
| ERTMS Corridor D | 1.106 | 57.512 | 2.473.016 | 10.660.802 |
| ERTMS Corridor E | 1.354 | 58.240 | 3.028.505 | 6.440.833 |
| ERTMS Corridor F | 96 | 4.992 | 214.656 | 1.111.344 |
| Total ERTMS corridors | 5.120 | 244.749 | 11.448.387 | 42.321.326 |
| Rest of Europe (ERIM network) | 5.528 | 287.458 | 12.360.698 | 45.693.870 |
| Overall total (ERIM network) | 10.648 | 532.208 | 23.809.086 | 88.015.195 |

11.3. Improvement of coordination between network path definition and terminal slot allocation: Reduction of waiting time at the interface main line – terminal

As for the other corridors the following time saving is expected as result of coordination between network path and terminal slot planning:

- **Long distance train: 82,5 minutes**
- **Short distance trains: 50% of the above impacts**

The overall impacts in terms of saved waiting time at terminal at 2020 horizon are presented in the following table. For the ERTMS corridors B-C-D-F, the calculation approach is the same already applied for corridors A & E, whereas for the rest of the network the savings have been estimated according to the ratio [average saving per tkm moved by intermodal transport] resulting from the estimate carried out for ERTMS corridors.

| Terminal location | Time savings in 2020 (ton.h / year) | Value of time savings in 2020 (€/year) |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| ERTMS Corridor A | 52.525.270 | 51.518.934 |
| ERTMS Corridor B | 63.974.809 | 62.749.112 |
| ERTMS Corridor C | 3.442.551 | 3.376.595 |
| ERTMS Corridor D | 20.471.685 | 20.079.467 |
| ERTMS Corridor E | 45.399.088 | 44.529.284 |
| ERTMS Corridor F | 6.049.640 | 5.933.735 |
| Total ERTMS corridors | 191.863.043 | 188.187.126 |
| Rest of Europe (ERIM network) | 207.152.417 | 203.183.570 |
| Overall total (ERIM network) | 399.015.461 | 391.370.696 |

ANNEXE 21

MÉTHODOLOGIE DE MONÉTISATION DES IMPACTS OPÉRATIONNELS

The following table summarises the hypothesis applied in order to calculate cost and benefits of each intervention area.

| <i>Intervention area</i> | <i>Impacts</i> | <i>Approach for converting the impacts in monetary value and for forecasting the evolution over the time</i> |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Technical harmonisation | Train length – investment cost for prolonging the tracks | Distributed in 7 years (period 2009 – 2015) |
| | Train length – rail cost reduction | <p>A. The total traffic concerned by the intervention is the traffic Milan, Novara, and Genoa ← → North of the Alps, estimated as the ERIM 2020 international traffic to/from Italy on corridor A i.e 2.013 million tkm / year, + the national traffic in Italy over that corridor (2.821 million tkm / year). It is also taken into account that the international traffic to/from Italy will benefit of the cost reduction for all its journey, not just for the transit trough Italy, that represent on average about 20-25% of the total journey length.</p> <p>B. The Intermodal trains and single wagons trains are the type of traffic interested by the cost reduction. Based on previous PwC analyses of corridor A, the traffic is supposed to be moved at 60% by Intermodal trains, 20% by single wagon trains and the remaining by block trains.</p> <p>C. Since no traffic data by OD or by crossing are available per type of trains, the average cost reduction is taken into account, i.e.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intermodal trains: - 0,0011 € / ton.km - Single wagon trains: - 0,0034 € / ton.km <p>On the basis of the above figures A, B, C, the annual benefits on existing rail traffic in 2020 is calculated.</p> <p>Further benefits on modal shift because of rail price reduction is part of the macro-impacts.</p> |
| | Reduction of waiting time at borders | The savings in border waiting time calculated in chapter 1.2 are multiplied by the number of trains (2005 figures on number of trains crossing each border per day available from previous work in ERIM and TEMA projects are extrapolated to 2020 by using ERIM average annual growth rate for freight , i.e. 3,5% / year) |
| Path allocation and traffic management rules | Additional capacity for freight trains | <p>Chapter 2.1 estimate in terms of additional freight train.km and reduction of regional train.km shall be translated respectively in additional tkm and reduction in passenger.km.</p> <p>The related benefits / costs are calculated as part of the macro-level assessment.</p> |
| | Reduction in scheduled & unscheduled waiting time | <p><u>FREIGHT</u></p> <p>The estimated reduction in minutes per km will be multiplied by the average number of freight trains per country (ERIM data as supplied by UIC), and the average length of the trip (assumed as equal to the total corridor length in the country for international trains²⁰, and 50% of the corridor length for national trains).</p> <p>The so-calculated total saving in train.h / year will be converted in ton.h / year by considering an average paylod of 600 net tons per trains.</p> |

²⁰ For Switzerland and Italy, only 50% of the corridor length is considered because two itineraries are included in Corridor A.

| Intervention area | Impacts | Approach for converting the impacts in monetary value and for forecasting the evolution over the time |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | <p>The freight value of time (including driver cost) in € / ton.h will be taken by the EC <i>Handbook on estimation of external cost in transport sector</i> (2007), i.e. 1,22 € / ton.h in 2002, and then growing according to the real GDP per head growth (supposed to be 1% p.a.).</p> <p><u>PASSENGER</u></p> <p>The approach is similar to the one above. It is supposed that 50% of national passenger trains will be impacted by the increase in scheduled / unscheduled waiting time, since long distance trains will maintain a higher priority than freight.</p> <p>The passenger value of time for commuters travelling (impacts concern regional traffic) in € / ton.h will be taken by the EC <i>Handbook on estimation of external cost in transport sector</i> (2007), i.e. 8,48 € / passenger.h in 2002, and then growing according to the real GDP per head growth (supposed to be 1% p.a.).</p> |
| | Additional charges for priority freight path | <p>The increase in infrastructure charges per train.km for freight trains benefiting from higher priority will be set equal to a level that imply that the additional charge become lower than the expected benefits (measured as value of the reduction of freight waiting times – value of the increase of passenger waiting times) no later than in 2020.</p> <p>Maximum percentage is 65% as explained in chapter 3.2. However the cost-benefit calculation has shown that only an increase by 10% is acceptable in order not to annul the direct benefits in freight travel time obtained by the time reduction (freight value of time and driver wage costs reduction). An higher increase might be considered only by taking into account the rail freight traffic growth because of better journey time.</p> |
| Terminals | Train length – investment cost for prolonging the transshipment tracks | Distributed in 3 years (period 2013 – 2015) |
| | Reduction of shunting costs because of longer transshipment tracks | The cost estimated in chapter 4.2 shall be extrapolated at 2020 horizon considering the grow of traffic (the number of service to/from each terminal will be supposed to grow according to a specific traffic grow rate as estimated in TEMA for the intermodal traffic to/from each traffic area). |
| | Reduction of shunting time because of longer transshipment tracks | <p>The time saved per train at each end (i.e. origin terminal or destination terminal) is approximately 30' per operation.</p> <p>The time saving in ton.h at each terminal is estimated as the product of 2020 services (see case above) x % of trains actually taking benefit of the extended transshipment track length (cg. chapter 4.2) x the average time saving per train, the latter being equal to the number of avoidable shunting operations in case of 750 m tracks multiplied by 30'.</p> <p>The monetary value is then calculated as the product of the saved ton.h x the value in € / th from the <i>Handbook on estimation of external cost in transport sector</i> (2007), deducing the part that relates to driver wages (when the train waits at terminals arrival/departure tracks before entering in the main network, there is no need of the driver onboard).</p> |

| <i>Intervention area</i> | <i>Impacts</i> | <i>Approach for converting the impacts in monetary value and for forecasting the evolution over the time</i> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Reduction of terminal waiting time because of coordination between network path planning and terminal slot planning | <p>A. The maximum time saving has been estimated at 82,5' (chapter 4.3). For short distance services, the savings is supposed to be 50% of the maximum one.</p> <p>B. The % of short distance traffic (<500 m) at each terminal is estimated at 30% of total international traffic.</p> <p>Taking into account A and B, the average time saving due to the coordination is estimated for each terminal, and then multiplied by the traffic in tons / year handled at each terminal in year t, calculated as the TEMA 2006 traffic in LU / year x TEMA annual growth rate between 2006 and t x average payload per LU (12 t, considering the empty flow that are significant on this corridor).</p> <p>The monetary value is then calculated as the product of the saved ton.h x the value in € / th from the <i>Handbook on estimation of external cost in transport sector</i> (2007), deducing the part that relates to driver wages (when the train waits at terminals arrival/departure tracks before entering in the main network, there is no need of the driver onboard).</p> |

Following the approach illustrated in the previous table, the total costs and benefits obtained in Option B and C are presented in the following table.

For all evaluation, the corridor traffic has been considered to be stable after 2020, because both lack of reliable growth forecast for years > 2020, and need to avoid check of capacity availability at each time horizon (at corridor level, an unbounded traffic growth is obviously not feasible). This means that the estimated benefits are in most cases a lower bound of the actual ones.

Intervention on extended interoperability at border crossings is considered to be applied both in option B and C, but with faster implementation in the latter case (effects starting from 2016, whereas for option B they begin in 2020).

ANNEX.I – APPROACH FOR ESTIMATING COST AND BENEFITS OF THE ADDITIONAL CAPACITY

In chapter 9.1 the expected impacts of capacity increase by 10% has been estimated. In order to calculate the likely potential benefits and cost of such increase, the following approach has been applied:

1. transformation of the effects from additional freight trainkm and reduction in regional passenger trainkm to additional tons km and reduction of passenger km;
2. for the reduction of regional passenger km, the following hypotheses are applied:
 - a. 50% of the lost capacity will generate shift to road
 - b. 50% will be absorbed by timetable restructuring, increase in load factor and using of other routes.
3. comparison with the expected macro effect (modal shift) in terms of additional tons km and reduction of passenger km
4. if the potential rail freight traffic due to additional capacity is higher than the expected additional rail traffic due to macro-level modal shift, the difference will be calculated and converted in potential additional benefits (both in terms of reduced external and internal costs);
5. similarly, the difference between the reduction in regional passenger traffic due to lower capacity and the reduction of same traffic due to macro-level modal shift is calculated and converted in potential additional costs (both in terms of higher external and internal costs).

The following tables present 2020 results of such approach for corridor A:

| | Potential traffic variation traffic in 2020 (tkm or pass.km) | Estimated modal shift effect in 2020 Option C (TRANSTOOLS) (tkm or pass.km) | Potential additional modal shift Option C (tkm or pass.km) |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| freight traffic | 41.007.986.750 | 20.117.141.692 | 20.890.845.058 |
| regional passenger traffic | -5.383.556.735 | -74.161.685 | -5.309.395.050 |

| | Difference between road and rail external costs per traffic unit - 2020 (€/tkm or €/pkm) | External costs impact of additional capacity (€) | Average internal costs per traffic unit (€/100tkm or €/100pkm) | | Internal costs impact of additional capacity (€) | Total impacts of additional capacity (€) |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| | | | ROAD | RAIL | | |
| freight traffic | 2,46 | 513.182.869 | 8,43 | 5,43 | 627.154.190 | 1.140.337.060 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| regional passenger traffic | 8,41 | -449.174.821 | 23,58 | 12,94 | 565.322.791 | -1.014.497.612 |
| | Total effect | 64.008.048 | | | 61.831.400 | 125.839.448 |

The potential negative shift in regional passenger transport is much higher than the one due to macro-level modal shift, so quite significant external costs are generated. Nevertheless, they are largely offset by the potential benefits due to additional (potential) rail freight traffic, since the additional capacity corresponds to the double of the demand increase due to macro-level modal shift.

ANNEXE 22

MÉTHODE DE CALCUL ET DE MONÉTISATION DES COÛTS EXTERNES ÉVITÉS

11.4. Introduction

The following external cost categories have been identified:

- Congestion costs
- Accident costs
- Air pollution
- Noise
- Climate change

The most complete and state-of-the-art report is the “Handbook on estimation of external costs in the transport sector” published in February 2008 and produced within the study for the European Commission “Internalisation Measures and Policies for All external Cost of Transport (IMPACT). This Handbook provides best practice figures on the monetary external costs based on vehicle kilometres. The handbook presents figures for types of transport means, circumstances and different countries. The handbook presents for most categories the calculated monetary figures for Germany (value year 2000).

In order to be able to use the figures from the Handbook and to be more accurate the figures from the Handbook have been adjusted for:

- Value in year 2007 instead of level year 2000 (based on GDP development)
- Differences in unit value per country were taken into account (e.g. Switzerland vs Germany) based on GDP per capita estimations for the year 2020
- Share of type of area along the corridor (metropolitan, small/medium urban, rural)
- Type of vehicle and technology: EURO-5 was selected to estimate engine level in 2020 for road vehicles (1.4-2 litre cars and 32t trucks). For trains the development of exhaust emissions was derived from ASSESS Final report and STREAM (TREMOVE)
- Share of diesel locomotives (1/5 of locomotive fleet) based on corridor reports
- Day / night time (relevant for noise and congestion costs) based on traffic data
- Conversion between vehicle kilometre to passenger kilometre and tonne-kilometre. Based on statistics there is an average utilisation of 119 passengers per train and 500 tons per freight train. Moreover, the average load of a freight truck is 14 tons and the average occupation of cars is 1.4 persons per car.

This paper presents the external cost values for the Impact Assessment Freight Priority Network for ERTMS corridors A and E.

11.5. Results

11.5.1. Corridor A

11.5.1.1.

11.5.1.2. Freight Transport

The following table presents the values for Corridor A for Freight Transport. The values are in eurocent per tonne-kilometre for road and rail transport:

| | Congestion cost | Accident cost | Air pollution cost | Noise cost | Climate change cost | Total external cost |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Heavy Goods Vehicle | 2.97 | 0.03 | 0.35 | 0.11 | 0.27 | 3.73 |
| Freight train | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.22 | 0.05 | 0.13 | 0.44 |

One can observe that especially the congestion costs will be the dominant external cost factor in the year 2020. The monetary saving of modal shift on external costs of one tonne-kilometre from road to rail is $3.73 - 0.44 = 3.29$ cents per tonnekilometre for corridor A.

11.5.1.3. Passenger Transport

The following table presents the values for Corridor A for Passenger Transport. The values are in eurocent per passenger-kilometre for road and rail transport:

| | Congestion cost | Accident cost | Air pollution cost | Noise cost | Climate change cost | Total external cost |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Passenger car | 8.65 | 0.26 | 0.22 | 0.11 | 0.64 | 9.90 |
| Passenger train | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.27 | 0.63 |

For the passenger train the monetary savings of externalities for a modal shift from road to rail amounts to **9.26** cents per passenger kilometre (corridor A).

11.5.2. Corridor E

11.5.2.1. Freight Transport

The following table presents the values for Corridor E for Freight Transport. The values are in eurocent per tonne-kilometre for road and rail transport:

| | Congestion cost | Accident cost | Air pollution cost | Noise cost | Climate change cost | Total external cost |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Heavy Goods Vehicle | 1.49 | 0.03 | 0.20 | 0.11 | 0.27 | 2.10 |
| Freight train | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.13 | 0.05 | 0.13 | 0.34 |

One can observe that especially the congestion costs will be the dominant external cost factor in the year 2020. The saving for modal shift of one tonne-kilometre is $2.10 - 0.34$ cents = **1.76** cents per tonnekilometre for corridor E.

11.5.2.2.

11.5.2.3. Passenger transport

The following table presents the values for Corridor E for Passenger Transport. The values are in eurocent per passenger-kilometre for road and rail transport:

| | Congestion cost | Accident cost | Air pollution cost | Noise cost | Climate change cost | Total external cost |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Passenger car | 4.31 | 0.26 | 0.22 | 0.11 | 0.64 | 5.55 |
| Passenger train | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.11 | 0.27 | 0.58 |

For the passenger train the savings for a modal shift from road to rail are **4.97** cents per passenger kilometre for corridor E.

11.6. Further explanation

11.6.1. Congestion costs

The Handbook provides figures on congestion costs for passenger cars and heavy goods vehicles (HGV)²¹. However, these are only limited to valid figures for morning peak traffic and are differentiated for type of area and type of road (Large urban area, Small and Medium Urban area and Rural areas). For this study only motorways have been selected.

As a result, in order to have a usable overall figure for average transport, the share of transport during rush hours compared to other times of the day has to be taken into account. According to available figures on motorway traffic, 35% of the truck traffic takes place within rush hour periods. For passenger cars this share is 42%²².

11.6.2. Accident costs

The Handbook provides unit values for the accidents for different networks and types of vehicles for the different countries. The figures for motorways were selected for passenger cars and HGV.²³

For rail transport the figure of 0.08 – 0.30 euro per train kilometre was presented as the average European value for average external costs of accidents²⁴. The lowest figure (0.08 euro per trainkm) was selected because of increased safety due to expected improved safety systems and traffic management on railways.

11.6.3. Air pollution

For air pollution the figures for cars with an engine of 1.4 – 2.0 litres was selected at Euro-5 class. This represents the expected emission levels in 2020 for the average passenger car. For freight road vehicles the 32t truck Euro-5 was selected.²⁵

For freight and passenger trains there was no figure that presented the expected improvements due to engine technology and fuels. Therefore additional literature was studied: ASSESS study by TML Leuven and STREAM by CE Delft. Subsequently the reduction factors of NO_x, SO₂, PM was derived and monetary value was estimated for year 2020 for air pollution caused by rail transport.

²¹ Page 34, table 7 of Handbook External Costs

²² Source: Adviesdienst Verkeer en Vervoer, “Het vrachtwegennet in de Spitsperioden”, Rotterdam August 2005

²³ Page 44, table 10 of Handbook External Costs

²⁴ Page 45 of Handbook External Costs

²⁵ Page 57 of Handbook External Costs

11.6.4. *Noise*

For the noise costs the time of day is relevant and also the type of area (urban, suburban, rural).²⁶ These factors have been taken into account to estimate an average figure per vehicle kilometre.

11.6.5.

11.6.6. *Climate change*

The Climate change is linked to emission of greenhouse gasses such as CO₂, N₂O and CH₄. The value for CO₂ was recommended at 40 euro per tonne in the year 2020²⁷. Subsequently the climate costs were derived from the table in the handbook. Again Euro 5 vehicles were selected (1.4-2 litre car and 32t truck).

²⁶ Page 69, table 22 of Handbook External Costs

²⁷ Page 80, figure 9 of Handbook External Costs

ANNEXE 23

ANALYSE COUTS-BENEFICES

ASSUMPTIONS AND INPUTS

Micro-level cost and benefits

The assumptions taken for CBA calculation are presented in the papers in the files “Corridor A impact first results”, “Corridor E impact first results” and “Extrapolation results”.

Administrative costs

Administrative costs due to implementing the policy outside the ERTMS corridors have been estimated using the same approach applied for them, and then abated by 60% in order to take into account the high synergies that are very likely to exist in case of an application at overall main European rail network level

| | Administrative investment costs | Administrative costs – 1 st year | Administrative costs – years >1 |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Total ERTMS corridors | 214.000 | 3.340.800 | 3.084.800 |
| Rest of ERIM network outside ERTMS corridors | 116.800 | 2.011.680 | 1.773.700 |
| Total ERIM network | 330.800 | 5.352.500 | 4.858.500 |

For CBA calculation, investments costs are supposed to take place in 2015. The first year of implementation of the different administrative actions is considered to be 2016, so that in 2020 all supporting administrative actions will be in full operations.

In Option B, only the costs for OSS, Quality monitoring and Corridor governance are included, following the options’ definition of the Inception Report.

Cost / benefits of modal shift – direct economic effect

In order to simplify the analysis, the direct economic effect has been estimated in terms of net variation of total transport costs for the users, due to the shift from road to rail of some freight traffic on one hand, and to the shift of some passenger traffic from rail to road on the other hand.

The unit cost values are based on cost models as applied in European models such as TRANSTOOLS, ETIS-BASE and SPIN. Different figures are used for each option and corridor. These differences are mainly caused by the differences in the average trip distance of the shifted flows observed in the Transtools output for each option. Differences between countries have also been taken into account. Furthermore, we used the Transtools output to determine the share of intermodal transport (incl. pre/end haulage by road) and direct rail transport without pre-end haulage.

The following unit cost values have been applied.

| Freight transport | | | |
|-------------------|--------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Corridor | Option | Rail cost per ton kilometre | Road cost per ton |
| | | | |

| | | | kilometre |
|----------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A | B | € 0,051 | € 0,081 |
| A | C | € 0,054 | € 0,085 |
| E | B | € 0,103 | € 0,130 |
| E | C | € 0,084 | € 0,093 |
| ERIM overall | B | € 0,049 | € 0,081 |
| ERIM overall | C | € 0,054 | € 0,084 |
| | | | |
| Passenger transport | | | |
| Corridor | Option | Rail cost per passenger kilometre | Road cost per passenger kilometre |
| A | B | € 0,135 | € 0,261 |
| A | C | € 0,135 | € 0,261 |
| E | B | € 0,099 | € 0,189 |
| E | C | € 0,099 | € 0,189 |
| ERIM | B | € 0,129 | € 0,236 |
| ERIM | C | € 0,129 | € 0,236 |

Cost / benefits of modal shift – externalities

The unit cost value per ton.km and passenger.km of road and rail have been estimated on the basis of the guidelines given by the recent *Handbook on estimation of external cost in transport sector* (2007), prepared by the consortium led by CE Delft on behalf of DG TREN.

In deriving the evolution of the unit cost value during the time, the following aspects have been considered

- projections of GDP data and population data (the actual indicator for indexation used is in fact the per capita income).
- for the costs of climate change another indicator taken from the CE handbook report (which was based again on data of IPCC) has been used.
- for air pollution we included an additional factor in the calculations, namely a 1% reduction per year in the cost which relates to the technological improvements resulting in a reduction of emission factors has been considered.

The data for 2020 (Corridor A & E) have been already presented in the meeting of July 31st. At the network level the following unit external costs in Euro 2007 have been applied for year 2020.

ERIM Network External costs in eurocent per tonkilometer or passenger kilometer

| FREIGHT | Congestion | Accidents | Air pollution | Noise | Climate change | Total |
|------------------|------------|-----------|---------------|-------|----------------|--------------|
| Truck | 2,17 | 0,03 | 0,22 | 0,09 | 0,22 | 2,72 |
| Freight train | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,07 | 0,04 | 0,10 | 0,23 |
| | | | | | | |
| PASSENGER | Congestion | Accidents | Air pollution | Noise | Climate change | Total |
| Car | 8,11 | 0,26 | 0,18 | 0,09 | 0,51 | 9,15 |
| Train | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,12 | 0,09 | 0,22 | 0,58 |

Traffic data (modal shift impacts)

The TRANSTOOLS results for the simulation at 2020 horizon of macro modal-shift effects are the following.

Table 1 Result performance Option B - Option A:

| | Freight | Change in % with respect to the baseline (Option A) | Passenger | Change in % with respect to the baseline (Option A) |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| | in million tonne-kilometres | | in million passenger kilometres per year | |
| Corridor A | 2.453 | 5,2% | - | 0,0% |
| Corridor E | 1 | 0,0% | - | 0,0% |
| Overall ERIM network | 13.428 | 3,4% | - | 0,0% |

Table 2 Result performance Option C - Option A:

| | Freight | Change in % with respect to the baseline (Option A) | Passenger | Change in % with respect to the baseline (Option A) |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| | in million tonne-kilometres | | in million passenger kilometres per year | |
| Corridor A | 2.883 | 6,1% | 23- | -0,1% |
| Corridor E | 1.795 | 14,8% | 6,620- | -0,2% |
| Overall ERIM network | 20.117 | 5,1% | 74- | -0,1% |

Table 3 Overall figures option A (baseline)

| | Freight | | Passenger | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------------------|--|
| | in million tonne-kilometres | | in million passenger kilometres per year | |
| Corridor A | 47.477 | | 17.768 | |
| Corridor E | 12.099 | | 3.889 | |
| Overall ERIM network | 398.075 | | 81.044 | |

Traffic data are considered to be stable after 2020. For the period 2016-2020 a build-up trend has been built considering the annual growth rate.

RESULTS

The following tables summarize the results for Option C and B. All indexes (NPV, IRR, B/C) show an highly positive socio-economic impact of the proposed policies in both options.

Option C determines better effects, especially for corridor E where the modal shift impact is significantly higher than in Option B.

Since congestion effects represent a big share of the benefits, and their existence is a bit theoretical (since there are not evaluated by an analysis based on demand – speed curves on each section, but using average values per unit of traffic that are highly approximate for monetariaing this external impact), results are presented also without the effect on congestion.

The level of the overall NPV changes, but the general conclusions are however the same.

OPTION C

| ASSESSMENT LEVEL | Cost / benefit | ERTMS CORRIDOR A | ERTMS CORRIDOR E | ALL NETWORK | |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------|
| MICRO-LEVEL | Technical harmonisation Path allocation and traffic mgt rules (except "additional capacity for freight") Terminals | 1.897,1 | 806,6 | 10.671,5 | |
| | Additional capacity for freight trains | 1.135,8 | -13,3 | 1.209,3 | |
| ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS | | -6,5 | -3,9 | -47,1 | |
| MACRO LEVEL - DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACTS | Freight | 846,5 | 149,3 | 5.679,0 | |
| | Passenger | -27,9 | -5,6 | -74,7 | |
| MACRO LEVEL - EXTERNALITIES | Freight | Congestion | 83.283,3 | 27.183,3 | 455.306,7 |
| | | Accidents | 281,4 | 183,7 | 2.107,9 |
| | | Air pollution | 8.194,7 | 1.390,6 | 29.826,9 |
| | | Noise | 1.406,8 | 918,4 | 10.539,5 |
| | | Climate Change | 4.678,9 | 2.912,5 | 44.494,1 |
| | Passenger | Congestion | -1.983,4 | -289,9 | -7,8 |
| | | Accidents | -41,6 | -11,6 | -117,1 |
| | | Air pollution | -30,4 | -12,4 | -36,8 |
| | | Noise | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| | | Climate Change | -94,7 | -26,7 | -247,2 |
| TOTAL NET PRESENT VALUE (mn €) | | 99.539,9 | 33.180,8 | 553.057,0 | |
| INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN | | 132,7% | 98,9% | 86,2% | |
| BENEFIT / COST RATIO | | 39,6 | 56,6 | 51,0 | |

Without congestion impacts

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| TOTAL NET PRESENT VALUE (mn €) | 18.240,0 | 6.287,4 | 104.005,2 |
| INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN | 83,0% | 57,3% | 49,5% |
| BENEFIT / COST RATIO | 31,5 | 22,8 | 22,7 |

OPTION B

| ASSESSMENT LEVEL | Cost / benefit | | ERTMS CORRIDOR A | ERTMS CORRIDOR E | ALL NETWORK |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| MICRO-LEVEL | Technical Path allocation and traffic mgt harmonisation (except "additional capacity for freight") Terminals | | 2.193,9 | 260,9 | 6.314,3 |
| | Additional capacity for freight trains | | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS | | | -5,8 | -3,3 | -40,5 |
| MACRO LEVEL - DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACTS | Freight | | 706,5 | 0,2 | 3.806,9 |
| | Passenger | | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| MACRO LEVEL - EXTERNALITIES | Freight | Congestion | 70.874,4 | 12,3 | 303.912,3 |
| | | Accidents | 239,4 | 0,1 | 1.407,0 |
| | | Air pollution | 6.973,7 | 0,6 | 19.909,1 |
| | | Noise | 1.197,2 | 0,4 | 7.035,0 |
| | | Climate Change | 3.981,8 | 1,3 | 29.699,4 |
| | Passenger | Congestion | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| | | Accidents | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| | | Air pollution | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| | | Noise | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| | | Climate Change | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| TOTAL NET PRESENT VALUE (mn €) | | | 86.161,2 | 272,6 | 372.043,5 |
| INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN | | | 127,7% | 12,9% | 76,1% |
| BENEFIT / COST RATIO | | | 216,9 | 6,6 | 88,4 |

Without congestion impacts

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| TOTAL NET PRESENT VALUE (mn €) | | | 15.286,8 | 260,3 | 68.131,2 |
| INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN | | | 77,3% | 12,6% | 41,0% |
| BENEFIT / COST RATIO | | | 41,0 | 6,5 | 23,6 |

ANNEXE 24**BIBLIOGRAPHIE**

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ANNEXE 25**GLOSSAIRE**

| | |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CER | Community of European Railways |
| EM | Etat Membre |
| ERIM | European Rail Infrastructure Masterplan |
| ERTMS | European Rail Traffic Management System (système de signalisation ferroviaire européen). |
| GI | Gestionnaire d'infrastructure |
| RNE | RailNetEurope |
| RTE-T | Réseau Transeuropéen de Transport |
| STI-TAF | Spécification Technique d'interopérabilité Application Télématique au Fret. |
| UIC | Union Internationale des Chemins de Fer |



**RAT DER
EUROPÄISCHEN UNION**

**Brüssel, den 15. Dezember 2008 (17.12)
(OR. en)**

**Interinstitutionelles Dossier:
2008/0247 (COD)**

**17324/08
ADD 6**

**TRANS 485
CODEC 1860**

ÜBERMITTLUNGSVERMERK

Absender: Herr Jordi AYET PUIGARNAU, Direktor, im Auftrag des
Generalsekretärs der Europäischen Kommission

Eingangsdatum: 12. Dezember 2008

Empfänger: der Generalsekretär/Hohe Vertreter, Herr Javier SOLANA

Betr.: Arbeitsdokument der Kommissionsdienststellen: Begleitdokument zu
dem Vorschlag für eine Verordnung des Europäischen Parlaments und
des Rates zur Schaffung eines europäischen Schienennetzes für einen
wettbewerbsfähigen Güterverkehr
– Zusammenfassung der Folgenabschätzung

Die Delegationen erhalten in der Anlage das Kommissionsdokument - SEK(2008) 3029.

Anl.: SEK(2008) 3029



KOMMISSION DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN

Brüssel, 11.12.2008

SEK(2008) 3029

ARBEITSDOKUMENT DER KOMMISSIONSDIENSTSTELLEN

Begleitdokument zu dem

**Vorschlag einer
VERORDNUNG DES EUROPÄISCHEN PARLAMENTS UND DES RATES
zur Schaffung eines europäischen Schienennetzes für einen wettbewerbsfähigen
Güterverkehr**

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG DER FOLGENABSCHÄTZUNG

{KOM(2008) 852 endgültig}

{SEK(2008) 3028}

ARBEITSDOKUMENT DER KOMMISSIONSDIENSTSTELLEN**Begleitdokument zu dem****Vorschlag einer
VERORDNUNG DES EUROPÄISCHEN PARLAMENTS UND DES RATES
zur Schaffung eines europäischen Schienennetzes für einen wettbewerbsfähigen
Güterverkehr****ZUSAMMENFASSUNG DER FOLGENABSCHÄTZUNG****1. ORGANISATION UND PLANUNG DER FOLGENABSCHÄTZUNG**

Diese Folgenabschätzung stellt eine Folgemaßnahme zur Mitteilung der Kommission „Aufbau eines vorrangig für den Güterverkehr bestimmten Schienennetzes“ vom 18. Oktober 2007¹ dar. Sie wurde mit Unterstützung eines externen Beraters erstellt.

Darüber hinaus wurden mehrere Konsultationen durchgeführt. Eine erste Konsultation fand 2006 statt zur Unterstützung der im Oktober 2007 verabschiedeten und von der Branche sowie von Parlament und Rat positiv aufgenommenen Mitteilung. Anschließend wurde von Januar bis Juni 2008 eine Gruppe von Fachleuten konsultiert, die die von der Maßnahme betroffenen Akteure verschiedener Mitgliedstaaten repräsentieren. Schließlich wurde im Juni und Juli 2008 eine öffentliche Konsultation gemäß den Vorgaben der Kommission durchgeführt.

2. WARUM EINE MAßNAHME ZUR SCHAFFUNG EINES SCHIENENNETZES FÜR EINEN WETTBEWERBSFÄHIGEN GÜTERVERKEHR?

Der Schienengüterverkehr befindet sich seit rund 30 Jahren in Schwierigkeiten, die auf mehrere Faktoren zurückzuführen sind: industrieller Wandel, Bau von Autobahnen, neue Ansprüche der Unternehmen an die Logistik. Um diesen Schwierigkeiten zu begegnen, betreibt die Gemeinschaft eine aktive Politik zur Wiederbelebung der Eisenbahn, und zwar durch eine schrittweise (im Güterverkehr seit 1. Januar 2007 vollzogene) Liberalisierung der Schienenverkehrsdienste und die Förderung der Interoperabilität der Eisenbahnsysteme.

Die unzureichenden Fortschritte im Bereich des Schienengüterverkehrs haben verschiedene Ursachen: die schleppende Entwicklung des Wettbewerbs und der Interoperabilität sowie der Mangel an hochwertigen und zuverlässigen Fahrwegkapazitäten im grenzüberschreitenden Güterverkehr.

Das geltende Gemeinschaftsrecht, insbesondere die Richtlinie 2001/14/EG über die Zuweisung von Fahrwegkapazität der Eisenbahn, enthält eine Reihe von Bestimmungen über

¹ KOM(2007) 608 endgültig.

die Zusammenarbeit der nationalen Infrastrukturbetreiber (IB) zur Vereinfachung des grenzüberschreitenden Schienengüterverkehrs sowie über die Modalitäten der Fahrwegzuweisung für diese Verkehrsart. Wegen ihrer mangelnden Genauigkeit erscheinen diese Bestimmungen unzureichend.

Im Hinblick auf die Fahrwegkapazitäten im Güterverkehr, insbesondere dem grenzüberschreitenden, stehen daher folgende Probleme im Vordergrund: die unzureichende Zusammenarbeit im Bereich der Investitionen und des Infrastrukturbetriebs, durch die der Verkehrsfluss an den Grenzen unterbrochen werden kann; die fehlende Koordinierung zwischen der Schieneninfrastruktur und den Terminals generell (Häfen, Hinterland und Rangierbahnhöfe); der Bedarf an transparenteren Informationen für die Nutzer der Infrastruktur; die häufige Benachteiligung des Güterverkehrs gegenüber dem Personenverkehr was den Betrieb von Strecken mit gemischtem Verkehr und Investitionsentscheidungen anbelangt.

Wenn keine weiteren Maßnahmen ergriffen werden, können diese Schwierigkeiten noch weiter zunehmen und dazu führen, dass die Eisenbahn nicht angemessen auf die Güterverkehrsnachfrage reagieren kann.

3. ZIELE

Die Kommission möchte erreichen, dass die Qualität der Dienstleistungen, die die Infrastrukturbetreiber für die Unternehmen des grenzüberschreitenden Güterverkehrs erbringen, verbessert wird, indem die bestehenden Initiativen auf dem Gebiet ausgeweitet, verstärkt und/oder ergänzt werden und so ein aus Korridoren bestehendes europäisches Schienennetz für einen wettbewerbsfähigen Güterverkehr entsteht.

Die in dieser Folgenabschätzung untersuchte Maßnahme entspricht den Wachstumszielen der Agenda von Lissabon und steht mit den Leitlinien der Kommission aus ihrem Weißbuch über die europäische Verkehrspolitik bis 2010 und der dazugehörigen Halbzeitbilanz von 2006 voll im Einklang. Sie leistet zudem einen Beitrag zu den Zielen einer nachhaltigen Entwicklung in der Union.

Der Schaffung solcher Güterverkehrskorridore dienen oder dienten bereits eine Reihe von Initiativen: das erste Eisenbahnpaket (Richtlinien 2001/14/EG und 2001/12/EG), das Programm für das transeuropäische Verkehrsnetz (TEN-V), die Zusammenarbeit zwischen Mitgliedstaaten (MS) und IB im Rahmen der ERTMS-Korridore und die Anwendung der technischen Spezifikation für die Interoperabilität von Telematikanwendungen im Güterverkehr (TSI TAG).

Zur Bekämpfung der wesentlichen Probleme möchte die Kommission ihre Arbeit auf vier Schwerpunkte richten: Verbesserung der Zusammenarbeit zwischen IB; Verbesserung der Bedingungen des Infrastrukturzugangs; Gewährleistung einer angemessenen Priorität für Güterzüge; Verbesserung der Intermodalität entlang den Korridoren.

4. ALTERNATIVEN

Zur Schaffung eines solchen Netzes hat die Kommission im Rahmen ihrer Mitteilung von Oktober 2007² drei Alternativen einer Bewertung unterzogen: keine neuen Maßnahmen, die Schaffung eines Schienennetzes für einen wettbewerbsfähigen Güterverkehr und die Schaffung eines vorrangig für den Güterverkehr bestimmten Schienennetzes. Die Kommission gelangte zu dem Schluss, dass ein Schienennetz für einen wettbewerbsfähigen Güterverkehr die beste Lösung darstellt. Die Schaffung eines solchen Netzes darf jedoch der langfristigen Verwirklichung eines vorrangig für den Güterverkehr bestimmten Schienennetzes nicht im Wege stehen.

Die vorliegende Folgenabschätzung befasst sich mit der Schaffung dieses Netzes, wobei drei Alternativen näher betrachtet wurden:

- Alternative A (Status quo): Bezugsszenario, bei dem keine neuen Maßnahmen ergriffen und die bereits eingeleiteten (TEN-V-Programm, Förderung der Interoperabilität) fortgeführt werden. Bereits geplante, aber noch nicht angelaufene Maßnahmen (insbesondere die Neufassung des ersten Eisenbahnpakets und das Konzept zur Internalisierung externer Kosten) bleiben in diesem Szenario ebenfalls unberücksichtigt.
- Alternative B (politische Maßnahmen): Ausweitung des ERTMS-Programms auf andere Korridore; Verbreitung bewährter Praktiken; systematische Kontrolle der Anwendung bestehender Rechtsvorschriften (u. a. über die grenzübergreifende Zusammenarbeit und leistungsabhängige Entgeltregelungen); Anreize für die MS und IB zur Zusammenarbeit und freiwilligen Einrichtung von Güterverkehrskorridoren.
- Alternative C (Verschärfung von Rechtsvorschriften): Vorschlag einer Ergänzung der bestehenden Vorschriften, wonach die MS und IB zur Zusammenarbeit verpflichtet werden, um bis 2013 mindestens einen Korridor je MS einzurichten. Auf diesen Korridoren würde der Güterverkehr hinreichenden Vorrang genießen und der Wettbewerb unter den Güterverkehrsbetreibern erleichtert. Der Geltungsbereich dieser Ergänzung würde sich auf ein Netz von Korridoren erstrecken.

5. METHODIK DER FOLGENABSCHÄTZUNG

Die Kommission hat die Auswirkungen auf die Korridore A (Rotterdam-Genua) und E (Dresden-Budapest) untersucht, die sich in vielerlei Hinsicht ergänzen: geografisch (Nord-Süd/Ost-West und in unterschiedlichen Regionen der EU gelegen), in Bezug auf die Märkte (See/Land, dicht/dünn besiedelte Gebiete), auf die Verkehrsbedingungen (Verkehrsdichte,

² Siehe Folgenabschätzung SEK(2007) 1322.

Aufteilung Personen-/Güterverkehr und grenzüberschreitender/innerstaatlicher Güterverkehr) sowie auf den Stand der Zusammenarbeit zwischen den verschiedenen nationalen Akteuren³.

Die anhand dieser beiden Korridore gewonnenen Ergebnisse wurden auf das ERIM⁴-Netz hochgerechnet, das die Abschnitte mit dem größten Güterverkehrsaufkommen (20 % des gesamten europäischen Streckennetzes und 56 % der geleisteten Tonnenkilometer) umfasst.

Zunächst wurden die operationellen Auswirkungen bewertet und anschließend die Auswirkungen auf die Gesellschaft mit Hilfe des Modells Transtools, wobei allgemeine Hypothesen und die ermittelten operationellen Auswirkungen zugrunde gelegt wurden⁵.

Um nach den operationellen Auswirkungen auch die gesellschaftlichen Auswirkungen bewerten zu können, wurden die auf operationeller Ebene gewonnenen Ergebnisse für jeden Korridor in Kostenentwicklungsfaktoren sowie in Faktoren für die Entwicklung der Beförderungsgeschwindigkeiten im Güterverkehr und im Personenverkehr umgewandelt. Anschließend wurden diese Entwicklungsfaktoren in die Daten integriert, die für die Verwendung von Transtools notwendig sind.

6. QUALITATIVE ANALYSE FÜR DIE KORRIDORE A UND E

Aus qualitativer Sicht besteht der Hauptvorteil der Alternative B darin, dass die für die gewünschten Fortschritte erforderlichen Maßnahmen sehr flexibel gestaltet und durchgeführt werden könnten. Die IB und MS könnten auf die sich ihnen stellenden Herausforderungen optimal reagieren. Die Alternative B ist allerdings auch mit hohen Risiken behaftet hinsichtlich der konkreten Umsetzung der geplanten Maßnahmen und der Verschiedenartigkeit der Korridore, sowohl in technischer und organisatorischer Hinsicht als auch in Bezug auf die Fortschrittsgeschwindigkeit.

Mit der Alternative C würde ein strengerer Rahmen abgesteckt, der allerdings den Vorteil hätte, dass die Entwicklung der Korridore für die Güterverkehrsbetreiber sichtbar wäre, die Schaffung des Güterverkehrsnetzes koordinierter vonstatten ginge und es zu wirklichen Veränderungen im Management der Strecken mit gemischtem Verkehr käme.

7. QUANTITATIVE ANALYSE

Die quantitative Folgenabschätzung ergibt eine Verkürzung der Wartezeiten an den Grenzen und in den Terminals und einen Rückgang der Stücktransportkosten (Korridor A und Korridor E), der bei Alternative C noch größer ausfällt als bei Alternative B. Die durch eine stärkere Zusammenarbeit zwischen den IB entstehenden höheren Verwaltungskosten würden durch entsprechende Einsparungen in den Eisenbahnunternehmen zum Teil ausgeglichen.

Insgesamt lassen sich die operationellen und gesellschaftlichen Auswirkungen für das gesamte ERIM-Netz wie folgt darstellen (die Zahlen in der Tabelle beziffern die Differenz gegenüber der Alternative A in Mio. €):

³ Siehe Schlüsseldaten zu den ERTMS-Korridoren in Anhang 7.

⁴ ERIM ist ein Projekt, das vom Internationalen Eisenbahnverband (UIC) geleitet wurde. Siehe Karte in Anhang 8.

⁵ In den Anhängen werden die operationellen Auswirkungen der *Mikroebene* und die gesellschaftlichen Auswirkungen der *Makroebene* zugerechnet.

| | Kosten/Nutzen | Alternative B | Alternative C |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Nettokapitalwert (Mio. €) | Nettokapitalwert (Mio. €) |
| Technische Harmonisierung der Infrastruktur | Investitionen für die Verlängerung von Überholgleisen | -3 219,6 | -3 219,6 |
| | Geringere Kosten des Schienengüterverkehrs | 2 409,9 | 2 409,9 |
| | Kürzere Wartezeiten an den Grenzen | 4 941,4 | 6 532,7 |
| Regeln für die Trassenzuweisung und das Verkehrsmanagement | <i>Zusätzliche Kapazitäten für Güterzüge</i> | - | 1 209,3 |
| | Kürzere Wartezeiten (planmäßige und außerplanmäßige) im Güterverkehr | - | 854,2 |
| | Längere Wartezeiten (planmäßige und außerplanmäßige) im Personenverkehr | - | -473,8 |
| | Höhere Weegeentgelte im Schienengüterverkehr | - | -263 |
| Terminals | Investitionen für die Verlängerung der Gleise für den Güterumschlag | -322 | -322 |
| | Geringere Kosten für die Zugzusammenstellung | 221,9 | 221,9 |
| | Schnellerer Güterumschlag | 1 160,3 | 1 160,3 |
| | Geringere Wartezeiten | - | 3 770,9 |
| Verwaltungskosten | Zusätzliche Verwaltungskosten | 5,9 | -0,8 |
| Nettokapitalwert auf operationeller Ebene insgesamt (ohne Zusatzkapazitäten) | | 5 197,8 | 10 670,7 |
| Nettokapitalwert auf operationeller Ebene insgesamt (mit Zusatzkapazitäten) | | | 11 880 |
| Wirtschaftliche Folgen | Geringere Beförderungskosten | 3 806,9 | 5 604,3 |
| Umweltfolgen | Vermeidung externer Kosten | 58 050,5 | 86 567,3 |
| | <i>Vermeidung von Kosten infolge der Verkehrsüberlastung</i> | 303 912,3 | 455 298,9 |
| Nettokapitalwert auf Gesellschaftsebene insgesamt (ohne Überlastung) | | 61 857,4 | 92 171,6 |
| Nettokapitalwert auf Gesellschaftsebene insgesamt (mit Überlastung) | | 365 769,7 | 547 470,5 |

8. SENSITIVITÄT UND RISIKEN

Im Rahmen der Alternative A wurde für die Sensitivitätsanalyse auf operationeller Ebene eine Variante gewählt, die in Bezug auf die technische Harmonisierung und das

Terminalmanagement günstiger ausfällt. Die Analyse belegt, dass die Alternative C auch bei einem optimistischeren Bezugsszenario noch eine ausgesprochen positive Bilanz aufweist.

Bei den gesellschaftlichen Auswirkungen wurde untersucht, wie stark die Ergebnisse auf Kostenschwankungen im Straßengüterverkehr (durch einen stärkeren Ölpreisanstieg, eine bessere Internalisierung externer Kosten oder die Inbetriebnahme schwererer und längerer Fahrzeuge) reagieren. Dabei stellte sich heraus, dass die Alternative A am empfindlichsten und die Alternative C am unempfindlichsten gegenüber solchen Kostenschwankungen ist. Die Sensitivität auf die Einführung größerer und schwererer Straßenfahrzeuge ist allerdings bei allen drei Alternativen gleich.

Das größte Hemmnis bei der wirksamen Umsetzung der Alternative B sind die fehlenden Ergebnisgarantien in bestimmten Handlungsfeldern, in denen verbindliche Maßnahmen fast unausweichlich erscheinen (u. a. die Bereiche, die den Vorrang für den Güterverkehr betreffen).

Bei der Alternative C besteht die größte Gefahr darin, dass das Engagement der verschiedenen Akteure zu gering oder uneinheitlich ausfällt. Ein zweites Risiko ist mit dem Umstand verbunden, dass es sich bei der vorrangigen Behandlung des Güterverkehrs und einer - im Vergleich zu heute - möglicherweise geringfügigen Benachteiligung des Personenverkehrs um politisch sensible Themen handelt.

9. ZUSAMMENFASSUNG DER KRITERIEN – GEWÄHLTE ALTERNATIVE

Die nachstehende Tabelle zeigt anhand mehrerer Kriterien, inwieweit die einzelnen Alternativen den allgemeinen und den spezifischen Zielen gerecht werden.

| | | Alternative A keine Änderung | Alternative B politische Maßnahmen | Alternative C Recht- setzungs- maßnahmen |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| SPEZIFISCHE ZIELE | Bessere Koordinierung unter den Infrastrukturbetreibern | + | + | ++ |
| | Verbesserung der Bedingungen des Infrastrukturzugangs | 0 | 0 | + |
| | Gewährleistung einer angemessenen Priorität für Güterzüge | -- | - | + |
| | Verbesserung der Intermodalität entlang den Korridoren | + | + | ++ |
| ALLGEMEINE ZIELE | Wirtschaftliche Folgen | 0 | + | ++ |
| | Umweltfolgen | - | + | + |
| | Folgen für die Gesellschaft | 0 | 0 | - |

Legende: ++: sehr günstige Auswirkungen; +: günstige Auswirkungen; 0: geringe Auswirkungen; -: ungünstige Auswirkungen; --: sehr ungünstige Auswirkungen.

Die Ergebnisse im operationellen Bereich fallen für die Alternativen B und C sowohl in quantitativer als auch qualitativer Hinsicht positiv bis sehr positiv aus. Sie sind jedoch von unterschiedlicher Tragweite. Da die Alternative B auf Freiwilligkeit beruht, sind die in Bezug auf ihre Umsetzung bestehenden Risiken größer als bei Alternative C. Zudem generieren die Bestimmungen der Alternative C, die sich auf den Vorrang des Güterverkehrs und die Terminals beziehen, den größten Nutzen (und sind damit hauptverantwortlich für die Nettokapitalwert-Differenz zwischen den Alternativen B (5,1 Mrd. €) und C (10,6 Mrd. €) im ERIM-Netz). Andererseits ist im Fall der Alternative B die Gefahr, dass diese Elemente nicht zur Anwendung kommen, besonders groß.

Auch die gesellschaftlichen Auswirkungen sind als positiv einzustufen. Zudem sind bei Alternative C die gesellschaftlichen Auswirkungen generell noch günstiger als bei Alternative B. Dies gilt besonders für den Korridor E, bei dem der gesellschaftliche Nutzen bei Alternative B praktisch gleich Null wäre, während sich bei Alternative C ein Nettokapitalwert von 5,5 Mrd. € ergäbe.

Die quantitativen Ergebnisse sind somit hinreichend positiv, um der Alternative C den Vorzug zu geben und auf Gemeinschaftsebene Rechtssetzungsmaßnahmen einzuleiten, was auch die im Rahmen dieser Studie durchgeführten Konsultationen bestätigen.

Darüber hinaus ist festzuhalten, dass die Konsultation der Öffentlichkeit eine breite Zustimmung zu den in den Alternativen B und C enthaltenen Vorschlägen der Kommission ergeben hat. Für die meisten Tätigkeitsfelder gaben mindestens 80 % der Befragten⁶ an, dass die Vorschläge nach ihrer Einschätzung eher positive oder positive Auswirkungen haben werden. Die Vorschläge bezüglich der Terminals wurden ausgesprochen positiv aufgenommen. Die bestehenden Verwaltungsstrukturen wurden von 69 % der Befragten als unzureichend eingestuft und müssen gestärkt werden. Auch die Auswirkungen der Vorschläge bezüglich einer bevorzugten Trassenzuweisung im Güterverkehr werden von mehr als 80 % der Befragten als positiv oder eher positiv eingeschätzt.

Die Kommission betrachtet deshalb die Alternative C als vorrangig. Auch Elemente der Alternative B können zur Anwendung kommen, um eine Gesetzesinitiative vorzubereiten und zu begleiten und gegebenenfalls zu unterstützen und ihr Impulse zu verleihen.

Im Hinblick auf die Auswahl der Korridore und die Verwaltung des Schienennetzes für einen wettbewerbsfähigen Güterverkehr erscheint das Konzept, nach dem die MS die Schaffung von Korridoren vorschlagen und die Kommission diese Vorschläge anhand zuvor festgelegter Kriterien validiert, die ausgewogenste Lösung. Damit dürfte eine hinreichende Kontrolle über die Entwicklung des Schienennetzes auf Gemeinschaftsebene gewährleistet und die politische Durchführbarkeit relativ wahrscheinlich sein. Darüber hinaus werden dadurch die Kohärenz zwischen dem Schienennetz für einen wettbewerbsfähigen Güterverkehr und den Netzen des TEN-V-Programms (TEN-V-Netz, vorrangige Vorhaben, ERTMS-Korridore) sowie die Lesbarkeit der Gemeinschaftspolitik im Bereich der Schieneninfrastruktur sichergestellt, so dass die Schaffung des europäischen Schienennetzes für einen wettbewerbsfähigen Güterverkehr im Rahmen dieses Programms finanziell gefördert werden kann.

⁶ 91 % der Befragten gehen von positiven (und 75 % von eher positiven) Auswirkungen der Vorschläge aus.

10. ÜBERWACHUNG UND EVALUIERUNG

Die Kommission wird vor Ende 2008 den Vorschlag einer Verordnung zur Schaffung eines Schienennetzes für einen wettbewerbsfähigen Güterverkehr (Alternative C) vorlegen. Diesem Instrument wird gegenüber einer Richtlinie der Vorzug gegeben, weil damit Bestimmungen und Verpflichtungen an die Akteure der Branche und die Mitgliedstaaten gerichtet werden können, die Anwendung rascher erfolgt als bei einer Richtlinie, die erst in nationales Recht umgesetzt werden muss, und die Homogenität der über Landesgrenzen hinweg zu ergreifenden Maßnahmen gewährleistet ist. Die Kommission wird zudem politische Begleitmaßnahmen unternehmen, die dazu dienen, das Dossier möglichst rasch voranzubringen und die Anwendung der Verordnung vorzubereiten.

Als Konzept wurde die Schaffung grenzübergreifender Korridore gewählt. Die Evaluierung der sich für die Gemeinschaft ergebenden Folgen erfolgt dadurch, indem erstens die Einrichtung der Korridore und dazugehörigen Einrichtungen und zweitens die Qualität der grenzüberschreitenden Schienengüterverkehrsdienste überwacht werden. Ein besonderes Augenmerk gilt dabei den Auswirkungen auf die Rationalisierung von Investitionen, die Beziehungen zwischen den Verkehrsunternehmen und den Infrastrukturbetreibern, den Umgang mit Betriebsproblemen und den in diesen Korridoren erbrachten Personenverkehrsdiensten.

Zur Gewährleistung dieser Überwachung wird die Kommission die Schaffung einer Gruppe vorschlagen, der die Infrastrukturbetreiber angehören. Sie wird ferner vorschlagen, für die Validierung der korridorspezifischen Leitlinien und die Gewährleistung der Kohärenz der Korridore untereinander einen Ausschuss in Anspruch zu nehmen.

