

Rotterdam 2016-06-21

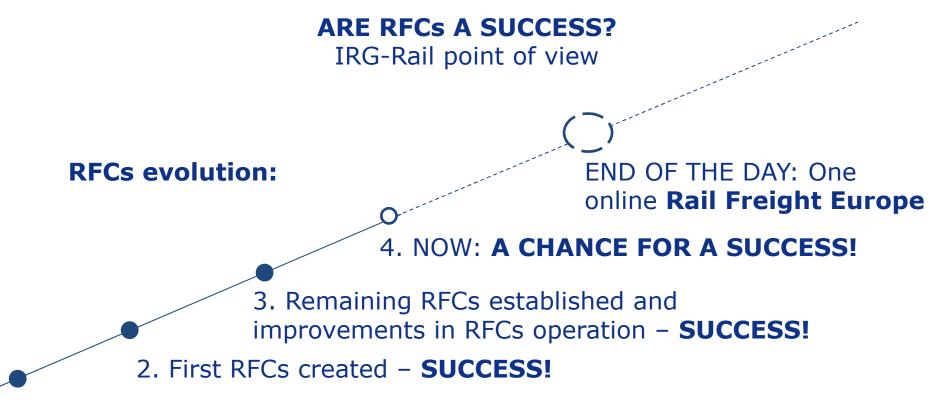




WHO WE ARE

WHAT WE DO





1. Regulation 913/2010 - SUCCESS!



RFCs – THE ROLE OF REGULATORY BODIES Regulation 913/2010 defined RBs' functions:

- ⇒ monitoring of competition in rail freight corridors
- ⇒ ensuring non-discriminatory access to corridors
- \Rightarrow acting as appeal bodies

however:

⇒ no formal data collection powers

As IRG-Rail we declare to continue and strenghthen our cooperation:

- IRG-Rail developed Guidelines on Cooperation between National RBs in RFCs
- IRG-Rail Members signed 8 RFCs cooperation agreements



RFCs - WHAT IS WRONG WITH CAPACITY ALLOCATION?

RFCs capacity is not customer oriented

- ⇒ PaPs offer is limited ⇔ answer to PaPs offer is limited too
- ⇒ unknown RU's capacity need ⇔ timetabling process (8 months in advance)
- ⇒ short time for capacity allocation outside RFCs a matter of hours ⇔ for RFCs reserve capacity allocation deadline is 30 days before train's departure
- ⇒ train route runs not only in corridor but also outside
- ⇒ limited C-OSS activity -> some matters have to be handled directly by RUs
- ⇒ capacity allocation for railway infrastructure is not aligned with capacity in service facilities -> terminals and intermodal facilities



HOW TO MAKE THINGS BETTER?

- ⇒ develop RFCs capacity offer in line with customer demand
- ⇒ redesign timetabling to allow for more flexible rail freight traffic planning
- ⇒ shorten the gap between the reserve capacity allocation deadline and train's departure date
- ⇒ enhance C-OSS role and strengthen their cooperation one with each other and with IMs
- ⇒ align RFCs' and terminals' capacity allocation
- ⇒ majority of services for RUs in RFCs should be available on-line



STATEMENT FOR DISCUSSION

RFCs are a real chance for Europe to develop and strengthen rail freight transport,

however

RFC capacity allocation process should be market driven







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