

Presentation of the body of Community railway legislation

Market and infrastructure access

Screening Croatia and Turkey Chapter 14 - Transport Brussels, 27 June 2006





The EU approach Creating a common European railway area

European Commission

>The visionary objective for the EU rail system of the future is:

« Creation of an integrated European railway area to

allow cross border services under a single

responsibility in order to guarantee the quality of

services to the customer »





The EU approach Creating a common European railway area

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≻The cornerstones of the EU approach to improve the performance of rail transport are:

•<u>Open access</u> in rail transport to favour competition and create incentives for product innovation and service quality

•Fostering the <u>interoperability</u> of the national networks (and hence international services) through technical harmonisation

•Develop a <u>common rail safety approach</u> to facilitate market access while maintaining a reasonably high level of safety

•Set up a <u>European Railway Agency</u> to implement the EU interoperability and safety legislation and to act as a network integrator at EU level

Develop the trans-European Network for rail





Directives of the "rail infrastructure package" of 26 February 2001:

>2001/12/EC amending 91/440/EEC on the development of the Community's railways

>2001/13/EC amending 95/18/EC on railway licensing

>2001/14/EC on the allocation of capacity and levying of rail infrastructure charges and safety certification

>2nd railway package:

Directive 2004/51/EC of 29 April 2004



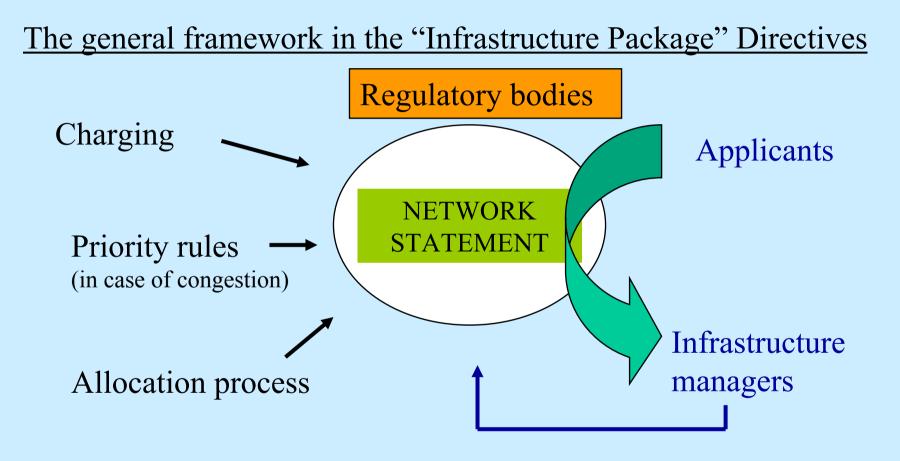


1. Network access

- 2. Institutional framework: Independent functions, Monitoring mechanism
- 3. Financing and accounting rules
- 4. Licensing
- 5. Infrastructure charging
- 6. Allocation process
- 7. Allocation priorities
- 8. Regulatory body











Directive 2001/12/EC Development of Communities Railways

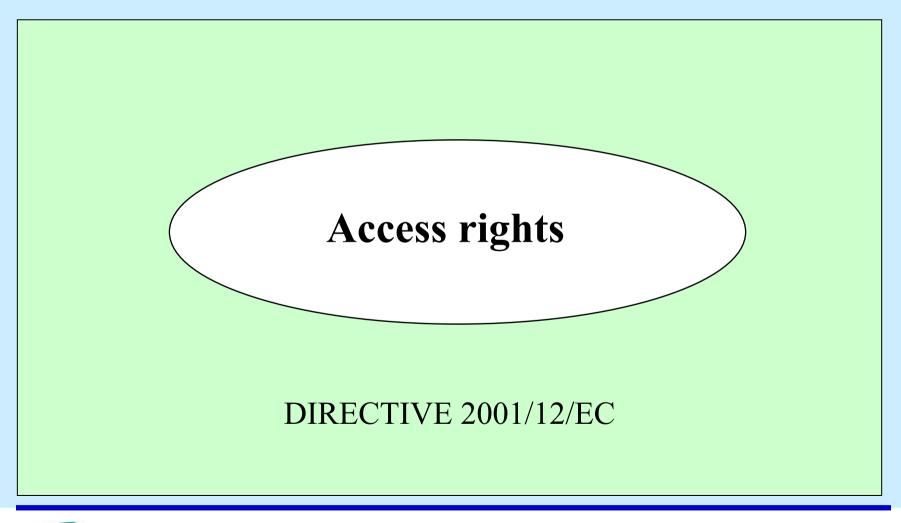




- Covers all infrastructure management as well as rail transport activities of railway undertakings in the EU
- Railway undertakings providing solely urban, suburban or regional services are excluded











- Directive 91/440 gave open track access for:
 - international groupings for international and transit services as well as for combined transport services
- Directive 2001/12/EC gave additional access for:
 - international
 freight transport
 on Trans
 European Rail
 Freight Network
 (TERFN) from
 15 March 2003
 including feeder
 lines and ports

Directive 2004/51 accelerates rail freight opening; Open access for:

All international rail freight transport from 1 January 2006

All rail freight tranport by 1 January 2007





Directives 2001/12 and Directive 2001/14 Access rights

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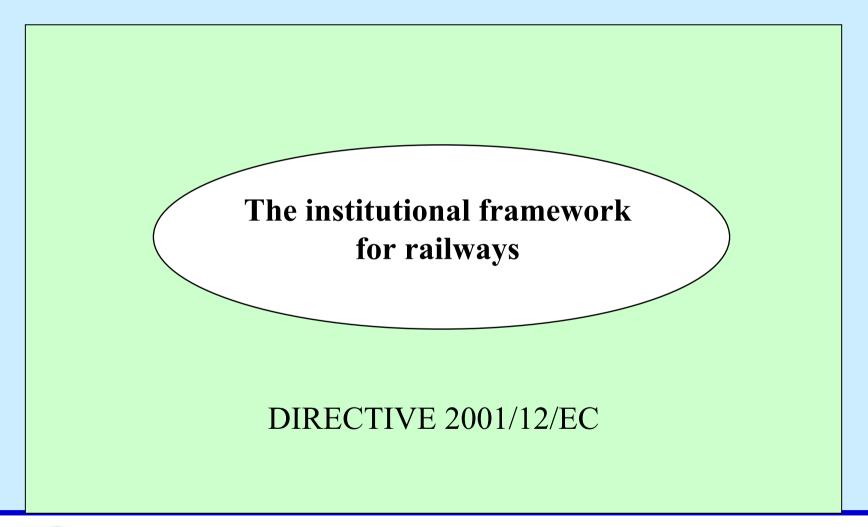
 Non-discriminatory track access to and supply of services in terminals and ports linked to rail activities

≻Requests by railway undertakings may be subject to restrictions only if viable alternatives by rail under market conditions exist

➢Non-discriminatory access to minimum access package (e.g. use of train control system, use of track points) and to service facilities (marshalling yards, refuelling facilities, electrical supply, etc.) according to 2001/14 Art. 5 and Annex II







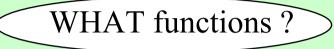




Directive 2001/12/EC – requires that essential functions of infrastructure management are performed independently from railway undertakings







- 'Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure that the functions determining equitable and non-discriminatory access to infrastructure, listed in Annex II, are entrusted to bodies or firms that do not themselves provide any rail transport services. Regardless of the organisational structures, this objective must be shown to have been achieved.' (2001/12 art 6.3)
- Annex II functions are licensing, capacity allocation, infrastructure charging and monitoring of public service obligations
- **Safety rules** shall be set independent from the railway undertakings





Directive 2001/12 Separation of Infrastructure Management and railway operations

• Directive 91/440	• Directive 2001/12/EC
 required separation and management independence between <u>railway undertaking</u> 	 requires also that the <u>Infrastructure Manager</u> is independent as regards internal
and the state	management, administration and control from the state





- Directive 91/440 required separation of accounts between infrastructure and railway operations
- Directive 2001/12/EC
 requires in addition
 separation of accounts
 between freight and
 passenger activities
- Money paid for public service provision shall not be transferred to freight operations





- Member States to set up appropriate mechanism
 - to help reduce the indebtedness of publicly owned or controlled railway undertakings and
 - \succ to improve their financial situation











- Monitoring economic and technical conditions and market developments of European rail transport
- Member States and actors in the sector including users are closely involved
- Enables an assessment of adopted measures and measures prepared by the Commission





Rail market monitoring Directive 2001/12/EC

• The Commission will monitor:

➤use of the network;
➤evolution of the framework conditions in the rail sector (e.g. infrastructure charging, capacity allocation, safety regulation, licensing);
➤ degree of harmonisation of framework conditions.





Directive 2001/13/EC Licensing of Railway Undertakings





- Licence for all railway undertakings
- Licence is valid throughout the Community
- Member States have to notify Commission on licenses





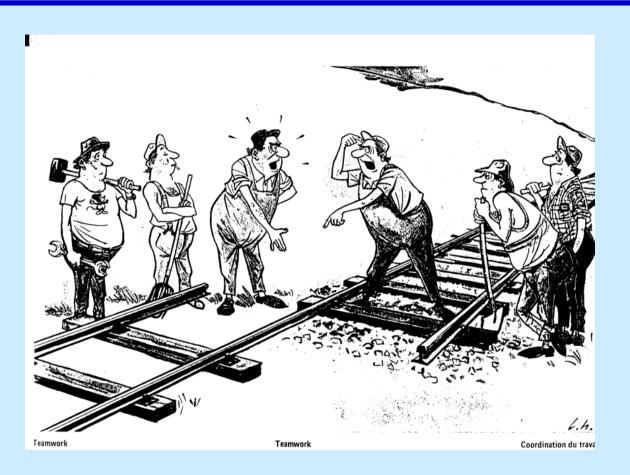
- Railway undertaking has to meet conditions to obtain licence:
 - ➢ Good repute
 - Financial fitness
 - Professional competence
 - > Adequate insurance
- Licence remains valid as long as conditions are met





The work on the common European railway area is ongoing...

European Commission



Thank you for your attention!

