

Market Intelligence Initiative - Workshop STATUS AND FUTURE CHALLENGES OF COMBINED TRANSPORT

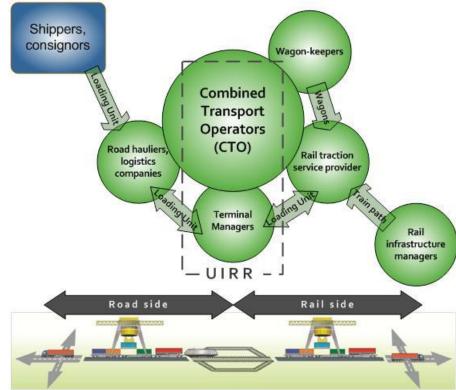


UIRR - Overview



- Members: Combined Transport Operators and Terminal Managers, who enable the efficient insertion of rail into transport-chains
- Logistics companies, road hauliers: customers as well as shareholders of UIRR Members
- Performance: UIRR Members handled about 50% of European Combined Transport in 2014
- Interest: fair regulatory conditions in transport to enable *competition on the basis of technical merit and competence/management excellence*
- UIRR: founded in 1970
 seat in Brussels since 1988





UIRR - Strategy

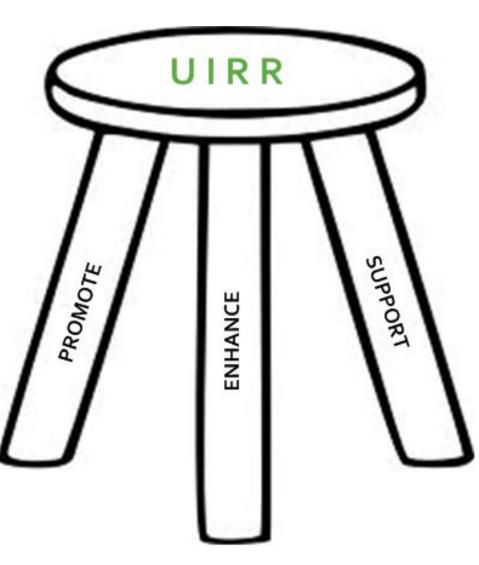


UIRR is an **industry association** which

- **PROMOTES** the public understanding and appreciation of Road-Rail Combined Transport,

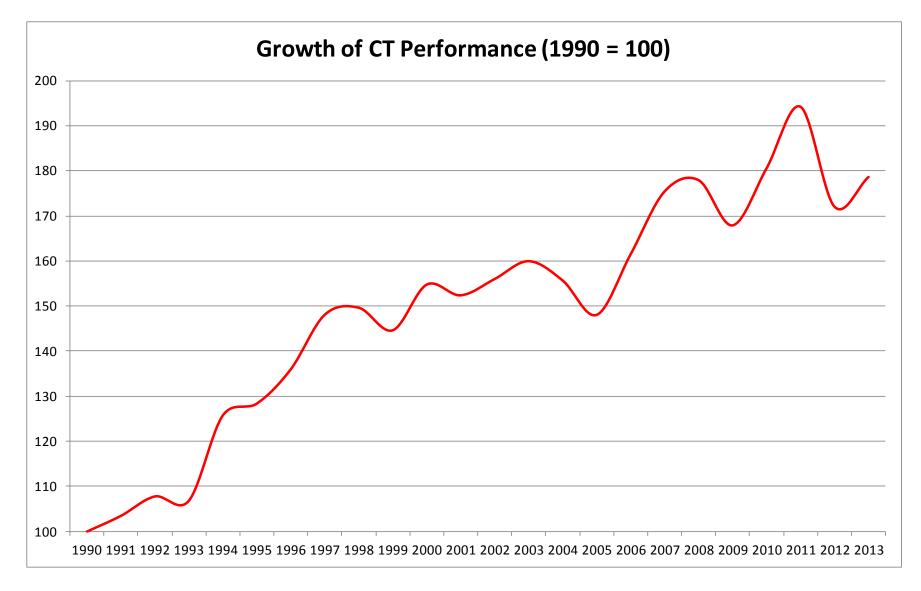
- **ENHANCES** its development and the proliferation of industry best practice,

- **SUPPORTS** the daily operation of European Combined Transport with a series of services



UIRR – Growth rate of Members 1989 – 2013





The challenge at hand



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The Beauty... (?)



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and The Beast



Unimodal vs. Intermodal transport







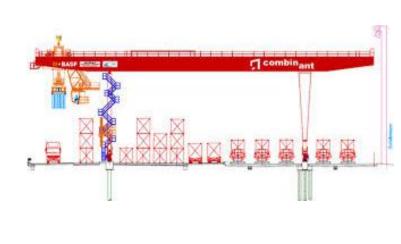
UNIMODAL FREIGHT TRANSPORT

Misses out on advantages:

- energy efficiency,
- labour productivity,
- superior safety and security,
- climate resilience, and
- oustanding environmental peformance.

INTERMODAL / COMBINED TRANSPORT

Efficiently inserts economically and ecologically sustainable modes of transport into long(er) distance transport-chains to maximise the benefits for every stakeholder.





Primary energy need and CO₂ performance of modes



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Spezifischer Energieverbrauch in kWh/tkm; Bahn, Lkw, Schiff; Bezugsjahr 2010



Spezifischer Energieverbrauch seit 2000; in Prozent; Bahn, Lkw, Schiff

ifeu 2011, Datenbank Umwelt & Verkehr



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Spezifische CO2-Emissionen seit 2000; in Prozent; Bahn, Lkw, Schiff

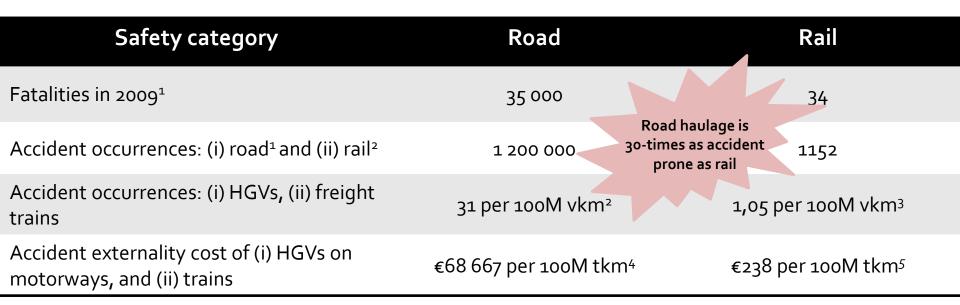


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ifeu 2011, Datenbank Umwelt & Verkehr

ifeu 2011, Datenbank Umwelt & Verkehr





¹ <u>Source</u>: EC EU transport in figures [2011]

² <u>Source</u>: Alan C McKinnon at 2nd IRU/EU Road Transport Conference: "31 per 100M vkm" [2012]

³ Source: ERA 2011 Rail Safety report figure (tkm) converted to (HGV) vkm @ 30t/vehicle rate [2011]

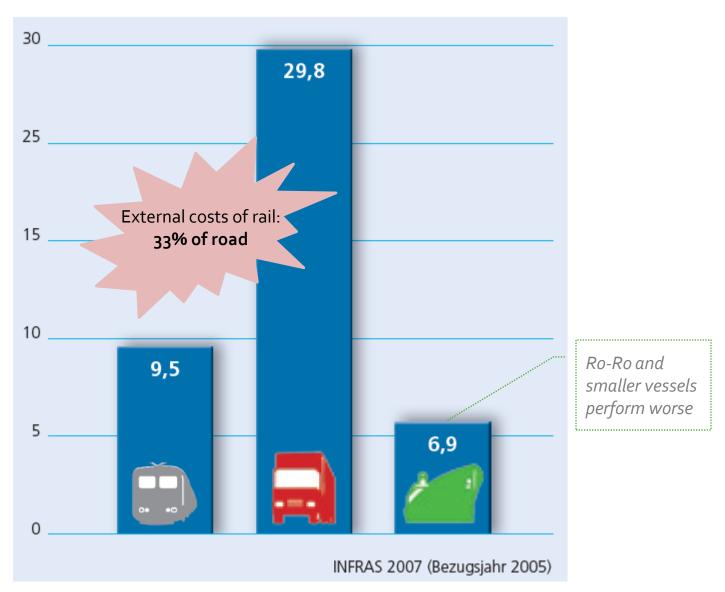
⁴ <u>Source</u>: CE Delft IMPACT Study (internalisation handbook) converted into tkm @ 30t/vehicle rate [2008]

⁵ Source: CE Delft IMPACT Study (internalisation handbook) converted into tkm @ 800t/train rate [2008]

External costs of modes



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Distance-based eTolling everywhere



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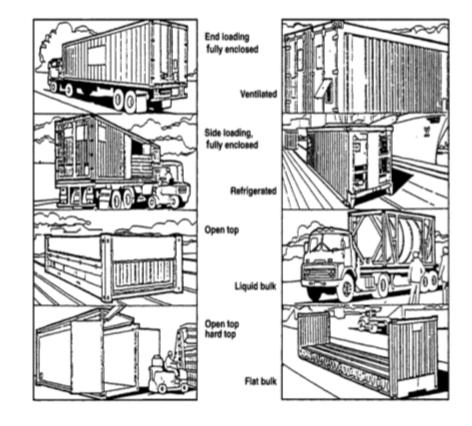


The key to success: the switch to using the "box"

Containerisation: the pre-requisite to unlock the benefits Combined Transport

OVERSIZED

HIGH VALUE



PERISHABLES

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LIQUIDS

DANGEROUS GOODS

PALLETS

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BULK





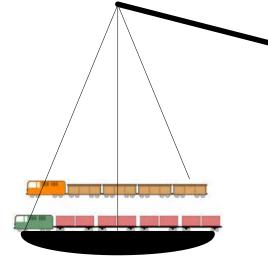
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	Unimodal solution	Intermodality
Short-haul (positioning/distribution traffic)	trucks	trucks
Terminals	road logistics centres	intermodal terminals
Long-haul	road-only (megatrucks)	rail, SSS, IWW
Containerisation (using intermodal loading units)	not necessary	prerequisite
Consignors, logistics service providers	business as usual	creative, innovative thinking

INTERMODALITY = CREATIVE, INNOVATIVE THINKING IN TRANSPORT

The relative competitive situation of modes



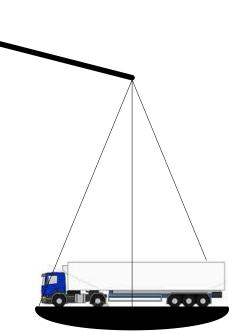


<u>"Subsidies" to rail freight:</u> (i) Track access charges:

- based on distance travelled on the entire network

(ii) Internalised externalities:

- renewable energy surcharge
- infrastructure scarcity surcharge
- railway noise



<u>Subsidies to trucks</u>: (i) Inadequate road tolls

No tolling: 6 Member States
 Time-based: 12 Member States
 Distance-based: 10 Member States
 charging a limited network only.
 (ii) Non-internalised externalities

 air- and noise-pollution, accidents, congestion, land-rent, oil-dependency
 Limited internalisation of CO₂
 emissions and climate-change

Two principles should be equally upheld:

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- user-pays
- polluter-pays

The **de-politicisation** of transport - no more budget transfers would be needed to make transport **truly market based and competitive** in a fair manner.

Competitiveness of the railway sector





THE SOLUTION

- The Fourth Railway Package: fair intramodal competition, homogeneous infrastructure management, technical harmonisation and reduced administrative burden
- Rail Freight Corridor Regulation: seamless cross border travel, coordinated development and maintenance works, capacity planning and traffic management

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- The new TEN-T Guidelines and the Connecting Europe Facility: interoperable and homogeneous infrastructure, removal of capacity bottlenecks
- Standardisation: CEN, ERA, UN ECE, OTIF, UIC, voluntary industry best practice recommendations
- Implementing Acts and reporting: Commission guidance and enforcement of implementation concerning the European rules; as well as statistics collection and reporting



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The recast of Directive 92/106

Framework legislation

- definitions and Pan-European rules for technical aspects such as codification, certification, registration, etc.

Temporary benefits

- to counterbalance the regulatory disadvantage for as long as it continues to prevail (proportionately to the status quo in each Member State)

Optimised infrastructure

- complementing the large CEF Transport projects with small scale development aid on a Member State level to eliminate infrastructure limitations faced by consignors if wishing to shift to intermodal/combined transport

continued...



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The recast of Directive 92/106

Development plans

- encouraging the complex horizontal thinking required by intermodal/combined transport based logistics on a Member State level

Intermodality test

- systematic test of any policy or regulatory proposal as part of the impact assessment to check whether an intermodal/combined transport solution could not deliver the desired outcome more efficiently

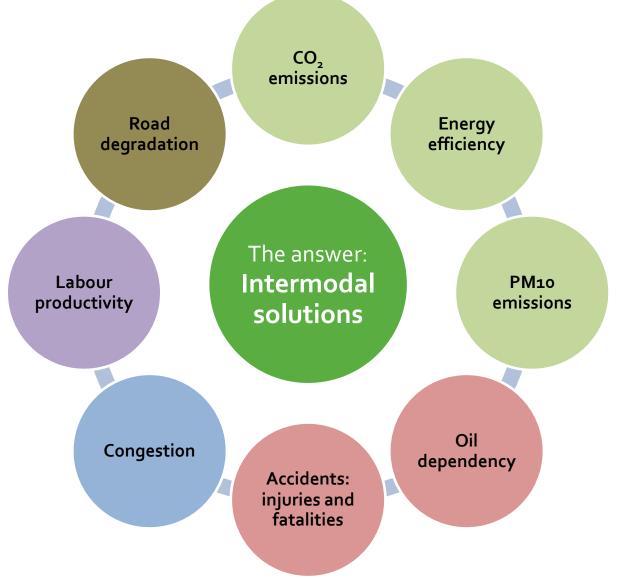
Monitoring and reporting

- accurate measurement of intermodal/combined transport performance and regular feed-back to the decision-makers

The regulators' preference is clear



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A recent advance everyone should know about



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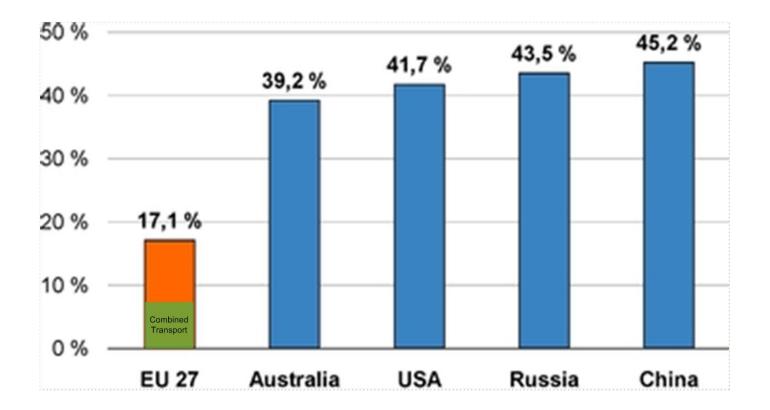


Consequence of the currently ongoing revision of Directive 96/53 on weights and dimensions of commercial road vehicles: 15cm extension to the semi-trailers carrying pallet-wide 45-foot containers or swap-bodies has been allowed enabling the use of rectangular 45 footers.

The outlook



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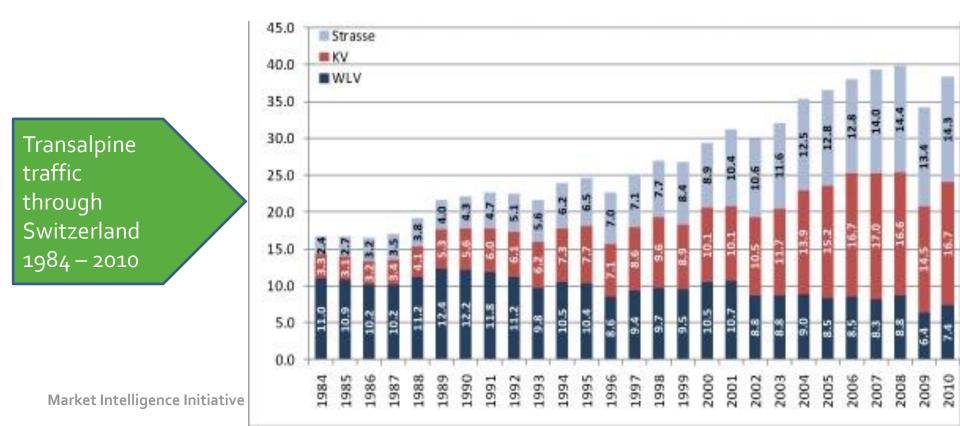
THE RELATIVELY LOW SHARE OF RAIL FREIGHT IN EUROPE PROMISES A CONSIDERABLE UPSIDE POTENTIAL FOR GROWTH

The future: Combined Transport can do the job

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... if and where the framework conditions are right

- ✓ Competition and transparency: level playingfield for the different modes
- ✓ Recognition of freight: train path capacity allocation
- ✓ Development of capacities: lines and terminals
- \checkmark Quality and accountability





THANKYOU For your attention

