UIP **UIP** – International Union of Wagon Keepers LILLEL

14

250▦▦▦▦

We represent **250** Wagon Keepers and Entities in Charge of Maintenance

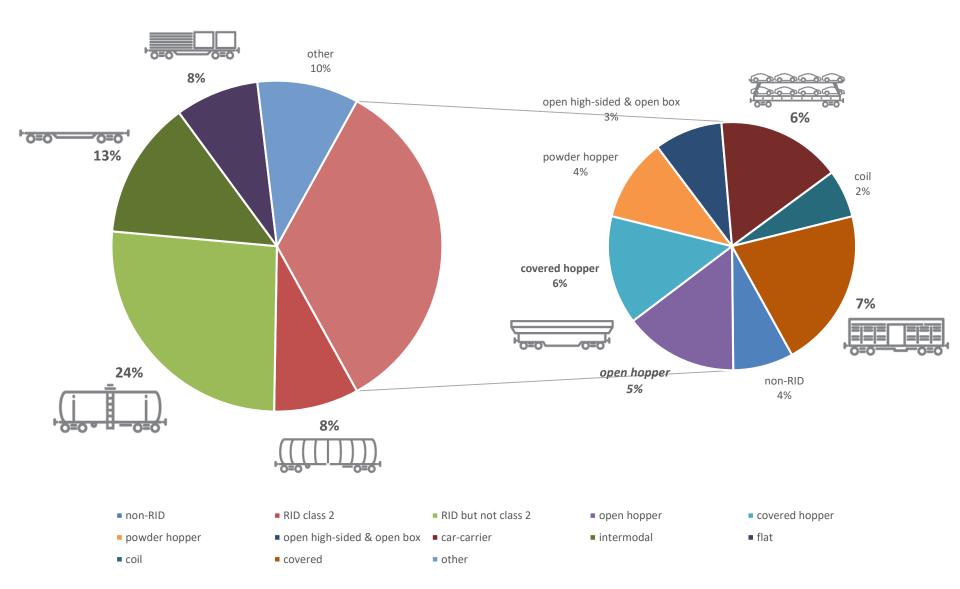






Our members have approximately **200.000** freight wagons that produce **50%** of tonne-km around Europe.

UIP Results fleet data collection – wagon types UIP – approx. 205'000 freight wagons out of 210'000





Using technologies to implement new realities Towards asset intelligence and automation

Improve productivity

- Real time fleet management
- Real time shock detection
- Reduce turnover time
- Reduce manual work
- Better forecast of fleet utilization

Optimize maintenance

- Develop preventive maintenance scheme
- Higher reliability
 - Better understanding and early recognition of damages
 - Reduction of damages
- Improve processes at workshops
- Reduce maintenance costs

Increase customer benefits

- Develop new services based on
 - Real time tracking and tracing
 - Event messages tailored for the customer's needs
- Monitor goods in real time
 - Specific thresholds
 - Triggered actions

Aspects under consideration

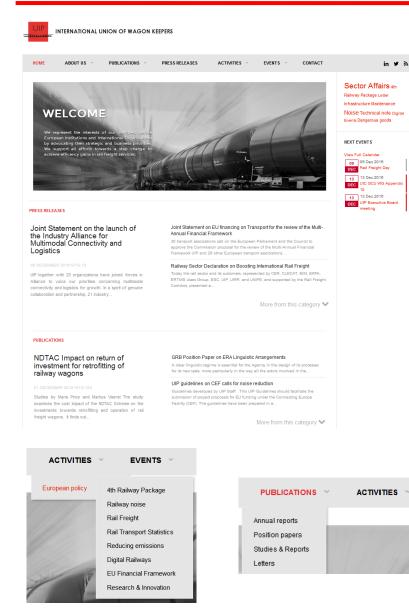
Innovative
Bogies and
Brake SystemsWagon
IntelligenceAutomated Operational
Processes*Wagon DesignLCC-Models
Components
and Wagons

*Automated operational processes, e.g. automated break tests, automated support in technical wagon inspection, support in train integrity, train composition,...





UIP UIP – stay informed



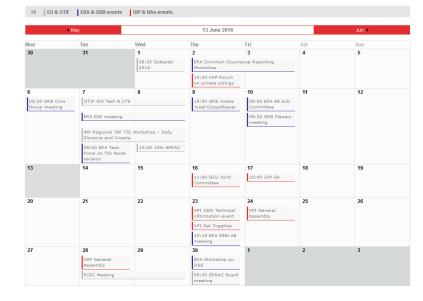
Twitter

THURSDAY 57 30 4 169 74 Tweets Tweets & replies Media UIP Rail LIP Rati (UPFial 3x) 1 (@CoppebuarFic 7Meed more of railways to reach the COP21 targets. EU Agency for Railways to act as enabled GRB to help in making it work 10.1 Represents Wagon K 63 1 🖤 3 ···· Q Brussen, Deissun upratorg UP Rall .@UIPRail couldn't agree more: "Take Z Topet to D Me costs out of the system!" twitter.com /UIPRail/status ... @DoppelbauerHo @ERA_railways #4RP #GRB 🛐 🕍 🔣 📆 🖮 UP Rail (0.1754) BOoppetbacemo after UEP quest* "revest in the future, avoid intercensary costs." I aim converced that the future is bright* gERA_railways Estere 9

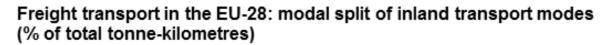


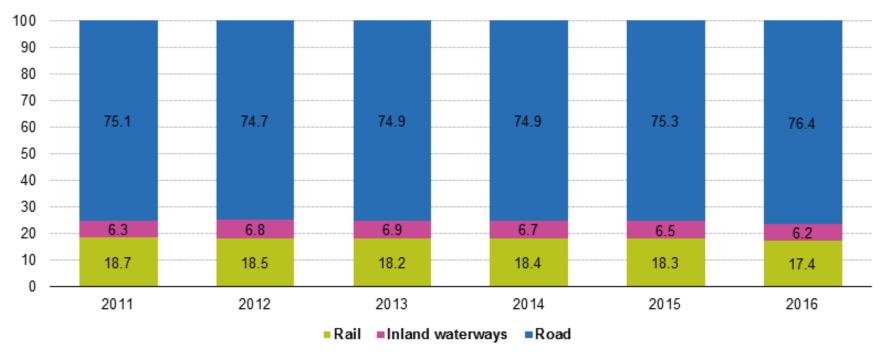
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UIP Freight transport in the EU-28 modal split of inland transport modes (% of total tonne-kilometres)

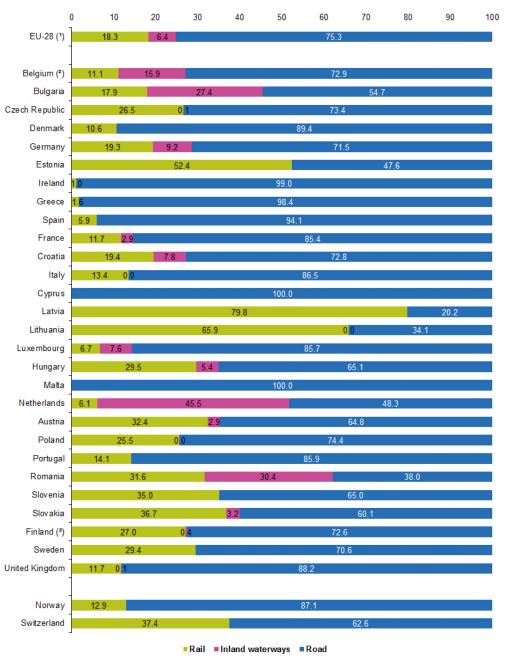




Note: EU-28 includes rail transport estimates for Belgium and Croatia and does not include road freight transport for Malta (negligible). Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tran_hv_frmod)





(*) EU-28 includes rail transport estimates for Belgium, inland waterways transport estimates for Finland and does not include road freight transport for Malta (negligible). Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding. (*) Estimated values. Freight transport in the EU-28 modal split of inland transport modes (% of total tonnekilometres)

National differences in

- Strategy and financial situation of the incumbants
- Industrial & environmental policy
- Heterogeneity of national system (technical/oparational)
- Economic dependency product/market
- Traffic and network density
- Competition between passenger freight
- National laws on working hours, administrative workload, taxes,...

Source: Eurostat, May 2017



The new proposal of the CT Directive must pave the way for efficient intermodal and multimodal freight services offering level playing field for all modes of transport and promoting better the mode alternatives to suppliers, users and customers.

- Include the ambitions set by all actors involved in intermodal transport, including road, rail and waterways
- Make sure that there is sufficient capacity of infrastructure and facilities for last mile operations
- Proper ex-ante scrutiny, and coordination of financial support provided for terminals in order to avoid possible overlapping investments between Member States
- Adopt a holistic approach regarding the transport chain
- Avoid the creation of competition distortion and possible overcapacity (financial support)
- Favor the use of electronic provision of data, rather than documentation



- Authority: no increase of regulatory burden and barriers to entry, make use of existing bodies, develop their competences
- Statistics: details to be fine-tuned in dedicated implementing act taking into account the statistical data that is collected at EUROSTAT and RMMS. There is a need for cross-reference and alignment.
- Financing: support investments in infrastructure and terminals but no subsidies, no public money to finance new rolling stock as this would undermine and discriminate private companies

Sector priorities and common objectives within the actual legislative framework

Liberalisation remains the best mean to provide better quality of services through competition but a competitive Single Railway Area needs more than structural changes

- TEN-T/CEF are important step in the right direction, but more financial efforts are needed at national level (e.g. lower infrastructure charges & predictability of available funding)
- Rail Freight Corridors are key but they need to be **implemented in an harmonised manner**
- Implementation of the Technical Pillar of the 4RP
- Digitalisation and automatization of operations/processes
- Simplification and harmonisation of technical and operational rules

reduce conflicts between regulatory approaches

+

closer cooperation with all stakeholders

competitive rail freight services





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