

UIC Conference Paris – 17 April 2008

AGENDA 2015 for Combined Transport in Europe



website: http://www.uic.asso.fr/diomis





Purpose of AGENDA 2015

- Pinpointing combined transport (CT) growth potential by 2015 and beyond, thus providing a frame of reference for:
 - Intermodal industry: RU, IO
 - Customers: shippers, forwarders, shipping lines
 - Investors: loading units, wagons, terminals, locomotives
- Showing how CT volume can increase in face of constrained rail and terminal infrastructure capacities by employing infrastructure- and operator-efficient operation models
- Addressing the need for ensuring implementation of <u>planned</u> and additional infrastructure enlargement investments
- Encourage improved co-operation and international co-ordination











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Combined rail/road transport 2005-2015



Strong growth of suppliers of CT services since 1990



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Unaccompanied domestic CT: goods moved 2005/2015









Unaccompanied international CT: goods moved 2005/2015









2008-04-17

Chart 12

Unaccompanied total CT: goods moved 2005/2015





Domestic & international CT trains on rail network: 2015









Combined transport in Europe 2005-2015



Key transport areas of international CT goods: 2015













AGENDA 2015 fields of action

AGENDA 2015 fields of action



Infrastructure enlargement investments

More efficient use of infrastructure capacity

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More efficient use of rail network and terminal infrastructure

More efficient use of rail infrastructure







More efficient use of rail infrastructure

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Building an infra- & operator-efficient CT network



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Enhanced process organization of rail services

- Change of locomotive and/or loco-driver at places or nodes, which minimize the loss or consumption of train paths
- Homogenization of freight train and regional passenger train – speed; "blocking" of freight trains
- Expansion of interoperable cross-border traction services to ensure efficiency requires for:
- Improved co-operation between actors to avoid stops at border crossings not operationally required
 - RU RU
 - IM RU
 - = IM IM







Advanced capacity management systems

- Application of enhanced IT-based train and network capacity management systems enabling to raise capacity load factor of intermodal trains and entire network of services
- Components:
 - booking of shipments including priority features
 - control of interconnected gateway/hub services
 - through-booking of gateway shipments
 - optimization of train set by deploying wagons that are most suitable for pattern of goods and loading units







More efficient use of rail infrastructure

Advanced capacity management systems



- ≤ 10 percentage-points increase of capacity load factor
- \leq 15% less train paths
- 12 mill tonnes more carried with same number of trains

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Employment of longer and/or heavier trains

Train kilometer savings on selected corridors by operating longer trains





More efficient use of terminal infrastructure

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Best practices of terminal management

- Flow factor
- Last rail mile logistics
- Road trucking services
- **Opening hours**
- Infrastructure use pricing
- Capacity management system~
- Automated identification
- Separated rail and road handling
- Task management
- Punctual rail services







More efficient use of terminal infrastructure







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Example: increase of flow factor

Measure	Increase of Flow Factor for use of handling tracks
Description	Achieve a double use of at least some handling tracks, by shuttle train operation, or change of wagon sets between handling and parking tracks during the day
Involved Parties	Terminal Operator, Railway Undertaking (Shunting Service), Intermodal Operator
Examples	Many, but still not all terminals
Capacity Impact	+50-100% related to the transhipment tracks (subject to sufficient number of handling equipment)



Example: last rail mile logistics

Measure	Control of shunting services by terminal operator				
Description	Disposition of shunting service, e.g. for flow factor, but also for damaged and optional wagon by terminal operator according to transhipment and pick-up and delivery needs Requires disponibility of shunting locos, - tracks and visitors				
Involved Parties	Terminal operator, railway undertaking (shunting service)				
Examples	Most DUSS terminals, Bologna, Busto Arsizio., Verona Q.E., Baltic Rail Gate (Lübeck), KTL Ludwigshafen				
Capacity Impact	10-20% increase related to transhipment tracks				



Example: separation of rail- and road-side handling

Measure	Separation of rail-side and road-side handlings						
Description	Dedicated areas and devices for rail- and road-side with e.g. Multi-Trailer System (MTS) for transfer for priority service according individual train and truck schedules						
Involved Parties	Terminal operator						
Example	RSC Rotterdam						
Capacity Impact	20-30 % related to rail-side gantry crane productivity						



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Set of actions proposed

- Ensuring implementation of ongoing and planned rail network enlargement investments
- International agreement on removing "Achilles' heels" (key bottlenecks) of rail network
- Realizing terminal enlargement investments; initiating an international intermodal hub programme









Domestic & international CT trains on rail network: 2015



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Achilles' heel Basel area









Achilles' heel Basel area: IM viewpoint

- More than 25% of intermodal trains passing Basel node operate on lanes Antwerpen/Rotterdam/Köln Milano
- Average distance: 993 km
- Owing to lack of capacity lack at Basel, in 2015, 39 trains couldn't be operated
- Assumption: Average train path price per train-km: €3
- Non-realized revenues:

39 trains x 993 km x 280 days x €3 =

€ 32.5 million per year







Achilles' heel Basel area: RU viewpoint

- Average distance: 993 km
- Owing to lack of capacity lack at Basel, in 2015, 39 trains couldn't be operated
- Assumptions:
 - Average traction price per train-km: €12
 - Average train path price per train-km: €3
- Non-realized revenues:

39 trains x 993 km x 280 days x €(12-3) =

€ 97.6 million per year







No budget for infrastructure investments? – Financing by savings from external benefits of CT



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External benefit calculation based on Marco-Polo-Programme values for road and rail



Conclusions

- Even if all ongoing and planned investments will be under operation by 2015, capacity bottlenecks will remain in European network (Achilles' heels)
- DIOMIS database allow for a calculation of the monetary effects of further investments in infrastructure
- Given the European dimension of combined transport a co-ordinated international approach is required:

EU member states and Switzerland should initiate an international agreement on removing major bottlenecks on European backbone network









CT terminal investments required across Europe



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Terminal capacity need: example Italy















More international co-ordination

Set of actions proposed

- Cross-country synchronization of rail network enlargement investments to ensure strongest corridor/network impact
- Reinforcing exchange of best practices in terminal management:
 - Mutual learning of terminal operators
 - Enhancing co-operation between terminal operators and "users" in order to contribute to more efficient procedures
 - Initiating continuous improvement programme
- Implementing standardized process to ensure international co-ordination of terminal development











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Conclusions

Strong involvement of all stakeholders required



Actions	IM	RU	10	то	МоТ	EC	Other				
More efficient use of infrastructure											
Employment of infrastructure-efficient, train path-saving rail production systems											
Application of incentives in infrastructure access charging systems											
Improvement of punctuality of rail traction services											
Enhanced process organization of rail traction services											
Advanced train and network capacity management systems											
Implementation of longer and/or heavier trains including minor infrastructure adaptations							□ ¹⁾				
Increased wagon axle loads							□ ¹⁾				
Best practices in terminal operation and management											
More infrastructure investments and international co-ordination											
Implementation of ongoing and envisaged rail network investments											
International agreement on "Achilles' heels" removal programme											
Realization of ongoing and envisaged terminal investments and intermodal hub programme											
Standardized process for international co-ordination of CT terminal development											
¹⁾ Railway Industry	Main Actor				/						

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AGENDA 2015

offers intermodal stakeholders a set of tools to improve business, and an opportunity and a platform to speak out as an industry in its own right and address its needs.





Objectives

- Complement DIOMIS 1 with "lacking" issues
- Ensure that findings of DIOMIS 1 are turned into concrete actions by key decision takers and integrated in their development strategies
 - Improve general knowledge of relevant stakeholders about combined transport







Key elements

- CT in Central and Eastern Europe
- Investigate the third parameter which constrains growth: the wagon
- Targeted communication and dissemination strategy throughout 2008
- Updating overall report on CT
- Benchmark US-Europe (business models, IT systems, rolling stock management, financing models etc.)





