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The Case for Infrastructure: How can we ensure sufficient Network & Terminal Capacity?

Introduction to Session 2 by
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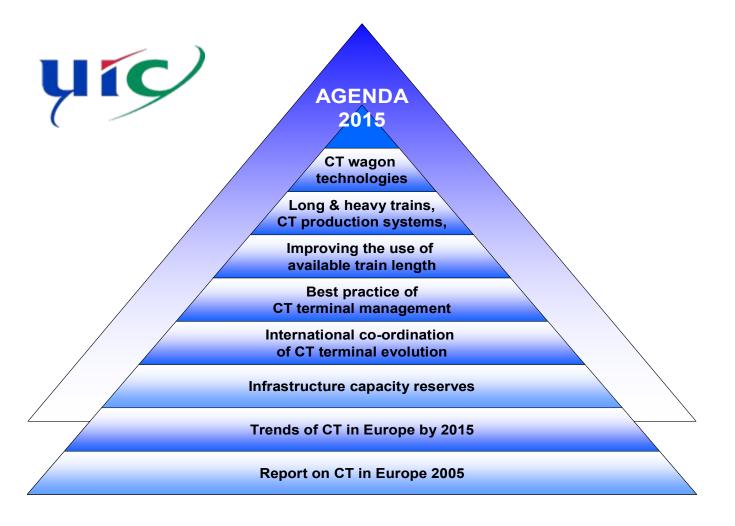
website: http://www.uic.asso.fr/diomis



DIOMIS project



Issues covered

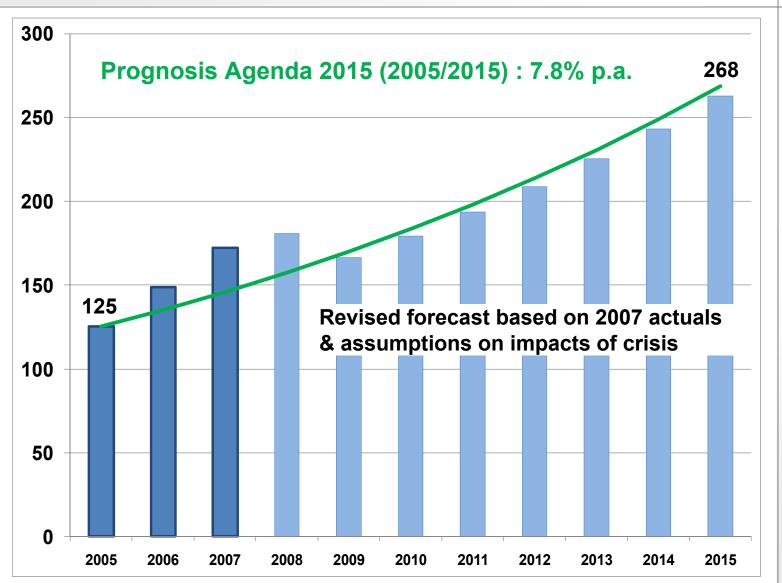






Combined transport in Europe 2005-2015





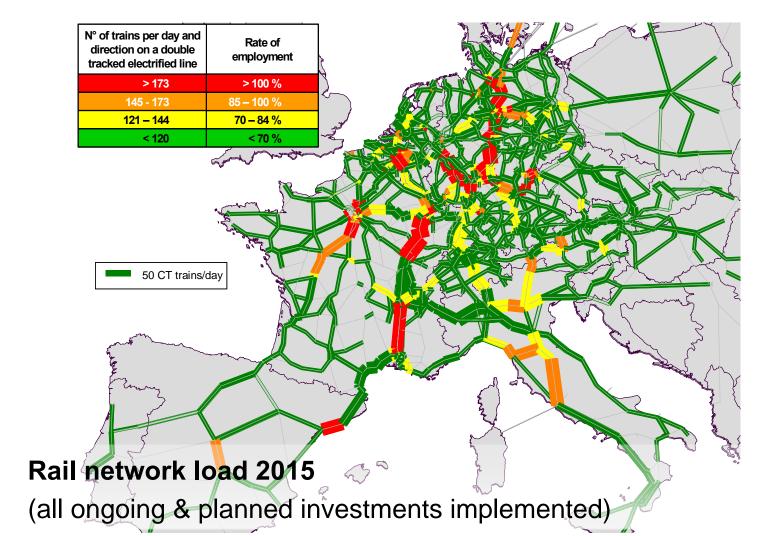




More infrastructure investments



Domestic & international CT trains on rail network: 2015



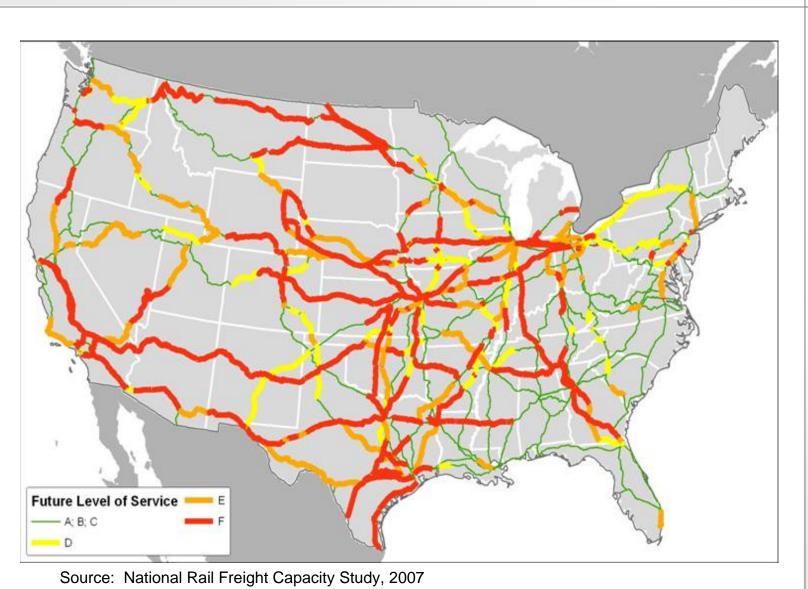




And in the USA:

Future Corridor Volumes Compared to Current Corridor Capacity 2035 without Improvements





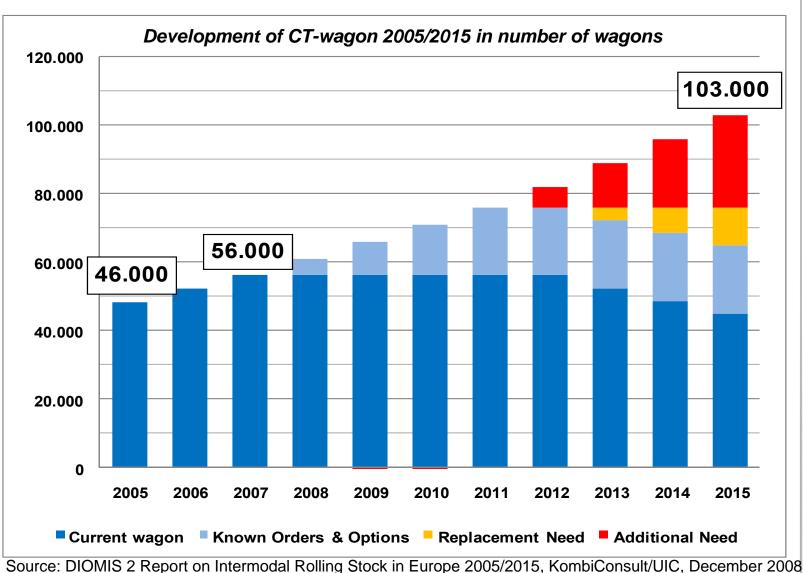




More infrastructure required: Top 25 terminal areas by 2015 for international CT Transport areas with additional capacity Taulov need Lübeck Austria Graz **Bremerhaven** Villach **Hamburg Poznan** Wien Wels Warszawai Rotterdan Belgium Genk -Antwerp Zeebrugge **Zeebrugge Duisburg** Praha **Gliwice** Czech **Genk** Republic **Praha** e Havre Denmark Taulov **Nürnberg** Germany Hamburg Wien **Paris Ludwigshafen** Köln **Mannheim Budapest** München **München** Neuss Basel Ludwigshafen/Mannhe **Graz Villach** Milano Italy <mark>Ljubljana</mark>., Milano **Verona Novara** Poland Gliwice Poznan Bologna Warszawa Spain Barcelona 25 largest areas Rom 3.4 Million additional drid Loading 9 end-of-corridor **Units capacity required Barcelona** By 2015 transport areas **Valencia**

The availability of wagons for CT may also become a bottleneck!









More efficient use of rail infrastructure



Action	Impact					
	Low	Medium	High			
Comprehensive employment of train path saving rail production systems						
Incentives in infrastructure access tariffs to induce resource-saving production systems						
Improvement of the performance of services						
Enhanced process organization of rail traction services						
Implementation of advanced train and network capacity management systems						
Enforcement of longer and/or heavier trains including minor infrastructure adaptations						
Increased wagon axle loads						

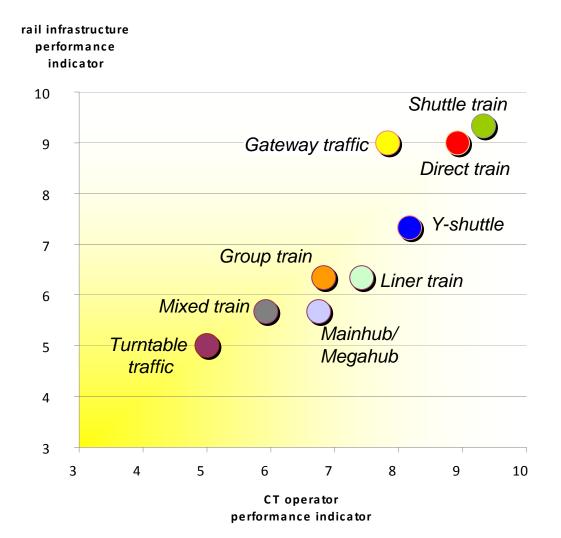




More efficient use of rail infrastructure



Evaluation of CT production systems







More efficient use of terminal infrastructure



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



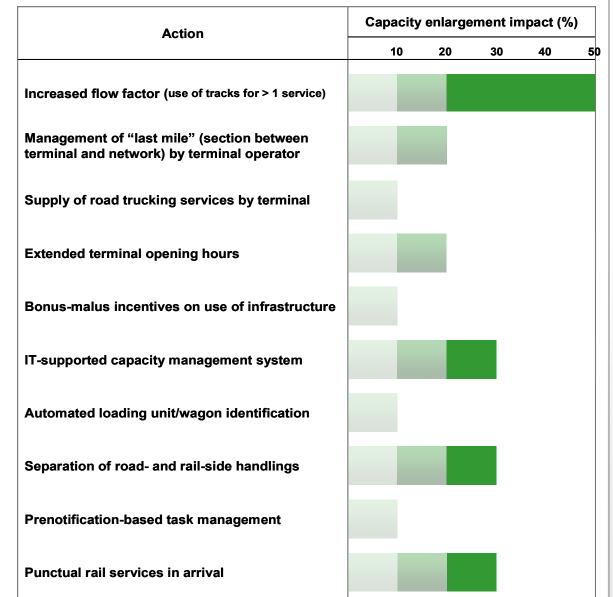




More efficient use of terminal infrastructure



Capacity impact of best practices



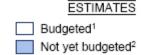


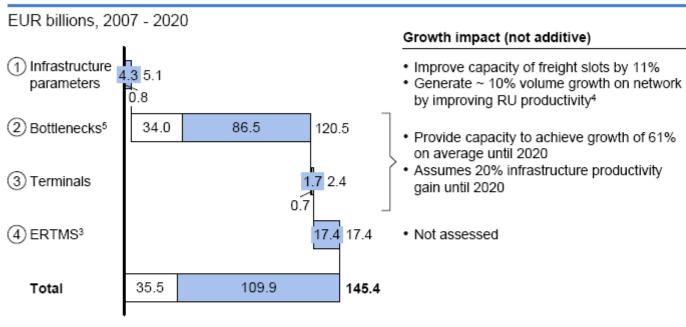


The Financial Challenge of bringing Infrastructure up to level: Estimate of the CER/McKinsey Business cases for a Primary European Freight Network (August 2007)



... and require total investments of EUR 145.4 billion until 2020









1 Projects budgeted with financing already approved

2 Project at idea level or planned but not budgeted

3 Assumes rollout to entire ERTMS corridors plus extensions, interlockings not included

4 Additional volume growth will fill additional provided capacity of freight slots

5 May include some infrastructure parameter investments through line renewal

Source: UIC ERIM, UIC Diomis, ERTMS, CER corridor project



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And in the USA...



- Infrastructure owned by the operating railway companies
- For integrated railroad companies like in the US, there is an advantage to re-invest in own infrastructure to physically attract new industries, examples from NS:
 - steel plant in Alabama,
 - VW project of plants in 3 sites located on NS network: Michigan, Alabama, Tennessee,
 - Thyssen: Arkansas (with BNSF), Alabama (NS and CN) = Team Alabama.
- In the eyes of the US railway community, the separation Ops/Infra, as carried out in Europe, has led to sub-optimization
- Private/Public partnerships to upgrade/expand railway infrastructure, e.g.
 - Alameda Corridor (in the L.A. region)
 - Heartland Corridor (shorter route from the East Coast to Chicago)
 - Patriot Corridor (Albany to New York)
- 148 Billion \$ (2007 \$) needed over the next 28 years for railway infrastructure expansion (AAR commissioned study)
- Demand for freight transportation will have increased by 88% by then (National Rail Freight Infrastructure Capacity and Investment Study, Cambridge Systematics)
- Some (insufficient) consideration has begun to be given with the Obama recovery plan
- Without this investment, 30% of the primary corridors will be operating above capacity by 2035, with the ensuing reverse modal shifts to an already congested (and also underfunded) highway system
- To be compared to the amounts of the bank bailouts!





Strong involvement of all stakeholders required



Actions	IM	RU	Ю	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			□ In	volved	l Party	,		

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2008-04-17 Chart 14

■ Involved Party