



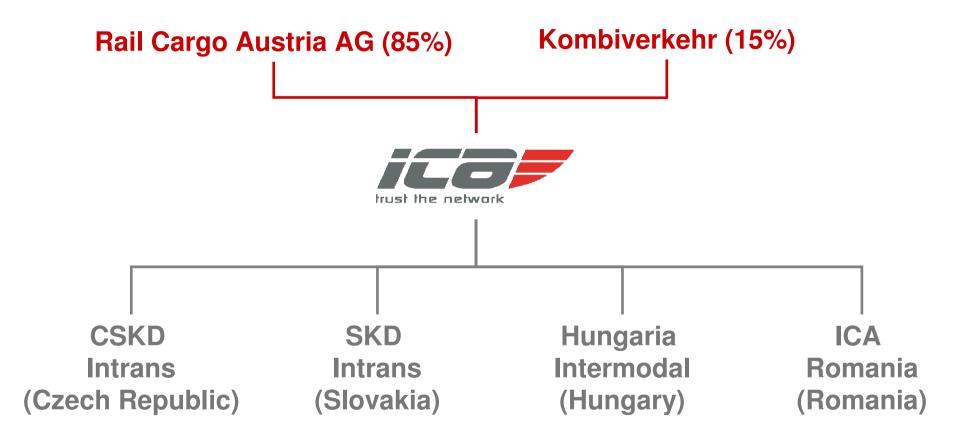
"The Way Forward":

Seen from the Viewpoint of an Intermodal Operator

Wilhelm Patzner, Intercontainer Austria

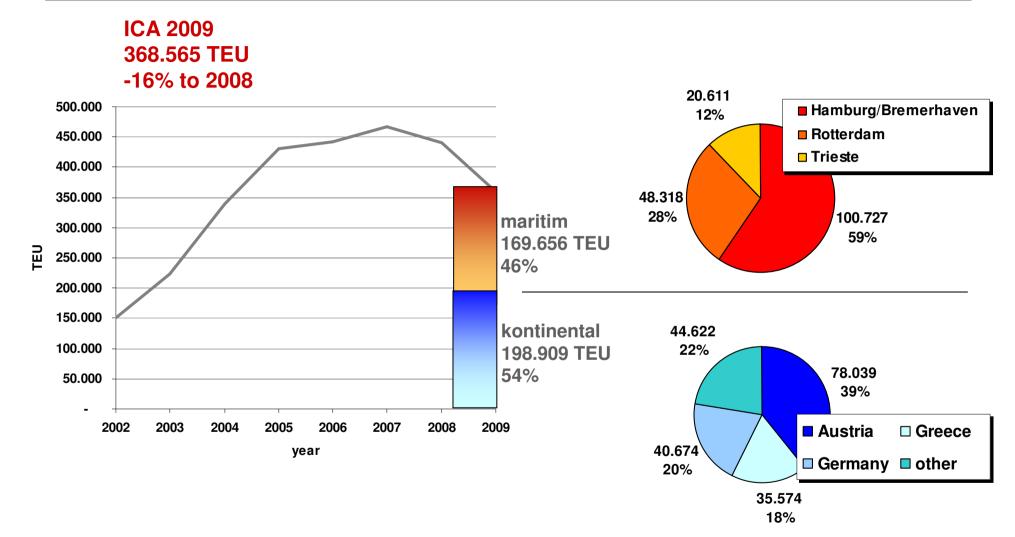


















truck:

door-to-door-delivery, e.g. 1.000km x 1,00 € = 1.000,--1 trailer

1. Pricing: Competition between Modes

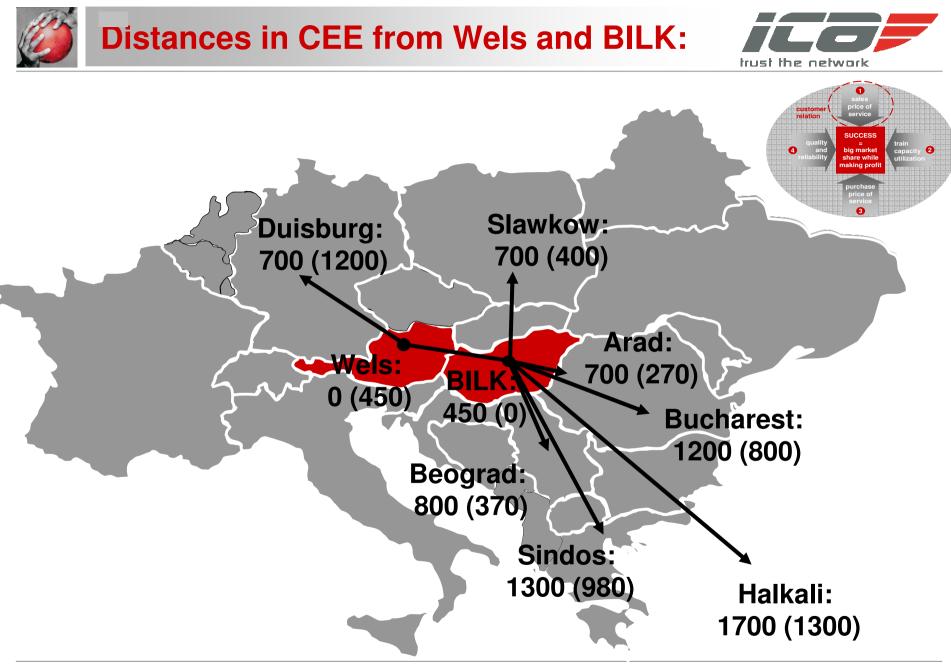
train:

- trucking A, e.g. 150,--€
- handling A, e.g. 25,-- €
- train A-B, e.g. 28 trailers on the train (=80% of assumed 35 capacity)
- handling B, e.g. 25,-- €
- trucking B, e.g. 150,-- €
- \Rightarrow to be competitive one trailer could cost 650,-- (1.000 350 = 650)
- ⇒ therefore, the railway could charge 650,-- x 28 = 18.200,-- or 18,2 € per train km minus a certain margin and agency for the operateur (!)

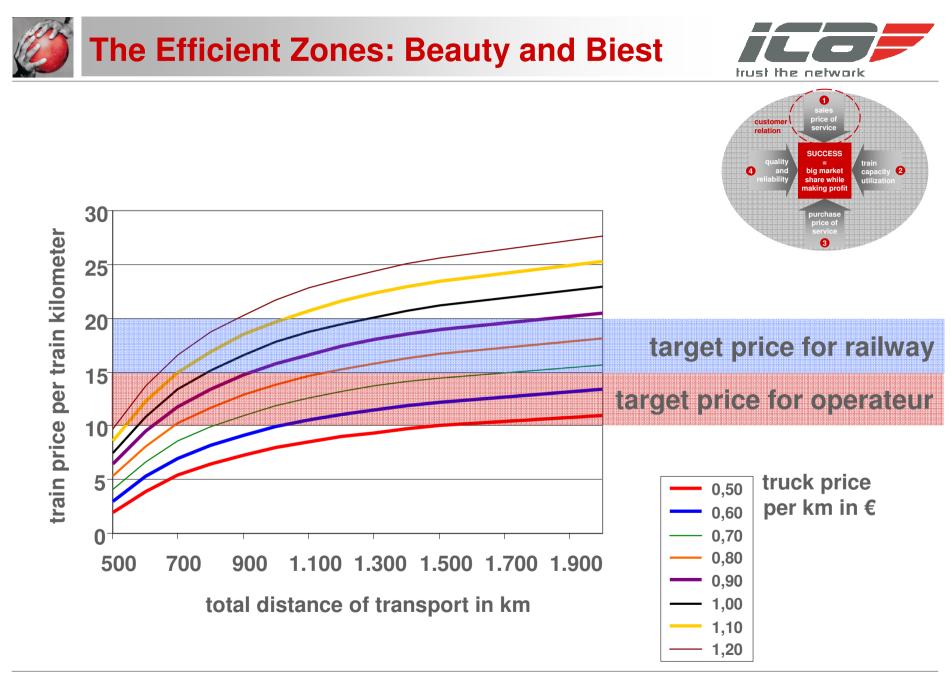








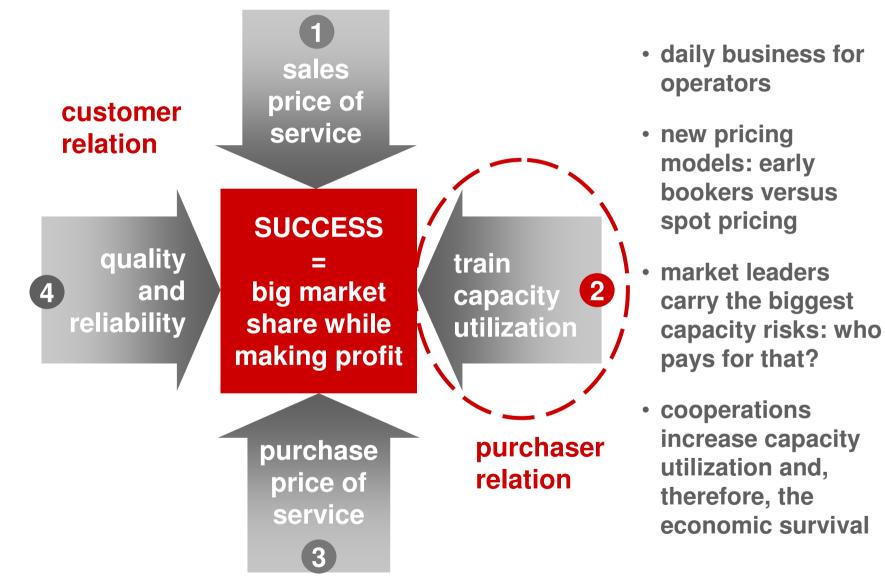
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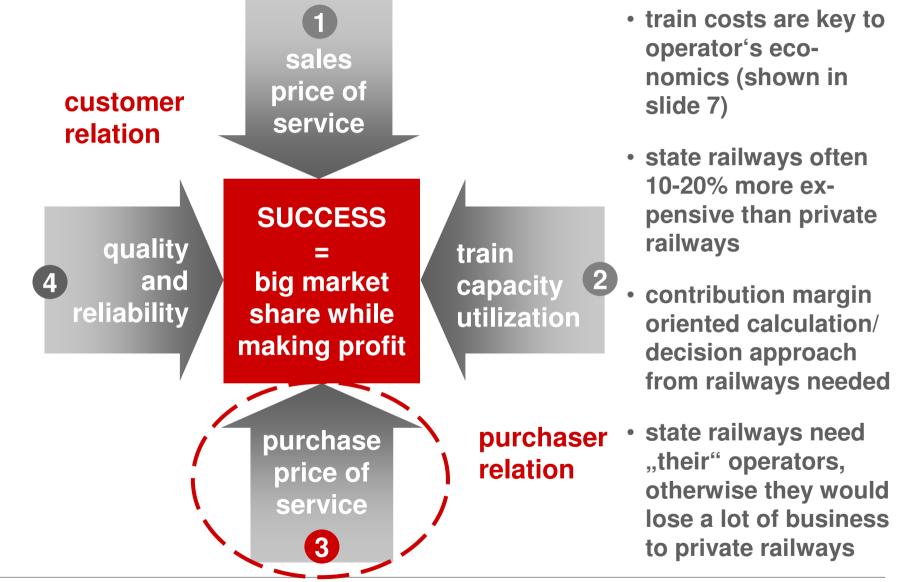
2. Issues of Capacity Utilization:





3. Purchase Price of Railway Services:





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4. Quality and Reliability:



- sales price of customer service relation **SUCCESS** quality train big market (2) and 4 capacity reliability share while utilization making profit purchaser purchase price of relation service 3
 - quality level of railway services must improve dramatically
 - IT automated information flows between railwayoperator-customer must become stateof-the-art (CEE?)
 - long term price contracts could improve intermodal reliability significantly

