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What can Europe do for rail passengers: the role of the European Commission

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- What is the problem and what has caused it?
- Why should Europe get involved in it?
- What has been achieved until now?
- What needs to be done?



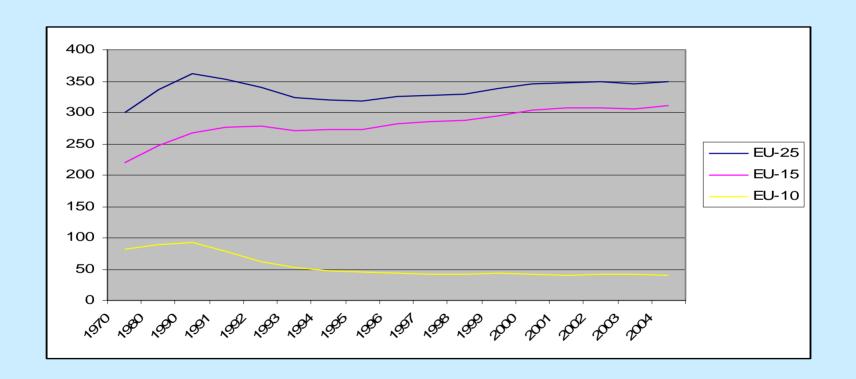


- What is the problem and what are its causes?
 - The modal share of rail transport has declined compared to road and air transport;
 - Costs for rail passenger transport are much higher than the revenues (fifty percent coverage), whereas its quality hardly matches the quality and convenience offered by other modes;
 - Focus on processes rather than on customers and passengers by railway undertakings has lead to a neglect of passengers' rights
 - Debt burden of railway undertakings prevent investments in infrastructure and new services to the passengers
 - Railways still organised along national lines: lack of integrated European network
 - > Inefficient management





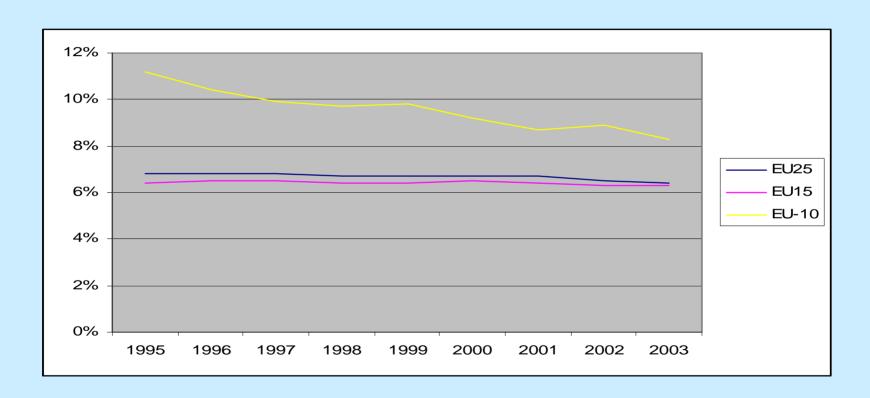
Development of rail passenger transport 1970-2004







Development modal share rail transport 1970-2003







- What are the problems in relation to passengers and their rights?
 - Lack of information on services (timetables); accessibility and access conditions; fares
 - Insufficient quality of services: frequent delays; cancelled services; dirty trains; not enough seats;
 - Complaints about the cancellation of long-distance international services;
 - Complaints about the cancellation of local, cross-border services as well as their low service quality (high prices; only a limited number of services per day; obsolete rolling stock, etc.).





- Why should Europe get involved in all this?
 - Creation of common market and a harmonious, sustainable and balanced development of economic activity (Art. 2 of the Treaty)
 - Member States have agreed in the Treaty to a Common Transport Policy (Title V) and a Consumer Protection Policy (Title XIV);
 - Member States are not able to solve these problems at national level only: in particular in relation to international services (long distance or cross-border);
 - Significant financial support provided through the structural and cohesion funds for the construction of rail infrastructure.





- How can it be tackled?
 - > Introduction of a legal framework to allow for:
 - Restructuring debts and the financial situation of railway undertakings to enable them to compete in a real market situation;
 - ➢ Getting rid of bottlenecks: promotion of interoperability (standardisation) of networks;
 - ➤ Improvement of Passengers' rights and Service Quality of international passenger transport by rail.





- What has been done until now?
 - Adoption of a set of directives since 1991 to create a level playing field and to allow competition by:
 - > Seperating infrastructure management from transport operations to allow (foreign) operators to set up railway services throughout the EU;
 - > Adoption of Interoperability Directives to enable standardisation of the European rail networks and rolling stock;
 - Opening of the market for international freight services, followed by cabotage
 - Creation of a market regulator
 - > introduce the obligation of transparency and the requirement for Member States to allow railway undertakings to be operated according to the same principles that apply to any commercial undertaking.





- What needs to be done: Markets
 - Opening market for international passenger services: Competition <u>in the market</u>. Commission's proposal tabled within third railway package (COM(2004)139) under discussion in the EP and the Council of Ministers;
 - ▶ Introduction of a legal framework for the award of public service contracts in rail transport: <u>Competition for the</u> <u>market.</u> Commission's proposal tabled in July 2005 (COM(2005)319), under discussion;
 - Better enforcement of existing rules, in particular concerning rail regulators.





- > What needs to be done: Passengers' Rights
 - ➤ Quick adoption of the Passengers' rights regulation (COM(2004)143, in particular the provisions on:
 - Improvement of information provided to passengers on services; tickets and fares; access conditions; delays, etc.;
 - Maintenance or (re-)introduction of integrated tickets: one ticket for one journey, even if several companies are involved;
 - Introduction of compensation schemes for delays and consequential damages that provide a real quality incentive for railway undertakings and infrastructure managers;
 - > Introduction of provisions on liability and service quality.





- What needs to be done: Interoperability
 - ➤ Ensure accessibility of trains and stations for persons with reduced mobility (PRM) by setting harmonised standards: Technical Specifications for Interoperability (TSI). Adoption of Commission Decision expected for 2006;
 - Ensure high quality systems for information on rail services; tickets and fares; access conditions for PRM and bikes as well as delays. Mandate for the elaboration of a TSI passenger information and ticketing systems to be given to the European Railway Agency (ERA).





For further information:

Site:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/energy_transport/index_en.html

Or google: Rail Transport Interoperability

