

Opportunities and challenges for Rotterdam railfreight hinterland traffic

Political and legal challenges on dutch infrastructure





SNCF Mobilité

SNCF Proximités

Local & regional transport division

- Urban, suburban, departmental and regional public transport networks
- TER, Transilinen and inter-city Corail in France, Keolis in France, Europe, Canada and Australia



Status: 2014

SNCF Voyages

Long distance transport division

- Long distance passenger rail transport
- Europe (France, Spain, Great Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland and Italy)



SNCF Logistics

Freight transport & logistics division

- Transport and logistics
- Global presence: 120 countries worldwide

8,8 Bill. €

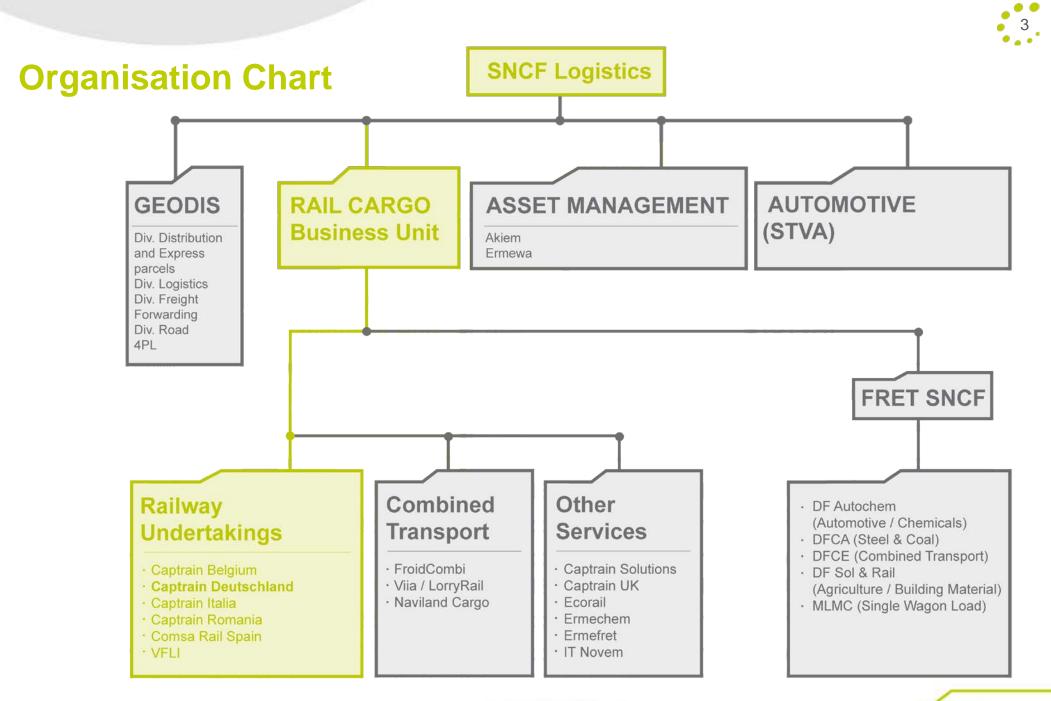
Gares & Connexions

Station division (Stations & Connections)

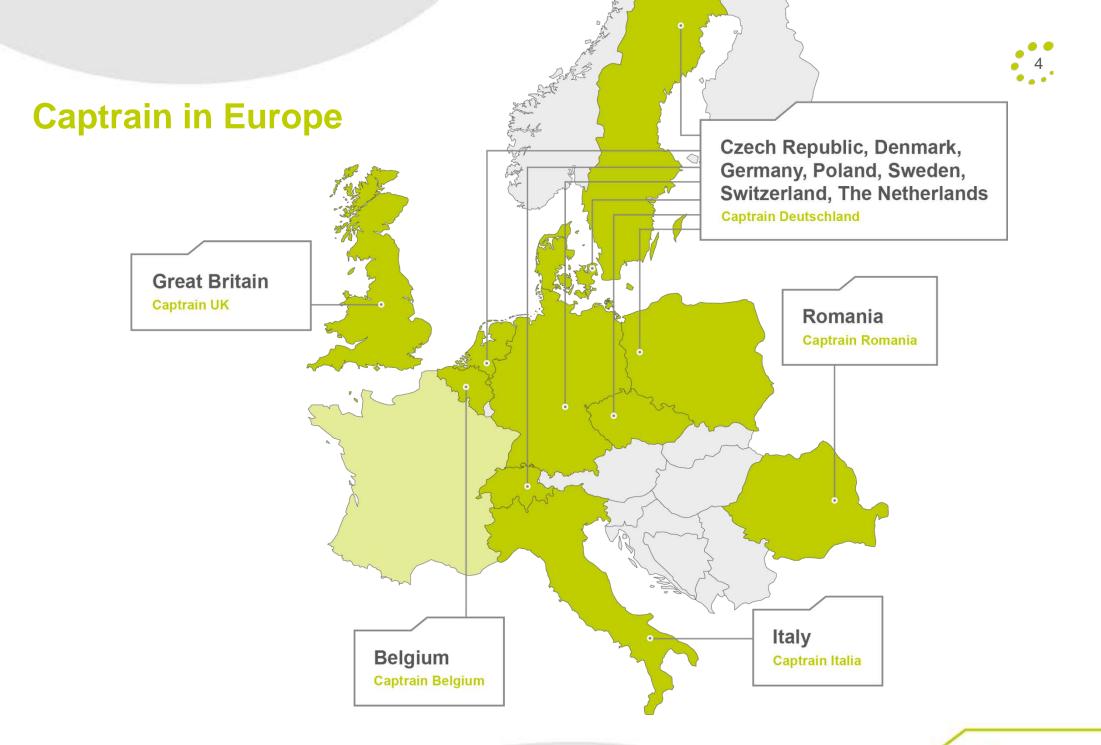
- Development and operation of trains stations, independently from transport divisions
- 3,000 French railway stations

0,3 Bill. €













Key Figures (2014/12/31)

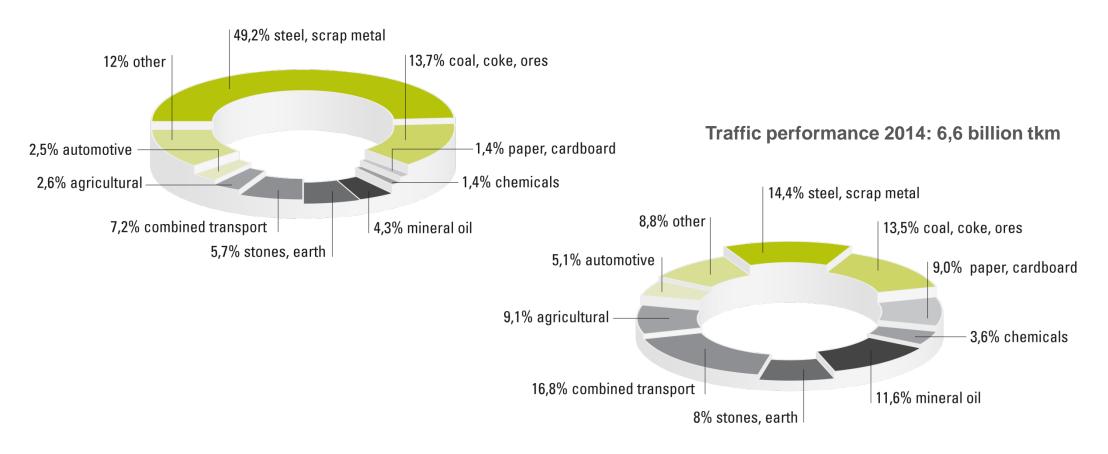
Turnover (Mill. €)	264
Personnel	1.240
Transport volume (Mill. t)	51,0
Traffic performance (Bill. tkm)	6,6
Locomotives	157
Wagons	2.500
Railway workshops	7
Infrastructure (km)	454





Transport Volume and Traffic Performance 2014

Transport volume 2014: 51,0 million t







Freight train operating companies have generally 3 infra challenges in the Netherlands



Passenger traffic focus

Infra charges







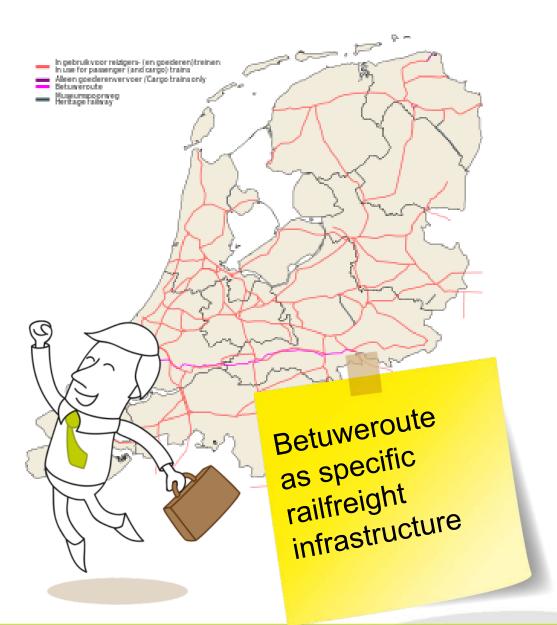
1.) Focus on passenger traffic



- The Netherlands is a comparatively small, but highly populated country
- Motorway system is already at its capacity limit
- Integrated passenger transport system in place
 - Train, Metro, Trams, Buses can be used witth a single chip card ("OV chip kaart")
- Consequences:
 - Highly used passenger train system
 - Railway (passenger) is steadily on the political agenda
 - Infra manager puts focus on passenger traffic



2.) Capacity



Main network ("Gemengde net") is dimensioned and operated prior for passenger traffic



Night time is used for maintenance



Maintenance in specific time windows and combined with total closures of line sections

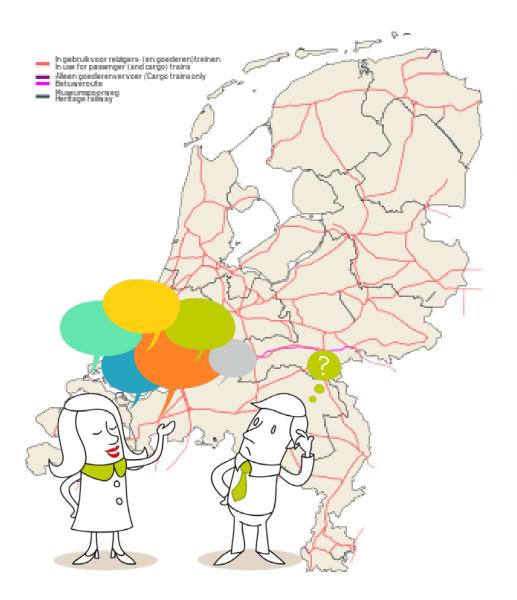


Result: Capacity challenges for freight traffic





2.) Capacity



Connected infra in Germany not prepared for additional volumes routed via Betuweroute

Mayor project planned for 2015-2022



Alternative routings not really prepared for additional freight trains

Additional political obstacles in NL (BASISNET, SWUNG....)





3.) Infra charges

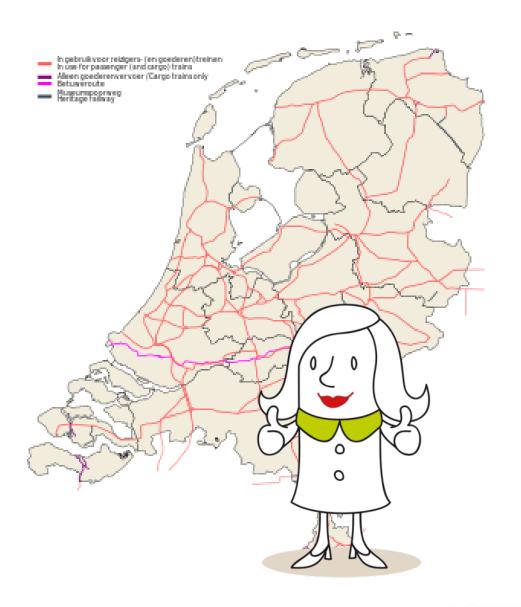


- NL "standard" process for years:
 - Infra charges for year X are published by Prorail early in year X-1
 - Example: 2016 price for 1.600-3.000 tons weight rises compared to 2015 by 50 % (2,43 €=> 3,64 €)
 - Discussions/negotiations
 - => charges are "really" finally defined right before timetable change
- Consequence for freight train operators:
 - No calculatory safety on a mayor cost position
 - With higher assumed charges early in the process we have a weak position against intermodal competitors (barges, trucks)





3.) Infra charges



- In spring a joint project began with Prorail to define infra charges according to EU 2012/34 and with a better planning safety for train operators
- In august ACM (regulatory body) ordered Prorail to
 - adopt path pricing (2016!) for lighter passenger trains
 - Change prices for all weight classes commonly
 - Consequence: 1.600-3.000 tons would rise by appr. 58 %
- Appreals committee decision is awaited october 7th





Dank U wel voor jullie aandacht!



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