

ERFA Workshop

Contingency management

Timeline

Common approach to develop principles for capacity allocation on diversionary routes RUs contingency management plans

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21 November 2018









Main elements of the handbook

- Definition of international disruption more than 3 days with a high impact on international operations (>50% of trains affected)
- Elements of business continuity management:
 - Pre-defined re-routing overview
 - Allocation principles
 - Disruption management process
 - Communication process
- General agreements and roles



Figure 1: Indicative allocation principles (pg. 9, Handbook)



1) If capacity is equal or larger and useable all trains will be re-routed

Figure 2 Indicative allocation principles



Open questions:

- Do any of the described processes conflict with existing national rules?
- *How do RUs proceed with their contingency management plans?*
 - What have RUs learned during Rastatt?
 - *Can cooperation of RUs be "planned"?*
 - What are your obstacles?
- Is there a possibility to allow a withdrawal of paths on diversionary routes to optimize the usage of remaining capacity?



Further developments – to be noted

 \Rightarrow Re-routing scenarios of

- RFC RALP, other corridors follow the example and develop re-routing overviews, e.g. RFC NSM
- Re-routing overview shall be ready by the end of this year / beginning of the next year

⇒RUs are invited to develop own contingency management plans and raise open issues

- \Rightarrow Member States are invited to
 - verify compliance with national legislation
 - reflect on option to withdraw/re-arrange the existing paths on diversionary routes, e.g. Swiss example.



European Commission