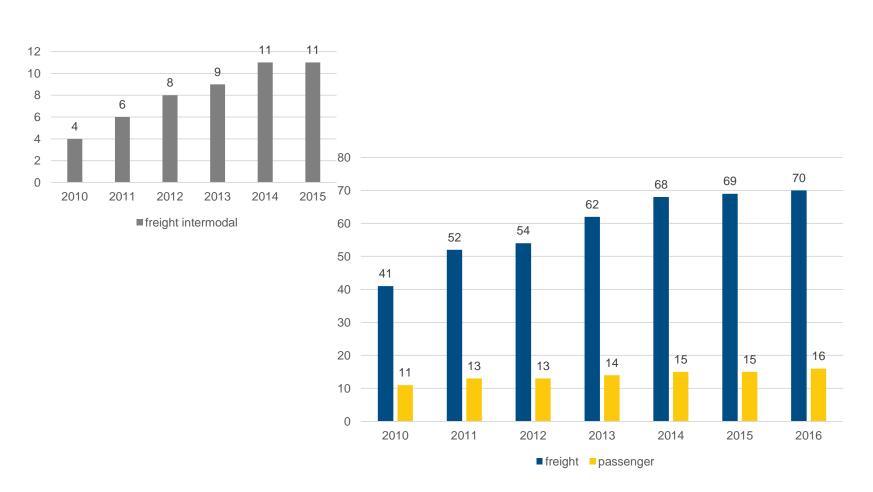


Developing mark-ups in PL– main challenges for IM



Progress in market liberalization

- number of active railway undertakings operating on PLK network





New legislation - framework for charging



- Directive 2012/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21
 November 2012 establishing a single European railway area (recast)
- Judgment of the European Court of 30 May 2013 European Comission vs. Republic of Poland in Case C-512/10
- Regulation of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Development of 5 June 2014 on conditions concerning access and use of railway infrastructure
- Commission implementing regulation (EU) 2015/909 of 12 June 2015 on the modalities for the calculation of the cost that is directly incurred as a result of operating the train service
- Amandement to Railway Act of 16 November 2016



PLK milestones

New **cost model** developed by external consultant applied since timetable 2013/2014 – new cost classification according to ETS judgement

New **depreciation model** developed by external consultant in 2016 – to be applied from timetable 2017/2018

Market survey – developed by external consultant, completed in December 2016 – results to be used from timetable 2018/2019 (most probably)



Main consequences for charging in PL due to ministerial regulation of 5 June 2014 on conditions concerning access and use of railway infrastructure

Eligible cost: maintenance and renewal, railway traffic operation, depreciation – in part directly incurred as a result of operating the train service

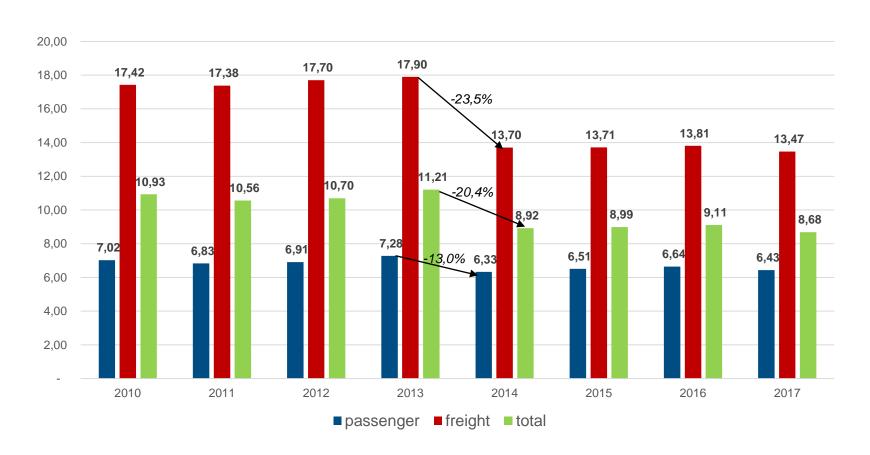
Non-eligible cost: administration, security, financing, indirect cost

Mark-ups – component of TAC (determined by IM) allowed only for non-PSO traffic if:

- ✓ IM conduct market survey every 3 years (for pairs of services defined in Annex VI (1) Directive 2012/34/EU)
- ✓ IM demonstrate (on the basis of the survey) that mark-up would not cause any transfer of passengers/freight transport volume to road transport
- ✓ New mark-up would not cause any increase of unit TAC [price/train-km] over those approved by RB since last 3 years



Average track access charges [PLN/train-km]

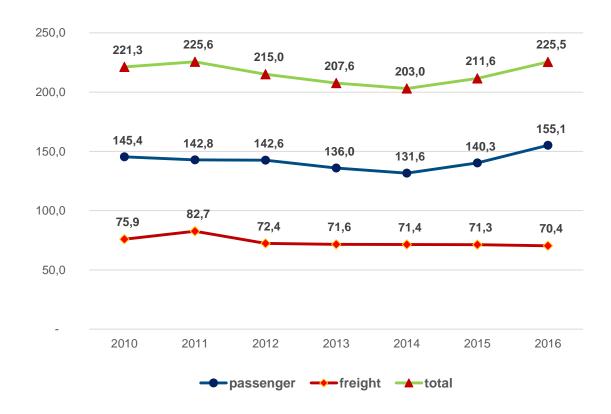




Traffic volume [Mio train-km]

Significant reduction of freight TAC 2014/2013 (-23,5%) did not increase freight traffic volume, however it improved financial condition of freight operators

Rapid growth of passenger traffic since 2015 is rather result of completion of several big investment projects in PL (i.e. Warszawa – Gdańsk, Warszawa – Łódź, Kraków – Rzeszów) and significant improvement of infrastructure quality (speed, capacity) as well as introducing modern rolling stock by passenger operators than TAC reduction (-13,0%)

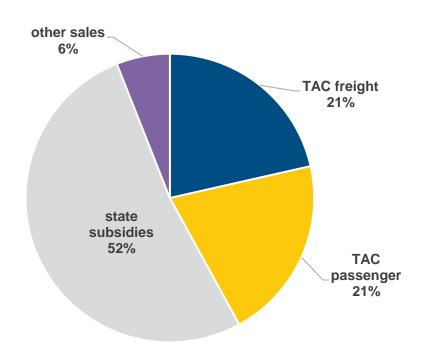




Distribution of PKP PLK income [2015]

- importance of freight traffic for IM

Because in PL passenger PSO traffic is excluded from mark-ups, they can be applied to freight traffic and to small part of non-PSO passenger





National law more restrictive than European

National law [PL]

Mark ups allowed only for non-PSO service, on condition that loads would not be taken over by road transport

In practice – no possibility to recover infrastructure fixed cost from TAC, they may be recovered only from public funds

European law [EU

Mark ups are allowed on the basis of efficient, transparent and non-discriminatory principles, while guaranteeing optimal competitiveness of rail market segments.

Possibility of full cost recovery from mark-ups



Market survey

Contractor: Warsaw School of Economics (University SGH)

Duration: April - December 2016

Scope:

- diagnosis
- benchmarking of European TAC systems
- development of survey methodology
- quantitative survey (45 personal interviews),
- market segmentation
- qualitative survey (price elasticity)
- proposal of mark-ups

Challenges:

- lack of commercial data from freight sector operators are not legally obliged to provide data to IM
- lack of comparative data of IM from the past for modelling purpose



Thank you