

Joint Network Secretariat Urgent Procedure Task Force “Extreme effects of thermal overload in special cases of freight operation”

# **Final report – Part 1 : Principles and organisation**

02 February 2022

Version 1.0

1. Role of JNS procedures in the EU safety framework
2. Organisation of the JNS urgent procedure task force

**Final report - part 2: Action plan containing short-term risk control measures**

**Final report - part 3: Detailed information on the work of the JNS task force**

# 1. Role of JNS procedures in the EU safety framework

## 1. Role of JNS procedures in the EU safety framework

- **Railway Undertaking (RU)** and **Infrastructure Manager (IM)** are responsible for safe operation. In case of incidents and accidents RUs and IMs shall define together with all further parties involved (e.g. **Entities in Charge of Maintenance (ECMs), keepers and loaders**) measures immediately preventing any related danger
- **RUs** and **IMs** have to share relevant information (currently (in Safety Alert IT (SAIT))) to allow others actors to react appropriately to ensure safety

## 1. Role of JNS procedures in the EU safety framework

- After incidents and accidents the **National Safety Authority (NSA) supervises** stakeholder's immediate actions aiming at assessing whether the measures taken by the companies involved sufficiently prevent any related danger (at European level).
- If not, the **NSA shall intervene** respecting the responsibility of all actors. These immediate measures might increase costs for the sector and may harm interoperability
- **NSAs** have to share relevant information within the SIS system to allow other NSAs to react appropriately in order to ensure safety. This is usually done in the form of a **Safety Alert**

## 1. Role of JNS procedures in the EU safety framework

- In parallel the **National Investigation Body (NIB) may run an independent investigation** of the incident or accident with the objective to find the causes and to give recommendations to the different actors involved within one year
- In case of an incident or accident any entity (preferably the competent NSA) might notify a **Joint Network Secretariat (JNS) urgent (fast track) or normal procedure** by submitting a filled notification form [https://www.era.europa.eu/activities/joint-network-secretariat\\_en](https://www.era.europa.eu/activities/joint-network-secretariat_en) to ERA ([jns@era.europa.eu](mailto:jns@era.europa.eu))

## 1. Role of JNS procedures in the EU safety framework

- Usually the urgent procedure task force does the following:
  - defines the risk which requires European-wide harmonised short-term risk control measures based on the findings of the actors , NSAs and NIBs involved
  - searches for same and similar incidents and accidents in Europe and beyond and the measures taken
  - develops short-term European-wide harmonised risk control measures, and
  - collects information to be discussed within a possible JNS normal procedure, if any.
- Due to the short timescale research cannot be subject of the discussions

## 1. Role of JNS procedures in the EU safety framework

The **JNS normal procedure** usually follows the JNS urgent procedure. The respective normal procedure task force aims at finding mid-term and long-term measures to sustainably solve the issue. The objective is again to:

- maintain or improve the safety level
  - ensure interoperability, and
  - return to the original cost base or even lower the level of related costs
  - The work of the experts might lead to the identification of research needs.
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- Related **Research** could be done by S2R, UIC, actors involved,...



## 2. Organisation of the JNS Urgent Procedure task force

## 2. Organisation of the Task Force – start and objective

- **Start of JNS procedure:**
  - Notification of a JNS Urgent Procedure on “thermal overload in special cases of freight operation” by NSA Italy (02.11.2021)
  - Kickoff meeting on 30.11.2021  
=> see slides 14 & 15 for overview of meetings
- **Objective:**

Task Force to recommend appropriate short-term risk control measures addressed to European railway actors and as a substitute for the restrictions currently imposed by NSA Italy.

## 2. Organisation of the Task Force - composition

### Task Force composition:

#### Moderator:

- European Agency for Railways: Moderator/facilitator and secretariat : 2 persons

#### Experts from NSA, NIB and RBs:

- 9 NSAs : 15 members in total
- Railway Supply Industry : 6 members in total
- Infrastructure Managers : 4 members in total
- Railway operation community<sup>2)</sup> : 22 members in total
- 2 NIBs : 3 members in total

#### Experts from other organizations:

- FEMFM<sup>1)</sup> : 3 members in total
- UIC : 3 member in total

#### Observers:

- European Commission : 1 observer
  
- Also two further experts in the field of fire protection attended the third Task Force meeting on behalf of the railway operating community

- 1) Federation of European Manufacturers of Friction Materials
- 2) Consisting of the Representative Bodies: CER, UIRR, UIP

## 2. Organisation of the Task Force – practical

### – Working regime:

- Consensus;
- Regular Task Force meetings and dedicated sub-group meetings on particular topics;
- All information shared within the task force remain within its members;

### – Dissemination of the outcome:

The final report that contains the risk control measures will be published in an appropriate way agreed among the task force members (see next slide).

## 2. Organisation of the Task Force – Publication and dissemination of the final report

1. After endorsement by the JNS Task Force – dissemination of final report by JNS secretariat:
  - to ERA for publication on the ERA website and distribution to ECM certification bodies (based on ERADIS)
  - to the Group of Representative Bodies (GRB) for the distribution to its members
  - to the official entities (OTIF, NIB Network, NSA Network, OSJD) for the distribution to their members
  - to UIC for the distribution to its members
  
2. JNS secretariat to inform JNS Panel to formally ask for starting the Normal Procedure with the topics identified in the final report

## 2. Organization of the task force – TF meetings overview

Date	Main topics discussed	NSA, NIB and RB					Others		
		NSA	Supply	Infrastructure	Operating community	NIB	FEMFM	UIC	EC
30.11.2021 – kick off meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participants' introduction and roles and responsibilities</li> <li>General understanding of risk</li> </ul>	8	4	4	15	3	2	2	1
15.12.2021 – first working meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further precision of risk</li> <li>Discussion of possible measures</li> <li>Establishment of Sub-Group</li> </ul>	9	4	3	16	3	2	3	1
11.01.2022 – second working meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of list of relevant cases</li> </ul>	10	3	3	16	3	2	3	0
25.01.2022 – third meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presentation of outcome</li> </ul>	10	4	3	19	3	2	2	1
02.02.2022 – concluding meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Final conclusions and next steps</li> </ul>	11	3	4	18	1	2	3	1

## 2. Organization of the task force – sub-group meetings overview

Date	Main topics discussed	Member Groups		
		NSA	Operating	UIC
16.12.2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the risk to be treated in the Urgent Procedure</li> </ul>	2	4	2
04.01.2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the relevant cases linked to the identified risk to be treated the Urgent Procedure</li> </ul>	3	4	2
13.01.2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discuss draft risk control measures</li> </ul>	3	5	2
18.01.2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discuss final report and risk control measures</li> </ul>	3	5	2
31.01.2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discuss comments to final report</li> </ul>	3	12 <sup>1)</sup>	2

1) Includes Task Force members that raised comments