

Light impact asessment Revision of TAF/TAP TSI CCM 008REC1102 V 1.0

Making the railway system work better for society.

Light Impact Assessment

Revision of chapter 7.5 (change management) of Regulation 454/2011 (TAP TSI) and chapter 7.2 (change management) of Regulation 1305/2014 (TAF TSI)

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Document History

Version	Date	Comments
0.1	17.04.2018	Initial draft
0.2	19/04/2018	Review by OG
0.3	20/04/2018	Produce clean version, remove some additional editorial errors, address all comments from quality check.
1.0	20/04/2018	Final version

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	Problem and problem drivers

1. Context and problem definition

1.1.	Problem and problem drivers	Currently, the update of the TAP and TAF technical documents in a baseline is a very time consuming process.		
		At first, any changes in the technical documents of TAF and TAP are managed by ERA following a specific change control management procedure, where the sector is strongly involved. This procedure evaluates single change requests and bundles them into baselines.		
		Once a new baseline is established in the framework of the change control procedure, this baseline needs to be addopted by RISC vote, before it can be applied by the sector. This additional approval process is very time consuming and therefore induces administratively driven delays in the implementation of changes which had already been put forward following a thorough change control management procedure.		
			ne timely implementation of such changes become obsolete by the time of the RISC	
			ean Commission asked the Agency in the ION DELEGATED DECISION (EU) 2017/1474 e Art. 13 (1) and 14 (1)).	
1.2.	Main assumptions	We assume that the additional approval process by RISC is not only time consuming but also cost-inefficient, taking into account, that in 26 Member States:		
		 One specific Mirror Group is organsied with the national sector representatives to discuss the topic and to agree on a common position One specific group meeting is organized within each national stakeholder organization to discuss this topic in more depth and to agree on a common position 		
		These consultations are triggered on top of the discussions were already done with all involved stakeholders during the change control management procedure.		
1.3.	Stakeholders affected	All stakeholders who can ask from change requests, are im	k for change requests or who could benefit apacted.	
		In addition the Member States are concerned, as they have to organize the national internal consultation process before the RISC meeting.		
		Category of stakeholder Importance of the problem		
		Change Requestors and5beneficiaries of changerequestssuch as IMs, RUs,		

			1.1
		wagon keepers, TAP/TAF IT tool suppliers, ticket	
		vendors, travel agencies,	
		National Contact Points for TAP TSI and TAF TSI	3
		Member State Representatives in RISC	2
		EC (for the budget linked to RISC organization)	2
			<u> </u>
1.4.	Evidence and magnitude of the problem		d TAF TSI was usually updated once per year f updates already happened where this process became evident.
		-	litional RISC approval process is estimated uro for both baselines (TAF TSI and TAP TSI)
		(A) Costs for the sector to p State level of 1 M EUR	participate in the mirror groups at Member
		 by one RISC approva In each Member Stagroup with 5 national representing tools, ticket 5 national se RUs, IMs, wa transport op The TAF TSI/1 working date For preparation of su organizes at nation about 5 experts. 1 position. One meetin including travel arranted including travel. This results for each 	ate, the Member State organizes a mirror sector representatives for TAP TSI RUs, IMs, Industry for railway specific IT vendors, passenger organiations octor represenatives for TAF TSI, representing agon keepers, TAF tool suppliers, multi modal erators (TAP TSI related discussions consume about by for each expert including travel time. Inch mirror group, each representative sector hal level a preparatory meeting involving Meeting is needed to come to an agreed by consumes about 1 working day per expert ingements. e of 80 EUR (average over complete EU) of TAP TSI or TAF TSI in 26*5+26*5*5 = 780 accounts on an average for 0,5 M EUR.
		TAP TSI /TAF TSI.	level and EC level, one person is in charge of
			ng days for Agency/EC staff to prepare the working day for the MS representative.

		• Based on a hourly rate of 80EUR, this results in additional (26*640+5*2*640) EUR = approx. 0,004 MEUR
1.5.	Baseline scenario	The problem will persist, if nothing will be done and costs will be spent for each TAF TSI / TAP TSI baseline release adoption by RISC, at the level estimated under the previous point.
1.6.	Subsidiarity and proportionality	Each TAF TSI or TAP TSI baseline is a pre-requisite for interoperability. For this reason the management of the baselines can only be done in a European context.
		However, it is questionable if an additional RISC approval is still necessary on top of the management of baselines follows the change control management procedure of the Agency. It would be more proportionate to eliminate the additional level of RISC approval as this would significantly reduce administrative burden in the spirit of the EU Better Regulation.

2. Objectives

2.1.	Strategic and specific objectives	 Europe becoming the world leader in railway safety Promoting rail transport to enhance its market share Improving the efficiency and coherence of the railway leader framework Optimising the Agency's capabilities Transparency, monitoring and evaluation Improve economic efficiency and societal benefits in railways Fostering the Agency's reputation in the world To simplify the update of baselines in the framework of TAP TSI and TSI. 	
2.2.	Link with Railway Indicators	N/A	

3. Options

3.1.	List of options	0: Baseline 1: Simplified Update Process		
3.2.	Description of	0: Baseline – see points 1.4 and 1.5 above		
	options	1: Simplified Update Process		
		The process proposes that the Agency can publish (and put into force) an updated baseline after it has completed the change control management procedure under the following conditions:		
		 The updated baseline concerns only changes in the ERA technical documents annexed to the TAF TSI/TAP TSI There is consensus within the sector related to the endorsed baseline. 		
		In all other cases, a RISC approval procedure is still necessary.		
3.3.	Uncertainties/risks	It is important, that a common consensus about the content of the updated baseline is reached during the change control management procedure managed by the Agency.		

4. Impacts of the options

Impacts of the			
options	Category of		Option Baseline
(qualitative	stakeholder		,
analysis)	Requestor of	Positive impacts	N/A
	requests (railway sector in general as beneficiary of the change requests)	Negative impacts	Unnecessary additional consultation procedures within their MS, considering that the consultation has already happened during the CCM procedure (this implies loss of time and additional costs) Losses from a delayed implementation of the change requests Risk that the change becomes obsolete by the time of the adoption
	Member	Positive impacts	N/A
	State	Negative impacts	Unnecessary additional consultation procedures within their MS
	The Agency EC	Positive impacts	N/A
		Negative impacts	Unnecessary consultation between Agency and EC in order to prepare the RISC approval procedure (this implies an unefficient use of resources)
		Positive impacts	N/A
		Negative impacts	Additional costs to treat this as an item on the RISC agenda
	Overall assessment (input for section 5.1)	Positive impacts	N/A
		Negative impacts	Unnecessary consultation procedures for all involved actors, with consequences regarding time losses and administrative costs.
		1	
	Category of stakeholder		Option Simplified Update
	Requestor of Change requests (railway sector in general as beneficiary	Positive impacts	Faster processing time of change requests (from the request of a change until the change is integrated in a baseline and legally in force) Avoidance of duplicative consultation procedures (one in the
	options (qualitative	options (qualitative analysis)Category of stakeholderRequestor of Change requests (railway sector in general as beneficiary of the change requests)Member StateThe AgencyECOverall assessment (input for section 5.1)Category of stakeholderRequestor of Change requestsCategory of stakeholderCategory of section 5.1)	options (qualitative analysis)Category of stakeholderRequestor of Change requests (railway sector in general as beneficiary of the change requests)Positive impactsMember StatePositive impactsMember StatePositive impactsThe Agency Regative impactsPositive impactsThe Agency Regative impactsPositive impactsCoverall assessment (input for section 5.1)Positive impactsCategory of sector of change requestsPositive impactsStakeholder requestsPositive impactsStakeholder requestsPositive impactsStakeholder requestsPositive impactsStakeholder requestsPositive impactsStakeholder requestsPositive impactsStakeholder requestsPositive impactsStakeholder requestsPositive impactsStakeholder requestsPositive impactsStakeholder requestsPositive impacts

	change requests)		framework of the change control management) All this results in time and cost savings and reduction of administrative burden
		Negative impact	s N/A
	Member State	Positive impacts	discussions/approvals in RISC on important and strategic items and not on items which are very narrow in technical scope and which have been already pre-consulted within a change control management procedure.
		Negative impact	s N/A
	The Agency	Positive impacts	Optimized use of resources for the management and updating of the TAF TSI/TAP TSI baselines
		Negative impact	s N/A
	EC	Positive impacts	Efficiency gains for RISC meetings Application of the Better Regulation guidelines
		Negative impact	s N/A
	Overall assessment (input for section 5.1)	Positive impacts	Faster and more efficient procedure for updating the baseline. Time and cost savings, less administrative burden
		Negative impact	s N/A
4.2. Impacts of t	he		
quantitativ analysis)		ry of stakeholder	Cost savings of Option 1 Simplified Process compared to the Baseline*
unurysisy	Request	tors of change s)	1 M EUR
	ERA/EC/ State	/Member	0,004 MEUR
	Overall		1,004 MEUR
	* See detailed	assumptions in sec	tion 1.4

5. Comparison of options and preferred option

5.1.	Effectiveness	Based on the findings from section 4.1, assess the extent to which the			
	criterion (options'	various options respond to the specific objectives, from 1-very low			
	response to				

	specific objectives)	response to 5-very high (effectiveness).	response and c	alculate the average	e score
			Option 0 (baseline)	Option 1 (Simplified Update)	
		Effective update of baselines	1	5	
5.2.	Efficiency (NPV and B/C ratio) criterion	Based on the findings from various options as follows: > 1 if B/C ratio <1 c > 5 if B/C ratio >1 a	or NPV <=0	the overall efficienc	y of the
			Option 0 (baseline)	Option 1 (Simplified Update)	
		Efficiency	1	5	
5.3.	Summary of the				
	comparison		Option 0 (baseline)	Option 1 (Simplified Update)	
		Effectiveness	1	5	
		Efficiency	1	5	
		Overall rating	1	5	
5.4.	Preferred option(s)	Preferred option is option	1		
5.5.	Further work required	Adapt by consequence the control management (e.g. etc.) – the relevant change established.	applied by TAP TS	il, TAF TSI, CCS TSI, re	egisters

6. Monitoring and evaluation

6.1.	Monitoring indicators	N/A
6.2.	Future evaluations	N/A