

46TH ASECAP STUDY & INFORMATION DAYS

The road to Toll Interoperability – the impact on the road concessionaires of the EU directive changes.

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Index

01/ Overview

02/ Recast of the EETS Directive 2004/52 and Revision of the 2009/750/EC Decision on the Interoperability of Electronic Road Toll Systems

03/ Revision of Eurovignette Directive (1999/62)

04/ Conclusions/main worries







01/ Overview

/ Mobility stands as a key vector for economic and social growth.

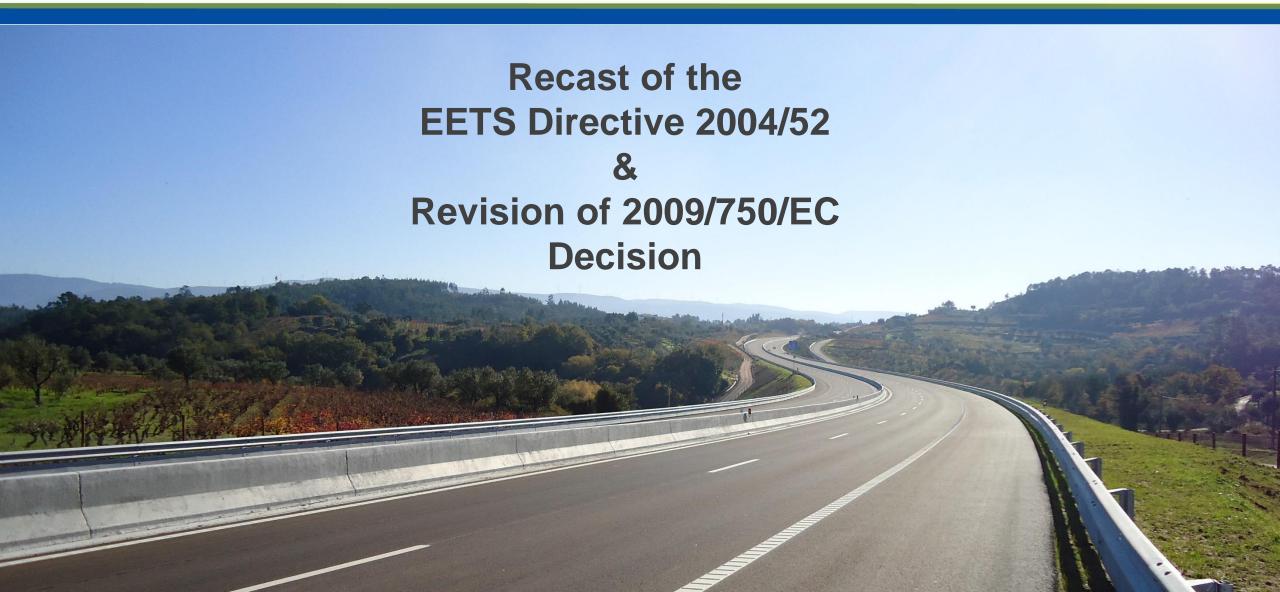
/ Toll Collection Systems and distance-based charging ("pay-per-use" principle) are a valid alternative to fund the growing infrastructures financial needs instead of fuel taxes or tax-payer money.

I Road Transportation technologies also challenge the current infrastructure funding models (electric vehicles, MaaS, congestion management, pollution, etc.) pushing new solutions to the "main stage".

/ Speeding up the implementation of interoperability models in the EU is essential to benefit all stakeholders and to improve road usage.









02/ Recast of the EETS Directive 2004/52 & Revision of 2009/750/EC Decision

Proposal for a recast of the DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the interoperability of electronic road toll systems and facilitating cross-border exchange of information on the failure to pay road fees in the European Union.

/ eTolling technologies;

/ Cross-Border enforcement;

Removal of barriers to entry for EETS providers;

/ Interoperability of EETS system across the EU;

/ Market regulation for the provision of EETS (Decision).





02/ Recast of the EETS Directive 2004/52 & Revision of 2009/750/EC Decision

/eTolling technologies

- Implementation as an accepted collection technology by the legislation of the Video Tolling Systems.
- One Service Provider (EETS) that supports any electronic toll or accepted technology (VTC, ETC or autonomous system).



- The list of acceptable technologies was moved to an Annex of the Directive to allow updates by the Commission, making it easier to support technological developments.



02/ Recast of the EETS Directive 2004/52 & Revision of 2009/750/EC Decision

/ Cross-Border enforcement

- Automatic mechanism to exchange information (of the owners/holders of the vehicles that didn't pay the tolls due) between Member States.
- Member States or its agents will be able to prosecute the enforcement processes to the non-resident drivers.
- This mechanism is already used on road-safety, traffic and security: less costs and administrative surcharges.





02/ Recast of the EETS Directive 2004/52 & Revision of 2009/750/EC Decision

/ Removal of barriers to entry for EETS providers

- EETS providers are no longer required to provide service to all road users, they can select only specific service vehicle classes.
- Focus on the services with added value to EETS providers.
- More time to implement services and less countries to cover.
- Decrease of the requirements of geographical coverage.





02/ Recast of the EETS Directive 2004/52 & Revision of 2009/750/EC Decision

/ Interoperability of EETS system across the EU

- Standardization of the procedures for implementation of the EETS provider services in the Member States.
- Technical procedures and standardization for interfacing with Toll Charger Systems.
- Clarification of the obligations / rights of the EETS providers (remuneration, toll domains, non-discrimination) and the Toll Chargers.





02/ Recast of the EETS Directive 2004/52 & Revision of 2009/750/EC Decision

/ Expected Impacts

- Cross-Border enforcement process for the non payed toll from foreign drivers: / tolls revenue;
- Better service for road users (mainly for heavy vehicles): administrative work;
- Possible optimization of the Toll Chargers: / tolls revenue;
- Investment in upgrading interfaces to new standards: / costs to Toll Chargers.



03/ Revision of Eurovignette Directive (1999/62)

Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive 1999/62/EC on the charging of heavy goods vehicles for the use of certain infrastructures

/ Change from Time-based to Distance-based Charging;

/ Phase-out of the time-based vignettes;

/ Scope and possibility to reduce vehicle tax (HGV's);

/ Extension of the scope of the directive.





03/ Revision of Eurovignette Directive (1999/62)

/ Change from Time-based to Distance-based Charging

- Gradual shift from the time based charging of the current vignette schemes to distance-based schemes.



/ Phase-out of the time-based vignettes

- Phase-out for HGV's and Bus/Coach by 2023 and by 2027 for passenger and light-duty vehicles.

/ Scope and Possibility to reduce vehicle tax (HGV's)

- EU legislation would cover buses and coaches (similar to HGV's) and light vehicles (proportional). Consider also certain tolling principles (variations based on emissions). Minimum vehicle tax levels gradually removed.





03/ Revision of Eurovignette Directive (1999/62)

/ Extension of the scope of the directive

- The scope of the Directive will be non-discriminatory: HGV's below 12t are no longer exempt and passenger vehicles, minibuses and vans will be included by 2027.
- Introduction of congestion charges on top of infrastructure charges to be used to address congestion problems.
- Decarbonisation and fleet renewal incentives through lower road charges for alternatively fuelled vehicles (75%) and charging based on CO2 standards.
- The burden of road charges will be shared by all users, but this may not lead to infrastructure improvements, as revenues are not ring-fenced for reinvestment.





03/ Revision of Eurovignette Directive (1999/62)

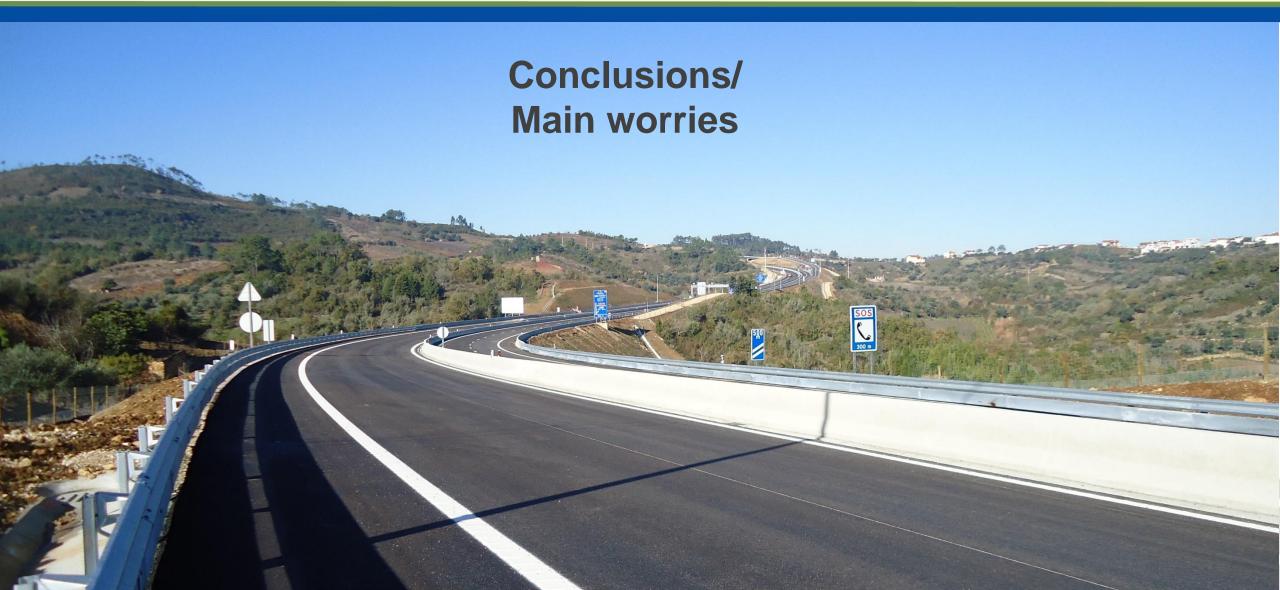
/ Expected Impacts

- Expected reduction of congestion costs and additional toll revenues;
- Expected increase in road investments;
- Reduction of CO2n Nox and PM emissions;
- Reduction in diesel consumption;
- Fairer treatment of occasional users by short term vignettes price modulation;
- Increased costs on freight transportation;
- Investment needs in new tolling infrastructure.











04/ Conclusions/main worries

Recast on the EETS Directive 2004/52 & Revision of 2009/750/EC Decision

- The implementation of EETS must not impose additional costs (to Toll Chargers);
- Non-mandatory compliance to CEN/TS 16986 standard / enough time for adaptation;
- Remuneration schemes shall respect business reality;
- New definition of EETS coverage (only for HGV) =>Regional and no more pan European dimension;
- Need to add a grandfather clause, excluding local systems from mandatory compliance to EETS. It shall be
 on a volunteer basis;
- Principle of "one vehicle, one EETS OBU"should prevail;



04/ Conclusions/main worries

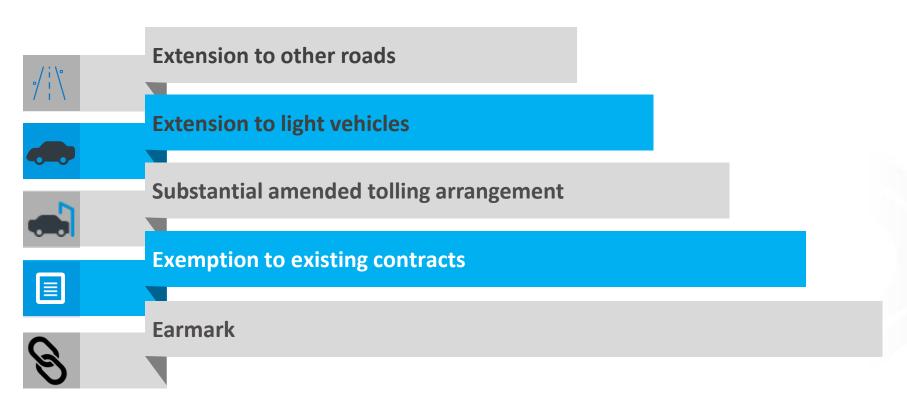
Recast on the EETS Directive 2004/52 & Revision of 2009/750/EC Decision

- The Toll Chargers have strict obligations vis-à-vis their grantor, so the toll payment has to be guaranteed as long as the user is a client of the EETS Provider;
- There is no "harmonized consistency check" for EETS providers registration. This creates a risk for the Toll
 Chargers that have the obligation to accept a Registered EETS Provider for commercial negotiations;
- A first level of Accreditation procedures at national levels is important and needed also because the bilateral contracts between EETS Providers and TCs become easier, covering legitimate legal and technical issues;
- Cross border enforcement is an important area to be defined and should be more than "information exchange" among National Contact Points. An harmonized standardized template in EU should be introduced.



04/ Conclusions/main worries

Revision of Eurovignette Directive (1999/62)





04/ Conclusions/main worries

Revision of Eurovignette Directive (1999/62)



Tariff modulation for commuters/local: impact on discounts and need to differentiate discounts from light and HGV;



Tariff modulation according to EURO class/CO2 emission: only for ETC systems;



Introduction of new vignettes and phasing out of existing vignettes should be on a long term basis;



New systems shall be distance-based.