



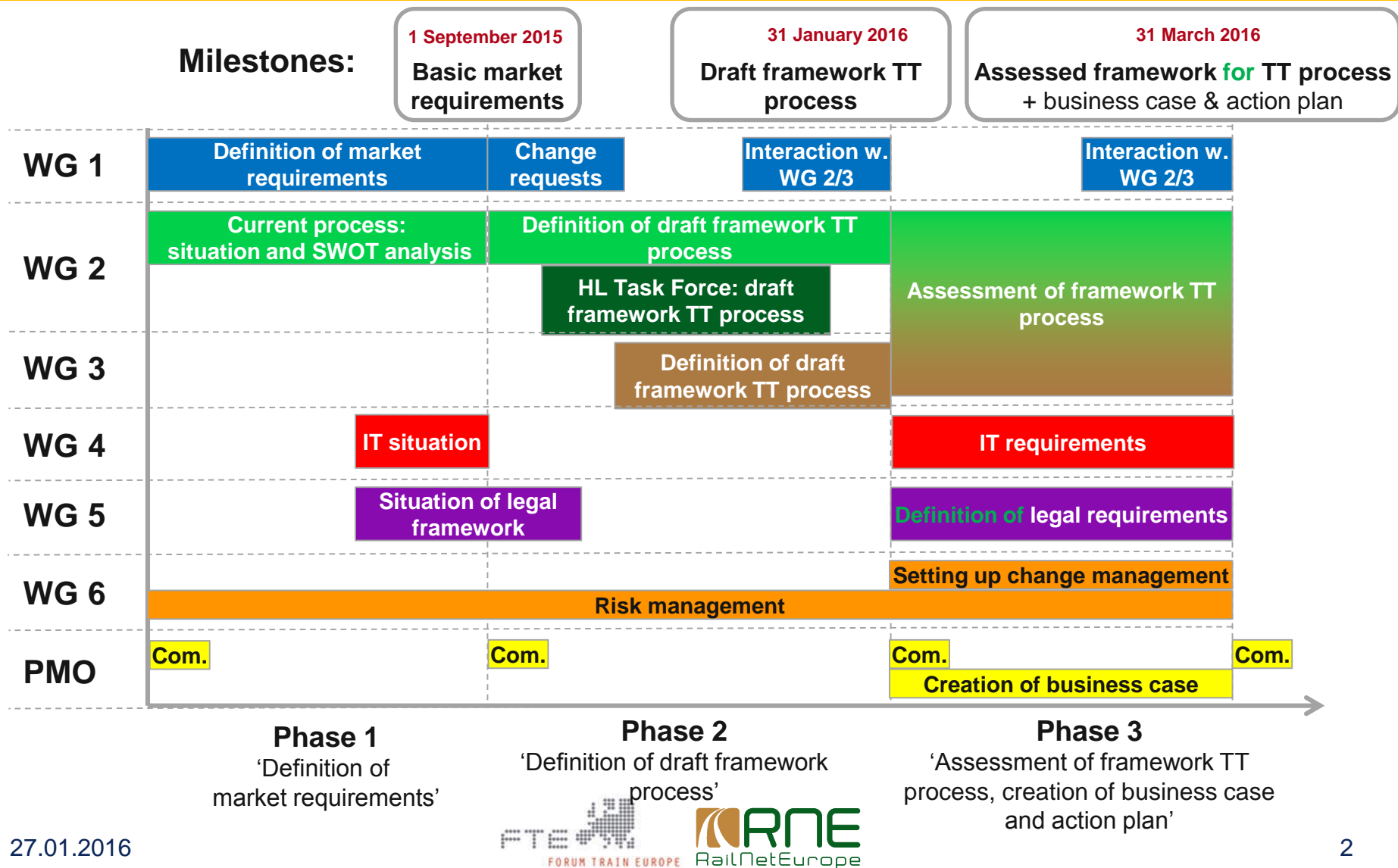
*with the support of*



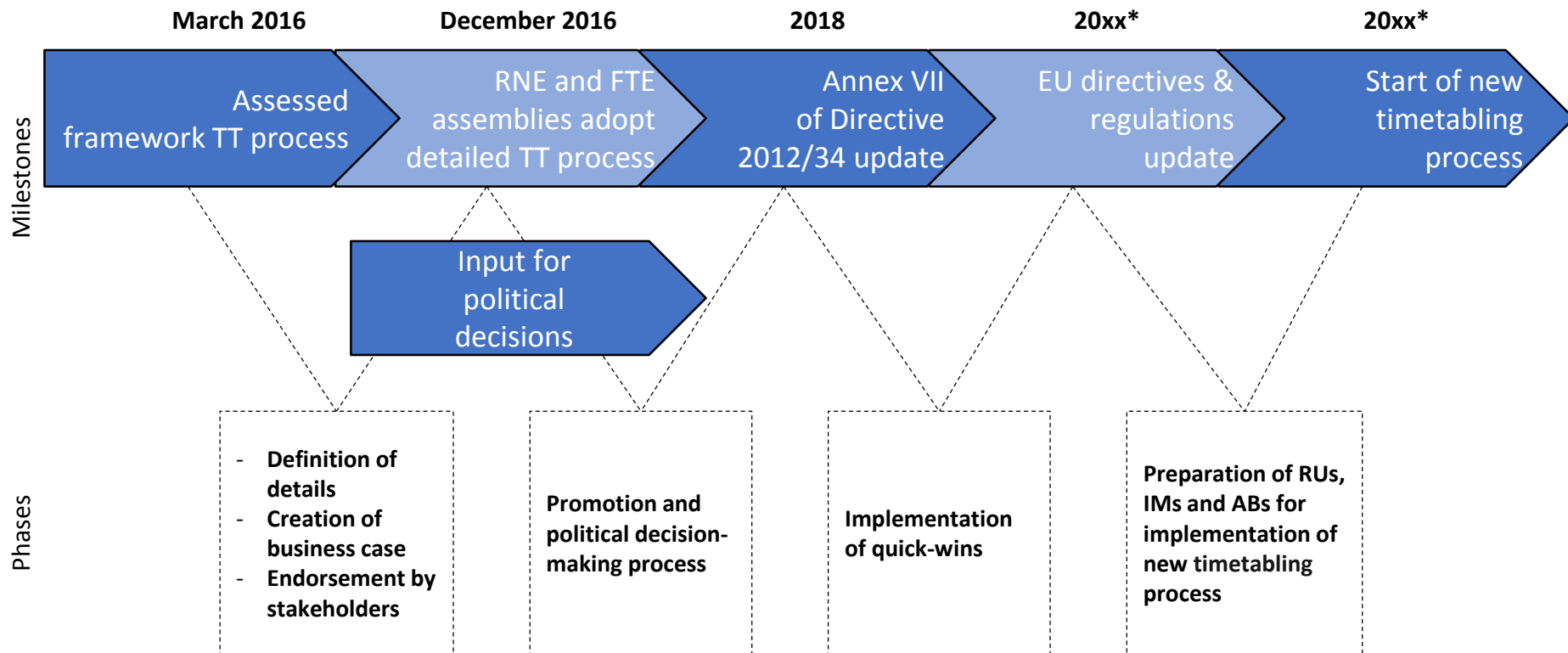
# Redesign of the International Timetabling Process

## High Level Project Overview February 2016

# Project Schedule (Overview)

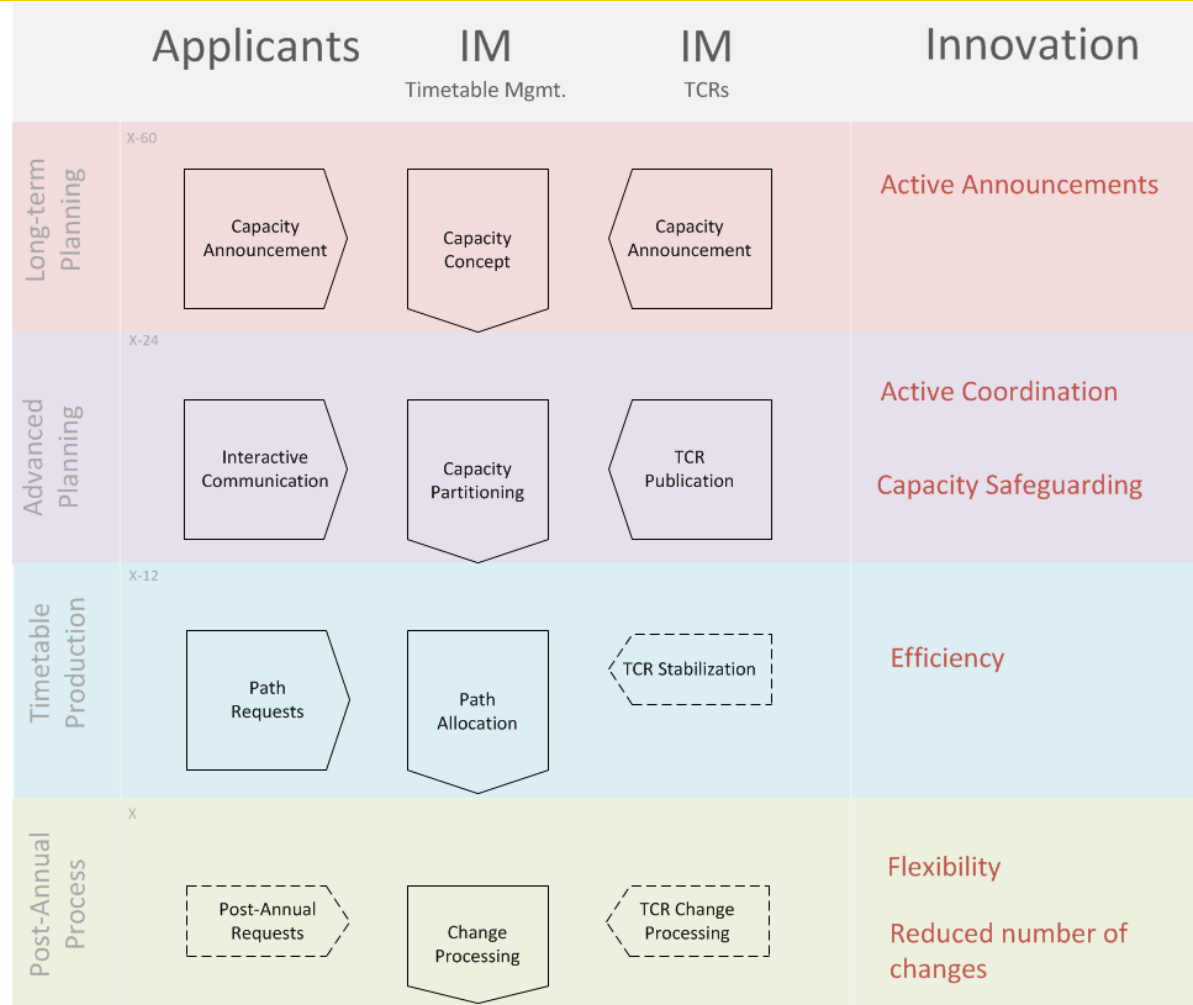


# Overall Time Frame



\* To be defined by WG5 (Legal Matters) by March 2016

# High Level View of the Draft Framework TT Process\*



\*The visualisation on this slide does not show rolling planning.

See also slide 8 on Rolling Planning

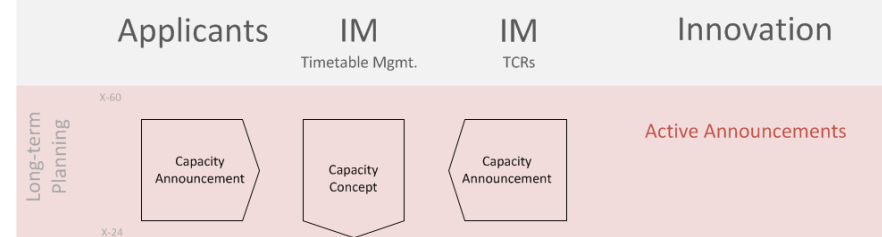
# Long-term Planning

## Process Boundaries

X-60 months – X-24 months

## Process Purpose

Applicants and IMs actively announce already-known capacity uses.  
Systematic acquisition, exchange and publication of capacity information.



## Information Exchange

- Exchange information / coordination with neighbouring IMs
- Coordinate with neighbouring IMs on TCRs / additional capacity
- Acquire information from RFCs based on RFCs market studies
- Discuss concepts (IM/RU)

## Capacity Concept

Define an internationally-harmonised concept for a capacity strategy based on market and IM information

# Advanced Planning

## Process Boundaries

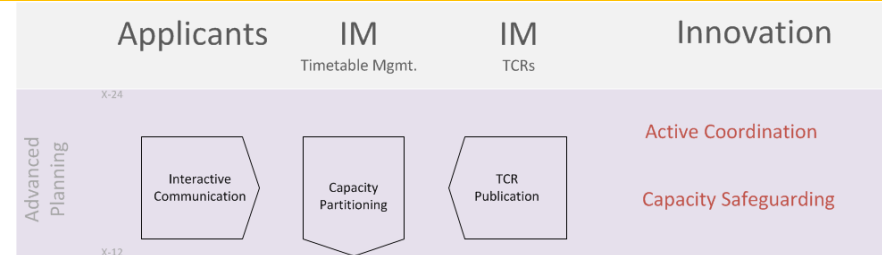
X-24 months – X-12 months

## Process Purpose

Systematic information exchange  
and collaboration between Applicants and IMs.  
IM builds a model of capacity usage.

High-quality capacity must be safeguarded for specific uses. This is a key prerequisite for efficiency in later phases of the process.

IMs publish all major and medium TCRs.



# Timetable Production

## Process Boundaries

X-12 months – X

## Process Purpose

IM Timetable Management allocates paths based on requests from Applicants. TCRs are kept stable to minimise infrastructure volatility during allocation.

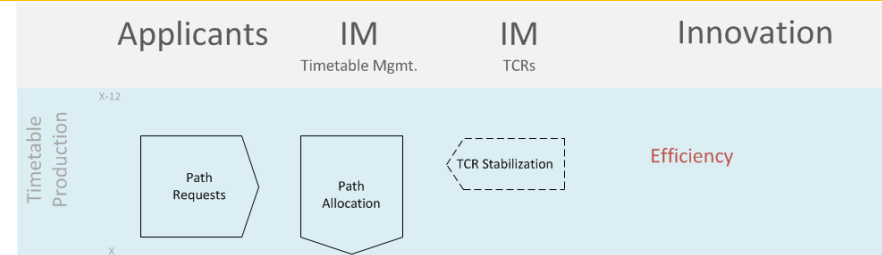
The current annual timetabling process leads to workload peaks within a short timeframe. **Efficiency** in Timetable Production is key. It can be achieved through:

### Automation

- Algorithmic path assignment (pre-constructed path)
- Algorithmic path construction (tailor-made path)
- Efficient data synchronisation schemes

### Reduced workload

- Prevent peak loads: Distribute workload using scenario 'split deadline' or 'rolling planning'.
- Reduce overall workload using standardisation and process improvements in Advanced Planning



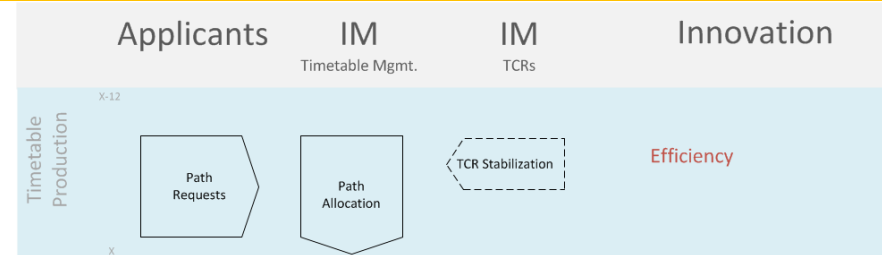
### Harmonisation

- Reduce complexity using standardisation
- Harmonised priority rules enable automation

# Timetable Production – path request placement scenarios

3 scenarios for placing requests based on capacities as defined in the Advanced Planning phase:

- **Scenario A:** one yearly deadline for all traffic types
- **Scenario B:** 2 yearly deadlines open to Applicants at their own choice
- **Scenario C:** annual and rolling planning requests



## **Scenario A:** One yearly deadline for all traffic types

- Framework agreements
- Annual timetable requests
  - Draft timetable based on pre-constructed paths
  - Draft timetable based on commercial strips
  - Draft timetable based on non pre-planned capacity

## **Scenario C:** Annual and rolling planning requests

- Framework agreements
- Annual timetable requests (once per year)
  - Draft timetable based on pre-constructed paths
  - Draft timetable based on non pre-planned capacity
- Rolling planning requests (at any time of the year)
  - Draft timetable based on commercial strips

## **Scenario B:** 2 yearly deadlines open to Applicants at their own choice

- Framework agreements
- Annual timetable requests (first request deadline)
  - Draft timetable based on pre-constructed paths
  - Draft timetable based on non pre-planned capacity
- Annual timetable requests (second request deadline)
  - Draft timetable based on still available pre-constructed paths
  - Draft timetable based on commercial strips
  - Draft timetable based on non pre-planned capacity



# Post-Annual Process

## Process Boundaries

X – X+12 months

## Process Purpose

Late path requests allocation, withdrawal and changes to requests before allocation, modifications and alterations to the allocated path.

The process changes proposed in all phases should result in a **reduced number of changes**.

### Process change

- Long-term coordination and advanced planning
- Safeguarded capacity
- TCRs integration planning
- Rolling planning / split deadlines

### Automation

- Algorithmic path assignment (pre-constructed path)
- Algorithmic path construction (tailor-made path)
- Efficient data synchronisation schemes

