

# Cross-Border Railway Traffic

Full Description

## **Cross-Border Agreements**

### **Europe and Central Asia**

- [Model Framework Border-Crossing Agreement](#) – (English but also available in Macedonian, Croatian, Bosnian, Serbian, Albanian). Annex 4 of Railway Reform in South East Europe and Turkey - On the Right Track? by Carolina Monsalve, World Bank Report No. 60223-ECA, March 2011. The framework agreement has been developed for South East Europe/Turkey and the European Union (EU). It aims to implement EU legislation. EU member states must ensure that the provisions contained in cross-border agreements do not discriminate between railway undertakings, or restrict the freedom of railway undertakings to operate cross-border services. The framework agreement introduces the concept of a joint border zone. Authorities of both states can carry out their controls in both national territories. Border dispatching of passenger trains can either take place on moving passenger trains or at border stations. Border dispatching and checking of freight trains can be performed either in a joint border station or in hinterland terminals. All railway undertakings that are licensed in either country are allowed to enter the border zones. The framework agreement sets out principles for open-access border-crossing by rail between the parties. It is the basis for subsequent agreements that implement the framework agreement (for instance agreements on customs, sanitary or veterinary controls or interconnection of networks).

### **East Asia and Pacific**

- [Intergovernmental Agreement on the Trans-Asian Railway Network](#) (English, Chinese and Russian) – The agreement was negotiated under the auspices of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP). It has been developed to promote and develop international rail transport in Asia and with neighboring regions. The agreement sets out the framework for the development of a Trans-Asian railway network that consists of defined railway lines of international importance. The agreement lays down standards to be taken into account for modernizing of old and construction of new railway lines of international importance with regard to capacity, vehicle loading gauge, interoperability and container terminals. It entered into force June 11, 2009.

## **EU Legislation on Interoperability**

The European Union (EU) has established specific legislation to promote interoperability of the different national railway systems across the EU's railway network.

Below are links to the central EU Directive with regard to interoperability and sample legislation from some EU countries:

### **EU**

- [Directive 2008/57/EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 on the Interoperability of the Rail System within the Community (available in different European Union languages).

### **France**

- [Décret n° 2006-1279 du 19 Octobre 2006 Modifié Relatif à la Sécurité des Circulations Ferroviaires et à l'Interopérabilité du Système Ferroviaire](#) - Decree No. 2006-1279 of October 19, 2006 (amended) Concerning the Safety of Train Movements and the Interoperability of the Railway System (French).
- [Arrêté du 19 Mars 2012 Fixant les Objectifs, les Méthodes, les Indicateurs de Sécurité et la Réglementation Technique de Sécurité et d'Interopérabilité Applicables sur le Réseau Ferré National](#) - Decree of March 19, 2012 Defining the Objectives, Methods, Safety Indicators and Technical Regulations Applicable for the Safety and Interoperability of the National Rail Network (French).

## Germany

- [Trans-European Railway Interoperability Regulation](#) (Transeuropäische-Eisenbahn-Interoperabilitätsverordnung - TEIV) (German).

## Spain

- [Real Decreto 1434/2010 de 5 de Noviembre, sobre Interoperabilidad del Sistema Ferroviario de la Red Ferroviaria de Interés General](#) - Royal Decree 1434/2010 on the Interoperability of the Main Railway Network in Spain (Spanish).

## United Kingdom

- [The Railways \(Interoperability\) Regulations 2011](#)

## Further Reading and Resources

- [A Review of International Legal Instruments - Facilitation of Transport and Trade in Africa](#) (Les instruments juridiques internationaux de facilitation du transport et du commerce en Afrique), second edition, Jean Grosdidier de Matons, Sub-Saharan Africa Transport Program (SSATP), March 2014 (English and [French](#))
- [A Framework to Approach Shared Use of Mining-Related Infrastructure](#) by Perrine Toledano, Sophie Thomashausen, Nicolas Maennling, and Alpa Shah, Vale Columbia Center on Sustainable International Investment, Columbia University, 2014. The publication presents an economically, legally and operationally rational framework to enable shared use of mining-related infrastructure, including rail, ports, power, water, and internet and telecommunications (ICT) and contains information on cross border infrastructure sharing.
- [Efficient Cross-Border Transport Models](#), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), 2012 – Report on cross-border freight and passenger transport by road and rail in the Asia-Pacific region. The report analyzes possible solutions for efficient cross-border transport in terms of improving operations, lowering operating costs and reducing the time spent at the border. It provides suggestions for private sector operators and recommendations for the public sector on how private business arrangements can be supported.
- [International UNECE Transport Agreements and Conventions](#) - The UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) guides the process of harmonizing and simplifying border crossing procedures for the various modes of inland transport and provides an overview of international UNECE Transport Agreements on its website.

## Related Content

[Public-Private Partnerships for Transport](#)

[Public-Private Partnerships in Airports](#)

[Public Private Partnerships in Ports / Port Reform](#)

[Public-Private Partnerships in Roads](#)

[Railway PPPs](#)

[Urban Passenger Transport](#)

[Transportation PPP Toolkits](#)

[Gender & Transport Projects](#)

## Page Specific Disclaimer

The inclusion of or reference to any materials on this website does not mean that they are in any way approved, endorsed or recommended by The World Bank, the PPPLRC or by the donors who support the website. The PPPLRC accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to the materials on this website.

The materials are:

- not necessarily comprehensive, complete, accurate or up to date;
- sometimes linked to external sites over which the PPPLRC has no control and for which the PPPLRC assumes no responsibility;
- reference materials for information ONLY. They should not be relied on as a substitute for specific legal advice (if you need specific legal advice, you should always consult a suitably qualified professional).

The goal of the PPPLRC is to keep the information on this website timely and accurate. If errors are brought to our attention, we will try to correct them. Please contact us at [ppp@worldbank.org](mailto:ppp@worldbank.org).