



# RAIL MARKET MONITORING SCHEME (RMMS)

## Opportunities

- ▶ Developing knowledge of the rail market and obtaining reliable and useful information may facilitate benchmarking practices among railway actors;
- ▶ More transparency of rail market developments on national level.

## Challenges

- ▶ Increase and overlapping reporting duties for IMs.

## Objective

The European Commission has set up a Rail Market Monitoring Scheme (RMMS) in order to meet the requirements for monitoring the rail market. The RMMS was implemented in 2015 with [Regulation \(EU\) 2015/1100 on the reporting obligations of the Member States in the framework of rail market monitoring](#), which regulates the content and data to be submitted to the European Commission. The RMMS report is published every second year and gives an overview of the rail market.

## Involvement of Infrastructure Managers

Infrastructure Managers (IMs) provide all relevant data and information to the RMMS reports, such as infrastructure charging, the investments made in railway infrastructure, employment data etc. The RMMS Report facilitates the benchmarking practices among the IMs, but also among the wider railway sector.

## EIM in action

- ▶ EIM follows the outcome of the Single European Railway Area Committees (SERAC) meetings;
- ▶ EIM advocates avoiding the risk of additional reporting obligations or double reporting for IMs which may create an additional administrative burden;
- ▶ EIM also supports limiting the reporting of information that can be accessed from other sources.

## EC Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1100 REPORTING OBLIGATIONS ON RAIL MARKET MONITORING

