

This document is meant purely as a documentation tool and the institutions do not assume any liability for its contents

► B

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 95/18/EC
of 19 June 1995
on the licensing of railway undertakings

(OJ L 143, 27.6.1995, p. 70)

Amended by:

		Official Journal		
		No	page	date
► <u>M1</u>	Directive 2001/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2001	L 75	26	15.3.2001
► <u>M2</u>	Directive 2004/49/EC of the european parliament and of the council of 29 April 2004	L 220	16	21.6.2004



COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 95/18/EC
of 19 June 1995
on the licensing of railway undertakings

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 75 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee ⁽²⁾,

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 189c of the Treaty ⁽³⁾,

Whereas the single market shall comprise an area without internal frontiers in which the free movement of goods, persons, services and capital is ensured;

Whereas the principle of the freedom to provide services should be applied to the railway sector, taking into account that sector's specific characteristics;

Whereas Council Directive 91/440/EEC of 29 July 1991 on the development of the Community's railways ⁽⁴⁾ provides for certain access rights in international rail transport for railway undertakings and international groupings of railway undertakings;

Whereas, in order to ensure that access rights to railway infrastructure are applied throughout the Community on a uniform and non-discriminatory basis, it is appropriate to introduce a licence for railway undertakings providing the services referred to in Article 10 of Directive 91/440/EEC;

Whereas it is appropriate to maintain the scope of Directive 91/440/EEC, including the exceptions made in it for regional, urban and suburban services and whereas it should be specified that transport activities in the form of shuttle services through the Channel Tunnel are also excluded from the scope of that Directive;

Whereas a licence issued by a Member State should accordingly be recognized as valid throughout the Community;

Whereas Community conditions for access to or transit via railway infrastructure will be regulated by other provisions of Community law;

Whereas, having regard to the principle of subsidiarity and in order to ensure the requisite uniformity and transparency, it is appropriate that the Community lay down the broad principles of such a licensing system, leaving to Member States the responsibility for the granting and the administration of licences;

Whereas, in order to ensure dependable and adequate services, it is necessary to ensure that railway undertakings meet at any time certain requirements in relation to good repute, financial fitness and professional competence;

Whereas for the protection of customers and third parties concerned it is important to ensure that railway undertakings are sufficiently insured or have made equivalent arrangements in respect of liability risks;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 24, 28. 1. 1994, p. 2 and OJ No C 225, 13. 8. 1994, p. 9.

⁽²⁾ Opinion delivered on 14 September 1994 (OJ No C 393, 31. 12. 1994, p. 56).

⁽³⁾ Opinion of the European Parliament of 3 May 1994 (OJ No C 205, 25. 7. 1994, p. 38), Council Common Position of 21 November 1994 (OJ No C 354 of 13. 12. 1994, p. 11) and Decision of the European Parliament of 14 March 1995 (OJ No C 89, 10. 4. 1995, p. 30).

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 237, 24. 8. 1991, p. 25.

▼B

Whereas the suspension and revocation of licences and the granting of temporary licences should also be dealt with in this context;

Whereas a railway undertaking will also be required to comply with national and Community rules on the provision of railway services, applied in a non-discriminatory manner, which are intended to ensure that it can carry on its activity in complete safety on specific stretches of track;

Whereas, in order to ensure the efficient operation of international rail transport, it is necessary that railway undertakings respect the agreements in force in this field;

Whereas, finally, the procedures for the granting, maintenance and amendment of operating licences to railway undertakings should reflect a general desire for transparency and non-discrimination,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

SECTION I

Objective and Scope**▼M1***Article 1*

1. This Directive concerns the criteria applicable to the issue, renewal or amendment of licences by a Member State intended for railway undertakings which are or will be established in the Community.
2. Member States may exclude from the scope of this Directive:
 - (a) undertakings which only operate rail passenger services on local and regional stand-alone railway infrastructure;
 - (b) railway undertakings which only operate urban or suburban rail passenger services;
 - (c) railway undertakings whose activity is limited to the provision of regional rail freight services that are not covered by the scope of Directive 91/440/EEC;
 - (d) undertakings which only carry out freight operations on privately owned railway infrastructure that exists solely for use by the infrastructure owner for its own freight operations.
3. Undertakings the business of which is limited to providing shuttle services for road vehicles through the Channel Tunnel are excluded from the scope of this Directive.

▼B*Article 2*

For the purposes of this Directive:

▼M1

- (a) 'railway undertaking' shall mean any public or private undertaking the principal business of which is to provide services for the transport of goods and/or passengers by rail with a requirement that the undertaking must ensure traction; this also includes undertakings which provide traction only;

▼B

- (b) 'licence' shall mean an authorization issued by a Member State to an undertaking, by which its capacity as a railway undertaking is recognized. That capacity may be limited to the provision of specific types of services;
- (c) 'licensing authority' shall mean the body charged by a Member State with the issue of licences.

▼B

- (d) — ‘urban and suburban services’ shall mean transport services operated to meet the transport needs of an urban centre or conurbation, as well as the transport needs between such centre or conurbation and surrounding areas;
- ‘regional services’ shall mean transport services operated to meet the transport needs of a region.

▼M1*Article 3*

Each Member State shall designate the body responsible for issuing licences and for carrying out the obligations imposed by this Directive. The task of issuing licences shall be carried out by a body which does not provide rail transport services itself and is independent of bodies or undertakings that do so.

▼B

SECTION II

Licences*Article 4*

1. A railway undertaking shall be entitled to apply for a licence in the Member State in which it is established.
2. Member States shall not issue licences or extend their validity where the requirements of this Directive are not complied with.
3. A railway undertaking which fulfils the requirements imposed in this Directive shall be authorized to receive a licence.
4. No railway undertaking shall be permitted to provide the rail transport services covered by this Directive unless it has been granted the appropriate licence for the services to be provided.

However, such a licence shall not itself entitle the holder to access to the railway infrastructure.

▼M1

5. A licence shall be valid throughout the territory of the Community.

▼B*Article 5*

1. A railway undertaking must be able to demonstrate to the licensing authorities of the Member State concerned before the start of its activities that it will at any time be able to meet the requirements relating to good repute, financial fitness, professional competence and cover for its civil liability listed in Articles 6 to 9.
2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, each applicant shall provide all relevant information.

Article 6

Member States shall define the conditions under which the requirement of good repute is met to ensure that an applicant railway undertaking or the persons in charge of its management:

- has/have not been convicted of serious criminal offences, including offences of a commercial nature,
- has/have not been declared bankrupt,
- has/have not been convicted of serious offences against specific legislation applicable to transport,

▼M1

- has/have not been convicted of serious or repeated failure to fulfil social- or labour-law obligations, including obligations under occupational safety and health legislation, and customs-law obligations

▼ M1

in case of a company seeking to operate cross-border goods transport subject to customs procedures.

▼ B*Article 7*

1. The requirements relating to financial fitness shall be met when an applicant railway undertaking can demonstrate that it will be able to meet its actual and potential obligations, established under realistic assumptions, for a period of twelve months.
2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, each applicant shall give at least the particulars listed in section I of the Annex.

▼ M2*Article 8*

The requirements relating to professional competence shall be met when an applicant railway undertaking has or will have a management organisation which possesses the knowledge and/or experience necessary to exercise safe and reliable operational control and supervision of the type of operations specified in the licence.

▼ B*Article 9*

A railway undertaking shall be adequately insured or make equivalent arrangements for cover, in accordance with national and international law, of its liabilities in the event of accidents, in particular in respect of passengers, luggage, freight, mail and third parties.

SECTION III

Validity of the licence*Article 10*

1. A licence shall be valid as long as the railway undertaking fulfils the obligations laid down in this Directive. A licensing authority may, however, make provision for a regular review at least every five years.
2. Specific provisions governing the suspension or revocation of a licence may be incorporated in the licence itself.

Article 11

1. If there is serious doubt that a railway undertaking which it has licensed complies with the requirements of this Directive, and in particular Article 5 thereof, the licensing authority may, at any time, check whether that railway undertaking does in fact comply with those requirements.

Where a licensing authority is satisfied that a railway undertaking can no longer meet the requirements of the Directive, and in particular Article 5 thereof, it shall suspend or revoke the licence.

2. Where the licensing authority of a Member State is satisfied that there is serious doubt regarding compliance with the requirements laid down in this Directive on the part of a railway undertaking to which a licence has been issued by the licensing authority of another Member State, it shall inform the latter authority without delay.
3. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, where a licence is suspended or revoked on grounds of non-compliance with the requirement for financial fitness, the licensing authority may grant a temporary licence pending the re-organization of the railway undertaking, provided that safety is not jeopardized. A temporary licence shall not, however, be valid for more than six months after its date of issue.
4. When a railway undertaking has ceased operations for six months or has not started operations six months after the grant of a licence, the

▼B

licensing authority may decide that the licence shall be submitted for approval or be suspended.

As regards the start of activities, the railway undertaking may ask for a longer period to be fixed, taking account of the specific nature of the services to be provided.

5. In the event of a change affecting the legal situation of an undertaking and, in particular, in the event of a merger or takeover, the licensing authority may decide that the licence shall be resubmitted for approval. The railway undertaking in question may continue operations, unless the licensing authority decides that safety is jeopardized; in that event, the grounds for such a decision shall be given.

6. Where a railway undertaking intends significantly to change or extend its activities, its licence shall be resubmitted to the licensing authority for review.

7. A licensing authority shall not permit a railway undertaking against which bankruptcy or similar proceedings are commenced to retain its licence if that authority is convinced that there is no realistic prospect of satisfactory financial restructuring within a reasonable period of time.

▼M1

8. When a licensing authority issues, suspends, revokes or amends a licence, the Member State concerned shall immediately inform the Commission accordingly. The Commission shall inform the other Member States forthwith.

Article 12

1. In addition to the requirements of this Directive, a railway undertaking shall also comply with national law and regulatory provisions which are compatible with Community law and are applied in a non-discriminatory manner, in particular:

- (a) specific technical and operational requirements for rail services;
- (b) safety requirements applying to staff, rolling stock and the internal organisation of the undertaking;
- (c) provisions on health, safety, social conditions and the rights of workers and consumers;
- (d) requirements applying to all undertakings in the relevant railway sector designed to offer benefits or protection to consumers.

2. A railway undertaking may at any time refer to the Commission the question of the compatibility of the requirements of national law with Community law and also the question of whether such requirements are applied in a non-discriminatory manner. If the Commission considers that the provisions of this Directive have not been fulfilled, it shall deliver an opinion on the correct interpretation of the Directive without prejudice to Article 226 of the Treaty.

Article 13

Railway undertakings shall respect the agreements applicable to international rail transport in force in the Member States in which they operate. They also shall observe the relevant customs and tax provisions.

▼B

SECTION IV

Transitional provision*Article 14*

Railway undertakings operating rail services shall be granted a transitional period of twelve months as at the final date of transposition referred to in Article 16 (2) in order to comply with the provisions of this Directive. That transitional period shall not cover any provision which might affect the safety of railway operations.



SECTION V

Final provisions*Article 15*

1. The procedures for the granting of licences shall be made public by the Member State concerned, which shall inform the Commission thereof.
2. The licensing authority shall take a decision on an application as soon as possible, but not more than three months after all relevant information, notably the particulars referred to in the Annex, has been submitted, taking into account all the available information. The decision shall be communicated to the applicant railway undertaking. A refusal shall state the grounds therefore.
3. Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure that the licensing authority's decisions are subject to judicial review.

Article 16

1. The Commission shall, two years after the application of this Directive, submit to the Council a report on such application accompanied, if necessary, by proposals concerning continued Community action, with particular regard to the possibility of enlarging the scope of the Directive.
2. Member States shall adopt the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive within two years of the date of its entry into force. They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.
3. When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such reference at the time of their official publication. The methods of making such a reference shall be laid down by the Member States.

Article 17

This Directive shall enter into force on the date of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Article 18

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

▼B*ANNEX***I. Particulars referred to in Article 7 (2)**

1. Financial fitness will be verified by means of an undertaking's annual accounts or, in the case of applicant undertakings unable to present annual accounts, a balance sheet. Detailed particulars must be provided, in particular on the following aspects:
 - (a) available funds, including the bank balance, pledged overdraft provisions and loans;
 - (b) funds and assets available as security;
 - (c) working capital;
 - (d) relevant costs, including purchase costs of payments to account for vehicles, land, buildings, installations and rolling stock;
 - (e) charges on an undertaking's assets.
2. In particular, an applicant is not financially fit if considerable arrears of taxes or social security are owed as a result of the undertaking's activity.
3. The authority may in particular require the submission of an audit report and suitable documents from a bank, public savings bank, accountant or auditor. These documents must include information concerning the matters referred to in paragraph 1.

▼M2
