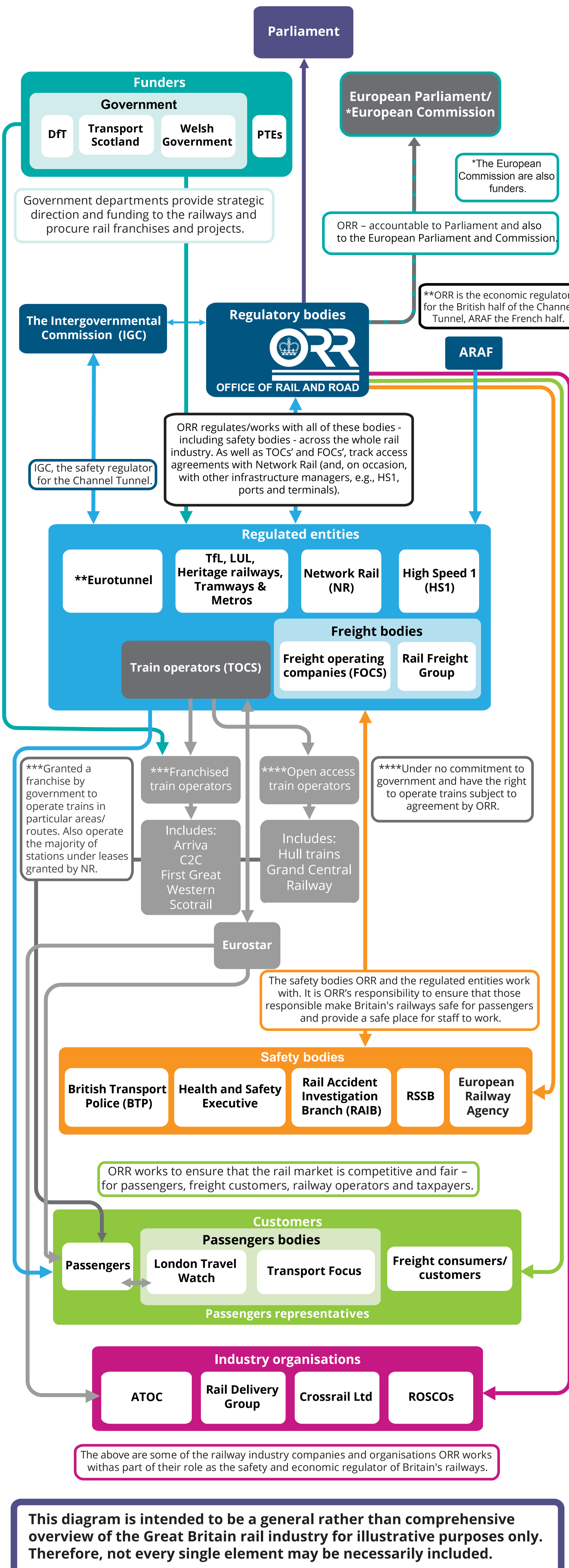


An overview of the rail industry in Great Britain



This diagram is intended to be a general rather than comprehensive overview of the Great Britain rail industry for illustrative purposes only. Therefore, not every single element may be necessarily included.

For further information please visit About ORR. And to find out more about the organisations in the overview, please visit their respective websites.

The overview reflects the industry as of February 2016.

Parliament - the highest legislative authority in the UK. Responsible for checking the work of government and examining, debating and approving new laws.

Funders

Department for Transport (DfT) - provides strategic direction and funding to the railways and to procure rail franchises and projects.

Transport Scotland (TS) - The body with responsibilities for transport in Scotland.

Welsh Government - The body with responsibilities for transport in Wales.

Passenger Transport Executives (PTE) - Bodies with responsibilities for transport services in the city regions.

Safety bodies

British Transport Police (BTP) - national police service for the railways in Great Britain.

Health and Safety Executive (HSE) - the HSE provides advice to the government on health and safety matters.

Rail Accident Investigation Branch (RAIB) - carries out the investigation into rail accidents and incidents without apportioning blame or liability with a view to enabling lessons to be learned, improving safety on railways and preventing similar accidents and incidents.

Rail Safety and Standards Board (RSSB) - helps the mainline railway industry's work to achieve continuous improvement in health and safety performance.

Railway Industry Health and Safety Advisory Committee (RIHSAC) - provides advice to ORR on railway health and safety.

Regulated entities

Train operators (TOCS) - the companies that operate passenger train services, in most cases under franchises let by DfT or TS.

Network Rail (NR) the rail infrastructure owner and operator, which is regulated by ORR.

High Speed 1 (HS1) - has a 30-year concession to operate and manage the railway between St Pancras and the Channel Tunnel, which is regulated by ORR.

TfL - established as the integrated body responsible for London's transport system.

London Underground (LUL) - is a public rapid transit system serving a large part of Greater London and parts of the home counties of Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire and Essex.

Heritage railways - a railway kept to carry living history rail traffic in order to re-create or preserve railway scenes of the past.

Tramways.

Metros

Channel tunnel - is a rail tunnel linking Folkestone, Kent, in the UK, with Coquelles, Pas-de-Calais, near Calais in northern France.

Freight bodies

Freight Operating Companies (FOCS) - the companies that operate freight services on Britain's railway.

Rail Freight Group - bring together the owners of Britain's passenger train operating companies, freight operators and Network Rail to provide leadership to Britain's rail industry.

Regulatory bodies

Office of Rail and Road (ORR) - the independent safety and economic regulator for the railway and works with government as part of this role.

ARAF - the French rail regulator.

Customers

Passengers'

Passenger bodies

London Travel Watch - the independent, statutory watchdog for transport users in and around London.

Transport Focus - Independent public body set up by the government to protect the interests of Britain's rail passengers.

Freight consumers/customers.

Industry organisations, railway companies and organisations who work across the industry

Rail Delivery Group - responsible for coordinating and leading on cross industry initiatives.

The Intergovernmental Commission - the safety and economic regulator for the Channel Tunnel.

ATOC - working for passenger rail operators in serving customers and supporting a prosperous railway.

Crossrail Ltd - Europe's largest railway and infrastructure construction project.

Rolling stock companies (ROSCOs) - procure and own most of the actual passenger trains that run on the rails and lease them to TOCS.

European railway organisations

Railway organisations who work across Europe.

European Parliament - is the directly elected parliamentary institution of the European Union (EU). Together with the Council of the European Union, it exercises the legislative function of the EU.

European Commission - responsible for implementing decisions of the Ministers and European Parliament for opening of the rail transport market to competition, improving interoperability and safety of national networks, and funding some developments of rail transport infrastructure.

European Railway Agency - the body with responsibility for European railway transport issues.

Euro Tunnel - manages and operates the Channel Tunnel between Britain and France.

Crossrail Ltd - Europe's largest railway and infrastructure construction project. It will provide a high-frequency suburban service that/ from 2018, will link Heathrow, parts of Berkshire and Buckinghamshire, via central London, to Essex and south east London.

Eurostar - a TOC, that operates a high-speed railway service connecting London primarily with Paris and Brussels via HS1 and the Channel Tunnel.

