

**Description of the priority rule at X-8 in the event of conflicting requests for pre-arranged paths****■ If no „Network PaP” is involved in the conflicting requests**

The priority is calculated according to this formula:

$$K = (L^{\text{PAP}} + L^{\text{F/O}}) \times Y^{\text{RD}}$$

$L^{\text{PAP}}$  = Total requested length of all PaP sections on all involved RFCs included in one request ('one request' corresponds to 'one traffic relation' from origin to destination).

$L^{\text{F/O}}$  = Total requested length of the feeder/outflow path(s); for the sake of practicality, is assumed to be the distance as the crow flies.

$Y^{\text{RD}}$  = Number of requested running days for the timetable period. A running day will only be taken into account for the priority calculation if it refers to a date with a published PaP offer for the given section.

K = The rate for priority

All lengths are counted in kilometres.

The method of applying this formula is:

In a first step the priority value (K) is calculated using only the total requested length of pre-arranged path ( $L^{\text{PAP}}$ ) multiplied by the Number of requested running days ( $Y^{\text{RD}}$ );

- If the requests cannot be separated in this way, the priority value (K) is calculated using the total length of the complete paths ( $L^{\text{PAP}} + L^{\text{F/O}}$ ), multiplied by the number of requested running days ( $Y^{\text{RD}}$ ) in order to separate the requests;
- If the requests cannot be separated in this way, a random selection is used to separate the requests. This random selection shall be defined in the CID.

■ If a “Network PaP” is involved in at least one of the conflicting requests:

- If the conflict is not on a “Network PaP”, the priority rule described above applies.
- If the conflict is on a “Network PaP”, the priority is calculated according to the following formula:

$$K = (L^{\text{NetPAP}} + L^{\text{Other PAP}} + L^{\text{F/O}}) \times Y^{\text{RD}}$$

K = Priority value

$L^{\text{NetPAP}}$  = Total requested length (in kilometres) of the PaP defined as “Network PaP” on either RFC included in one dossier

$L^{\text{Other PAP}}$  = Total requested length (in kilometres) of the PaP (not defined as “Network PaP”) on either RFC included in one dossier

$L^{\text{F/O}}$  = Total requested length of the feeder/outflow path(s); for the sake of practicality, is assumed to be the distance as the crow flies.

$Y^{\text{RD}}$  = Number of requested running days for the timetable period. A running day will only be taken into account for the priority calculation if it refers to a date with a published PaP offer for the given section.

The method of applying this formula is:

- In a first step the priority value (K) is calculated using only the total requested length of the “Network PaP” ( $L^{\text{NetPAP}}$ ) multiplied by the Number of requested running days ( $Y^{\text{RD}}$ );
- If the requests cannot be separated in this way, the priority value (K) is calculated using the total length of all requested “Network PaP” sections and other PaP sections ( $L^{\text{NetPAP}} + L^{\text{Other PAP}}$ ) multiplied by the Number of requested running days ( $Y^{\text{RD}}$ ) in order to separate the requests.
- If the requests cannot be separated in this way, the priority value (K) is calculated using the total length of the complete paths ( $L^{\text{NetPAP}} + L^{\text{Other PAP}} + L^{\text{F/O}}$ ) multiplied by the Number of requested running days ( $Y^{\text{RD}}$ ) in order to separate the requests.

If the requests cannot be separated in this way, a random selection is used to separate the requests. This random selection shall be defined in the CID.