



Promoting & Implementing A High Speed Project (Lessons learnt from experience)

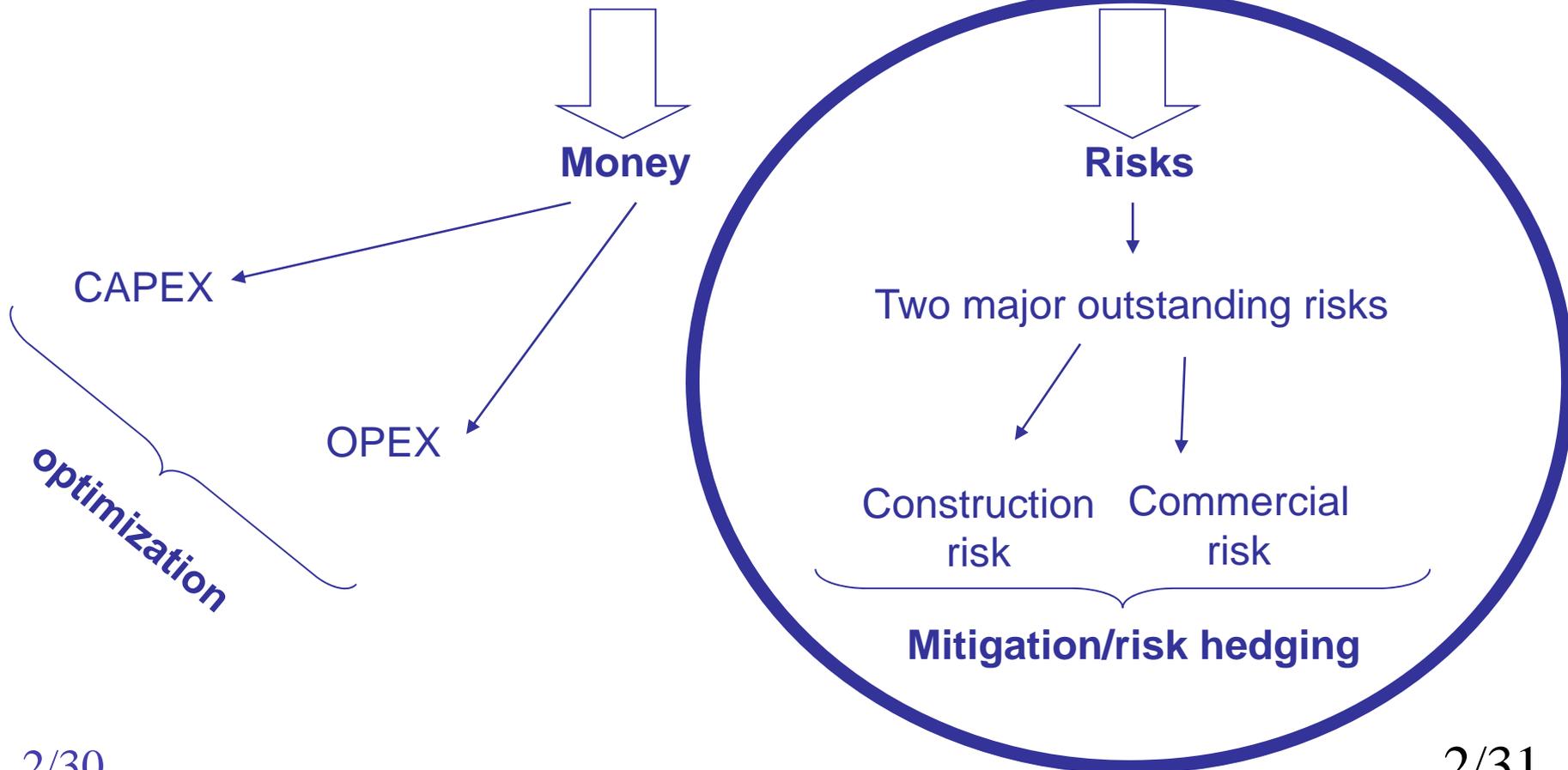
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Strategy consists in optimizing the means in an unchartered context.





Track 201



Construction Risk





Track 201

- Political risk (stop and go)
- Dispute over the route
- Land acquisition (legal road blocks)
- Ever-increasing pressure over environment mitigating measures

**To be handled
by public bodies**

Not in my backyard garden!

Such legal dispute is better addressed by a public Authority who can argue about Public Welfare Utility

- Costs under estimation
- Infrastructure components
- Delays in construction

the construction over time with the operating scheme reliability and or availability of operational disturbance capacity for potential growth

- Costly for maintenance
- Costly for renewals

- Dispute during the homologation or certification process



Track 201

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**To be handled
by public bodies**

If the body in charge of the construction is at risk, then it is OK.
If not, an incentive must be given through contractual terms.

- Costs under estimation
- Delays in construction

**To be dealt
within
the organization**

- Quality of the construction over time
- Inadequacy with the operating scheme
- Insufficient reliability and or availability
- Lack of capacity for potential growth
- Costly for maintenance
- Costly for renewals

- Dispute during the homologation or certification process



Track 201

- Political risk (stop and go)
 - Dispute over the route
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- Ever-increasing pressure over environment mitigating measures

To be handled by public bodies

A trade-off between expensive high quality construction and high maintenance costs has to be made. An incentive in reducing the life cycle cost is needed.

- Costs under estimation
- Trade-offs between infrastructure components
- Delays in construction
- Quality of the construction over time
- Inadequacy with the operating scheme
- Insufficient reliability and or availability
- Increase of operational disturbance
- Lack of capacity for potential growth
- Costly for maintenance
- Costly for renewals

To be dealt within the organization

Involvement of an operator from the very beginning

- Dispute during the homologation or certification process



Track 201

Construction Risk

- Political risk (stop and go)
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To be handled
by public bodies

The rules and standards have to be established beforehand. A follow-up is necessary. Even on security and safety a deal has to be made.

- Costs under estimation
- Gaps between infrastructure components
- Delays in construction

To be dealt
within
the organization

Quality of the construction over time
Compatibility with the operating scheme

Involvement
of an operator
from
the very
beginning

- Inability for sufficient reliability and or availability
- Inability to recover in case of operational disturbance
- Lack of capacity for potential growth
- Costly for maintenance
- Costly for renewals

- Dispute during the homologation or certification process

co-operation between
administration
and owner



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Purchasing the Rolling Stock





Main issues to address:

- Appropriate tender documents
 - Choice of criteria:**
Fixed/variable cost, Life cycle cost, Capacity, RAMS
- Flexibility over time
 - Evolution of the society and adjustment to traffic requirements:**
A major issue: telecommunications
+ Network evolution
- Role devoted the manufacturer
 - Just a supplier/ a supplier also in charge of maintenance**
+ issue of homologation
- Optimum size of the fleet
 - Traffic seasonality as a key parameter**
- Optimum size of the market
 - A bet over the traffic forecasts, their future trend**
And the network development



Main issues to address:

- Appropriate tender documents
- Flexibility over time
- Role devoted the manufacturer
- Optimum size of the fleet
- Optimum size of the market

Involvement of an operator

Choice of criteria:

Fixed/variable cost, Life cycle cost, Capacity, RAMS

Evolution of the society and adjustment to traffic requirements:

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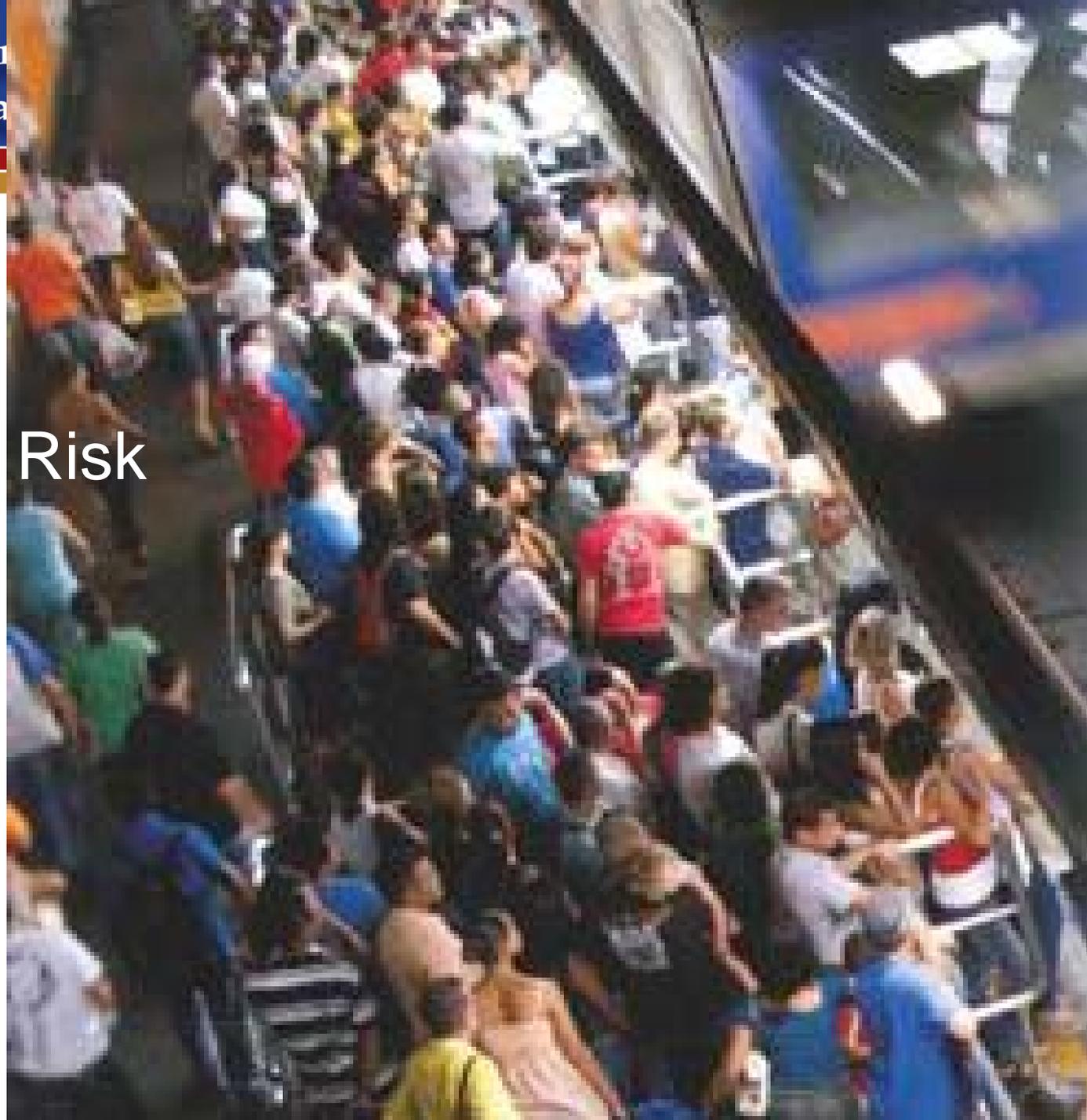
Traffic seasonality as a key parameter

A bet over the traffic forecasts, their future trend

And the network development



Commercial Risk





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- Imperfect knowledge of the market
- Too pessimistic or optimistic traffic forecast
- Wrong evaluation of the sensitivity to prices

Whatever is the quality of a consultant or of several consultants, nothing compares with commitment.

- Length of competitors' reaction
- Insufficient notoriety
- Inadequate market segmentation
- Wrong service packaging

- Failure in securing the customer loyalty
 - Lack of flexibility in the service
 - Inability to adjust the fare policy
- Quite impossibility in adapting the product
- Lack of real time reactivity to the change in competition

Hiring a traffic forecaster ready to share the risk such as an operator



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Just 3 months!

- Imperfect knowledge of the market
- Too pessimistic or optimistic traffic forecast
- Lack of understanding of the sensitivity to prices
- Under evaluation of the strength of competitors' reaction
- Insufficient notoriety
- Inadequate market segmentation
- Wrong service packaging
- Failure in securing the customer loyalty
 - Lack of flexibility in the service
 - Inability to adjust the fare policy
- Quite impossibility in adapting the product
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Hiring a traffic forecaster ready to share the risk such as an operator

Marketing & Timing are of the essence



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- Imperfect knowledge of the market
- Too pessimistic or optimistic traffic forecast
- Wrong evaluation of the sensitivity to prices

Hiring a traffic forecaster ready to share the risk such as an operator

The rolling stock is bought for 30 years
But the service and the product must be constantly renewed

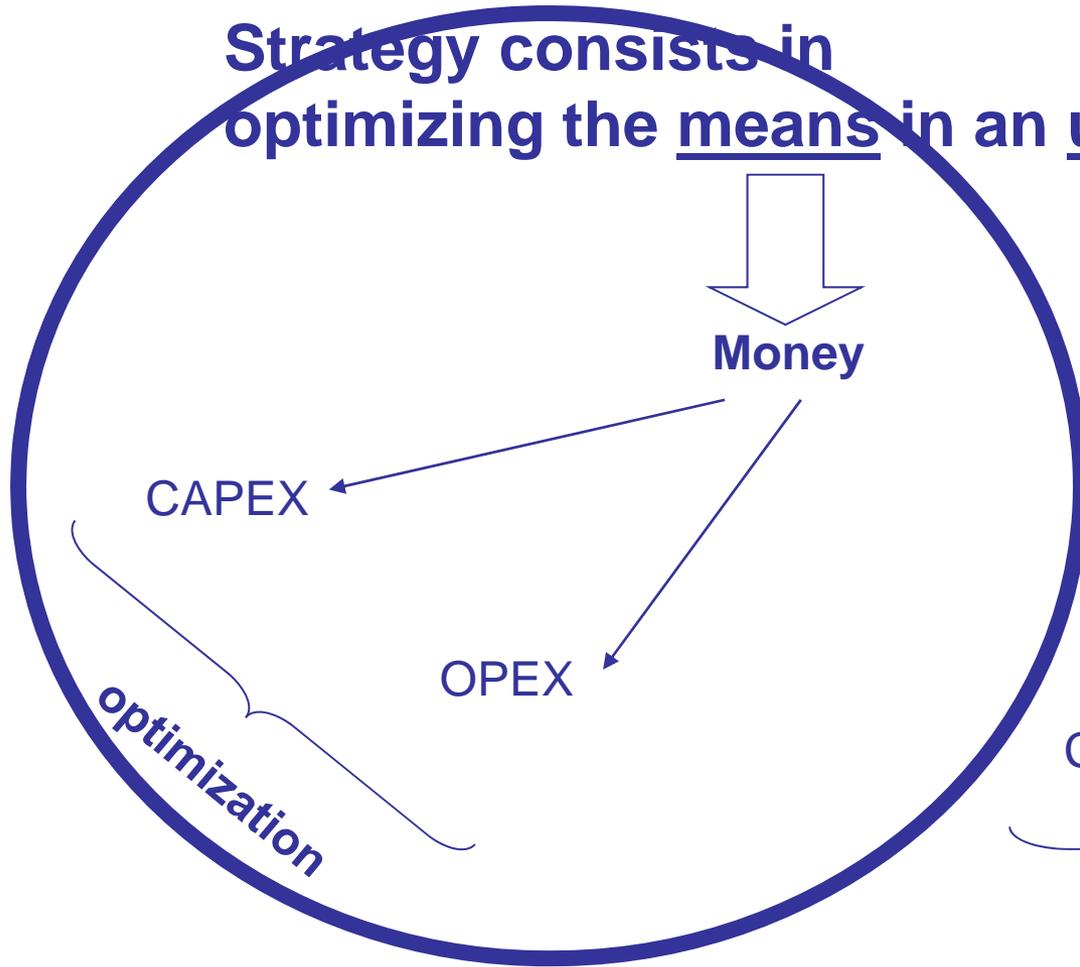
- Insufficient length of competitors' reaction
- Insufficient notoriety
- Inadequate market segmentation
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Marketing & Timing are of the essence

Freedom & Flexibility + Real time revenue management



Strategy consists in optimizing the means in an unchartered context.





CAPEX: where the money comes from?



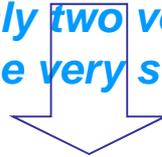


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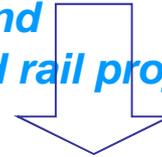
After having implemented and commissioned several thousands of miles of high speed lines, ...

... and having reviewed many similar projects In Europe and Asia, ...

... only two very basic facts stand as the very staple in high speed rail projects.



Such projects are mainly characterized by their construction cost, their service quality and the market where they will take place



There are only two funding sources: the tax payor and the passenger.

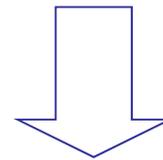
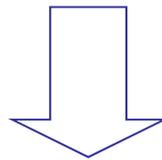
... And that's all!



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Such projects are mainly characterized by their construction cost, their service quality and the market where they will take place

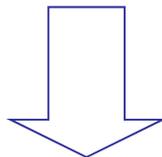
There are only two funding sources: the tax payor and the passenger.



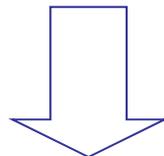
The profitability of the project is linked to its physical features and its market and any legal, organizational and financial scheme will not dramatically change its profitability...



In most cases a High speed Rail project is not profitable enough to be funded by the sole private sector



Public money is needed



Why should a public body finance a HSR project?

With which proviso this money will be invested?



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Why should a public body finance a HSR project?

- Prevention of climate change
- Role of infrastructure in the creation of wealth
- Territory management (accessibility)
- City management (urban planning)
- ...

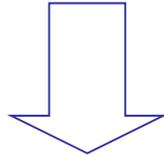
With which proviso this money will be invested?

- Socio-economic benefit → conditions on the fare system
- Capacity purchase → Ability to use part of the capacity for local services
- ...

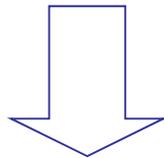


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Public money is needed



There are only two funding sources:
the taxpayer on one hand
and the passenger on the other hand



The financial engineering work
consists in finding the best compromise
between these two funding sources

Public money → Conditions

Potential
Involvement
of private
parties

Risk sharing
assessment



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Public – private partnerships





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BOT for infrastructure management

Risk on

Construction costs
Maintenance costs
Operations costs

Versus

Almost fixed revenues
+ incentives

Risk on

Construction costs
Maintenance costs
Operations costs
Path Revenues

Versus

Track access charges
+ incentives

BOT for train operations

Risk on

Passengers Traffic
Track access charges

Versus

Passengers revenues
Competition



Management of stations





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OPEX: How to optimize them?





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OPEX list:

- 1) Rolling stock maintenance and cleaning
- 2) Infrastructure maintenance
- 3) Commercialization, marketing, branding, ticket issuing & seat reservation
- 4) Energy
- 5) Station operations and maintenance
- 6) Drivers
- 7) Conductors (train inspectors) & on-board services
- 8) Overheads and Miscellaneous

OPEX drivers:

- Travel time
- Distance
- Speed

- Labor costs
- Energy cost



How much is speed?



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65%*

Fixed OPEX:

- Overheads
- Commercialization
- Communication
- Operations in stations
- Operations of infrastructure
- Maintenance of earthworks
- Maintenance of tunnels
- Maintenance of viaducs and other structures
- Maintenance of security installations
- Training of staff
- Maintenance of the car bodies
- ...

OPEX increasing with speed:

- Energy (most part of it)
- Track maintenance
- Maintenance of the energy supplying system (most part of it)
- Maintenance of the rolling stock (most part of it)
- ...

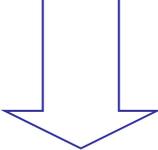
25%*

OPEX decreasing with speed:

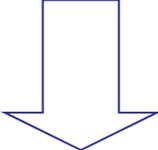
- Driving
- Conducting
- On board services
- Maintenance of the rolling stock (small part of it)
- ...

10%*

* As a proxy and variable with the corridor and the country



What revenues are at stake?



Main parameters:

- Air competition and road competition
- Elasticity of traffic to travel time
- Level for fares
- Revenue management system

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Honor the past and Imagine the future





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Be ambitious





Thank you for your attention

