Tendering & (re)Bundling?

Rail Competition in NL

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Tendering & (re) bundling?

- NS in a nutshell & the NL mobility market
- Institutional framework & Results 20 years NL tendering
- Re-thinking Liberalization & Privatisation
- 4 NL (Re)-bundling examples
- Powers/impact of

Dutch competition authority (Nma)

Dutch Rail Regulator (Nma-Vervoerkamer)



NS in a Nutshell (2011 figures)

390 Stations in operation in NL (700+ in UK);

4.800 Trains per working day in NL

29.000 Employees at NS & subsidiaries

268.000 Train seats in NL

1.000.000 OV-fiets rentals

1.200.000 Passengers/working day in NL (1.200.000 in UK)

211.000.000 Net profit in €

261.000.000 Profit before tax in €

430.000.000 Investments in €

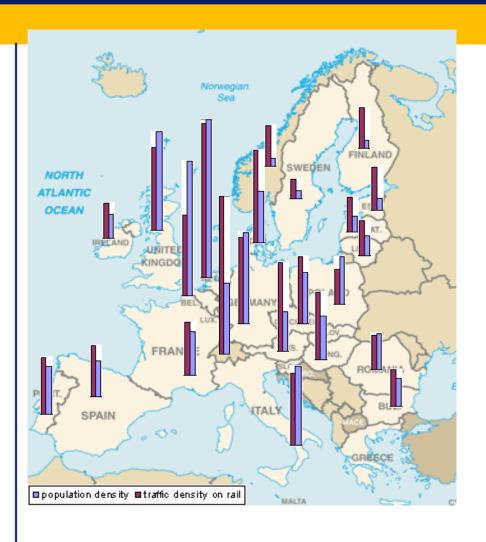
3.628.000.000 Operating income in €

16.808.000.000 Passenger km per year

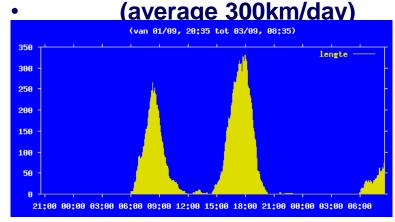


2011 cijfers

The Dutch mobility market

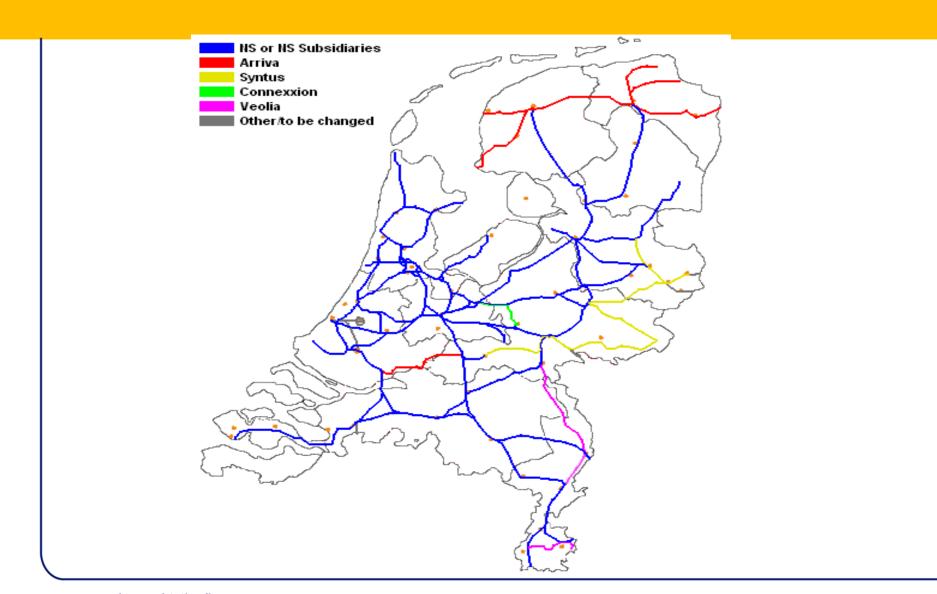


- #1 population density in Europe
- #2 traffic density on rail
- (trainkm / linekm)
- Road congestion



- ⇒ Sustainability challenges
- air quality, CO2, noise

14 Years Competitive Tendering in NL



NL Public Transport Operating Franchise/Concession What's in it and why?

• (Exclusive) right to operate public transport under conditions

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Needs / values of authorities

Accessibility
of large cities
and country parts

Frequenty
Speed
⇒ Timetable

Care for passengers

⇒ tickets, fares and quality

 \sum

Punctuality / cancellations
Passenger information

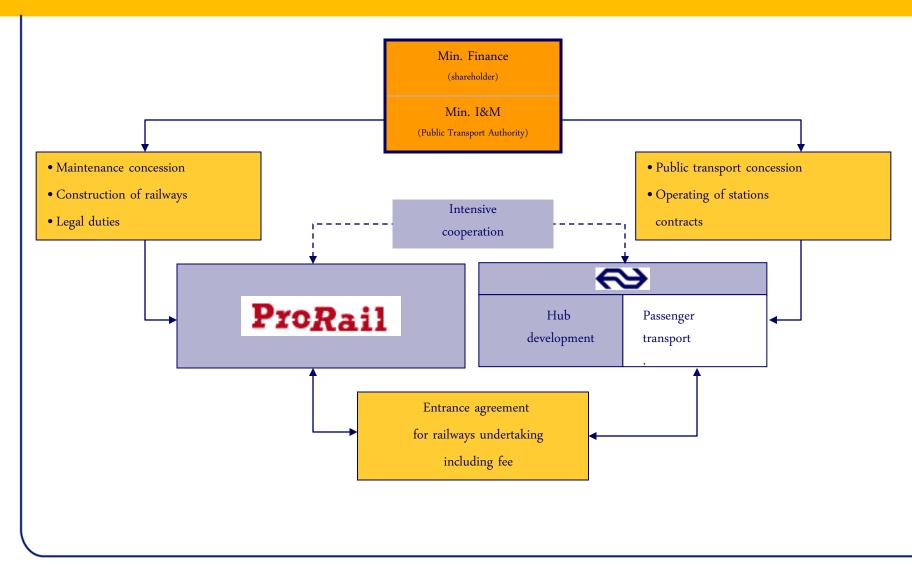
Seating capacity

Cleanliness (train, station)

Personal security Accessibility (PRM) **Financial**

Premium payment or subsidy

The Result of Dutch liberalisation



Re-thinking Liberalisation & Tendering in NL

Actual TRENDS

- 1. Direct award of the *HSL-concession*
- 2. Direct award of the core network to NS
- 3. Act Monasch: 2 okt. 2012 passed in the Dutch Senate:

Direct award public transport contracts in the BIG 4 cities

(Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Utrecht, The Hague)

- 4. Report Leijnse Dutch Senate (okt 2012)
- 5. Initiative for a New Public Transport authority to align some fragmentation issues

4 Re(bundling) results

1. Energy Purchase Cooperation ViVENS (2006)

Parties: ProRail and RU's Initiative: Ministry of

Transport Approved by Regulator (conditions)

- 2. Rail/Infra Policy Platform ProRail NS (2008)
- 3. Joint Traffic Control Centre (OCCR- 2010)

Parties: ProRail and RU's Initiative: NS and ProRail

Approved by Regulator (conditions)

4. (Re) Bundling of Travel information (2012)

Party: NS Initiative: Ministry of Transport Approved by

Nma and Regulator (conditions)

Conclusions

- 1. Will there be competition at all?
- * Regulated Competition
- * Competition for and not on the market seems to lead to lesser costs for the taxpayer and less fragmentation problems;

- 2. Market opening via competitive tenders vs direct award?
- * A combination of both seems an optimalisation (hybride)
- * Both can be severally critized but also have strengths

Conclusions

3. Competitive tenders do not automatically lead to:

overall cost reduction, aligned traffic/travel information for the total network, to integrated timetables etc. = leads to fragmentation and dis-alignment risks

4. Success and/or failure factors of liberalisation and market opening? We think we know them all

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One Key: depends on the characteristics/conditions of the

Country/national markets (subsidiarity principle)

Second Key: NO "one size fits all"

Enforment of Competition in NL

Enforcement & Enhancing competition in NL

- Competition Enforcement: Nma of Nma Vervoerkamer
- Tendering procedures/outcome: Civil Action in Court
- Alignment of interests of regional authorities
 new public transport authority?

