



*Transportation Research Board  
Washington, January 2007*



# **A PROPOSED INFRASTRUCTURE PRICING METHODOLOGY FOR MIXED-USE RAIL NETWORKS**

**Francisco Calvo, Juan de Oña**

Department of Civil Engineering, University of Granada, Spain

**Andrew Nash**

Institute for Transport Planning and Systems, ETH Zurich, Switzerland

# ***CONTENT***

1.- Introduction

2.- Proposed pricing methodology

3.- Application

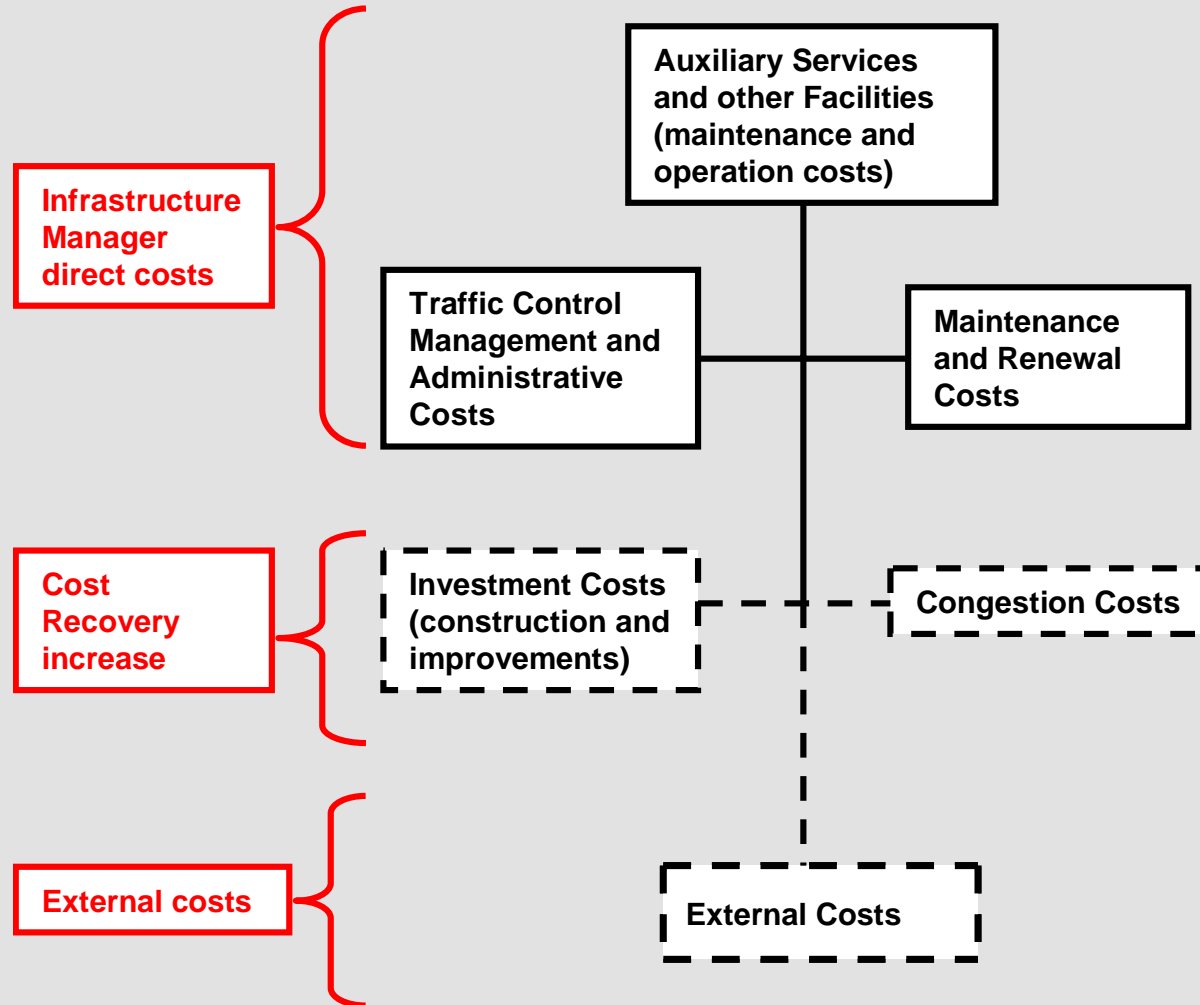
4.- Conclusions

# 1.- Introduction

RR. INFRAS. PRICING IN EUROPE	Marginal Social Cost (MSC)	Full Cost Pricing Model (FC)
<b>Main Objectives</b>	Transport system sustainability as a whole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cost recovery</li> <li>• Increased railway efficiency</li> <li>• Transfer of traffic from road</li> </ul>
<b>Pricing Level</b>	Costs directly related to train traffic (10% of FC)	Between MSC and all of the costs (40-65% of FC)
<b>Pricing System</b>	Simple Tariff: variable charges (train-Km, TKB..)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two-part tariff</li> <li>• Ramsey Prices</li> </ul>
<b>Examples</b>	Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark	France, Spain, Italy, United Kingdom, Germany
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Complex calculation of total rate in international routes</li> <li>•Pass: 0.6-5.0 €/train-Km; Freight: 0.2-3.8 €/train-Km</li> <li>•Different conditions for access (fixed access charges)</li> </ul>		<b>= &gt; NEW INTER-OPERABILITY PROBLEM</b>

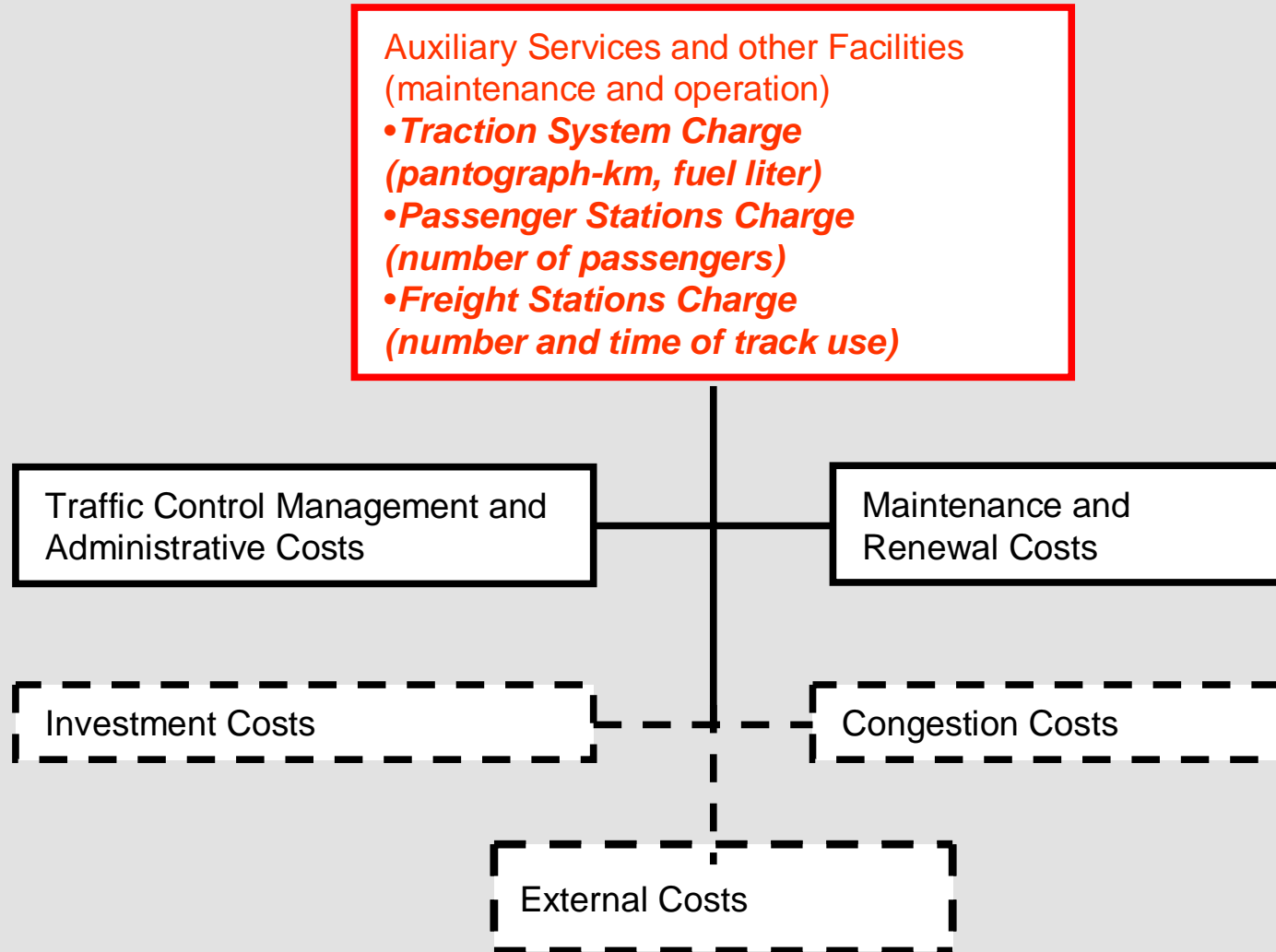
## 2.- Proposed pricing methodology

### DIAGRAM: COSTS CONSIDERED



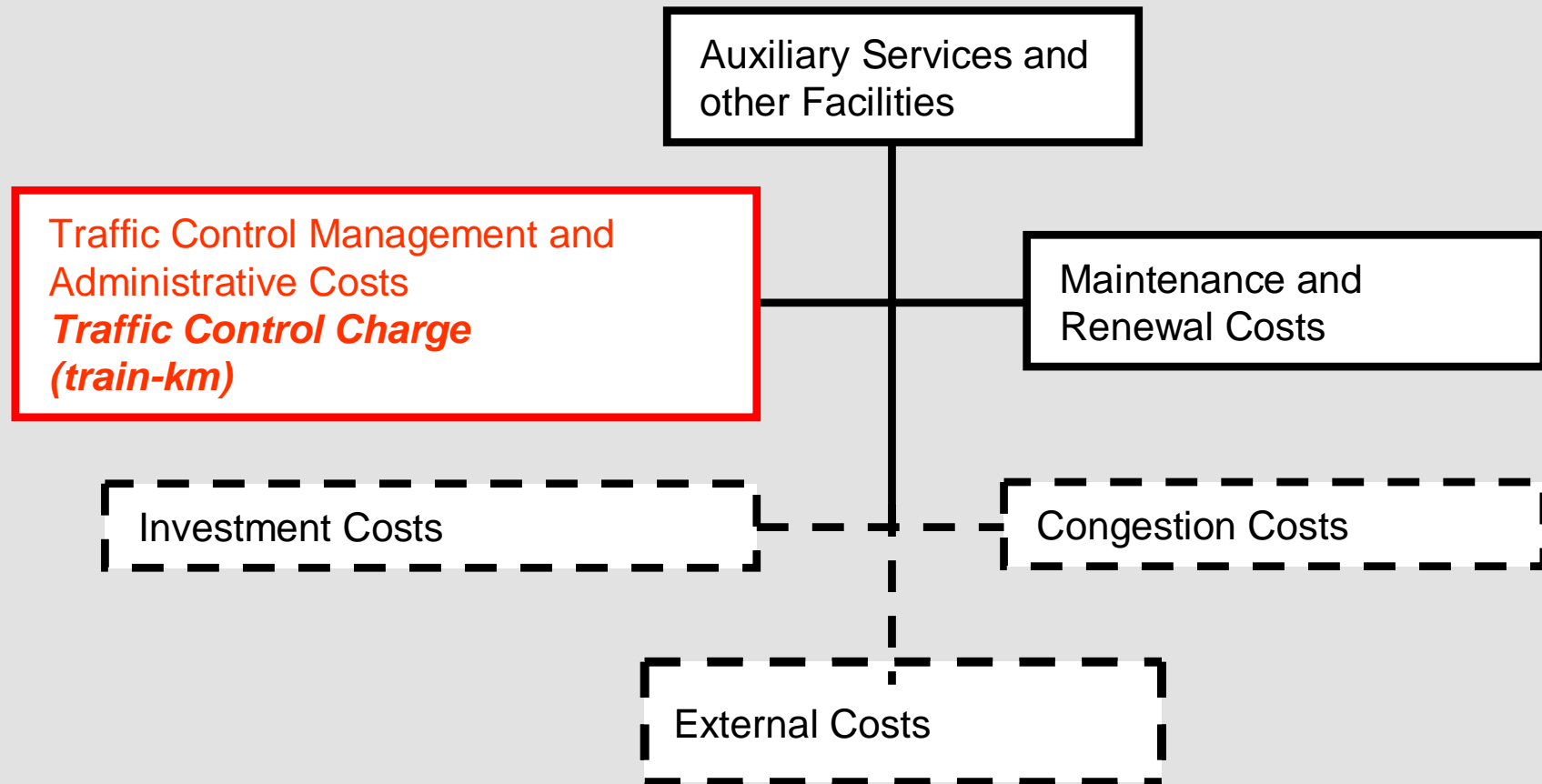
## 2.- Proposed pricing methodology

### INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGER'S DIRECT COSTS



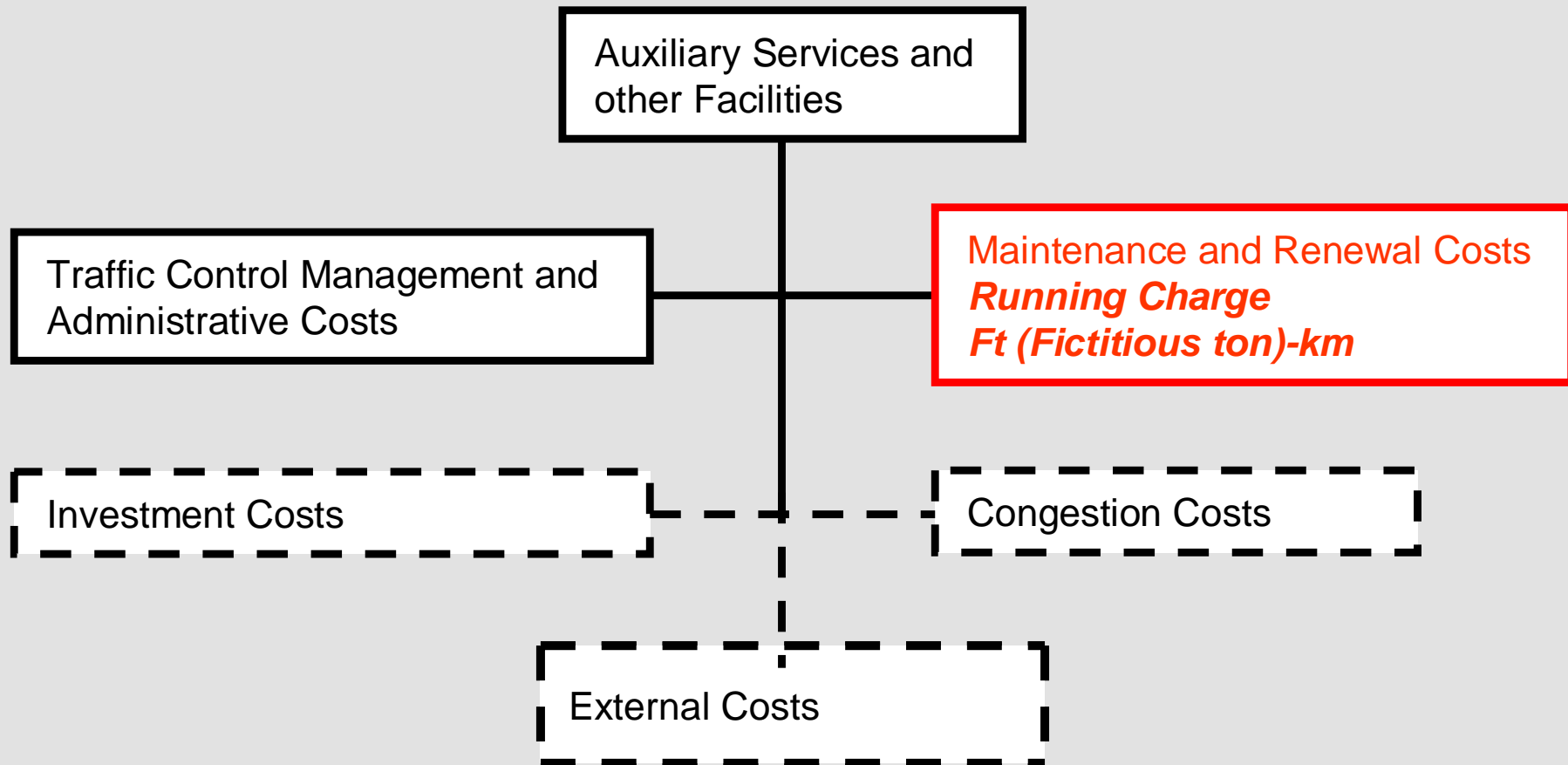
## 2.- Proposed pricing methodology

### INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGER'S DIRECT COSTS



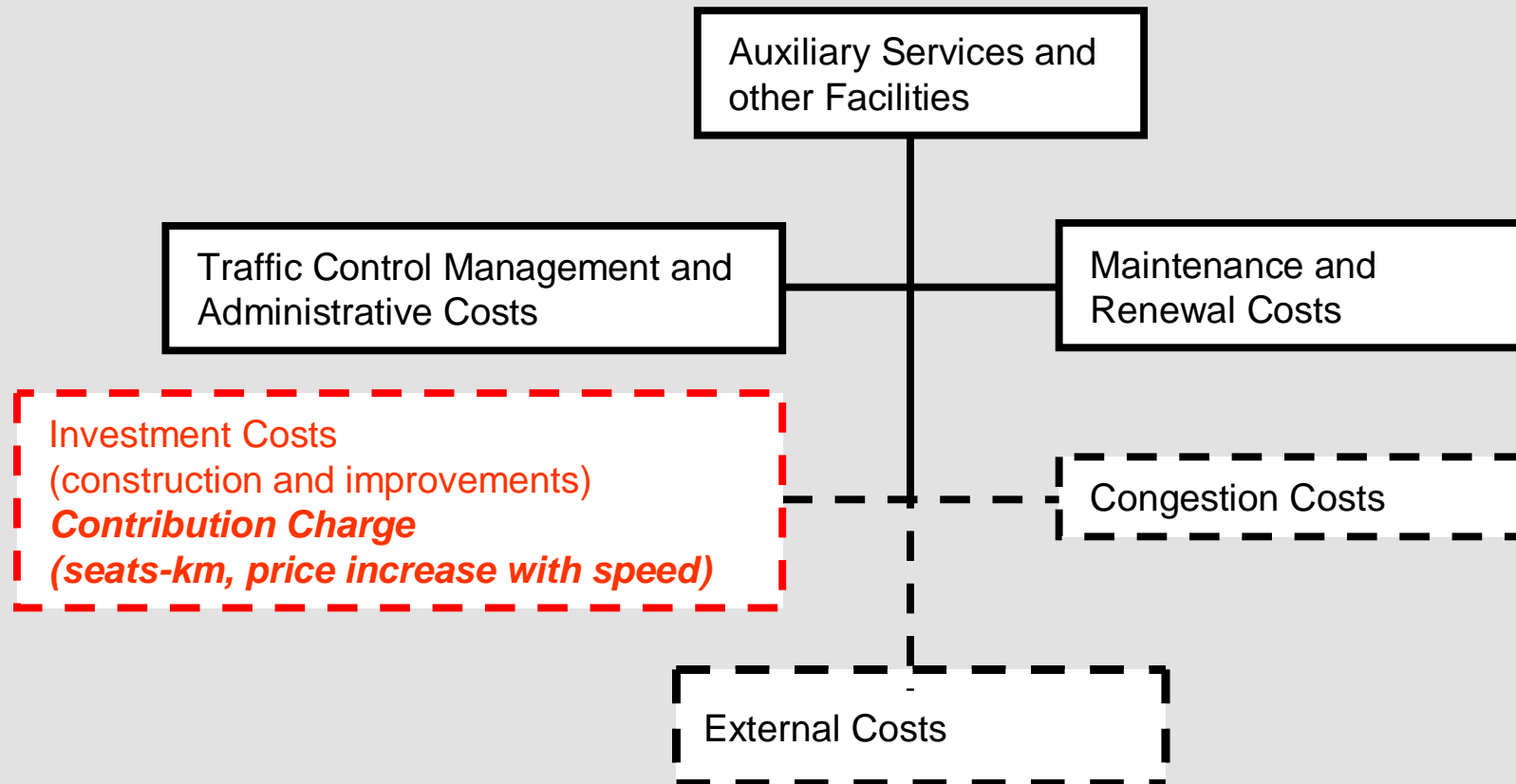
## 2.- Proposed pricing methodology

### INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGER'S DIRECT COSTS



## 2.- Proposed pricing methodology

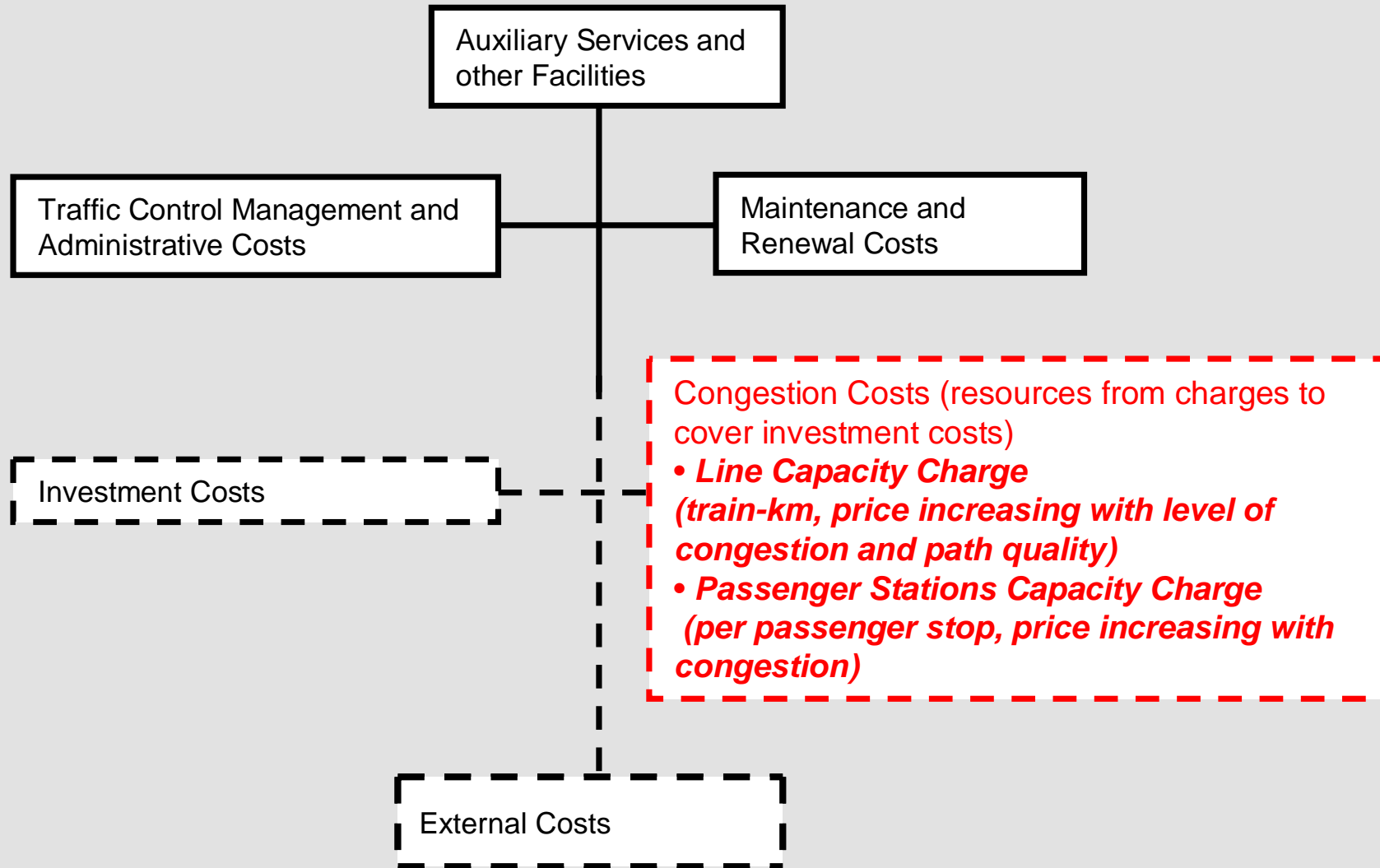
### ADDITIONAL FEES TO INCREASE COST RECOVERY





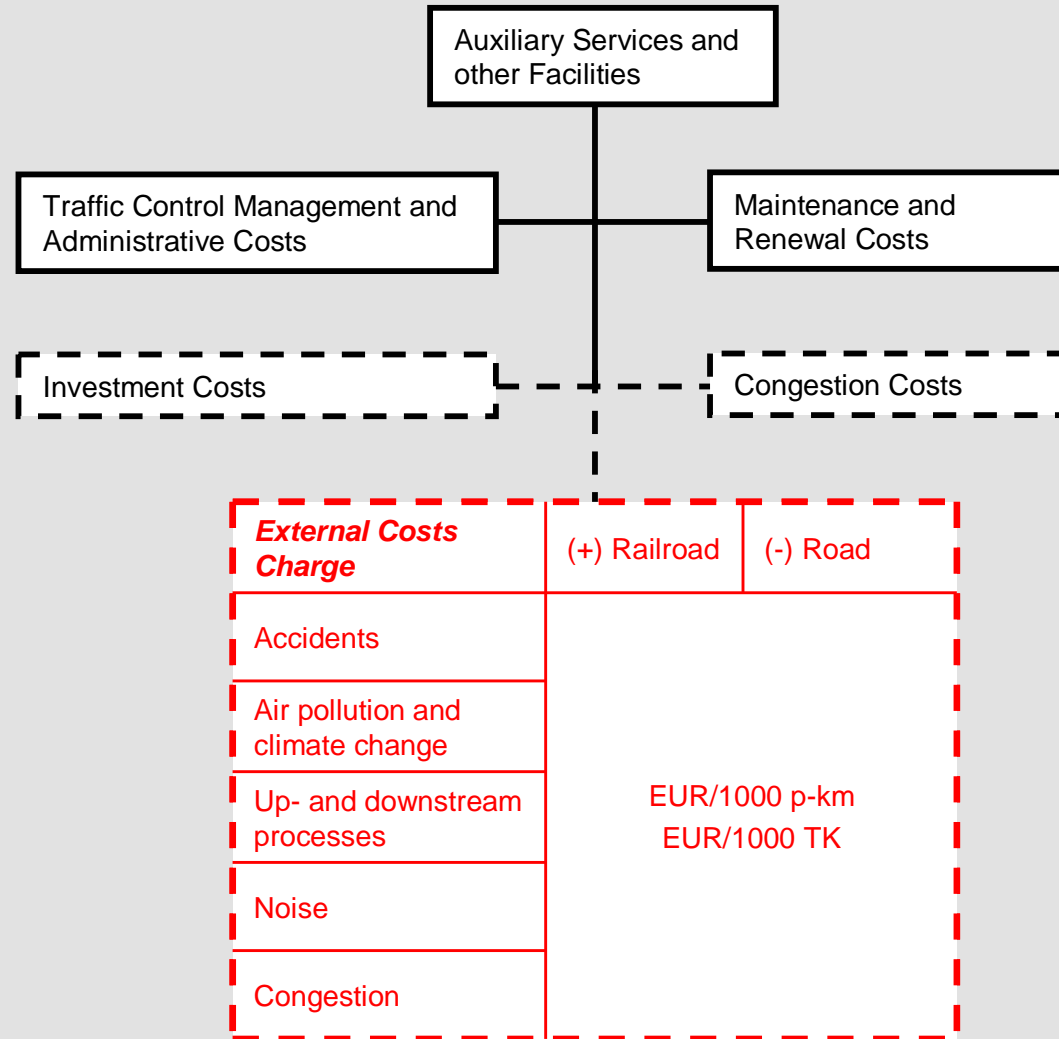
## 2.- Proposed pricing methodology

### ADDITIONAL FEES TO INCREASE COST RECOVERY



## 2.- Proposed pricing methodology

### FEES RELATED TO EXTERNAL COSTS



## 3.- Application

### PRICING METHODOLOGY INFLUENCE FACTORS

- RAILROAD NETWORK FEATURES

- Rail Line Type:

- Conventional lines
    - High speed lines

- Network's Level of Congestion

- Lines around major cities
    - Border crossings
    - Mountain passes

- TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

- Suburban trains

- Regional trains

- Conventional Long-Distance trains

- High-Speed trains

- Freight trains

## 3.- Application

### PRICING METHODOLOGY INFLUENCE FACTORS

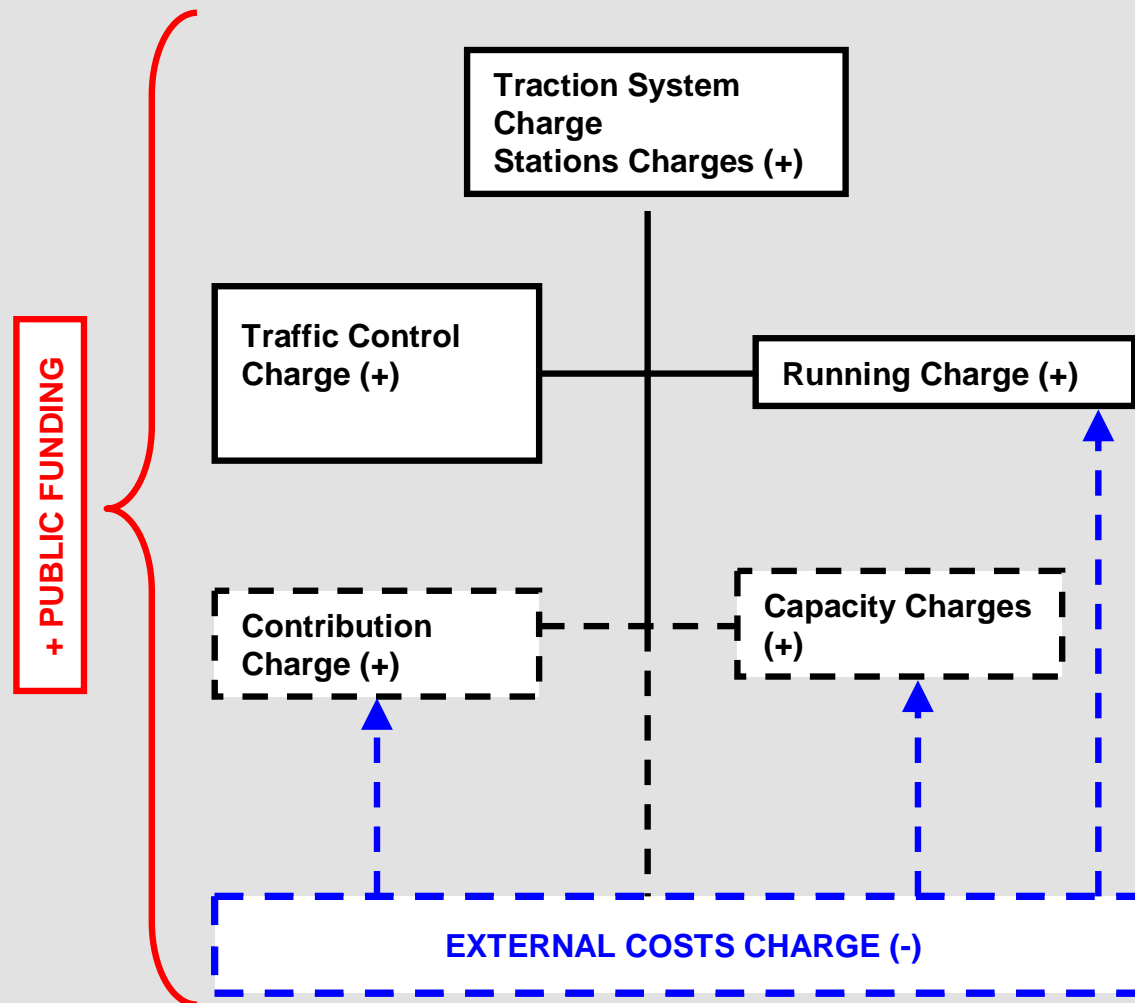
- GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES TO THE RAILROAD
- MARKET COMPETITIVE SITUATION FOR RAILROAD
- TRANSPORT SYSTEM SUSTAINABILITY

MAIN EXTERNAL COSTS	Passengers (Euros/1000 p-km)		Freight (Euros/1000 TK)	
	Road	Railroad	Road	Railroad
Accidents	32,4	0,8	7,6	0,0
Air pollution and climate change	29,7	13,1	59,7	11,5
Up- and downstream processes	5,0	3,4	8,8	2,4
Noise	5,1	3,9	7,4	3,2
Congestion	8,8	0,0	10,2	0,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,0</b>	<b>21,2</b>	<b>93,7</b>	<b>17,1</b>

- PUBLIC SERVICE CONSTRAINTS
- EUROPEAN UNION TRANSPORTATION POLICIES

# 3.- Application

## ADJUSTING THE PRICING MODEL TO RAIL SERVICES



# 3.- Application

## ADJUSTING THE PRICING MODEL TO RAIL SERVICES

- SUBURBAN TRAINS

General features: distance  $\approx$  50 Km;  
speed  $\leq$  100 Km/h

- Conventional lines
- Lines around major cities
- High frequency (peak hours)
- High operating costs
- "Social prices"
- Operate at a deficit
- Contribute significantly to quality of life in cities



RAIL SERVICE	Suburban
<b>CHARGE</b>	
Contribution	↑
Capacity	↑
Running	10% ↑
Traffic control	↓
Auxiliary Services and other Facilities	↓
External costs	↓

# 3.- Application

## ADJUSTING THE PRICING MODEL TO RAIL SERVICES

- REGIONAL TRAINS

Distance 50-250 Km;  
speed  $\leq$  120 Km/h

- Operate on uncongested lines (except in access to major cities)
- Serve less densely populated areas
- Low frequency
- Un-modernized lines and rolling stock
- Strong competition from private automobiles
- "Social prices" to ensure accessibility
- Operate at a deficit
- Sustainable transportation



RAIL SERVICE	Regional
CHARGE	
Contribution	↑
Capacity	↑
Running	10% ↑
Traffic control	■
Auxiliary Services and other Facilities	■
External costs	■

# 3.- Application

## ADJUSTING THE PRICING MODEL TO RAIL SERVICES

### • LONG-DISTANCE TRAINS

Distance  $\geq$  250 Km;

speed  $\leq$  160 Km/h

- Operate on conventional lines (modernized)
- Link important cities (high demand)
- Have priority for slots
- Quality service
- Compete with road transportation
- No "Social prices"
- Profitable transportation services
- Sustainable transportation



RAIL SERVICE	Long distance
CHARGE	
Contribution	↑
Capacity	
Running	
Traffic control	
Auxiliary Services and other Facilities	
External costs	



# 3.- Application

## ADJUSTING THE PRICING MODEL TO RAIL SERVICES

- HIGH-SPEED TRAINS

Distance  $\geq$  250 Km;

speed  $\geq$  200 Km/h



- High-speed lines
- Link important cities (high demand)
- Have priority for slots (on conventional lines)
- High quality service
- Compete with road and air transportation
- No "Social prices"
- Profitable transportation services
- Sustainable transportation

	RAIL SERVICE	High speed
<b>CHARGE</b>		
Contribution		25% ↑
Capacity		
Running		
Traffic control		
Auxiliary Services and other Facilities		
External costs		

# 3.- Application

## ADJUSTING THE PRICING MODEL TO RAIL SERVICES

- FREIGHT TRAINS

Distance  $\geq$  200 Km;

speed  $\leq$  100 Km/h

- Conventional lines
- Link major production and consumer centers
- Lack of priority
- Interoperability and market access problems
- Strong competition from road haulage
- Sustainable transportation
- If over charging:
  - Increased external costs
  - Decreased international rail transportation



RAIL SERVICE \ CHARGE	Freight
Contribution	↑
Capacity	↑
Running	10% ↑
Traffic control	■
Auxiliary Services and other Facilities	■
External costs	■

# 4.- Conclusions

## COST ALLOCATION AND FUNDING OF THE PRICING SYSTEM

RAIL SERVICE \ CHARGE	Suburban	Regional	Long distance	High speed	Freight
Contribution	↑	↑	↑	25% ↑	↑
Capacity	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Running	10% ↑	10% ↑	↑	↑	10% ↑
Traffic control	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Auxiliary Services and other Facilities	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
External costs	Orange box	Orange box	Orange box	Orange box	Orange box

Black boxes: Charge fully paid by operators

Gray boxes: Charge partially paid by operators (compensated by the External Costs Charge)

Orange boxes: Savings in external costs

White boxes: Charge financed by the External Costs Charge (savings) and government subsidy

Arrows: funding transfers.

## 4.- Conclusions

### COST ALLOCATION AND FUNDING OF THE PRICING SYSTEM

SPAIN: External Costs	Passengers		Freight	
	Road	Railroad	Road	Railroad
External Cost (€/1000 p-km; €/1000 TK)	50	18	92	18
Annual demand met by railroad (millions)	19.017	19.017	11.927	11.927
External Costs (million €)	947	335	1.093	212
<b>Diference (millions €)</b>		<b>-612</b>		<b>-880</b>
<b>Saving in External Costs (millions €)</b>				<b>1.493</b>

*p-km: passenger-km; TK: net ton-km. Source: INFRAS/IWW (2004) and RENFE (2004)*

SPAIN: Annual Investment in Rail. Infr. (construction, improvements and maintenance, millions €)	
GIF (Infrastructure Manager)	2.312
Dirección General Ferrocarriles (Railroads Department)	562
RENFE (Spanish national railroad company)	678
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.552</b>
<b>% Saving in External Costs/Investment</b>	<b>42</b>

*Source: Spanish Ministry of Development (2004)*



*Transportation Research Board  
Washington, January 2007*



**THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR  
YOUR ATTENTION**

**Francisco Calvo (fjcalvo@ugr.es)**

**Juan de Oña (jdona@ugr.es)**

**Andrew Nash (andy@andynash.com)**