





Warsaw, 30 August 2011

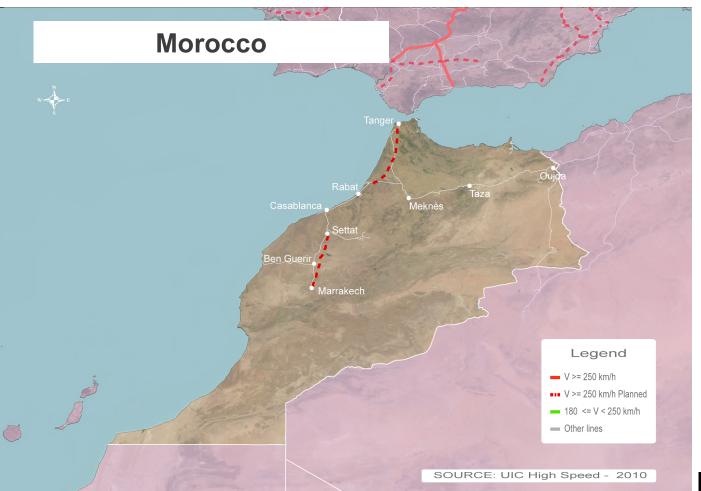
Public Debate – SIRTS – PKP – PLK

I Barrón – High speed



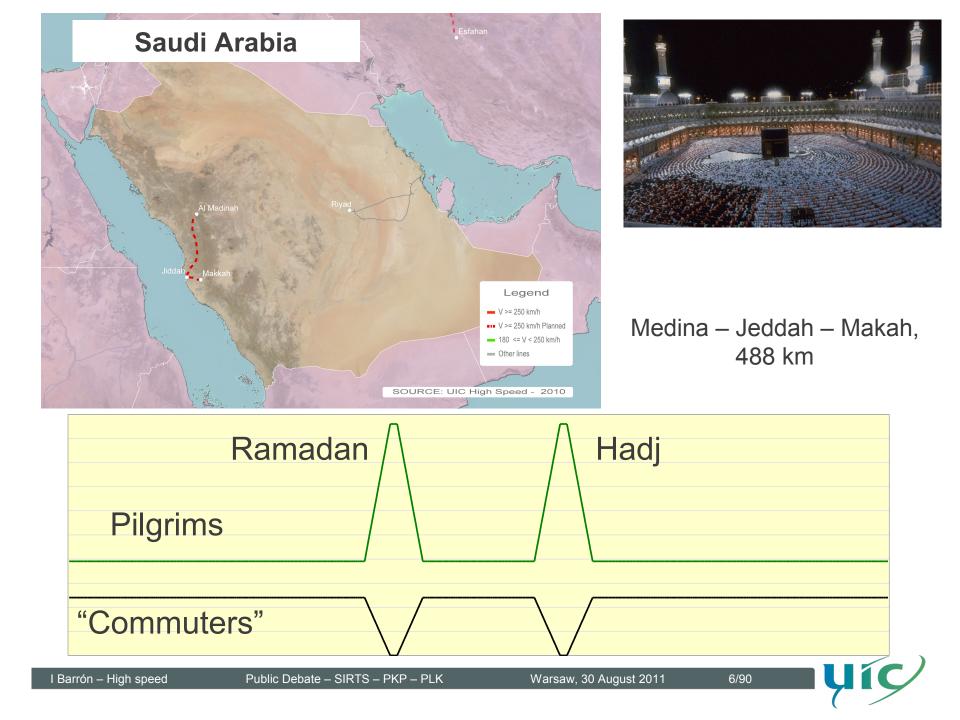












## The UIC and the high speed rail High speed rail principles Some facts & figures High speed around the world The future of high speed rail Concluding remarks



# The future of high speed rail

• High speed technology is fully competitive today but new developments are necessary if we want keep this competitiveness for the next 20-30 year

• Developments in new technologies immediately follow the implementation of the first high speed system in any country



# Stations for high speed

Different points of view:

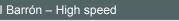
- Infrastructure manager or owner (traffic, business, etc.)
- Railway undertaking (operations, cleaning, crew, catering, etc.)
- City

(transport, multimodality)

Customer

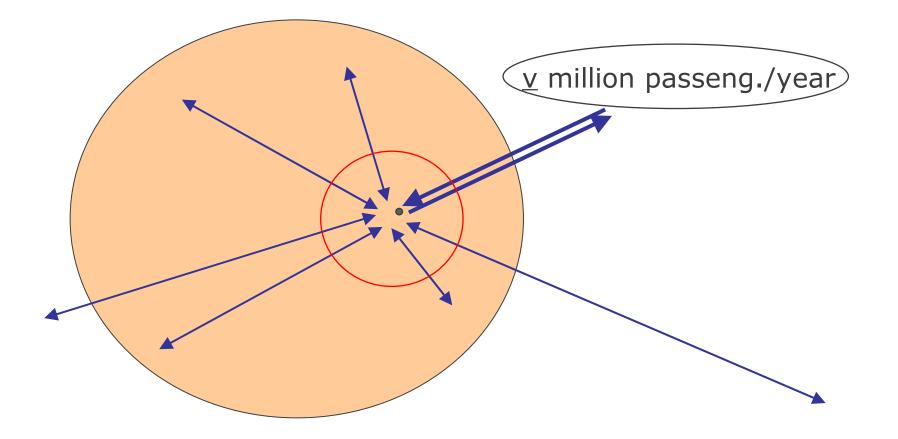
(comfort, total time travel, cost)

New study by UIC-High Speed



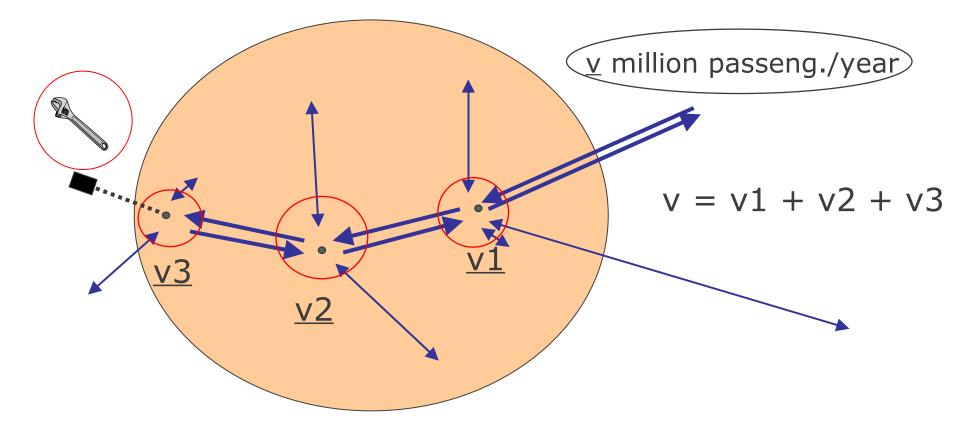


#### City C (h million inhabitants)

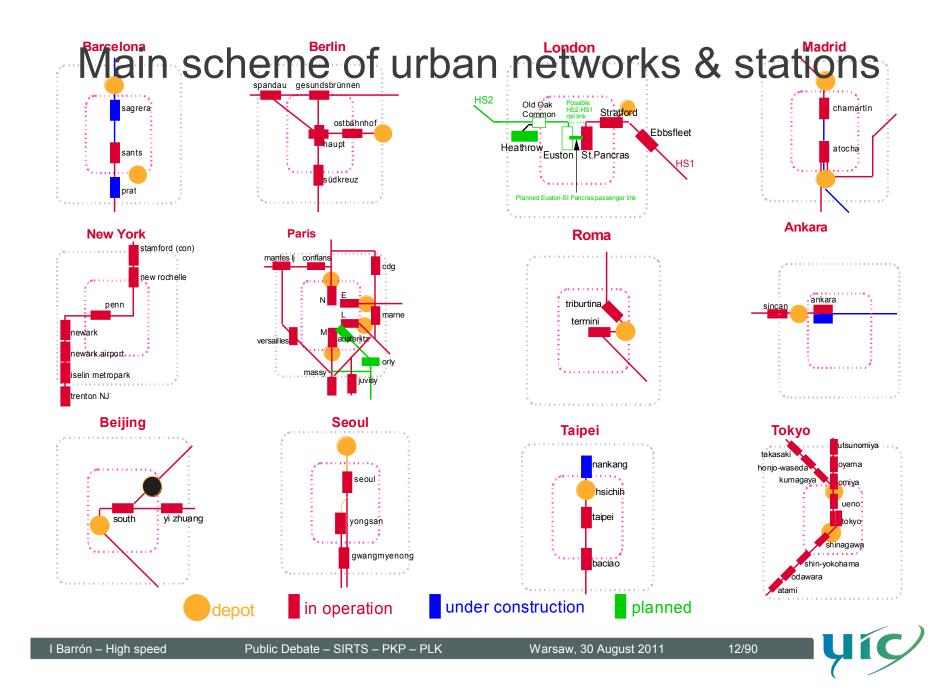




#### City C (h million inhabitants)







#### High speed and the city

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF RAILWAYS

unity, solidarity, universality

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SEPTEMBER 20

Consult 🙆

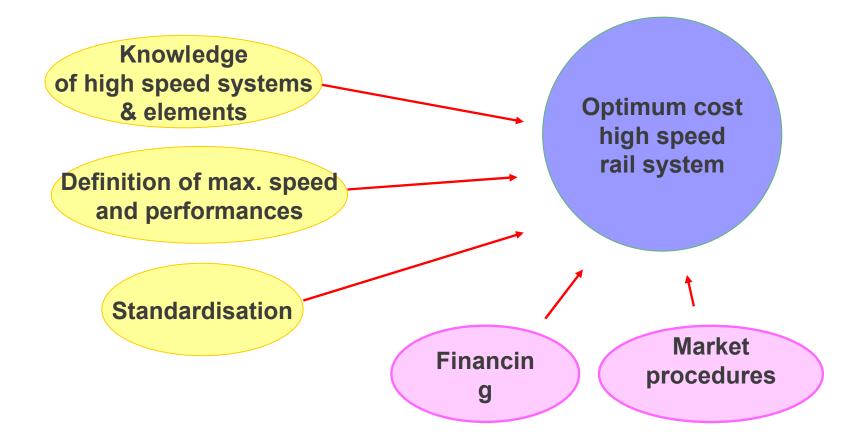


# Financing

- In some cases, private funding can be attracted for part of total investment
- PPP (Spain France link) or BOT (Taiwan) are two possibilities to combine public and private resources:
  - Private obtains ROI
  - Public ensures social benefits
- The main question is: how much each?



## Key elements to reduce costs



## In the coming years, high speed will advance on

- Higher commercial speeds
  - maximum speeds in the range of 320 350 km/h
  - more availability time for the infrastructure
- New conception of the infrastructure elements:
  - ballasted or unballasted track, new fastenings systems
  - new materials (i.e. catenary wires)
- Standardisation and modularity of rolling stock
- New braking systems
- More respect to the environment (noise, energy efficiency)
- Improvements on safety, security and comfort
  - crossing winds, earthquake's detection, etc.
- New technologies (telecommunications, WiFi, etc.)



## In the coming years, HS rail operators will ask for

#### Business

- More capacity (double deck &/or 2 + 3 instead of 2 + 2)
- More availability and maintainability of trains (RAMS)
- More reduced costs of (purchase and) maintenance (LCC)
- More reduced fees for infrastructure use
- More energy efficiency and less energy consumption
- Optimisation of the operation costs (i.e. when low occupancy)
- Globalisation

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## Globalisation





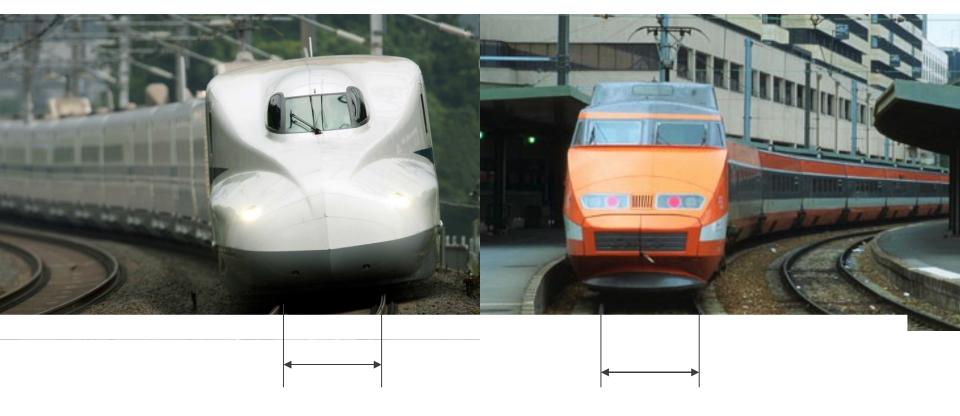
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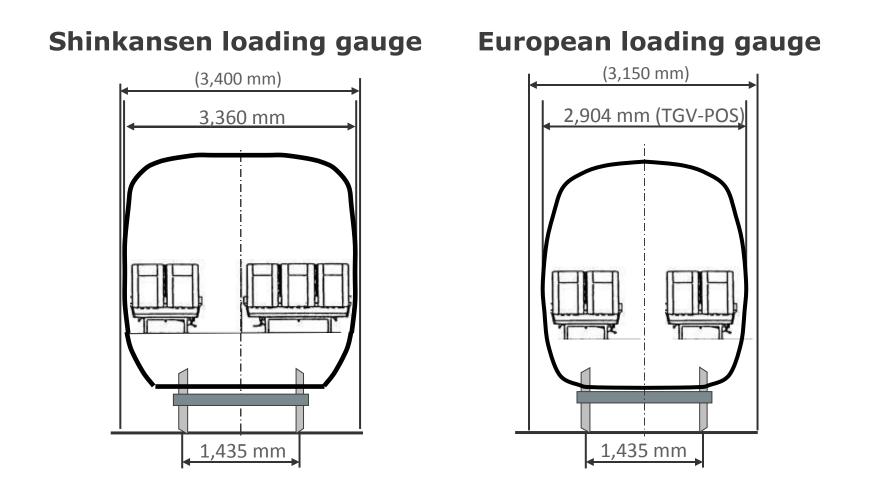


# Capacity



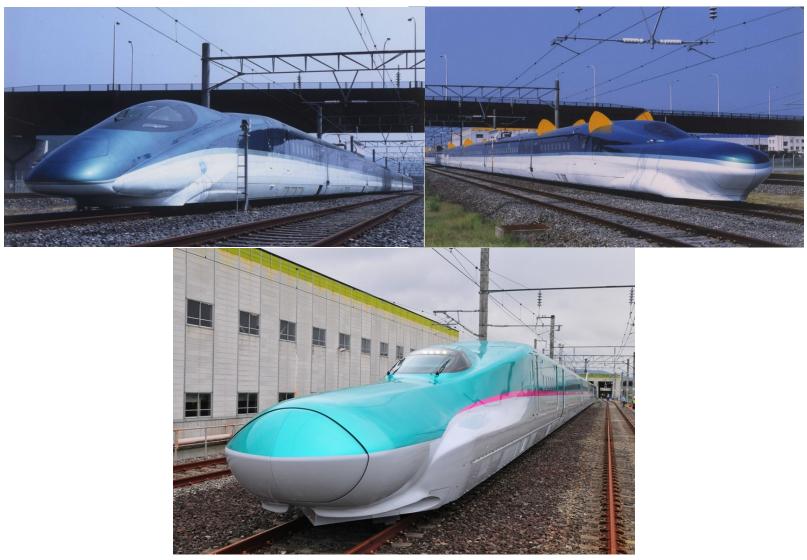


#### Capacity





## New prototypes becoming series trains





## New prototypes to compete





## New prototypes developed by the industry



## New prototypes developed by the industry





## Appearance of new private operators (Europe)



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## Conclusion

- High speed is expanding dramatically around the world
- A good transport system for Society
- High speed is a **complex system**
- High speed conception is **not unique** and it must be adapted to each case



Conclusion

Thinking on

# SERVICES

#### INFRASTRUCTURE

TECHNOLOGY

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## Complement and not compete







#### Thank you very much for your kind attention

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