INDIAN RAILWAYS

BANKRUPTCY TO BILLIONS IN RAILWAYS

Presentation for

Joint workshop by Planning Commission, Indian Railways and The World Bank 25th March, 2009







IN FINANCIAL CRISIS

"Indian Railways is today on the verge of a financial crisis. To put it bluntly, the Business As Usual Low Growth will rapidly drive IR to fatal bankruptcy, and in sixteen years the Govt. of India will be saddled with an additional financial liability of over Rs. 61,000 crores (12.20 billion US \$). On a pure operating level, IR is in a terminal debt trap."

Expert Group on IR headed by Dr. Rakesh Mohan (July 2001)





FASTER, HEAVIER AND LONGER TRAINS

THE MIDAS TOUCH

(Figures in billion US \$)

	2000-01	2007-08
Internal Generation	0.47	5.01
Fund Balances	0.07	4.46
Operating Ratio	98.3%	75.9%
Ratio of Net Revenue to capital- at-charge (Return on Net Worth)	2.5%	20.7%
Debt services cash coverage ratio (times)	1.74	6.53

Exchange rate Rs.50 per dollar in November, 2008.







MANAGING CHANGE







LEADERSHIP FOR CHANGE







SCANNING BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT







EXECUTION

Cross functional coordination

Inclusive innovation







INCLUSIVE INNOVATION







RESOURCE LEVERAGING

STRETCH AND LEVERAGE ARE BLOOD RELATIONS



Source : 'Competing for the Future' by Mr. Gary Hamel & Mr. CK Prahalad





COMMUNICATION







RAILWAY REFORMS WITH A HUMAN FACE



* Social conscience consists of passenger earnings other than earnings from AC classes.

It includes allocation for new lines & metropolitan transport projects but does not include gauge conversion works as it has become an operational necessity.





Cost & Earnings per Train Kilometer at same distance (1385 km) for different rake composition



16 Coac	h 24 Coach	% Increase	<u>Class</u> <u>Earr</u>	nings_per Coach KM	Fare Index
<u>10 COaci</u>		<u>/0 IIICI'ed3e</u>	Sub-urban	\$ 0.44	100
Cost/TKM - \$7.17	\$10.23	50	General(Ordinary)	\$ 0.44	100
Earn/TKM - \$4.89	\$13.23	171	General(Mail/Express)	\$ 0.40	182
Cost/TKM(Goods)	- \$13.89		Sleeper	\$ 0.32	291
Cost/Coach Km(Passer	nger) – \$0.76		3AC	\$ 0.80	819
	b		2AC	\$ 0.74	1310
Cost/wagon Km(Goods	5) - \$0.36		1AC	\$ 0.74	2550
Cost/PKM	- 0.78 US Cer	nt		•	
Cost/NTKM	- 1.08 US Cen	ıt			





COST COMPARISON BETWEEN GARIB RATH AND A STANDARD AC TRAIN







REDUCTION IN PASSENGER LOSSES

Passenger losses are being reduced by

- Increasing length, seating capacity and occupancy
- Optimizing layout of coaches
- Standard composition of trains
- Reducing losses on catering and parcel services
- Increasing non-passenger fare income

LOSSES ON COACHING SERVICES – 1.31 Billion US \$ (Figures in Billion US \$)			
Passenger (Mail & Express trains)	0.39	30%	
Passenger (Ordinary trains)	0.45	34%	
Suburban services	0.16	12%	
Parcel, Luggage and Catering services	0.31	24%	





IR IS A PLAY ON VOLUMES HOW LONG IS LONG-TERM

Index of Operating expenses at constant prices and GTKMs (1982-83 to 2007-08)



1982-83



GTKM (Billion)	1982-	2007-
Operating expenses at	412	1174
current prices (Billion US \$)	0.78	11.08
Operating expenses at constant prices (Billion US \$)	0.69	0.67



Long Term Variable Cost may be taken as 78.5% – Finance Code, para 217 GTKMs - Gross Tonne Kilometers





TARIFF RATIONALIZATION

Passenger Fares and Freight Rates Index





- •AC 2nd class fares reduced by 17%.
- Second class fares reduced by 5%.
- •Freight rates for POL reduced by 17%.
- •Freight rates for Iron Ore for Exports increased by 172%.

Pricing based on affordability Vs elasticity of demand.Door to Door Vs Station to Station railway transportation.







FEASIBLE SET OF REFORM OUTCOMES







FREIGHT BUSINESS IS A PLAY ON VOLUMES

Higher Market Share and Margins

ITEM	2000-01	2007-08	VARIATION
Freight loading (Million Tonnes)	492	790	61%
NTKMs/Wagon per day	2,042	3,350	64%
Freight unit cost (US cents per NTKMs)	1.22	1.10	-12%

Driven by :

- Improved wagon turnaround and axle load
- Tariff rationalization and dynamic pricing policy
- Efficiency improvements and targeted investments

NTKMs – Net Tonne Kilometers





REDUCING TURN ROUND TIME OF WAGONS TO 5 DAYS Commercial, Operational and Investment Issues

- Full rake placement
- Round the clock working
- Electrification of diesel
 - sidings on electrified routes

- Amendment in
 - **Preferential Tariff**
 - Schedule (PTS)
- Faster train examination





WIN FOR US DOUBLE WIN FOR YOU ENCOURAGING PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (PPP)

- Private parties to run container trains
- Modernisation of metro stations
- Construction of agro outlets and logistics parks
- Construction of ICDs and warehouses

- Setting up of new rolling stock units
- Wagon investment scheme
- Port connectivity works
- Outsourcing non-core activities
 like catering and parcel
- Computerized train enquiry call centres





Increasing Degree of Cooperation between Public and Private sector

Lease/ Service Agreement	SPV/ JV	BOT- Annuity	BOT- Annuity	License	BOOT/ BOO
Catering Yatri Niwas Parcel Advertising Up gradation of R. Rooms, Toilet *PSOs- e.g.UBL	Port Links Suburban services New Rolling Stock Units	Capacity Augmentation Projects Doubling, GC, RE, etc. (Without Maintenance)	New Rly. Network DFC (With Maintenance)	*PFOs *PPOs	Multi .Modal Logistics e.g. *ICD * F.V. Budget Hotels Food Plaza
With Railway's Asset	With Strategic Investor	Fixed Annuity OR GTKMs Based Payment With Builders/ Developers	Fixed Annuity OR GTKMs Based Payment	With Lessee's Rolling Assets (Except Track & Locos)	With Lessee's Investment (Land etc. may be given by Rly)

• PSO-Private Service Operators, UBL-Uneconomic Branch Lines like Hill Rly etc., LPVP-Least

Present Value of Payments, PFO-Private Freight Operator, Private Passenger Operator, ICD-Inland Container Depot, F.V.-Freight Village

GTKMs - Gross Tonne Kilometers





PRIORITIES FOR IT

- ERP for Railways
- Commercial Portal for Railways
- Throughput optimization and reduction in cost of operations.
- MIS and LRDSS for investment optimization

- Ticketing and other passenger revenue enhancement applications – integrated passenger information, reservation and distribution system
- Integration of different softwares including PRS, FOIS etc.





PRIORITIES FOR CONTAINER BUSINESS

- De-risking the business model of Railways
- Diversification of IR's freight portfolio by capturing
 Piece - meal traffic of heavy commodities
- CAGR of 40% per annum for next
 - 5 years in container traffic

- Container traffic to go up
 from 22 MT to 100 MT by 2010-11
 Domestic traffic : 40 MT
 EXIM traffic : 60 MT
 Creation of infrastructure
 - including ICDs, rolling stock etc.





MISSION 2012

Double rail transport capacity

- Freight traffic from
 728 to 1150 MT
- Passenger traffic from 6000 to 9000 million passengers

Increase speed of trains

- Passenger trains from 55 to 100 KMPH
- Goods train from
 24 to 60 KMPH

Reduce unit cost
1.06 cent to 0.76 cent per PKM
1.38 cent to 0.88

cent per NTKM

Deliver world class services and amenities





TARGET 2012

(Figures in billion US \$)

Construction of dedicated freight corrid	12.01	
Upgradation of feeder routes of DFC	(30,000 Kms)	4.00
Modernisation of assets		12.42
Doubling and port connectivity works	(6,000 Kms)	6.00
Gauge conversion	(12,000 Kms)	4.00
Misc. works		8.41
Total		46.84





FUNDING PATTERN

(Figures in billion US \$)

Source	Existing (2001-2006)	Proposed (2007-2012)
Internal generation	5.67	18.01
Borrowings	3.48	10.00
Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)	0.12	8.00
Budgetary support	7.50	10.83
TOTAL	16.77	46.84









