

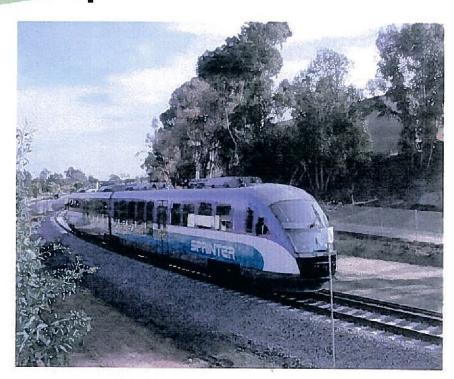
### Let's Talk About

- Public participation in public transit in general
- Typical overseas models
- Public Private Partnerships major projects
- Veolia and its experience



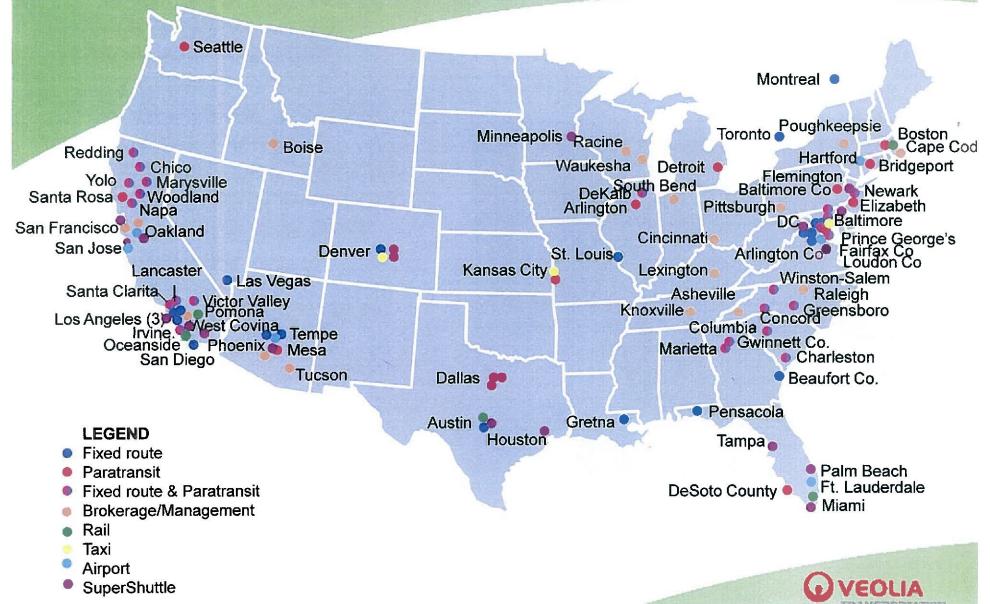
# Veolia Transportation

- Transporting over 2.5 billion passengers
- 82,000 employees
- Operations in 27 countries
- A division of Veolia
   Environment (energy, waste management, water, transportation)
- 2008 revenue of \$8 billion
- 5,000 public authority clients
- Manage 26,000 buses, 3,000 rail vehicles, 65 ships
- North America: 3 divisions rail, transit (bus and paratransit), retail (taxi, SuperShuttle)
- 20,000 employees, \$1 B revenues





## North American Operations



## A Few Starting Points

- It's not privatization and out-sourcing.
- Let's talk about partnering and competitive contracting.
- Strengths that the public sector brings
- Strengths the private sector brings;
- The opportunity lies in bringing both together



#### Issues to Face

Perceived loss of control by public agency/a threat ☐ Public agency is the client Yet providing latitude to the operator ☐ The ultimate control No place for profit in a public service Transit was a private service ☐ Ethics and accountability Bottom line trumps quality ☐ Realistic pricing and understanding costs Clear goals and scope from the outset □ Aligning incentives and penalties Perceived unfriendliness to labor National labor relations ☐ Operator history ☐ Relationships of mutual respect



## The Private Sector can Bring

- Flexibility, ability to change and adapt, quicker
- Ability to innovate
- Wide experience in many different settings brought to bear locally
- One stop accountability
- Cost savings leaner overhead/management
- New framework capital investment
- Separation of policy and operational execution; buffer to politics
- A true interest in making change, consistent with public policy



## Bringing in the Private Sector Many Approaches

- All operations
- Part of operations compare results
- Selected functions
- Overall management
- Development, delivery, and operations of new facilities, projects
- Use of private capital



## **Our Typical Contract Overseas**

- Comprehensive role operations, maintenance, marketing, planning, analysis, customer relations and communications
- Integration of modes
- Supply, finance, and/or ownership of equipment
- Fare risk
  - ☐ Bid revenue
  - Keep or share new revenue generated
- Extensive incentive/penalty regime
- Long-term engagement (10-30 years not unusual



## Public-Private Partnerships for Major Projects

- Agencies are being tasked to do more with less.
- Desire to deliver projects more efficiently.
- Large, complex projects require a large staff for management and coordination
- Public Sector need to share risk
- Need to counter ballooning costs



## Your Public-Private Partner

#### PPP contracts in operation:

Rouen (France)

30-year PPP contract to finance, build and operate the LRT system **Barcelona** (Spain)

2 successive 25-year BOT contracts related to the 2 LRT systems "TramBaix" and "TramBesos": the first two LRT lines to be run by a private operator in Spain

#### PPP contracts under construction:

Jerusalem LRT system (Israël)

Consortium: "CityPass"

A 30-year contract awarded in 2002

Construction began in April 2006 / Operations in 2009

#### Mumbai underground system (India)

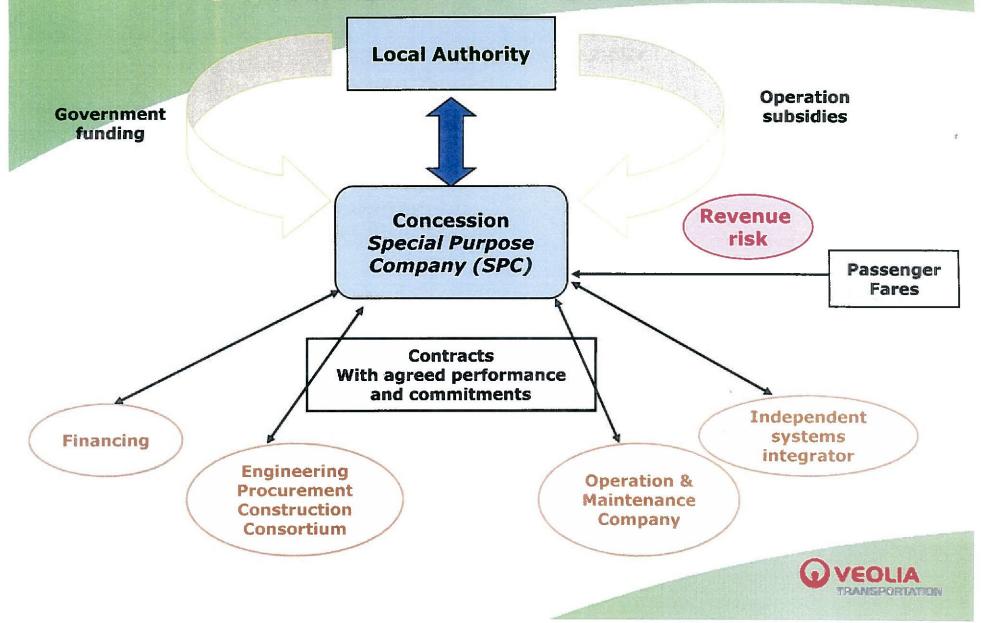
A 35-year BOT contract awarded by the consortium "Mumbai Metro One" in July 2006

1st line in operation in 2009

Implementation of the complete system in 2021 (9 lines)



## General PPP Structure



### Making it Work

- Real commitment to making it work.
- Clear articulation of the goals and end result
- Design the model to goals & incentives
- Take the time up front.
- Great attention to selection criteria and process-get the right partner
- It's not all about money.
- Mutual accountability.
- Mutual respect for the roles of all parties.



### A Seamless Result

