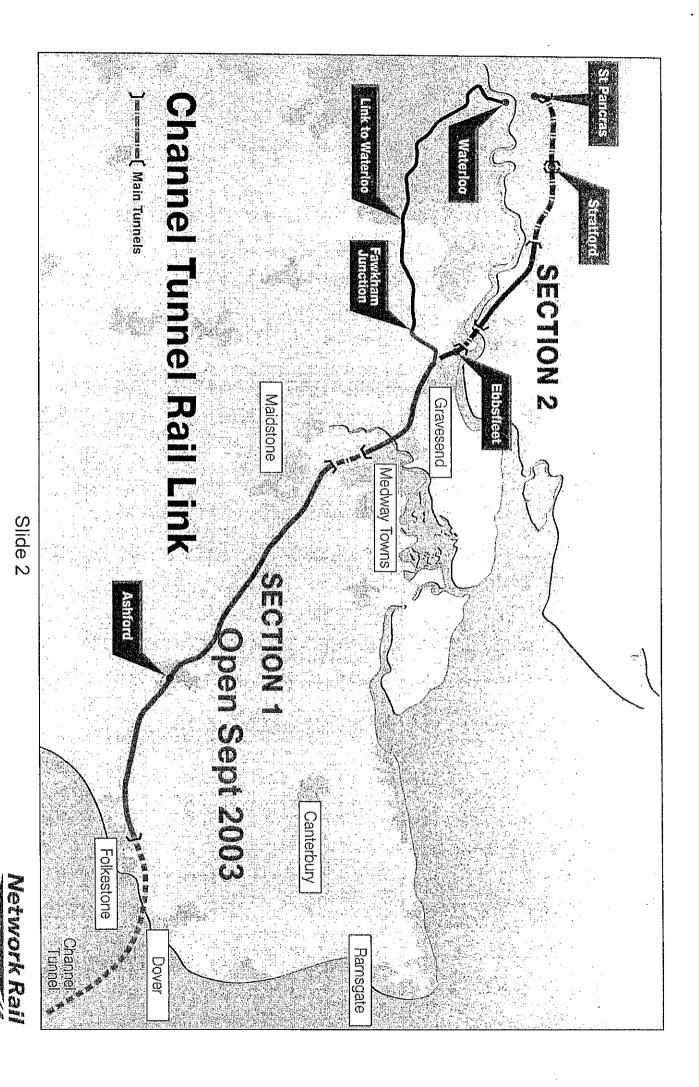
## Director NR (CTRL) Ltd



- Junction Section 1 – Eurotunnel Boundary to Fawkham
- Opened 28<sup>th</sup> September 2003,
- Section 2 Fawkham Junction to St Pancras Int.
- Energised
- CHOC
- PTU
- 1st Eurostar Service

Slide 3

13 July 2007

14th Novemberk Rai

- Wholly owned Subsidiary of NRIL
- Set up to Operate, Maintain & Renewal (OMR) CTRL for London & Continental Railways.
- Regulated Railway. Costs and Income to be kept separated from
- 'Supervised' by Department for Transport not



- Holding company own
- CTRL (UK) Section 1
- stations) Union Railways North – Section 2 (plus

financed separately. At present 2 companies as S1/2 construction

Eurostar (UK) Limited – International Passenger Operator



NR (CTRL) delegated 'Allocation and Charging Body' to ensure independence between Infrastructure Manager and I ransport Operator



opening. Section 1 has performed remarkably well since

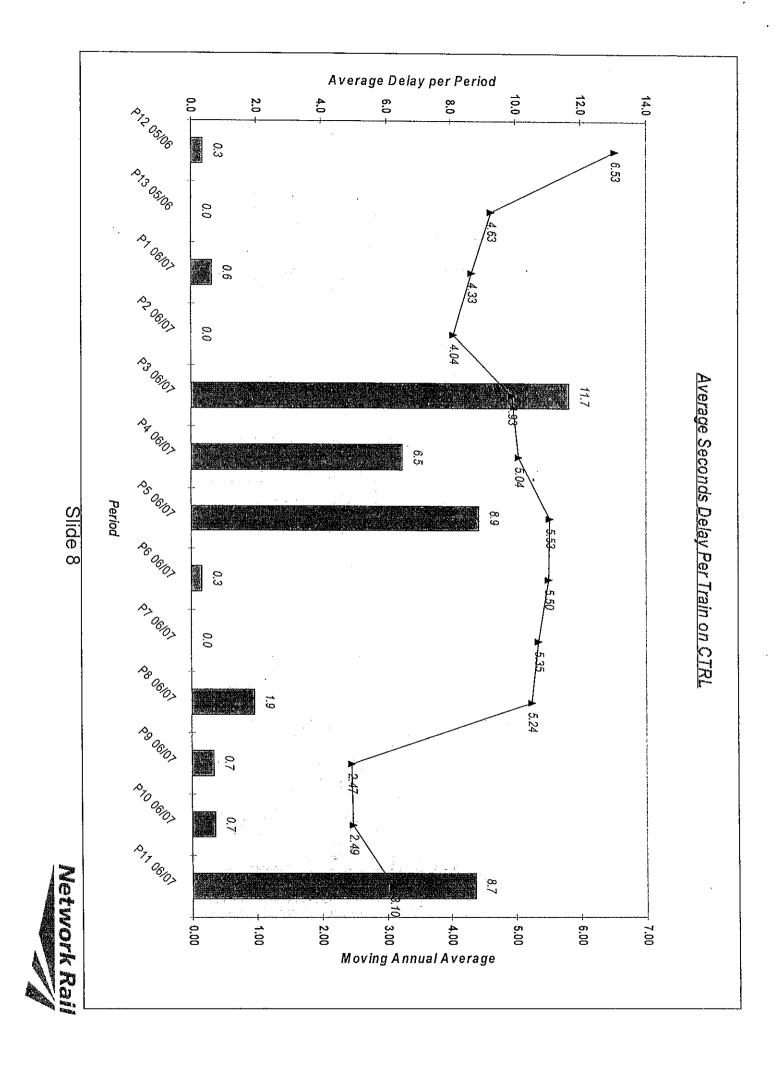
The annual moving average train delay stands at only

3.10 seconds per train at Period 11 2006/7 compared

**4.63** at P13 2005/06 and **12.24** at P13 2004/05.

minutes of right time so far in 2006-07 91.3% of their trains to their destination within 15 This asset stewardship has helped Eurostar to deliver





#### Day Operations

Capacity is available (Off Peak)

Increased Risk of FOC on TOC delays

£700 - £1000 a minute for delays to their services Current Performance Regime compensates Eurostar

industry standard model. The £/min is calculated independently using an



#### **Night Operations**

Maintenance Mon/Tue/Weds – Single line working to undertake Capacity is available as follows

available Thurs/Fri – Spare nights for ad hoc work/testing – paths

Reduced Risk of FOC on TOC delays Sat/Sun – double line blocked to undertake Maintenance This would be reflected in a reduced £/min

Contingent paths would be made available should night operators miss their 'slot'. Network Rail

Management) Regulations 2005. Will comply with the Railways Infrastructure (Access &

stock movement. on speed, weight, suspension and formation of each rolling model assesses relative damage to the infrastructure based Equivalent Million Gross Tonne per Annum (EMGTPA)

incremental cost of damage can be ascertained The infrastructure is segmented into 16 'routes' and



#### A typical journey

20 Laden Bogied Trailers Class 92 Loco CTRL Boundary at Eurotunnel to Ripple Lane (55 miles)

Excluding EC4T

Excluding 'Mark-Up'

Approximately £495 or £9/mile.

NRIL £4/mile ET £40/mile



## than classic lines Maintenance costs (and therefore charges) are higher

Cost model uses only costs that are effected by freight i.e. Track tamping – grinding etc

These are driven by onerous (SNCF) standards for HSL's

in a speed restriction for Eurostar Track tolerances are tight – an 8mm top defect would result

Wheel burns are a concern – we have 2.5% gradients

Algorithm takes these (and other factors into account)



bear' has been the subject of much debate The application of a 'Rate of Return which the market can

reviewed other transport sectors. Regulatory documents have been Data has been collected from NRIL, Eurotunnel, SNCF and

most difficult for us However CTRL is unique so this is the area that is

we should derive this? Main purpose of today therefore to get your views – on how



equitable to all operators Modelling is ongoing to implement a regime that is

the risk @£700 per minute it is unlikely that operators will take on Freight operations will have to bear some or all of the risk

pathing – delay mitigation etc Night operation of freight better in a number of ways –



- We are open for business
- 'Mark up' on a sensible route to determination of a Costs are understood but we'd like you input
- Night time operation looks manageable day time may be too risky
- Questions?

