



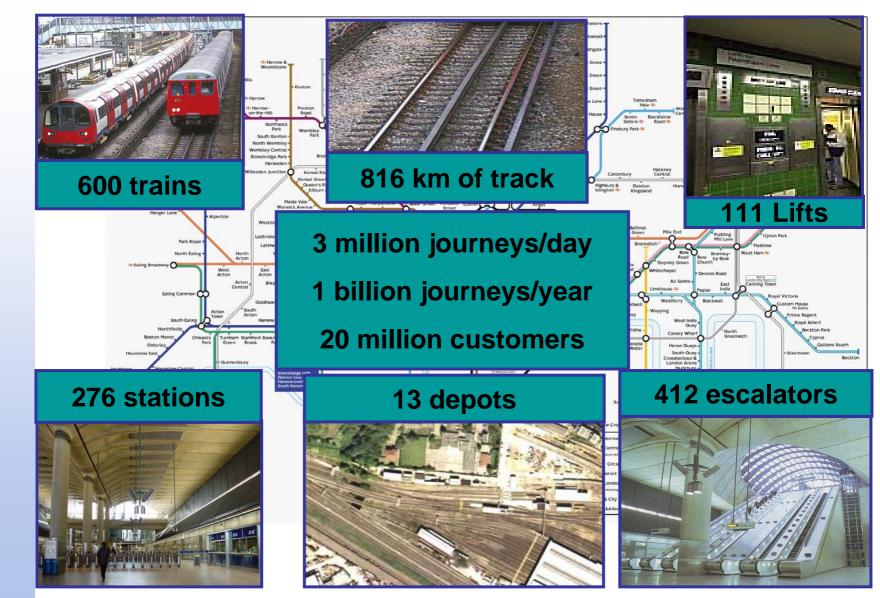
- Background and Overview
- PPP Contract structure
- Performance Regime and Delivery Obligations
- PPP Performance to date



# Background & Overview



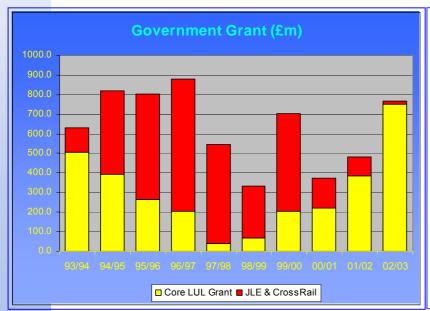
# London Underground





#### Background to the PPP

- LUL urgently needed subsidy
- £1.5 billion investment backlog
- Stop-start funding and annual spending limits very inefficient
- The PPP was the government's solution to the issues
- Challenged by TfL through judicial review
- Ongoing management shows that many of TfL's original concerns are bearing out
- However, LUL fundamentally needed (and still needs) this investment to meet increased demand and prevent near life-expired assets from deteriorating







# London Underground's role

- Infrastructure Controller
- Train Operator
- Station Operator
- Safety Case Duty Holder





- Provide
- Maintain
- Renew
- Upgrade
  All engineering assets / services

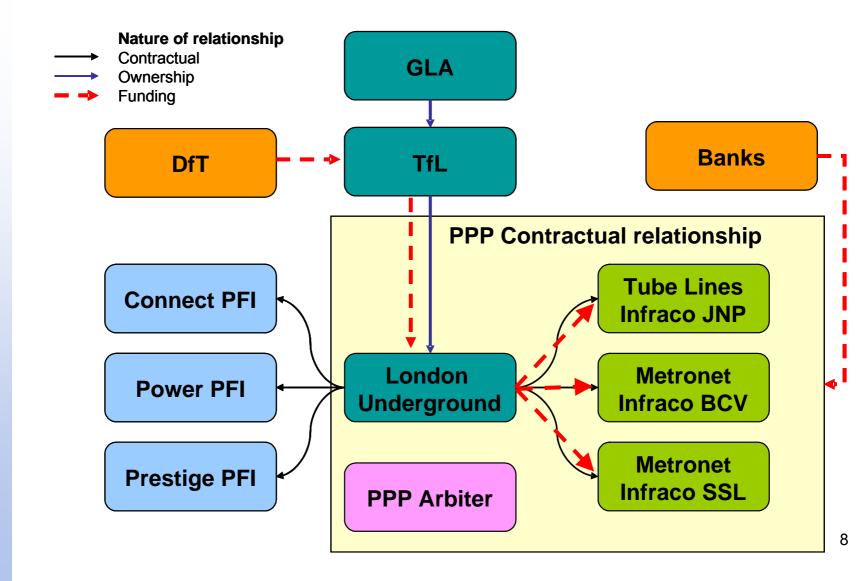








#### Structure of the PPP





#### **Three Infracos: Two Consortia**







	Deep tube BCV	Deep tube JNP	Sub-surface
Track km	300	370	365
Stations	75	100	95
Trains	170	250	180
Staff	2150	2000	2000
15-year spend	£4.7bn	£6.0bn	£6.1bn



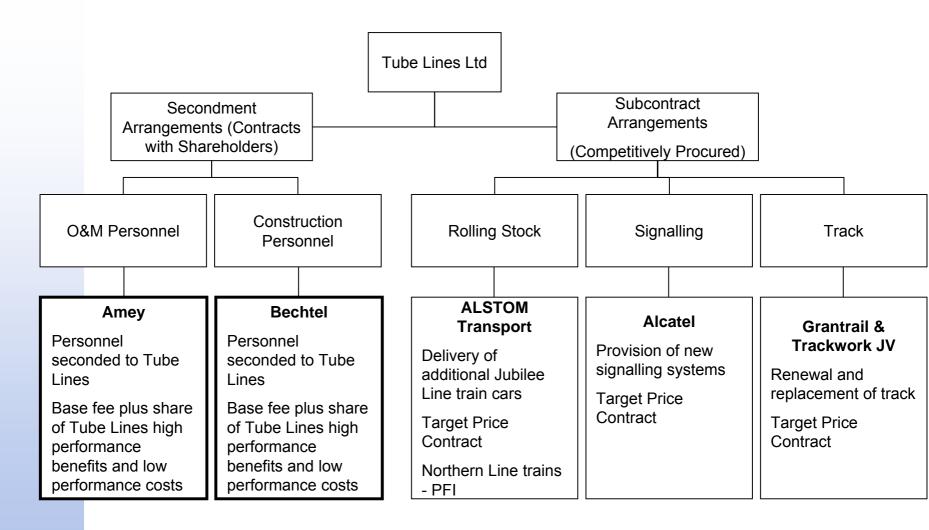
Bombardier WS Atkins Balfour Beatty EDF Energy Thames Water



Bechtel Amey (Now subsidiary of Ferrovial SA and bought Jarvis shares)

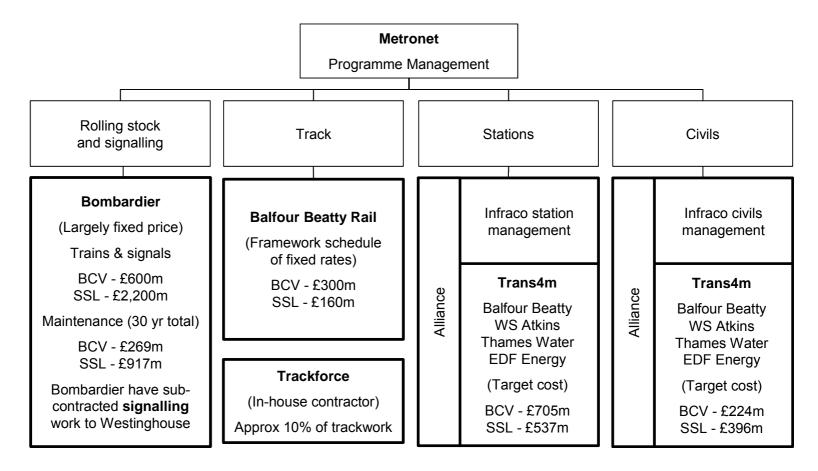


# Tube Lines contracting structure





### Metronet contracting structure



#### The Alliance

Parties combine their resources and expertise to execute the Works in the "spirit of collaboration". Parties also agree not to pursue claims against each other for losses and damages



#### UNDERGROUND The PPP Contracts

- Predominantly output based contracts aiming to deliver:
  - Upgrade of all assets and increased system capacity
  - Improve asset performance and reliability
  - No compromise to safety
  - Optimisation of Capex vs. Opex spend
  - Risk transfer (within limitations)

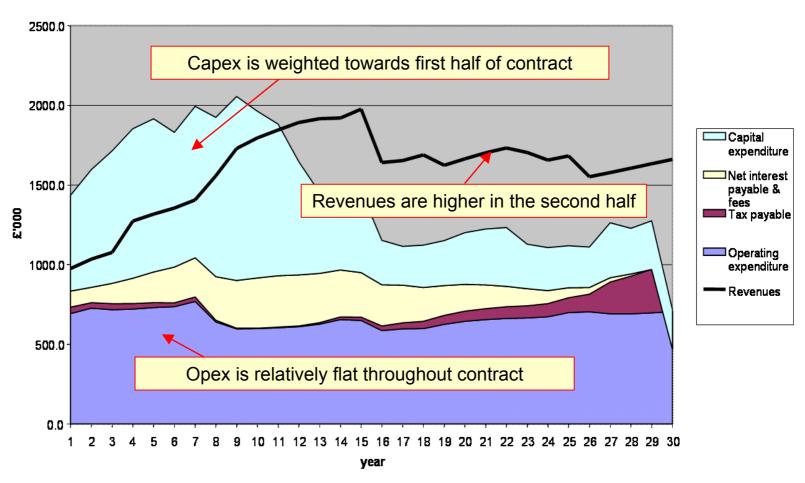
#### Key concepts

- Performance based incentives for all of the maintenance and significant part of renewal
- Solutions are often at the option of Infraco
- Focus on 'whole life asset management'
- Some areas input specified on milestones (e.g. stations)
- 30 year contracts some parts of the contract seek to provide mechanisms to deal with the challenge of this length of contract
  - Periodic Review every seven and a half years (repricing and restatement of terms within limits)
  - Whole life asset management obligations
  - Role of Arbiter if parties can not agree price
  - 'Notional Infraco', 'Economic and Efficient' and 'Good Industry Practice' concepts
  - Extraordinary review provisions



### Cost/Revenue Profile (as per bids)

#### **Expenditure Summary**

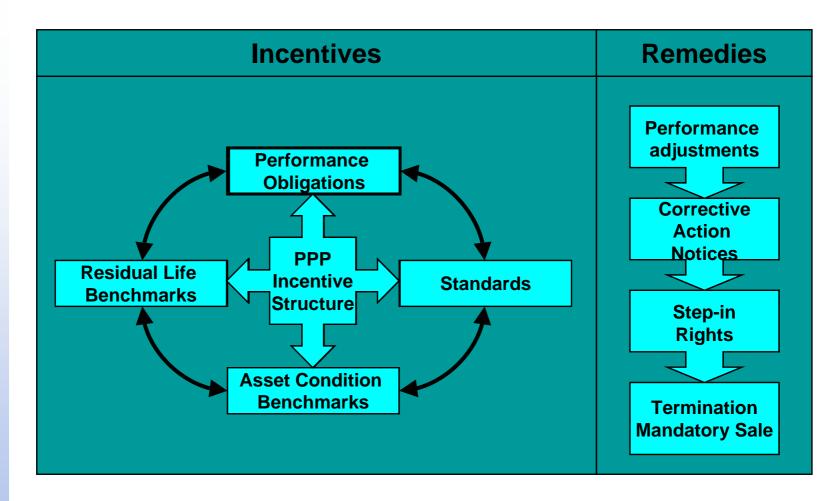




# Performance Regime and Delivery Obligations



# PPP Incentive Regime





### PPP Incentive Regime

#### **Performance**

To incentivise Infraco performance for Capability (capacity), Availability (reliability), Ambience, Facilities and Fault Rectification as well as Station Upgrade delivery

**Remedies** - mainly financial adjustments.

#### Residual Life benchmarks

To incentivise amount of life left in the assets at the end of the 30 year contracts

**Remedies** - Failure to meet at expiry date, compensation determined by independent valuer



#### **Standards**

To incentivise Safety, Corporate Identity, Customer Service Delivery, consistency etc.

**Remedies** - CANs, Engineering Notices, Step-in to ultimately Termination

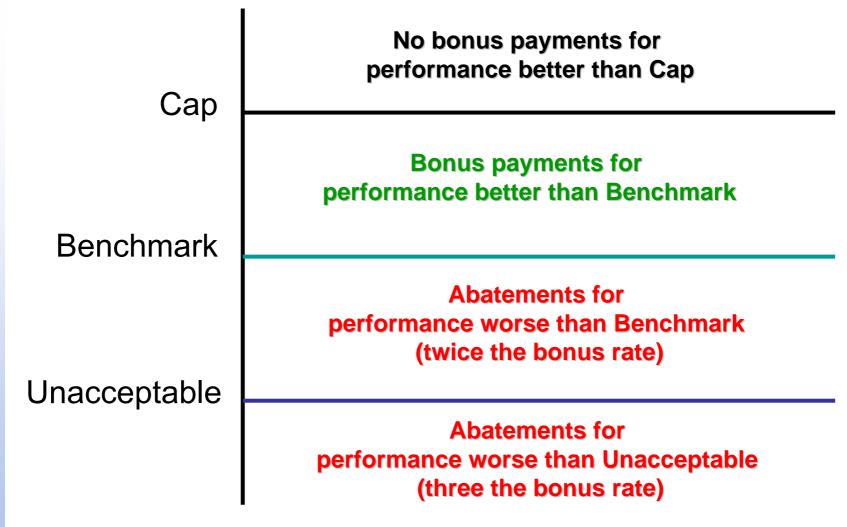
#### **Asset Condition benchmarks**

To incentivise the upgrade and renewal of assets (making up the backlog that existed at Transfer)

**Remedies** - LU may withhold from ISC amount equal to estimate of cost of achieving benchmark



### PPP performance payment regime



Bid Infrastructure Service Charge adjusted for levels of performance achieved by the Infracos



#### Line upgrades

- Run time (train performance)
- Headways (signal performance)
- Door performance
- Car layout
- Control functionality
- Junction layouts





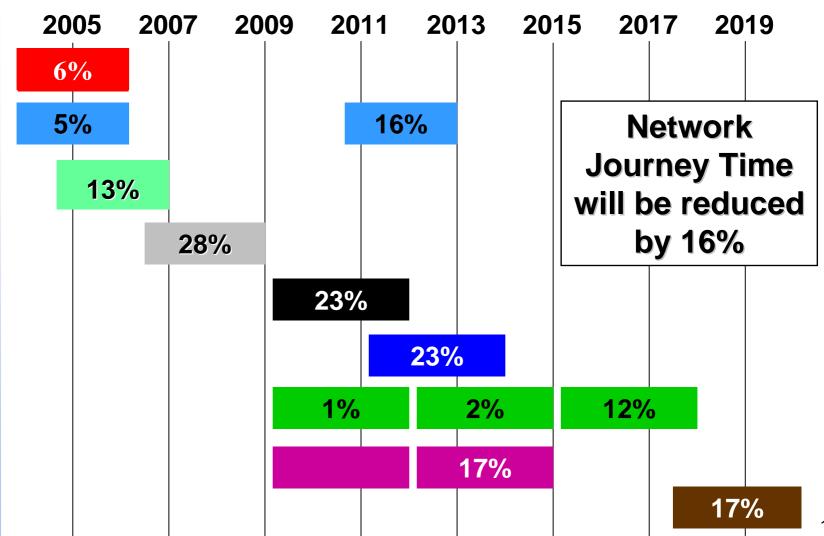






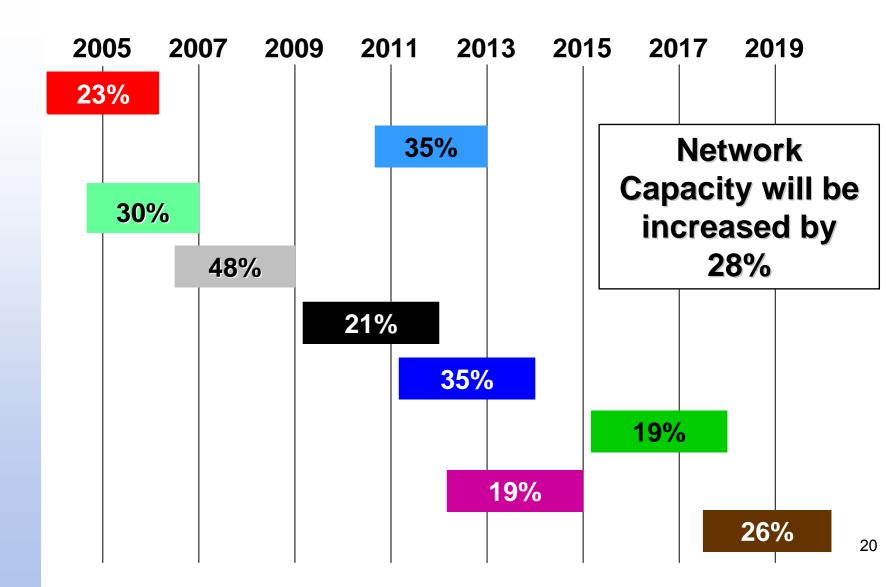


### Phasing and scale of the Line Upgrades





### Phasing and scale of the Line Upgrades





- All Service Disruptions > 2 minutes
- Impact on customers
- Elapsed time delay (initial delay in minutes)
- Convert to lost customer hours
- Conversion varies by:
  - Location
  - Direction
  - Time of day
  - Day of week















- Cleanliness
- Litter
- Graffiti
- Condition
- Appearance
- Heating
- Lighting
- Ride Quality
- Noise
- Public address









- Platform Edge Doors
- Toilets
- CCTV
- PA
- Dot Matrix Indicators
- Help Points
- Clocks
- Cleaning Audit
- Mobility Impaired Lifts

















#### **Fault Rectification**

#### All other faults

- Broken window
- Loose tiles
- Spillage on platform
- Light-bulb not working
- Noisy escalator
- Graffiti on station
- Track faults







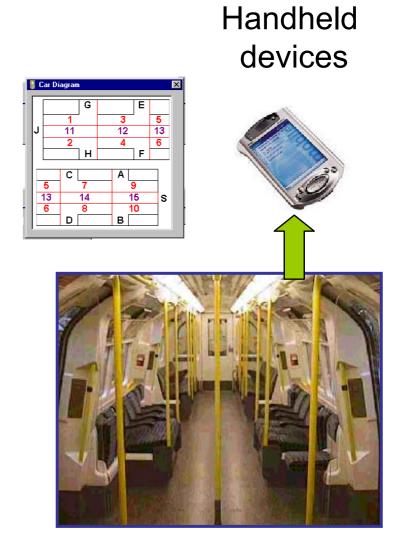




### Rolling Stock Fault Rectification

#### Saloon side of the train

- Light tubes out
- Loose grab poles
- Graffiti
- Damaged poster frames
- Torn seats
- Broken arm rests





### Station Modernisation & Refurbishment

#### Part input specified

- Repaint and redecorate
- New flooring
- New tiles
- Refurbish renew signage
- Refurbish replace seating
- Anti-carbonisation treatment of concrete surface
- Enhancement of facilities







#### UNDERGROUND Train Refurbishment

#### Part input specified

- Replace internal paneling and ceilings and flooring
- Replace windows with scratched graffiti
- Refresh external corporate livery
- Make trains more accessible for mobility impaired customers
- Replace all seating
- Enhancement of facilities





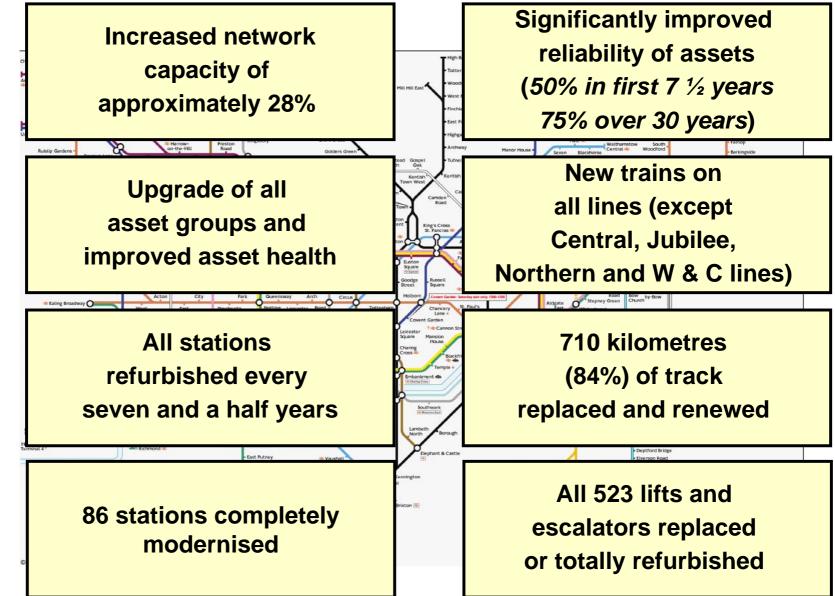


# **Train Refurbishment**

	Age of fleet		Refurbishe	d	<b>PPP Obligations</b>	
N	Metropolitan (A stock)	1960/62	Refurbished 1994/9	7	New trains 2015	
E	ELL (A stock)	1960/62				
\	/ictoria	1967	Refurbished 1991/99	5	New trains 2013	Refurbished 2032
(	Circle (C stock)	1969/77	Refurbished 1991/94	1	New trains 2015	
F	H&C (C stock)	1969/77	Refurbished 1991/94	1	New trains 2015	
E	Bakerloo	1972	Refurbished 1991/99	5	New trains 2020	
F	Piccadilly	1973	Refurbished 1995/00	)	New trains 2014	
C	District (D stock)	1978			Refurbished 2009	New trains 2018
	Central	1992			Refurbished 2017	
V	W&C	1992			Refurbished 2017	
1	Northern	1995			Refurbished 2017	
					Refurbished 2017	



#### What the PPP delivers





# **PPP Performance**



### Overall PPP performance to date

- Metronet & Tubelines have had a number of achievements and performance improvements including:
  - Jubilee Line 7<sup>th</sup> car
  - Wembley Park Modernisation
  - Graffiti reduction
  - Availability improvements on some lines

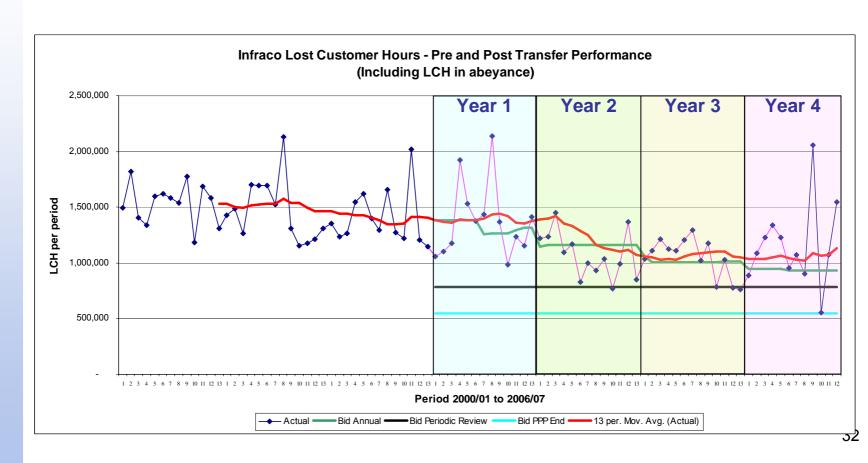
#### But Concerns exist

- Northern line Availability performance
- Metronet stations upgrade programme
- Inconsistent and slow progress on asset reliability performance, particularly for train control (signalling and track)
- Engineering overruns
- Metronet failures on the District line track programmes
- Little evidence of 'whole life asset management' approach



### Contract performance – Availability

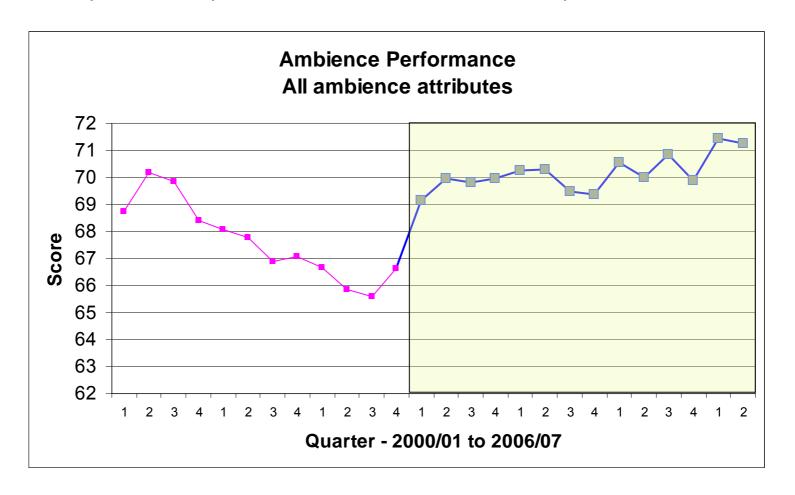
- Reduce Lost Customer Hours by 39% (achieved 23%) by the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> contract year
- Reduce Lost Customer Hours by 49% by the Periodic Review
- Reduce Lost Customer Hours by 65% by the end of the PPP Contract





#### Contract performance – Ambience

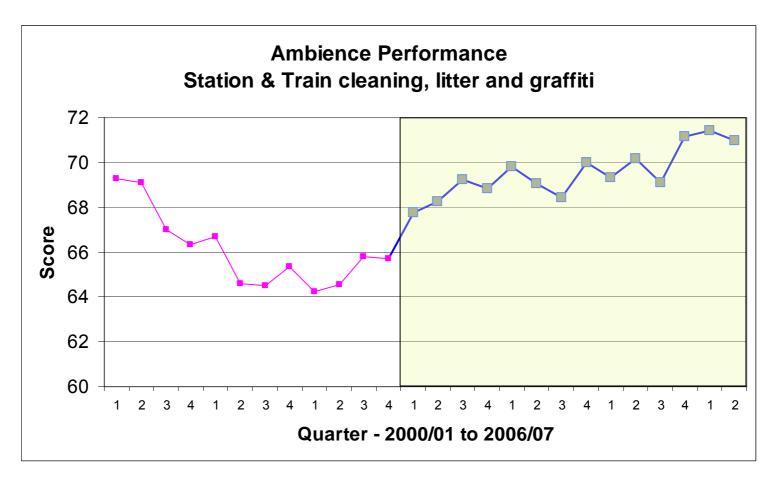
- Performance has improved from 66.2 in year before PPP to 71.4 in first half of year 4
- This represent an improvement of 7.8% in overall ambience performance to date





#### Contract performance – Litter, cleaning & graffiti

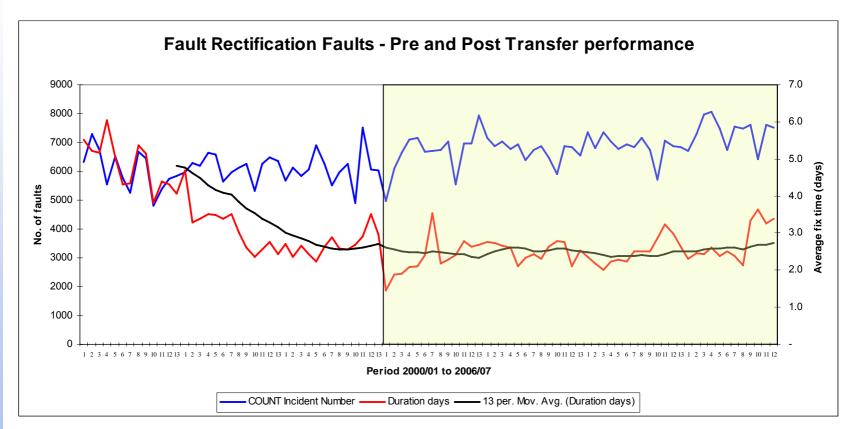
- Performance has improved from 65.1 in year before PPP to 71.2 in first half of year 4
- Represent an improvement of 9.4% in cleaning, litter and graffiti performance to date





# Contract performance – Fault Rectification

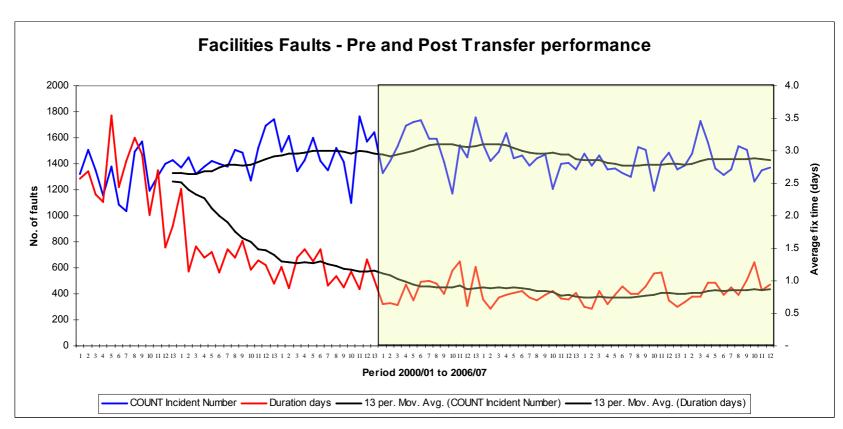
- Step change in the number of faults reported following going live
- Time taken to clear faults has reduced from approx average 5 days to 2.5 days
- Contractual 'Standard Clearance Times' set at 25% took longer to clear, now 13%





### Contract performance – Facilities

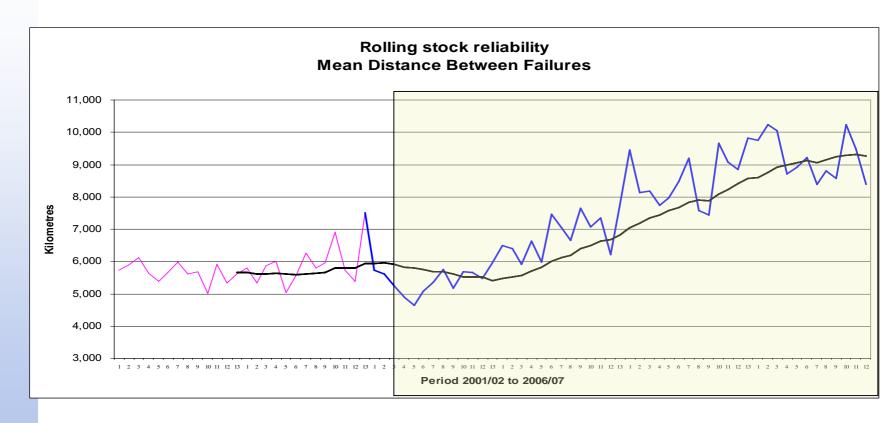
- Step change in the number of faults reported following going live
- Only a slight reduction in the number of faults since Transfer
- Time taken to clear faults has reduced from approx average 2.5 days to less than day





# Asset performance – Rolling stock

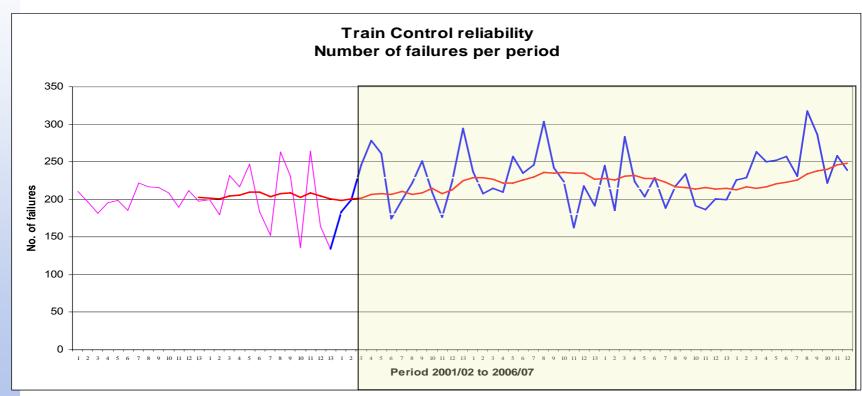
- Performance improved from 5,935km in year before PPP to 9,231km in year 4
- This represent an improvement of 56% in rolling stock reliability performance to date





# Asset performance – Train Control

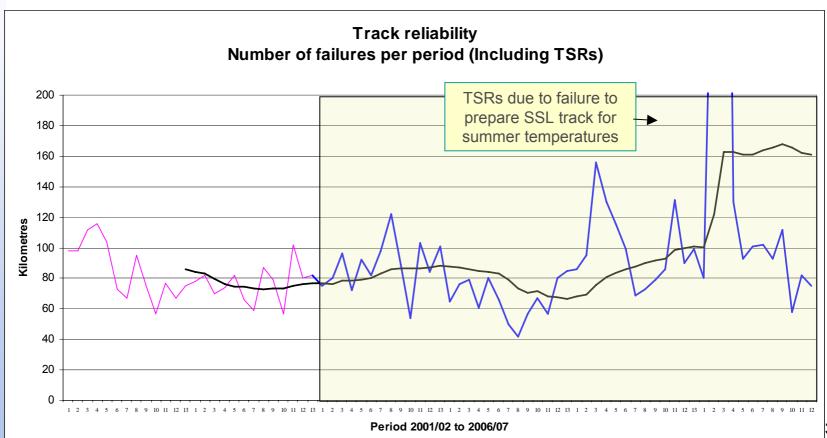
- Following early improvement in performance turned for worse in year 4
- Deteriorated from 200 failures per period in year before PPP to 253 per period in year 4
- This represent a deterioration of 26% in train control equipment reliability performance





# Asset performance - Track

- Following early improvement in performance turned for worse in years 3 and 4
- Deteriorated from 77 failures per period in year before PPP to 166 per period in year 4
- Excluding the 'failure to de-stress SSL track TSRs' track performance has got 18% better

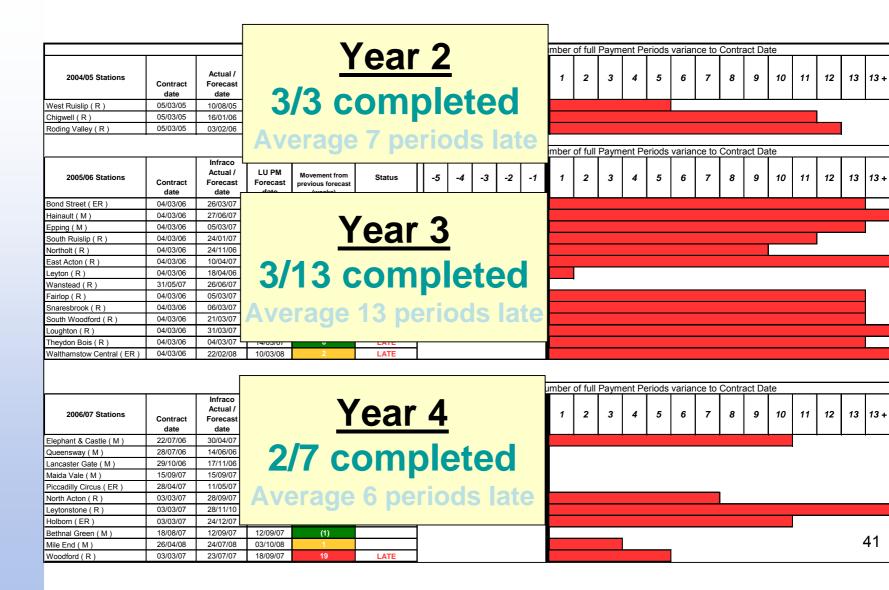




# Station Upgrade Performance

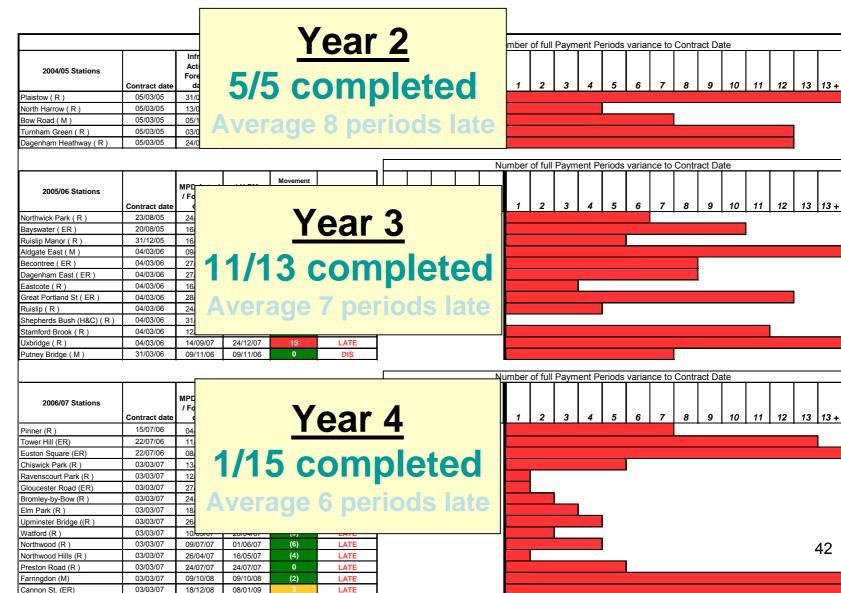


#### Renewal performance – BCV Stations





#### Renewal performance – SSL Stations





#### Renewal performance – JNP Stations

