

A Short History of High-Speed Rail Development in Italy



Leader of FS Research Centre Ferrovie dello Stato Italiane

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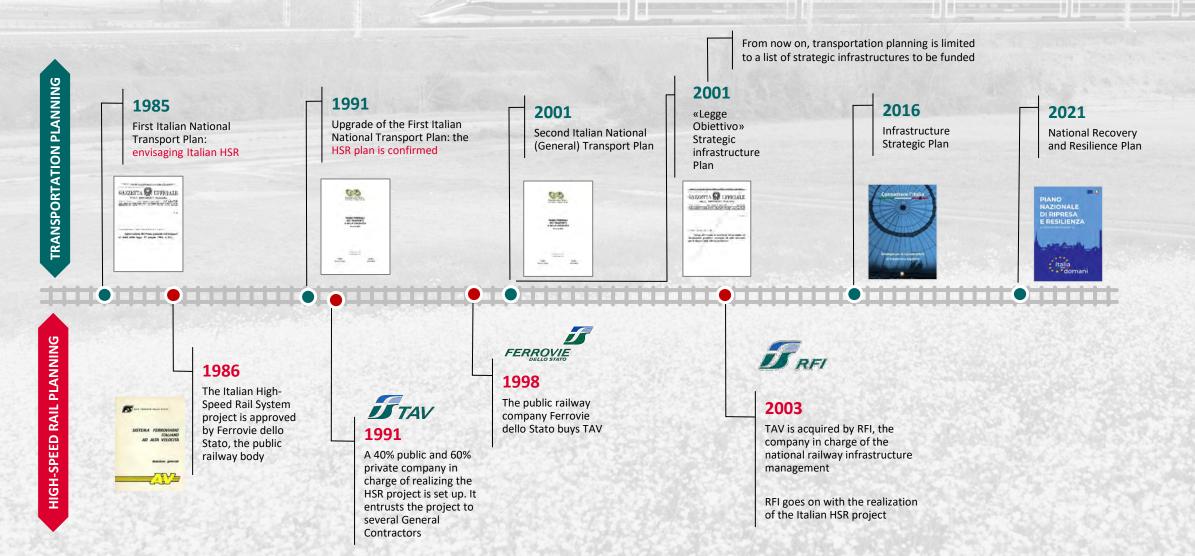






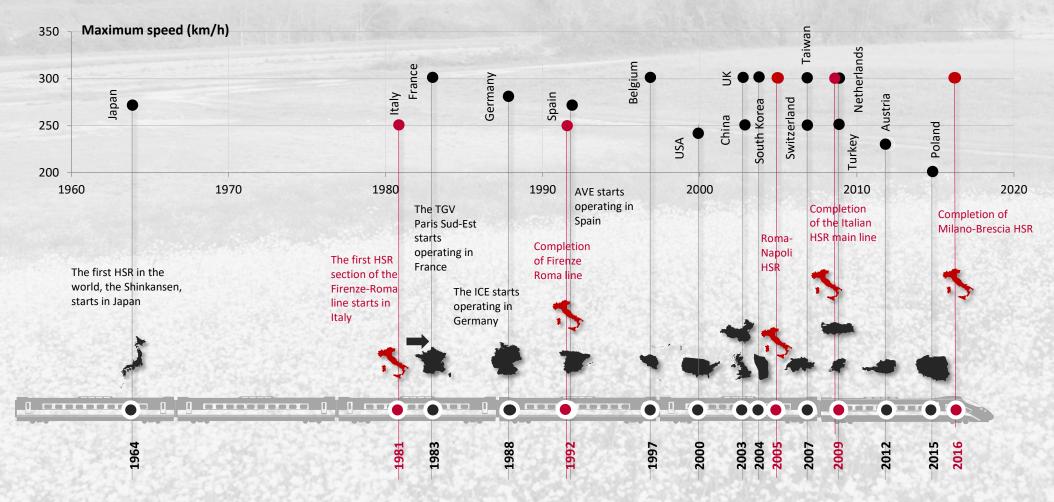
The Italian HSR planning process







The Italian HSR: history vs other countries roll-outs





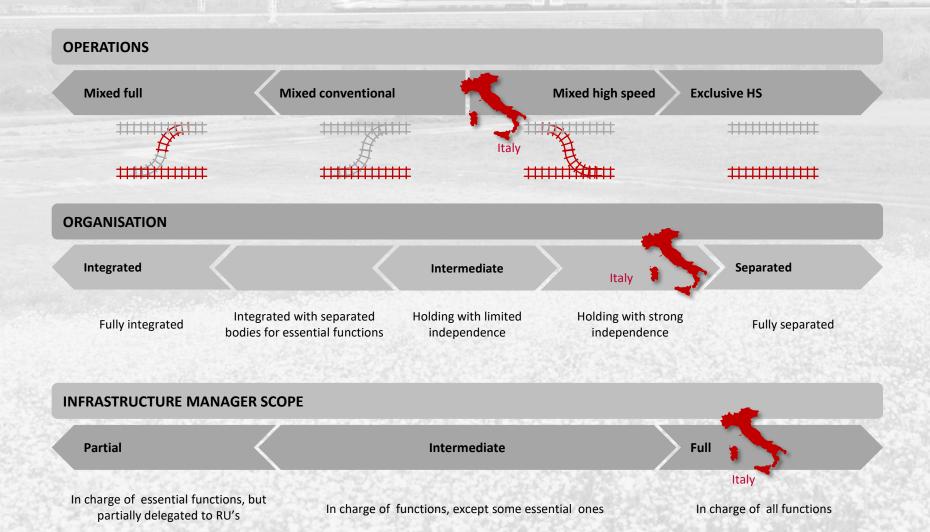
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The Italian operational and management model













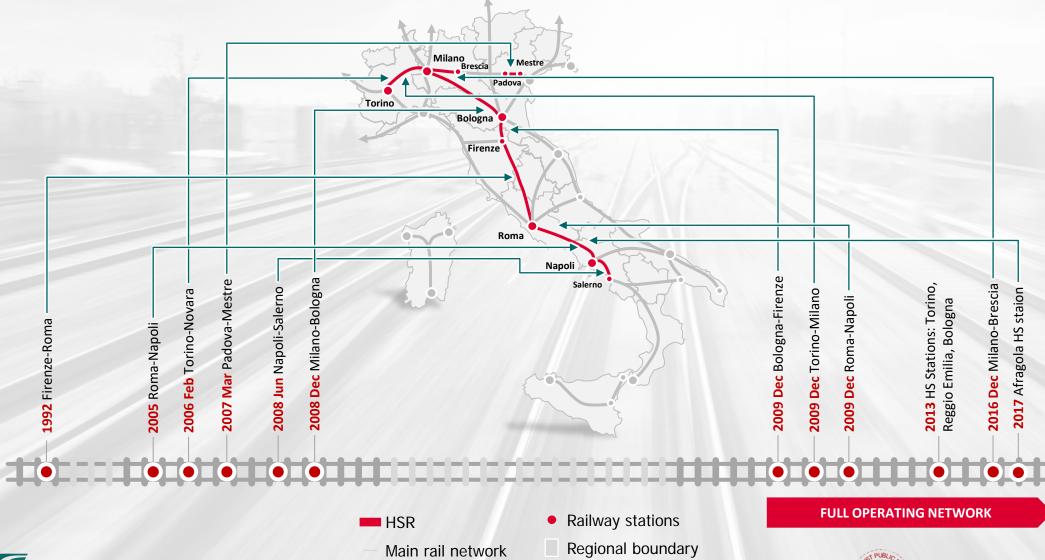
Infrastructure



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The HSR infrastructure evolution

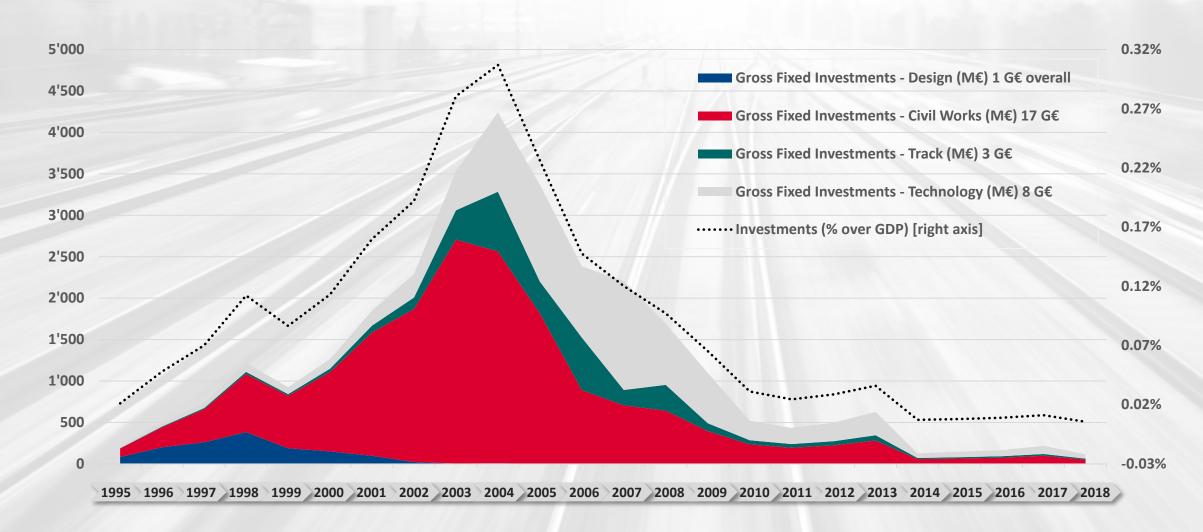






Italy's HSR investments history



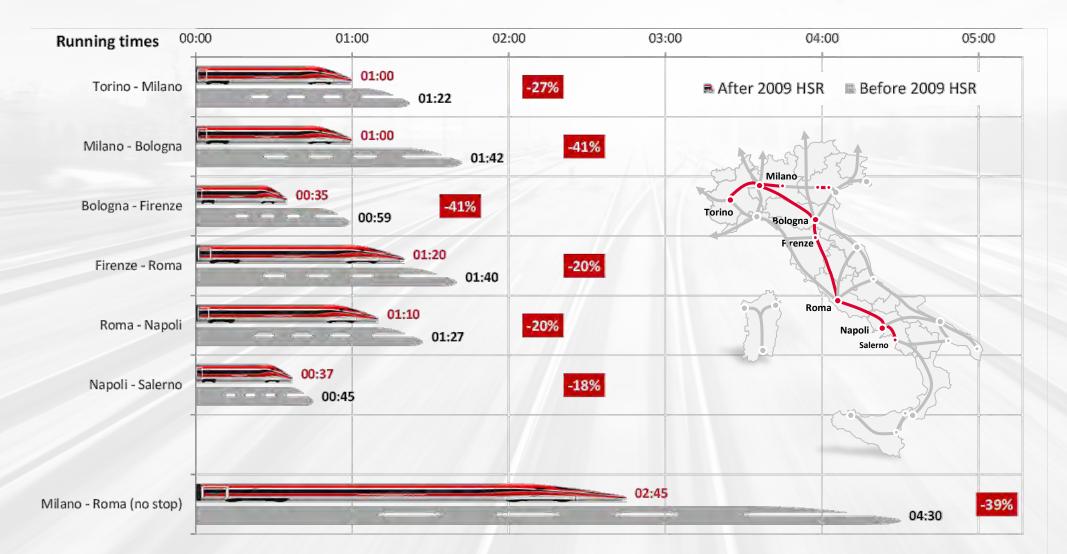








Time savings at the entry into service



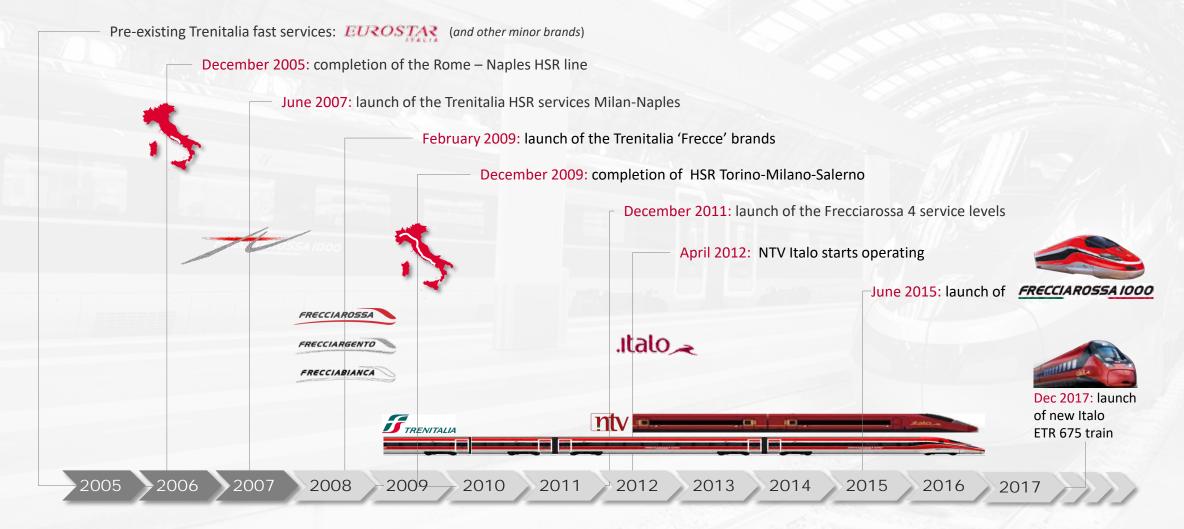








Main events in the Italian HSR service market







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Introducing new HSR features



- Following the realization of the Italian High-Speed network, some new features were set up in addition to the simple transport service:
 - ✓ dramatic improvements of rolling stock quality, by both revamping (Trenitalia, since 2006) and purchasing new rolling stock (NTV, 2012 and 2017; Trenitalia, 2015)
 - ✓ new levels of service substituting the prior two-classes supply system, available on both Frecciarossa (since 2011) and Italo trains (since 2012)
 - ✓ new fare systems, including various price types and discounts.
 - ✓ lots of ancillary services, including:
 - on board services (e.g. snacks and beverages, silence areas, entertainment such as cinema and news)
 - last mile transport support services (e.g. car renting, car sharing, bike sharing, parking at stations)
 - Visitors and tourist support (e.g. discounts and agreements with hotels, museums, exhibitions, events at destinations)





Rolling stock at the entry into service



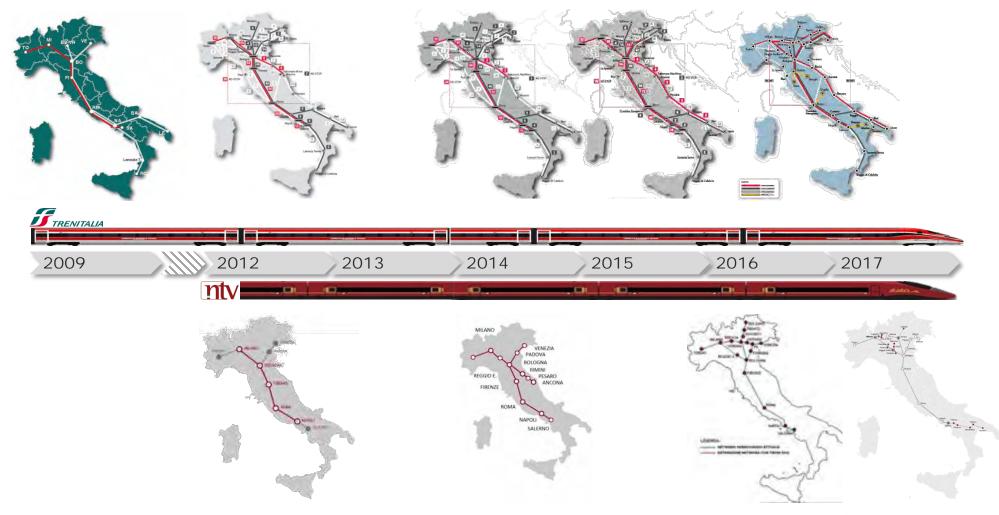






The service networks evolution









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The service networks in 2022

The two competitors provide services on (almost) the same routes











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Features of the Italian high speed rail competition

- reatures of the Italian inglispeca fair competition
 - The Italian rail network is the very first case where a *competition in the market* occurred for the High-Speed services within an open-access regime.
 - NTV adopted a full range competition model, that included cost leadership, product differentiation, and focusing on niche markets:
 - ✓ providing high-quality services with new rolling stock; Trenitalia reacted quick and early, achieving the same service quality well before the NTV entrance
 - ✓ taking advantage of a lower industrial cost due to a different work contract and trying to use cheaper paths inside urban areas
 - shaping a service network very similar to the Trenitalia's one; initially, NTV chose different stations inside urban areas, but quickly addressed the same Trenitalia's stations; NTV attempted to differentiate its product or focus on niche markets (e.g. the Bologna Ancona non High-Speed sline) but was generally overcame by Trenitalia
 - ✓ cutting its fares, immediately followed by Trenitalia. But not clearly positioning as a low-cost operator, but rather as a lower-cost operator
 - ✓ due to rolling stock availability, NTV services have been always less frequent compared to Trenitalia's ones
 - Then, the two competitors supply is currently very similar, and they started sharing the whole market demand more or less proportionally to their production rates







The intra-modal competition: supply and demand evolution

A second big supply increase occurred with the NTV entrance, between 2012 and 2013 After the debut in 2012, NTV supply settled around 20% of the overall supply Tkm (millions) ■ NTV Italo ■ Trenitalia HS 100 10% 50 2010 2011 2013 2015 2017 2009 2012 2014 2016 2018 2019 Further demand increases occurred A first remarkable supply after the NTV entrance and demand increase pkm (billions) occurred in 2009/2010, 40 ■ Trenitalia with the launch of FS HSR 30 32% 15% 15% 20 10 2009 2013 2010 2011 2012 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 NTV Italo starts operating Completion of the main HSR Network (Torino-Milano-Salerno) The NTV market share increased → Launch of the 'Frecce' network progressively from 2012 on

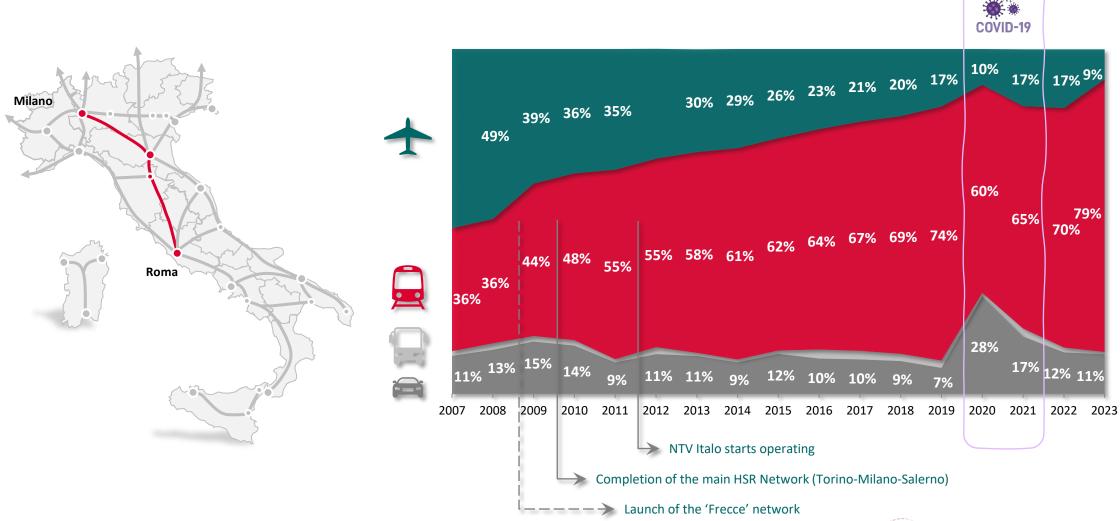






The inter-modal competition

Modal share changes in the Milano-Roma corridor based on passengers-km



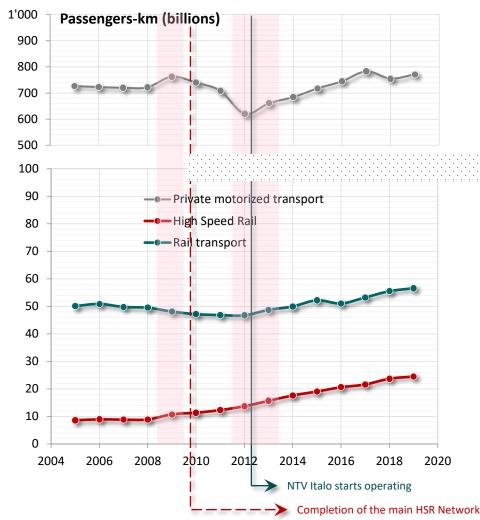


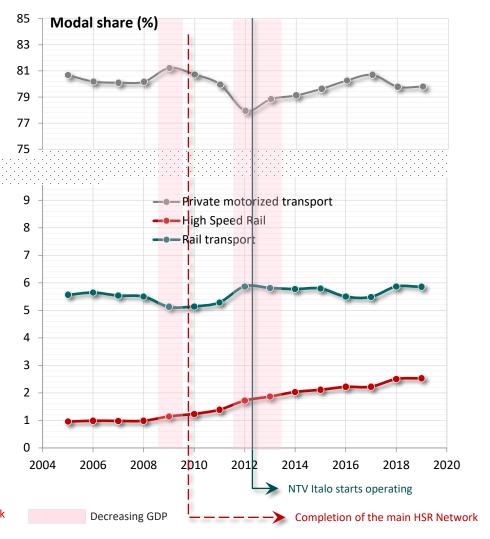


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The inter-modal competition: modal shares at country level

Some effects on national modal shares occurred after the core network entry into service



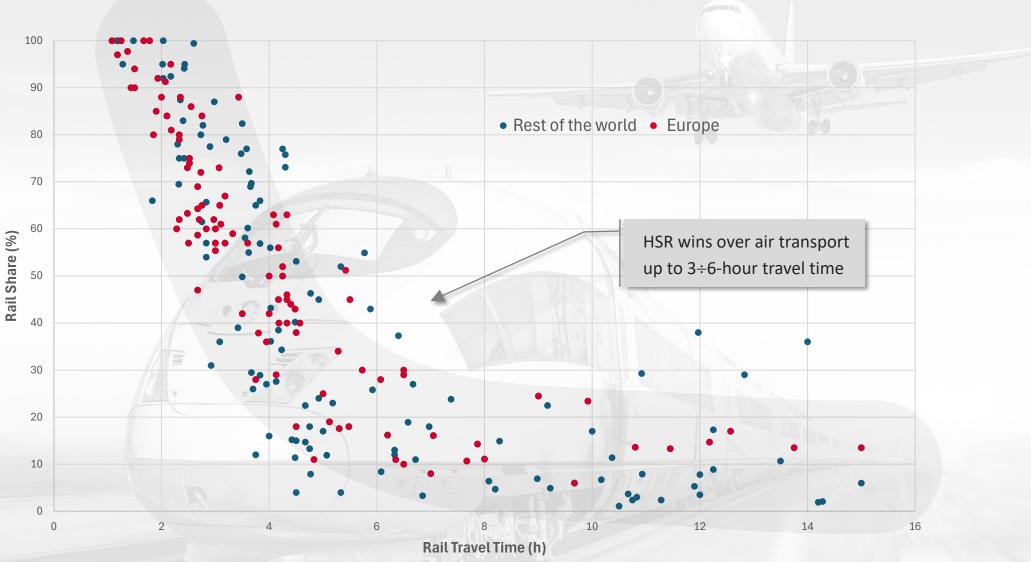






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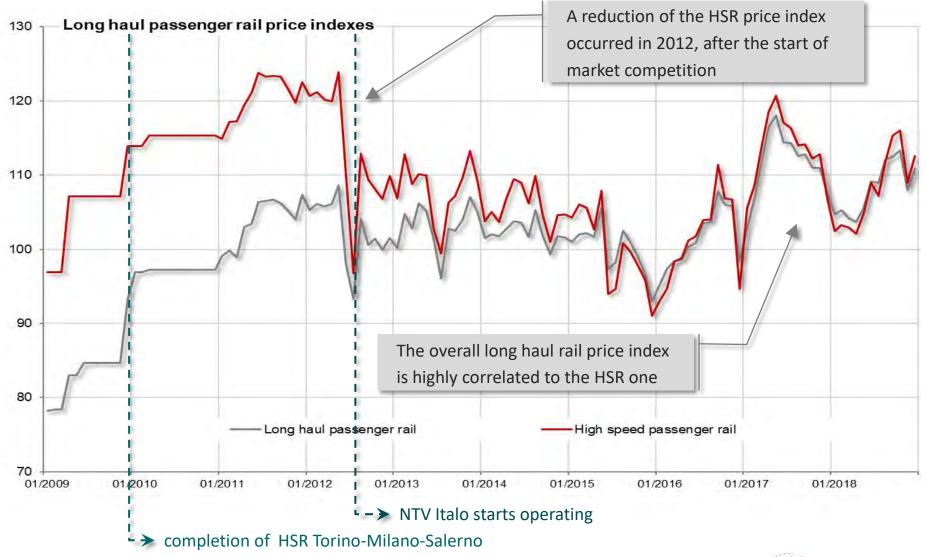
Worldwide Air-Rail competition





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The intra-modal competition: consumer price changes



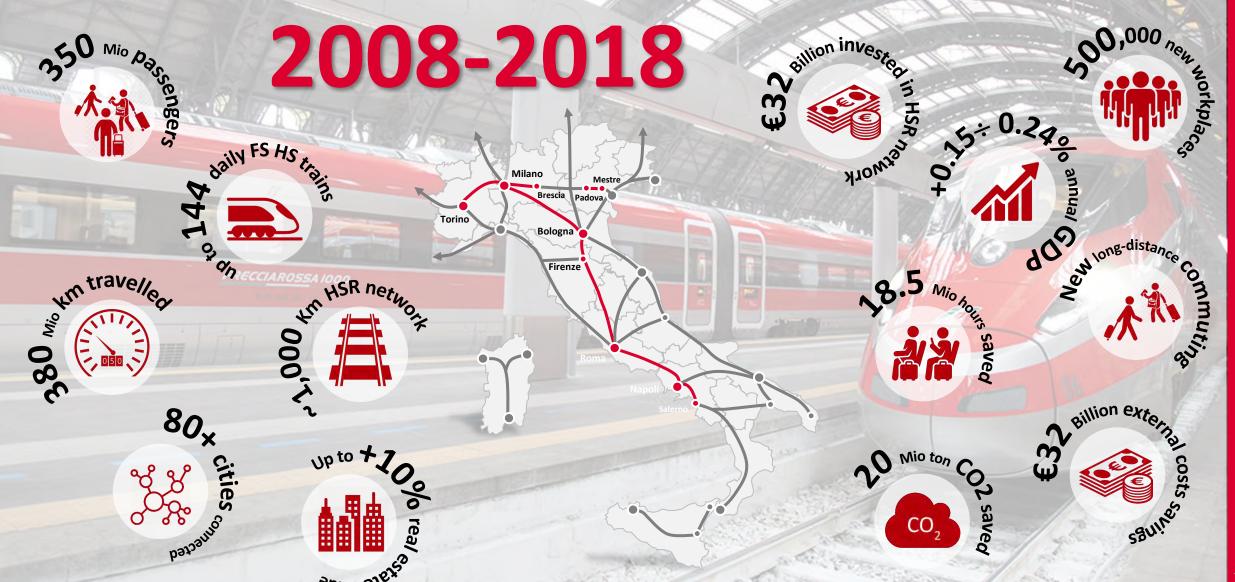






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A brief appraisal of ten years of HSR operation in Italy





Final remarks

- The realization of the new Italian high speed rail infrastructure enabled a huge supply increase due to the new capacity availability, allowing the start of competition
- City-to-city speeds increased as well, joined to a remarkable increase of the level of service •
- The main demand growth occurred with the rearrangement of Trenitalia's services and the increase of their quality level, even before the actual start of competition
- As soon as competition took place, a remarkable price decrease occurred
- The introduction of High-Speed rail produced some effects on national modal shares, especially during the start-up time frame
- Higher modal shift effects have been registered on the directly served area and on some corridors, such as the Milano - Roma one
- High-Speed rail produced positive impacts on several sectors such as accessibility, tourism, economic integration and output, external costs, competition, demography, employment.





Thanks for your attention!

Any questions?

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