SJ – from Public Authority to Limited liability company

Stockholm, December 3rd, 2013 Jonas Nilsson, Head Public Affairs

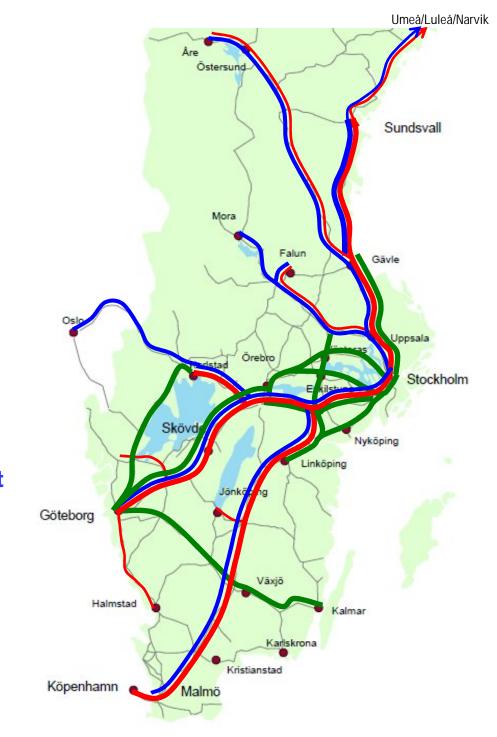


Rail traffic in Sweden

- Sweden has more than 12,000 km of railway track
 - 2,000 double tracks
 - 10,000 single tracks
- SJ has a 55% share of the total Swedish rail market
- SJ operates 90% of rail passenger services in Sweden exceeding 100 km







- SJ Regional
- SJ High speed
- SJ InterCity & SJ Night

SJ AB

- Limited liability company owned by the Swedish state
 - The mandate
 - To operate passenger rail services
 - both in competition and in co-operation with others
 - The requirement

- To be profit-making
- 10% return on equity

SJ's objective:

- A modern, profitable and customer oriented travel company

- Approx. 4,000 employees
 Sales of SEK 8.5 billion in 2012
 Limited liability company owned by the Swedish state
- 110,000 passengers per day
- Travel services under our own brand
 - Contract rail services for regional transport authorities



Pre modern milestones

Busses

- 1960/70 Buss operations in municipal organisations
- 1967 Stockholm Local transport was formed
- 1978 Local/regional transport organisations (Trafikhuvudmannalagen)
 - Legal tenders buss operation

Trains

- 1950/1990 continuous economic crises in train transportation (1958 state subsidies)
- 1979 "Trafikhuvudmän" gets responsibility for non profitable lines
- 1985 state gets increased responsibility of infrastructure
- 1988 vertical separation infrastructure and transport
- 1989/90 BK Tåg (private) wins first legal tender (Krösatåg)

Modern milestones that changed operations

1988 Separation of operations

- Banverket infrastructure
- SJ passenger operation

2001 SJ AB was founded

 from Public Authority to Limited liability company

Refined business

 Green Cargo, Jernhusen, Euromaint, Swemaint AB, EDB, Unigrid, TraffiCare became separate operations



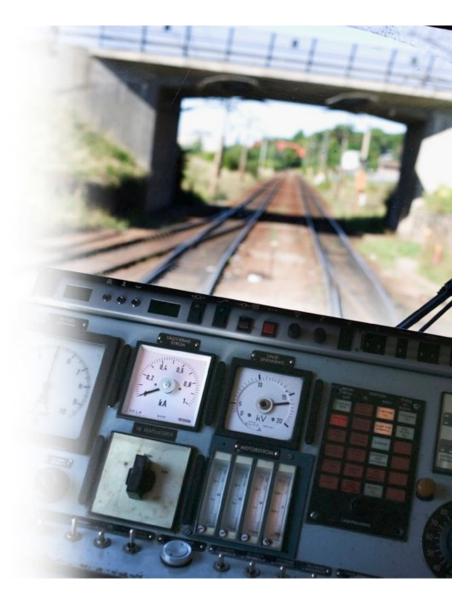
SJ as a limited liability Company - modern history

- 2001: -49 millions SEK
- 2002: -994 millions
 - "Bancrupcy"
- 2003: millions
 - 1,8 billions in owner contribution to stay in business (tax payers)
 - New business model



Turn around

- 2004: 192 millions
 - New price model – dynamic pricing
 - 40 new trains are ordered (X40)
- 2005: 1,2 billions
 - Dynamic pricing in both 2 Class and 1 Class
- 2006: 368 millions



SJ V

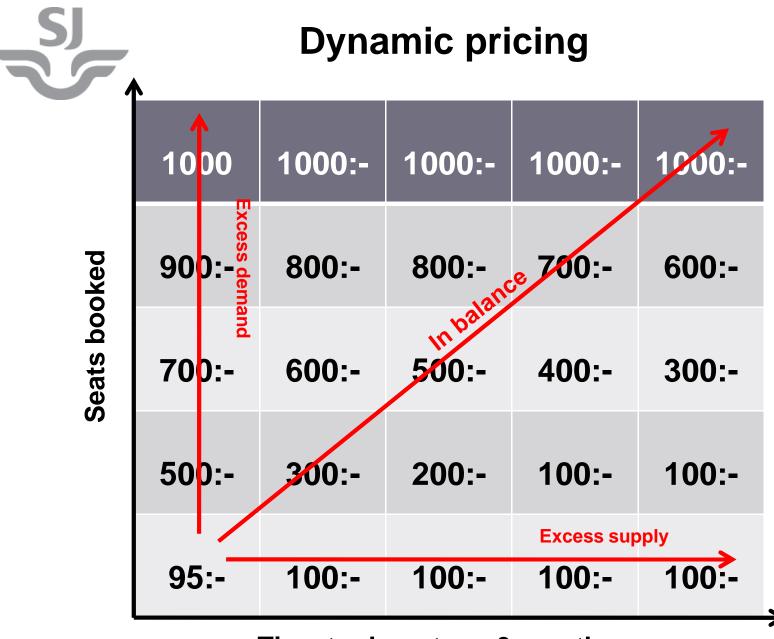
Consolidation

- 2007: 507 millions
 - Internet auctions
- 2008: 543 millions
 - 20 new fast trains are ordered (2 billions SEK)
- 2009: 460 millions
- 2010: 294 millions
- 2011: 38 millions
- 2012: 498 millions
- 2004-2012: 4,1 billions

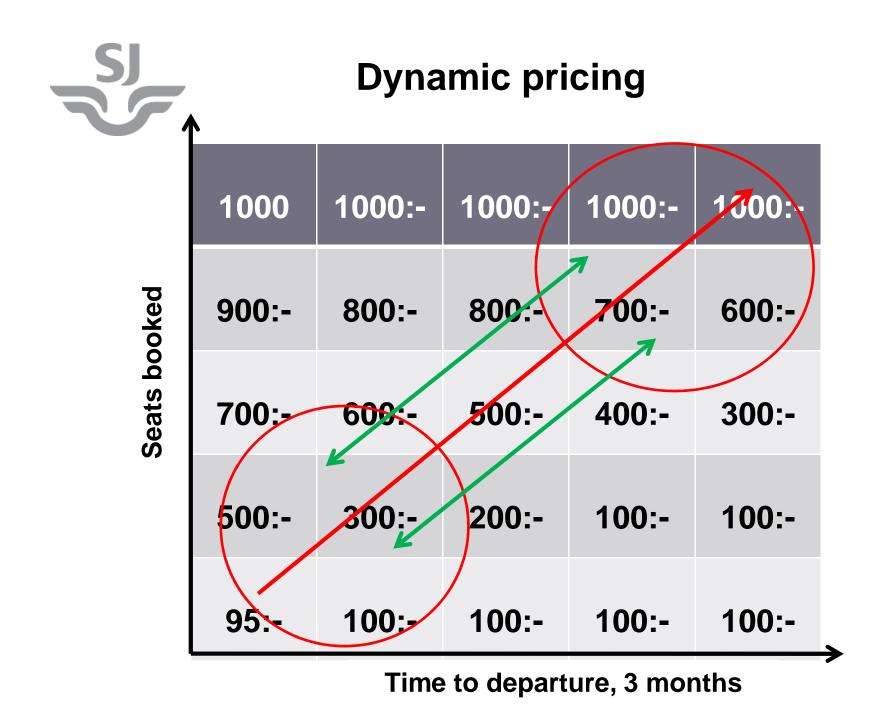


Parameters of success

- Institutions of limited liability companies
 - means operations on sound economic grounds
- Dynamic pricing
- Environmental thinking becomes share of mind
- Inter city-operations is easy travelling
- Modern segmentation of customers
- Regional clusters of comuting



Time to departure, 3 months





Dynamic pricing

	Price index train tariffs	Inflation
1985-1995	101%	66%
1995-2005	48%	10%
2005-2010	4%	12%



Dynamic pricing 2005 – 2012

	Price index train tariffs	Inflation
2005 - index	0	0
2006	0	+1
2007	-6	+4
2008	-7	+7
2009	-4	+7
2010	+1	+8
2011	+4	+11
2012	+4	+12



Markets

Gtb-Sto	Train	Air	Karlstad-Sto	Train	Air
2001	49%	51%	2001	66%	34%
2012	69%	31%	2012	90%	10%

Sundsvall-Sto	Train	Air	Malmö-Sto	Train	Air
2001	30%	70%	2001	23%	77%
2012	66%	34%	2012	30%	70%







Timetable

- 1. July 2009 opening of weekend traffic
- 2. October 2009 opening of international traffic (cabotage)
- 3. October 2010 opening of all markets, general access

The free market argument

- Beneficial for passengers
- Triggers development and increases efficiency
- Also domestic markets should be opened
- Abolish monopolies, avoid concessions/restrictions



Thank you

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