

Mexico Rail Review

Connectivity, competition and regulatory capacity

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1995 Law on Railway Services

- ▶ 1995 loss-making FNM transformed into profitable, exclusive freight concessions, with investment and growing traffic
- ▶ Degree of competition in major markets from structure of concessions
- Exceptions to exclusivity on specific links in concession titles to enhance connectivity and competition and suit specific shippers

Sistema Ferroviario de México

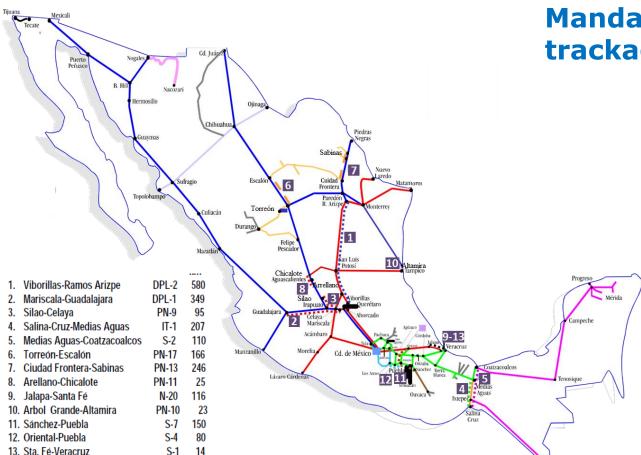




1995 Railway Law: Concession Sales

Concession	Length of rights of way (km)	Amount (Pesos, year of sale)
		\$1.4 billion
Noreste	4 251	11 669 161 355
Pacificó-Norte	6 858	5 075 918 879
Sureste and Via Corta del Sur (Ferrosur)	1 479	3 573 305 106
Ferrovalle	-	177 349 971
Coahuila y Durango	974	180 000 000
Istmus de Tehuantepec	207	627

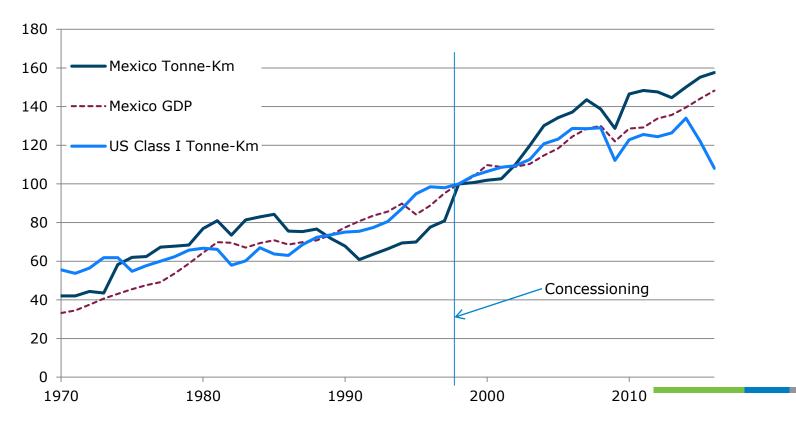
International Transport Forum



Mandatory trackage rights

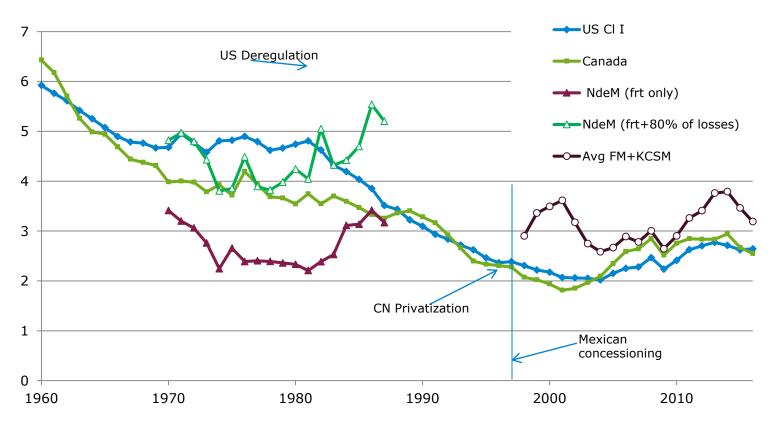


Performance





Average rail freight tariffs (US cents/t-km)





Regulatory Agency for Rail Transport - ARTF

- ► Trackage rights used less than expected
- ▶2013 Congress proposals for open access
- ➤ Senate concluded that regulator SCT lacked capacity to make decisions on access conditions that could be defended in court
- ► 2016 ARTF established to provide the regulatory capacity to determine access rights and rate protection for captive shippers



Progress

- ► ARTF has made good progress despite budget constraints that created delays in establishment and recruitment
- Credible authority has been established
- ► Three analytical priorities
 - Financial reporting
 - Network modelling of traffic flows and O/D matrices
 - Sampling of waybill data
- ► US and Canadian analytical tools effective but characteristics of Mexican system means they need customising
- ▶ US methodologies might be improved on
- ► Excessive US regulatory costs can also be avoided



ARTF purpose

- Balance:
 - Connectivity
 - Competition
 - Efficiency
 - Cost recovery
- High sunk costs modify standard competition regulation – capped Ramsey-Boiteux pricing
- Contractual rights in concessions must also be respected or compensated



COFECE, the Independent Competition Authority

- 2017 investigated lack of effective competition network-wide; its Board of Commissioners rejected findings
- September 2018 to February 2019 investigation found lack of effective competition in petrochemical transport from Coatzacoalcos
- If Board upholds, ARTF must consider regulating tariffs or setting access rights and conditions





Potential ARTF intervention in petrochemicals

- No intervention if judged counterproductive.
- Additional trackage rights under prescribed conditions and prices, to <u>enable</u> competition from second carrier, under Article 36 of the Law.
- Rate ceilings imposed under Article 47 of the Law.
- Task in both approaches is to set fair and efficient prices.



Governance issues

- Dependent on Minister of Transport for budget, hiring decisions
- 1.5% of revenues of concessions paid in annual fee to ministry of transport might fund ARTF?
- Diversion of time and resources to investment projects – Toluca railway, Mayan TGV – should be Ministry's DG Rail responsibility