

Critical Success Factors for Implementing RUC Systems

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- 1. What is a good RUC system ?**
- 2. A good RUC system is ...**
- 3. Summary and End**

A good RUC system is ...

- **one that works!**
 - Good technology

A good RUC system is ...

- **one that works! feasible**
 - Good technology proven and low risk concept

A good RUC system is ...

- **feasible**
 - proven and low risk concept

A good RUC system is ...

- **acceptable**
- **feasible**
 - proven and low risk concept

A good RUC system is ...

- **acceptable**
 - understandable
 - how to use
 - how to react
- **feasible**
 - proven and low risk concept

.. a good RUC system is understandable



Some options discussed for a RUC scheme in Helsinki

A good RUC system is ...

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 - how to react
 - good effects
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- understandable
 - how to use
 - how to react
- **good effects**
 - wanted effects on traffic and environment
 - cost effective
 - fair regarding areas and users

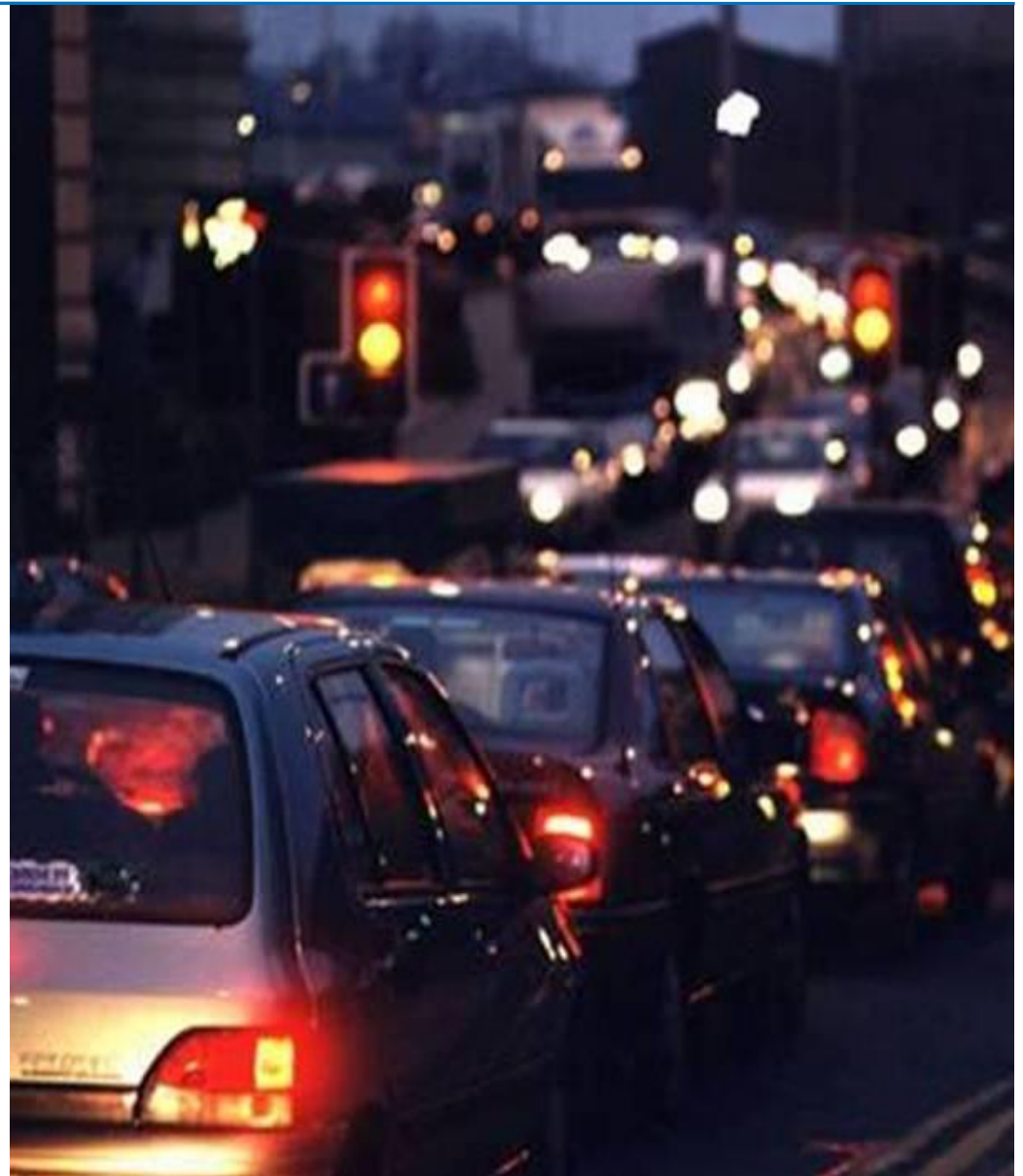
- **feasible**

- proven and low risk concept

.. a traffic problem is essential

Three ingredients

- a major traffic problem
- trust that charging helps
- not facts, but perception



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 - cost effective
 - fair regarding areas and users
- **to all stakeholders**
 - **me & you**
 - **business**
 - **politics**

- **feasible**

- proven and low risk concept

A good RUC system is ...

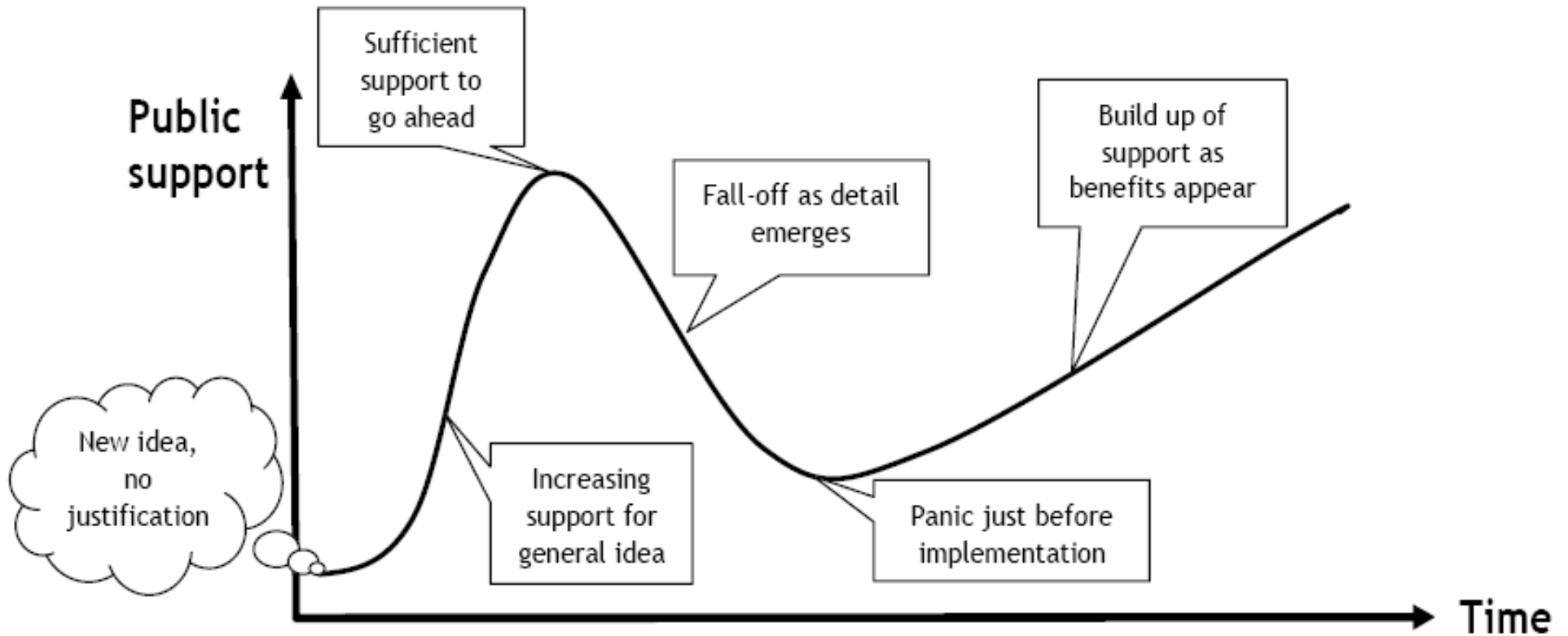
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but this changes over time !

- **feasible**

- proven and low risk concept



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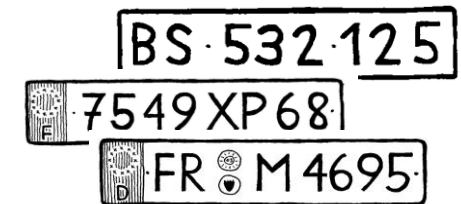
- **Vignette**

- Pay for a day/month/year



- **Automatic number plate reading**

- Camera to identify vehicle and location
- Not for payment



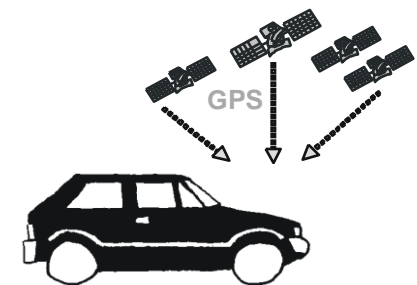
- **Short range communication**

- DSRC to identify charging location
- DSRC for charging transaction



- **Positioning + wide-area communication**

- GPS to identify charging location
- GSM for charging transaction



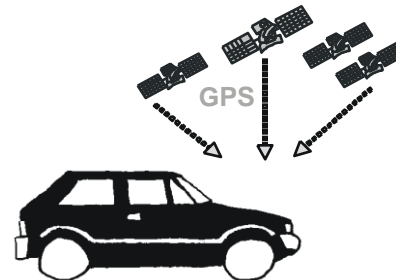
• Short range communication

- Abbreviation DSRC
- Cheap devices (10...20€)
- Battery powered
- Can be self-mounted
- Requires special road-side infrastructure
- Good if only few charging points



• Positioning + wide-area communication

- Abbreviation GPS/GSM
- Costly devices (100...200€)
- Powered from the vehicle
- Must usually be installed
- No special road-side infrastructure
- Good if large charged network



The challenge of the urban environment



- **Occasional users**
- **Foreign users**

**These users come without equipment,
and need a simple and quick way to pay**

Payment has to be fair.

If occasional or foreign users

- pay less, everybody becomes an occasional user
- pay more, it is against EU equal treatment laws

Possible solutions for occasional and foreign users

- **temporary on-board unit**
- **manual option** via self-service terminal, internet, SMS, etc.
- let foreigners **go for free**

The solution for occasional and foreign users

... decides about the sophistication of the charge

- capability of technology cannot be exploited

... is a tremendous cost driver

- high costs for a 24h/7d operations, but low income

Examples from other systems

German Heavy Vehicle Fee

- Manual booking of a trip via terminal or internet
- Clumsy and costly

Austrian Heavy Vehicles Fee

- All users must have an on-board unit
- Efficient, but currently only for trucks and DSRC

Stockholm and The Netherlands

- Foreigners go for free since they are not causing the congestion
- Can be an acceptance problem



- Nobody throws a coin into the basket if there is no barrier
- Charging technologies usually automate the throwing, not the barrier



Enforcement is required such that on average it is cheaper to pay correctly than to cheat

Enforcement is

- **costly**, requiring a lot of personnel
- institutionally **difficult**, requiring personnel with police powers
- **risky**, requiring water-tight court-proof evidence

Enforcement = Detect + Catch

Detection can be automated with sophisticated technology

- DSRC to read out on-board units
- automated licence plate readers
- laser scanners for measuring vehicle size and shape
- cameras and flashes to record images



Enforcement = Detect + Catch

Catching national users is easy: just write a letter

Catching foreign users is difficult: stop and pay on the spot

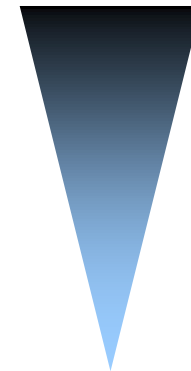
In order of decreasing cost efficiency:

Tamper proof on-board equipment

Automated fixed enforcement stations

Mobile patrols stopping known offenders

Patrols making random spot-checks



- **Operations drives the costs**

- Occasional users need a lot of attention
- Enforcement needs a lot of personnel
- Customer contact (help-desk, call centre, etc.) is costly
- See the high costs in London and Stockholm

- **Important is total cost of ownership over 10 years**

- Initial investment costs are not so important, but daily operations over all the years is very important

→ **Occasional users and enforcement are big cost drivers**

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- **flexible**

- regarding future developments and inclusion of other services
- market oriented and open for commercialisation
- interoperable with other countries

- **Different charging concepts**
 - fees for a certain duration of allowed use
 - tolls, i.e. fees per use of a certain infrastructure
 - distance dependent usage charges
 - access charges for zones and areas
- **Different technologies**
 - simple paper stickers
 - automatic licence plate reading
 - different flavours of radio links (DSRC)
 - GPS / GSM
- **Different classification and tariff structure**
 - a car in one country, a minibus in the next, ...
 - per number of axles, emission class, weight, ...
- **Different legal and institutional background**
 - public or private sector operator
 - fee or charge or tax or levy or ...
 - with VAT or without VAT

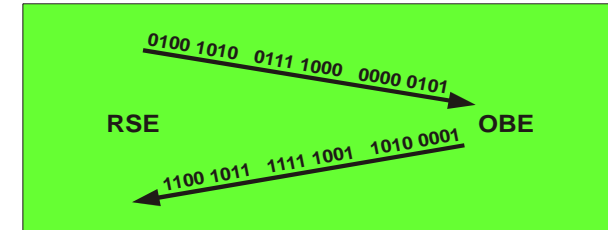


Technical compatibility

- Technical standards



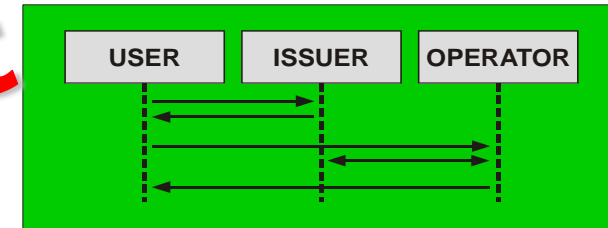
easy



Procedural solutions

- Roles of the involved entities
- Data exchange and clearing
- Handling of classes, exceptions, ...

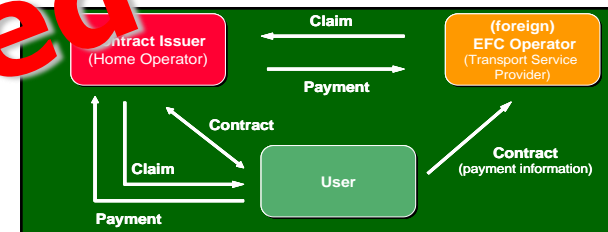
difficult



Contractual agreements

- Who is responsible for what ?
- Who is to pay for what ?
- Who owns the system ?

unresolved



Progress in developing interoperability of fee collection system has been slow.



The European Commission has reacted by putting forward a Directive, mandating interoperability:

- **Directive 2004/52/EC** on “interoperability of electronic road toll systems in the community” adopted in April 2004
- The Directive requires the introduction of a new service: the **“European Electronic Toll Service, EETS”**
- Vision of **one on-board unit and one contract** for all systems
- The Directive prescribes the use of **3 technologies**:
 - satellite localisation
 - mobile communications according to GSM/GPRS standards
 - 5.8 GHz microwave DSRC
- Details to be laid down in **Commission Decisions**

After 4 years of studying, drafting, and negotiating Europe still has no “Commission Decision” defining details of the EETS

Commission Decision issued October 2009

- 3 years later: EETS operational for heavy vehicles
- 5 years later: EETS operational for all vehicles

Lessons learnt:

- **Interoperability of fee collection systems is indeed a very difficult problem**
- **Several actors have no good business case**
 - Toll Chargers receive income in any case
 - Only relatively few users are truly “roaming” and benefit
 - Industry sells only one box instead of several

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Where are the risks of failure ?

- **feasible**

- proven and low risk concept
- solution for occasional and foreign users
- can be enforced

- **flexible**

- regarding future developments and inclusion of other services
- market oriented and open for commercialisation
- interoperable with other countries

- 1. The RUC project loses political support**
- 2. The project is stopped for political reasons**
- 3. Politicians stop the project**

Acceptance is the most critical factor

Achieving high acceptance is

- difficult to steer and plan**
- a non-linear process**
- timing is critical (“window of opportunity”)**
- depends on people’s beliefs rather than facts**

For a RUC project the risks lie

- **not in technology, but in the acceptance,** which means that a good RUC system has to
 - be easy to **understand** how it works
 - must make people **believe** that it has good effects

The difficulty in creating such a good system lies

- **not in technology, but in processes,** which means that a good RUC system has to
 - be easy to use for **occasional** and **foreign users**
 - must make all users pay through good **enforcement**

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The logo for Rapp | Trans, featuring the word 'Rapp' in a blue, stylized font with vertical lines, followed by a vertical bar and the word 'Trans' in a black, sans-serif font.**Bernhard Oehry**

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