

# Presentation

25CSK61E3R8 G120GSA

## Clear business model



- Independent line-haul traction between facilities/ terminals of
  - industrial shippers
  - freight forwarders
  - intermodal operators
  - passenger traffic operators
  - other railway companies.
- Within traction concept, we also offer:
  - Wagons (rented during contract period)
  - Shunting
- Operator in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Germany

## Focus on our key assets











- Satisfied customers
- Competent drivers
  - Employed directly by Hector Rail
- Competitive locomotives
  - Hector Rail has a customer oriented approach on the loco fleet
  - Hector Rail takes the "life time" responsibility for its locomotives

# Operation in four countries



- **Customers**
  - SCA
    - Timber
  - Stora Enso
    - Timber
  - Scand Fibre Logistics
    - Paper
  - Samskip Van Dieren Multimodal
    - Trailer, Container
  - Veolia Transport
    - Passenger traffic
  - SCA Transforest
    - Craft liner
  - SCT Transport
    - Containers
  - DB Schenker Rail Deutschland
    - Steel
  - Captrain Solutions
    - Trailers
- **100 000 train km/week**

# Loco fleet (September 2014)

|                       |  |  |                 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| Class                 | Hector Rail 141   | Hector Rail 142   | Hector Rail 143 | Hector Rail 161  | Hector Rail 241   | Hector Rail 242   | Hector Rail 441   | Hector Rail 941   | Hector Rail 942   |
| Axle config           | Bo'Bo'  | Bo'Bo'  | Bo'Bo'          | Co'Co'   | Bo'Bo'  | Bo'Bo'  | Bo'Bo'  | B'B'  | B'B'  |
| Number                | 3   | 11  | 8               | 6 <sup>*)</sup>  | 12  | 7   | 2   | 2   | 2   |
| Weight                | ton 86  | 84  | 77              | 129  | 84  | 85  | 86  | 90  | 88  |
| Axle load             | ton 21,5  | 20,9  | 19,2            | 21,5   | 21  | 21,2  | 21,5  | 22,5  | 22  |
| Power                 | kW 6400   | 4000  | 3600            | 5400   | 5600  | 6400 (7000)   | 6400  | 2700  | 1180  |
| Tractive Effort       | kN 275  | 225   | 235             | 420  | 300   | 300   | 300   | 300   | 295   |
| Max speed             | km/h 160 (230)  | 150   | 160             | 120  | 140   | 230   | 140   | 120   | 100   |
| Approval              | SE  | SE  | SE              | SE, NO   | SE, DK, DE, NO  | SE, DE, AT  | SE  | SE, NO (DK, DE)   | SE  |
| Year of manufacturing | 1996  | 1972-75   | 1969-71         | 1967   | 2007-2011   | 2000-2002   | 2005  | 2005  | 1995  |
|                       | *) Thereof four in operation  |   |                 |  |   |   |   |   |   |

# EQT: Responsible owner and investor with a growth focused approach

## EQT in Brief

Founded 1994 together with Investor AB and SEB

Stockholm HQ – 19 offices and more than 300 employees

EUR 22 bn committed capital, , mainly from institutional investors, in four investment strategies – Equity, Infrastructure, Mid Market and Credit

Signatory of the UN PRI

Invested in 120 companies – exited 60

EQT portfolio companies have total sales of around EUR 25 bn and more than 500,000 employees

## Business Model in Brief

Develop good companies into great sustainable businesses

Invest in portfolio company's growth, innovation and change with a long-term perspective

Access to a strong global network of Industrial Advisors – competence from sectors and situations to support portfolio company development

Proven governance model with clear division of responsibilities between management, board and EQT

## Selected Investments



## Future development

- Improved customer offer
  - Service level
  - Quality level
  - Price level
- Infrastructure
- Digitising
- Rolling Stock
- Organisation
- Ownership

# Infrastructure

- Service level
  - Higher speed
- Quality level
  - More reliable
  - Higher capacity
- Price level
  - Longer trains
  - Higher axle loads
  - Higher weights per meter
  - Bigger profile



## Rail can be Europe's fastest mode of transport

- The technology is there
  - Freight trains are already run in 160 km/h



*Diameter is 1500 kms,  
With 100 km/h average  
It can be reached within  
15 hours,  
e.g. dep 19:00, arr 05:00  
A-B connection from south  
Sweden to north Italy*

# Digitising

- Service level
  - Supervision of the cargo during transport
  - Influence cargo comfort etc during transport
- Quality level
  - Better communication on disturbances etc
- Price level
  - Locos/trains/drivers/infrastructure communicates with each others
    - Reduces costs, reduces downtime, increases utilisation etc

## Rolling Stock

- Interoperability
- Last mile function
- Increased traction
- Increased speed
- Improved braking systems

## Conventional wagons

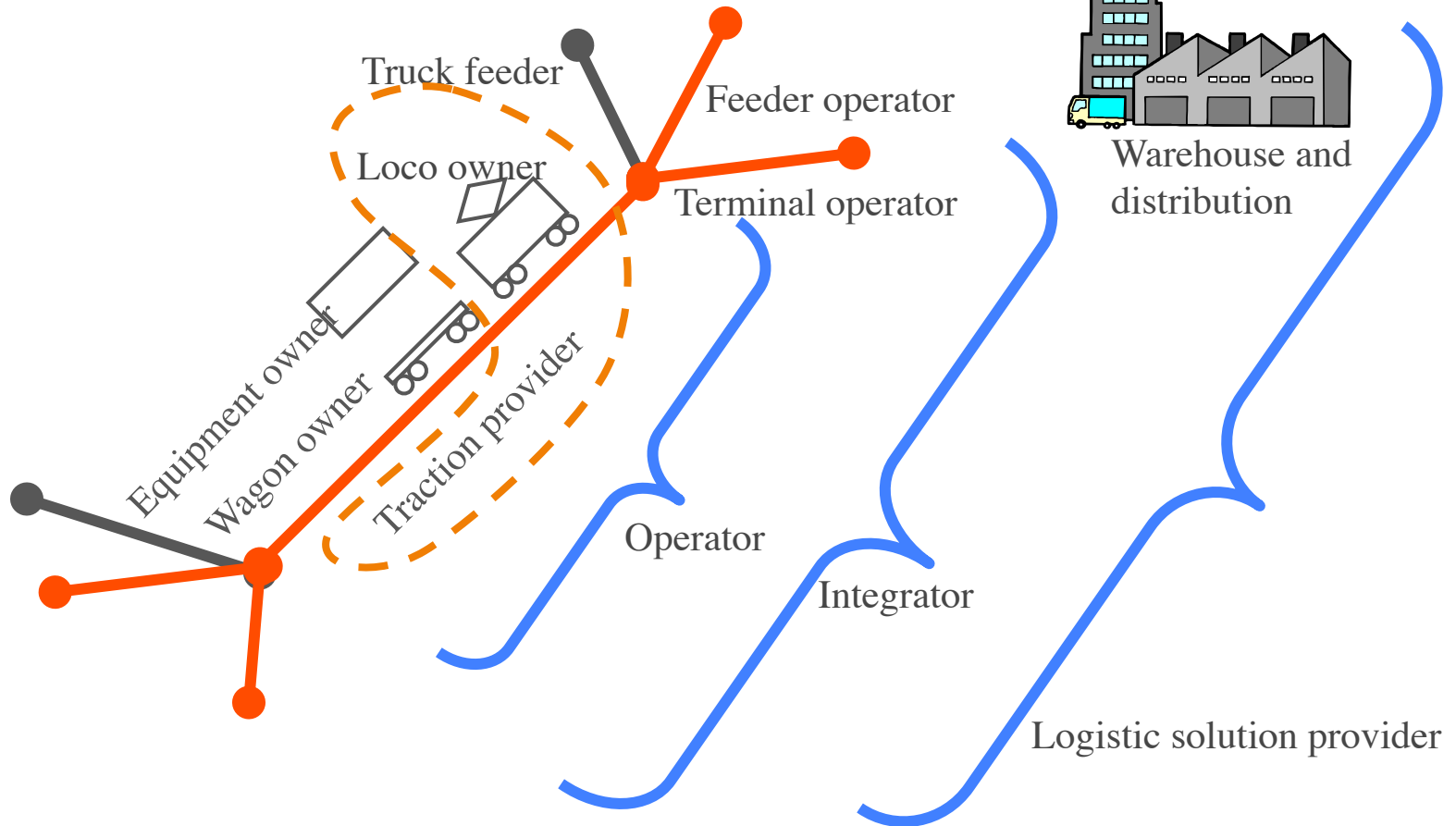
### Conventional wagon

- Volume: 7,2 m<sup>3</sup>/m
- Load capacity: up to 7 ton/m (Habbins 2,7 ton/m)
- Load weight/Total weight: 71 %
- 2.7 EUR/pallets/m
- Tare weight/pallet space: 420 kgs

### Multimodal solution

- Volume 2,9 m<sup>3</sup>/m (with Mega trailers)
- Loading capacity: 1,7 ton/m (29 ton in a trailer) or 2,5 ton/m for 20 foot containers
- Load weight/Total weight: 56 %
- 1.9 EUR pallets/m
- Tare weight/pallet space: 710 kgs

# Organisation and roles



## Focused or full service

### **Focused**

- Focus on core business
- No problems that partners could see you as potential competitor
- Can always be part of most value creative solution (together with partners which covers other parts of the value chain)

### **Full service**

- Can have end customer contact and provide total solution (this role can, however, also be held by a co-ordinator)
- Can create bigger margins with integrated offer (but risks to lose as all in-house parts may not be the most competitive or optimal)

## Railway deregulation 2.0 (expected)

- Full competition
  - Also new entrants competes heavily with each other
- Customers expect similar service level from new entrants
- Mergers between different new entrants to reach critical mass and geographical coverage (e.g. R4C and Veolia and DLC and Crossrail)
- Strike back from incumbents
- But also more mature behaviour, accepting competition as something normal

# Railway deregulation 2.0 – what really happened

- Incumbents buy New entrants in foreign countries
  - DB: PCC, EWS, ECR, (BLS), (Nordcargo) etc
  - Trenitalia: TX Logistik
  - SNCF: ITL, Veolia Cargo (ex R4C)
- Incumbents becomes “New entrants” outside their home territory and starts competing with the domestic incumbent
- Consequently private rail operations has decreased in volume



## States own more railways today– but: railways need another owner structure

- Is there any reason why a state would be the best owner of a railway company?
- A State can be the right owner for domestic monopolies
- States are not the right owners in a competitive market
  - Risk for expecting to small returns in the business which makes the business sector less attractive to professional investors
  - Worst case: State subsidies
    - Why should tax payers (risk to) subsidize an international freight company?