



World's first inter-city high-speed rail system Alternate to narrow gauge tracks that limit speed Considered source of national pride Cost overruns from original estimation



Risks and Uncertainties Post-war economy unstable Was train service the best way to go? What about highways? Topographic obstacles Ridership estimations



Cost – Benefit Analysis

- High construction costs to be compensated by expected high revenues
- Government project rather than profitseeking firm
 - Costs grew → added lines and employees
- HUGE Debt ¥37.1 trillion (\$274.8 billion)
 - Privatized to 6 companies to carry some debt and earn profit

Background - Eurostar

- Longest Passenger Train in the World (20 cars long per train)
- Europe's First International Train to take advantage of the Channel Tunnel
- Plagued by unreliability during its first few years of operations
- Can reach speeds up to 186 miles per hour but can only travel 100 miles per hour in the Chunnel

Timeline

- 1994: First Eurostar commercial services begin from London to Paris and Brussels
- 1995: Ashford station opens a direct service from London to Disneyland Paris
- 1996: Service expands to Moutiers and Bourg St Maurice from Ashford
- 1998: Opens facilities and renovations at Paris Gare du Nord

Risks and Uncertainties

- Natural disasters ocurring near the Channel Tunnel
- Ridership during Eurostar's opening
- Safety of the Eurostar

Statistics

- Maximum speed reached is 186 mph
- 7.7 million riders during the 2002 fiscal year
- Will reach the profit zone at the end of 2003 if all goes well
- No severe injuries during the crash of 2000

Cost-Benefit Analysis

- Eurostar cost approximately \$31 million for the entire project
- Crash in 2000 cost approximately \$850 million
- Will obtain a profit after the 2003 fiscal year