SmartRacon 2024



Flagship Area 1

Network management planning and control & Mobility Management in a multimodal environment

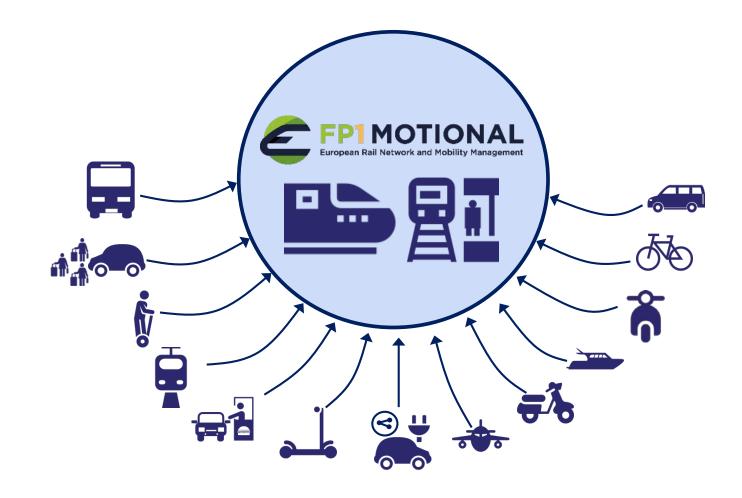


B2B Financial Services as a Key Asset for Rail Integration with Other Mobility Modes

Nihad BAHRI HITACHI RAIL



FP1 Work Stream 3 Ambition



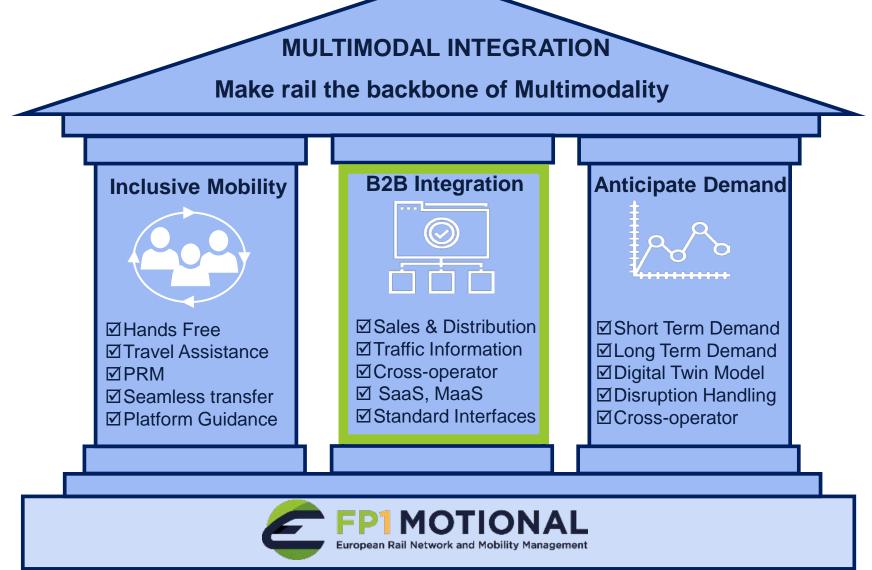
Make Rail the Backbone of Multimodality







FP1 Work Stream 3 Structure









Why B2B Integration?

- The development of railway adoption is **key for moving towards** sustainable mobility at a large scale.
- Developing efficient and sustainable transport offers is not only a matter of providing more infrastructure, but also of making existing ones more attractive and convenient to use.
- Connecting Rail with other mobility modes in urban, sub-urban and rural areas, breaking silos between private and public transport, providing seamless journeys to end customers, solving the First Mile Last Mile burden, .. All of that will enhance Rail attractiveness.
- And Multimodal integration is not achievable without the cooperation between Mobility Providers.

B2B Integration is Key!







Revenue Repartition, a B2B Service for Multimodality

- Referring to sales and distribution in ground passenger transport industry, there are several solutions and standards allowing to manage cross selling.
- However, there are no or limited cross-accounting solutions allowing to redistribute the revenue collected at retail channels.
- The general objective is to make the market smoother and more efficient by centralizing financial flows and hence preventing participants from making transfers to each party with which they have transacted.

Make the Market Smoother and More Efficient!







Challenges and Targets

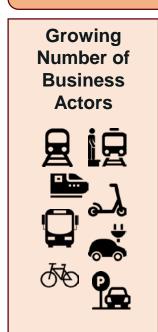
Sales & Distribution, Rail as the Backbone of Multimodality

Evolution of Models & Offers

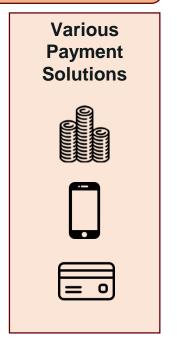


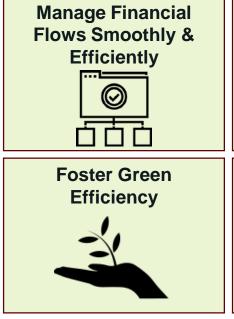
Deliver Fast Revenue

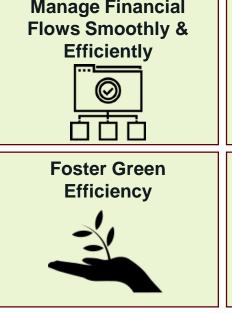
Settlement

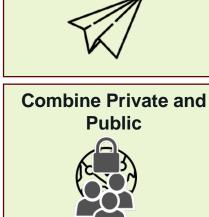
















Integrated Revenue Management is a Key B2B Service for the Evolution of Mobility







Definitions

Clearing



General process allowing an organization to act as intermediary between trading parties, apportion the revenues when applicable & settle accounts

This intermediary body is usually called 'Clearing House' 'Clearing Houses' are commonly used in Stock Market and to promote national and international trade. Mobility may require clearing and settlement functionalities to apportion and settle the revenue between participants

Apportionment



Apportionment is the business logic for re-distributing revenue

There can be many rules such as the distribution of the price of an intermodal product based on agreed percentages (e.g. bus-train pass apportioned at 40% to bus operator and 60% for train operator), dynamic distribution based on the use of the service (i.e. apportionment at the expiration of the product), post-payment apportionment based on distance. Also, there can be fees charged on the paid amounts to reward Retailers.

Settlement



Settlement is the transfer of funds between creditor and debtor entities.

The frequency of the process is usually adjusted according to the business needs. Frequency should not be too low as to remain fair to all participant cash flow positions but shall not be too high to minimize the administrative work.

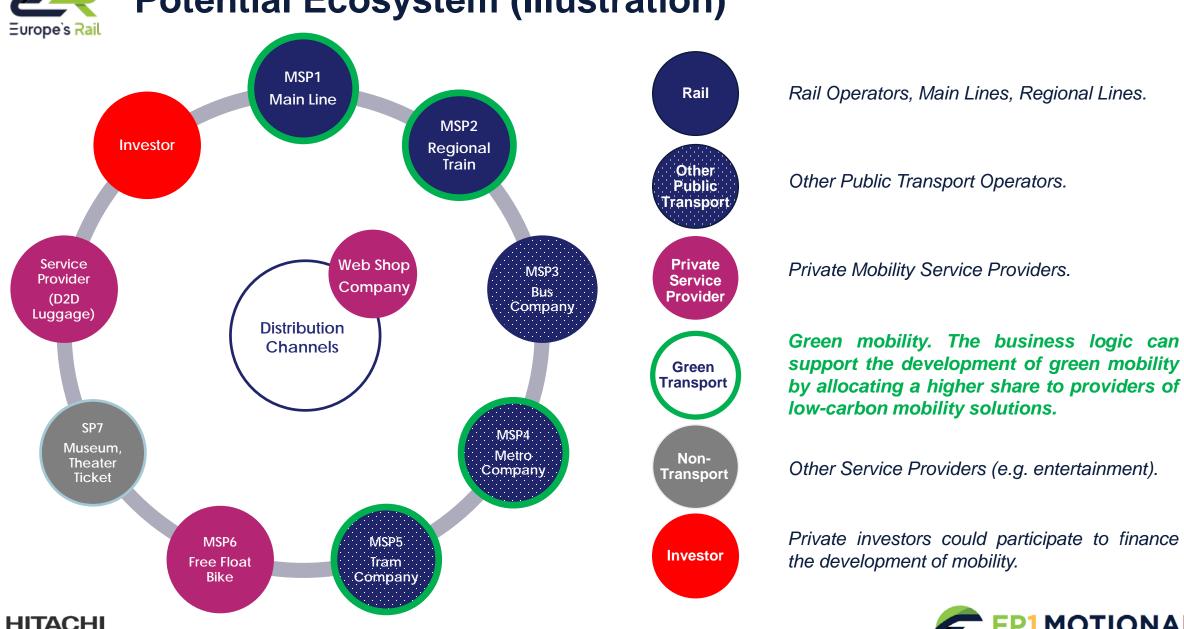






Inspire the Next

Potential Ecosystem (Illustration)

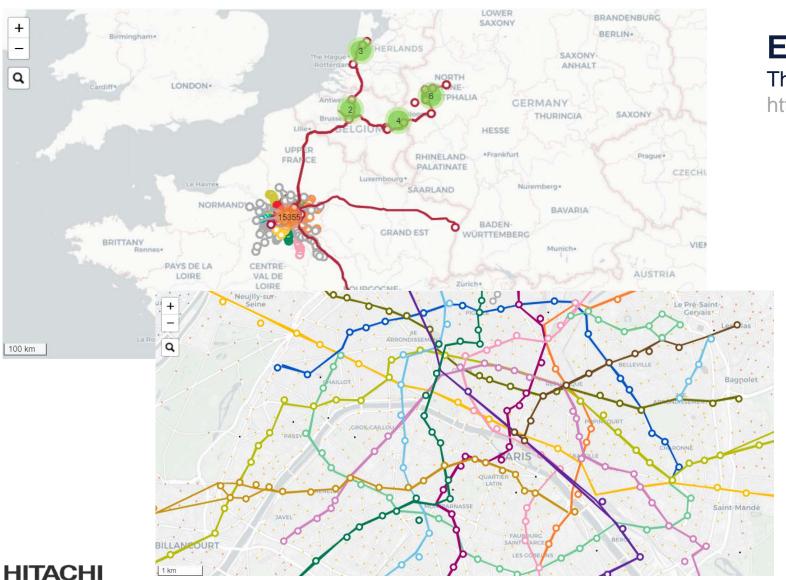






Inspire the Next

Typical use case - Data



Eurostar Network (ex Thalys). GTFS data coming from https://transport.data.gouv.fr/

Paris Area Transportation Network

including metro, bus, tram, urban train, regional train. Coming from IDFM Open Data. https://data.iledefrance-mobilites.fr/





Typical use case - Platform

Multimodal Travel Simulator



Web Shop



App









Operation Portal



Distributed Ledger







Typical use case

Mobility Offer Retail











Purchase of a Multi Service Combo:

- A Eurostar Ticket from Amsterdam to Paris Nord.
- A Paris daily ticket.
- An Adult Museum Ticket.

Apportionment and settlement of the revenue collected by the distributor to the Service Providers.







Typical use case - Mobility Offer Retail

A European passenger traveling from Amsterdam to Paris and visiting the Louvre Museum:

- A Eurostar (ex. Thalys) Ticket from Amsterdam to Paris Nord.
- A Paris daily ticket (Zones 1, 2)
- An Adult Museum Ticket

📜 Items (3)								
Product	Details	Fee	Unit price	Price				
Eurostar Ticket	12 Aug 2024 - 12 Aug 2024	€0.00	€118.80	€132.00	■ DELETE			
Paris Daily Pass zone (1-2)	12 Aug 2024 - 12 Aug 2024	€0.00	€7.78	€8.65	■ DELETE			
Louvre - Museum Ticket	-	€0.00	€19.80	€22.00	■ DELETE			
Total price			Inclusive to	tal taxes	€162.65 €16.27			
			a	CONTINUE SHOPPIN	G ~ CHECKOUT			

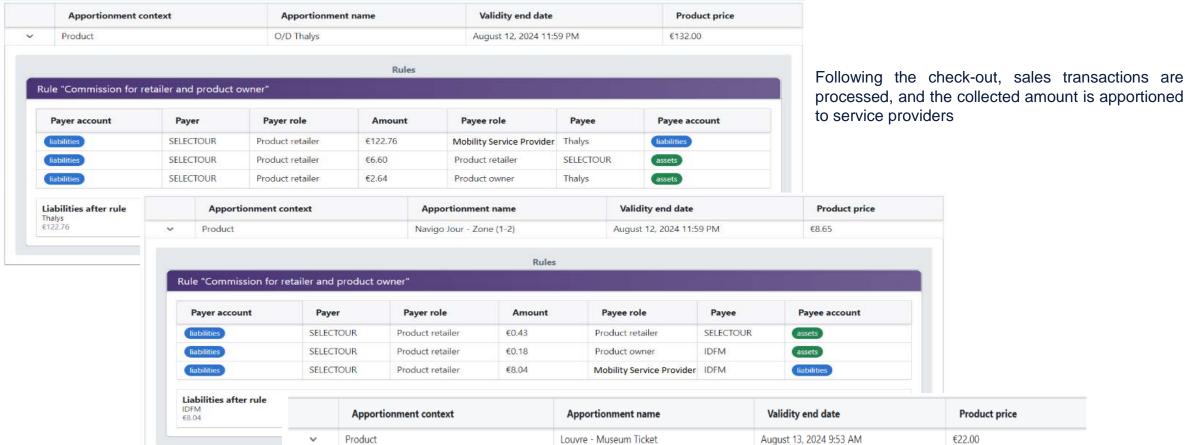
Purchase of Eurostar Ticket, Paris daily pass and Museum ticket is carried out on a Web Shop.







Typical use case - Mobility Offer Retail



Rules									
ule "Special le Louvre	e - Commission for re	tailer and product own	er"						
Payer account	Payer	Payer role	Amount	Payee role	Payee	Payee account			
liabilities	SELECTOUR	Product retailer	€1.10	Product retailer	SELECTOUR	assets			
liabilities	SELECTOUR	Product retailer	€20.90	Product owner	LE LOUVRE	assets			







Typical use case - Mobility Offer Retail

Apportionment rules are configurable. In this use case, there is a fee attributable to the Retailer (Selectour).

Then, and typically at the end of the settlement period, there is a settlement between participants resulting in fund transfers.

