



Business Consulting Services

# Stockholm Congestion Charging System

Background  
Procurement  
Solution  
IBM top ten advice

[gunnar.s.johansson@se.ibm.com](mailto:gunnar.s.johansson@se.ibm.com)

IBM Confidential

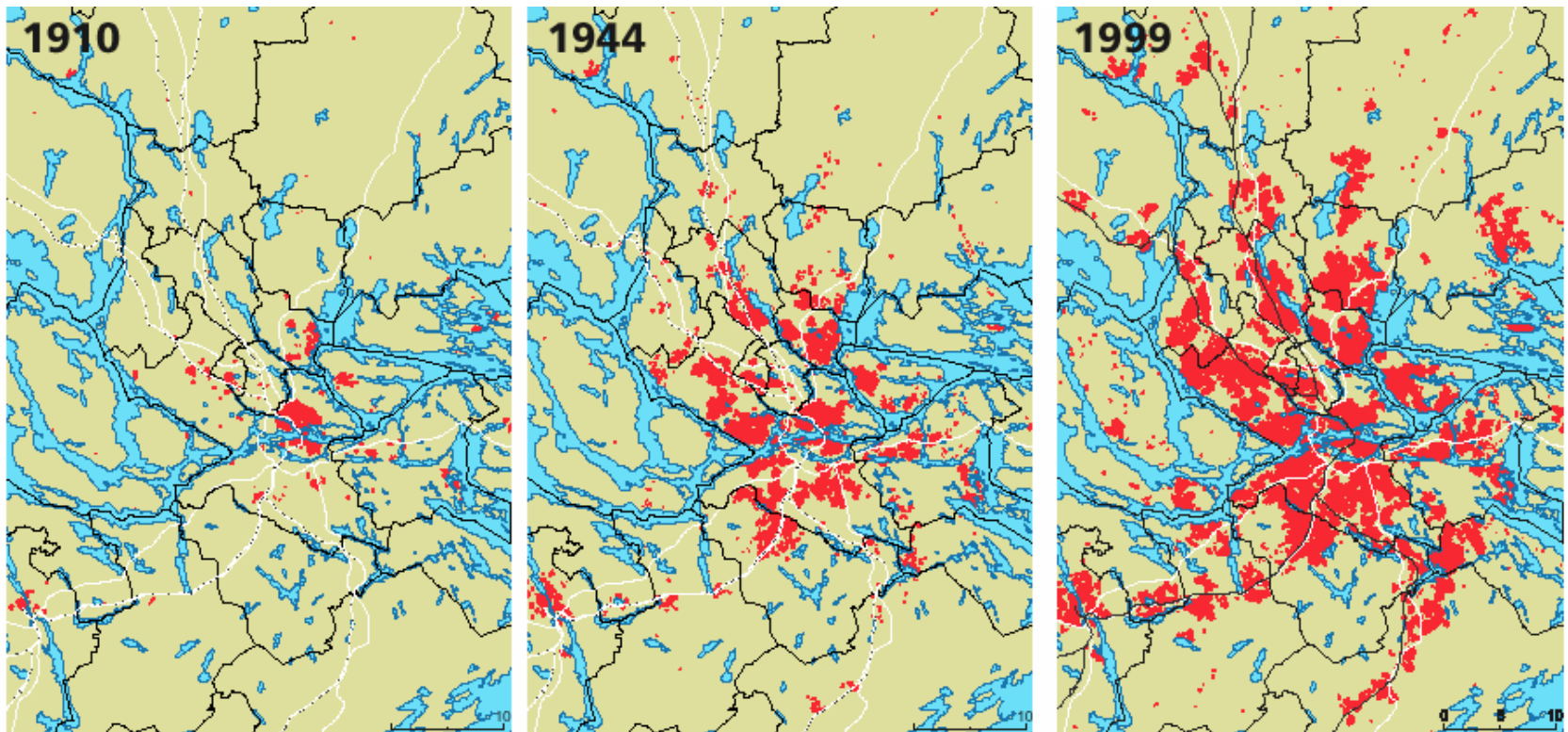
© Copyright IBM Corporation 2004



# Background

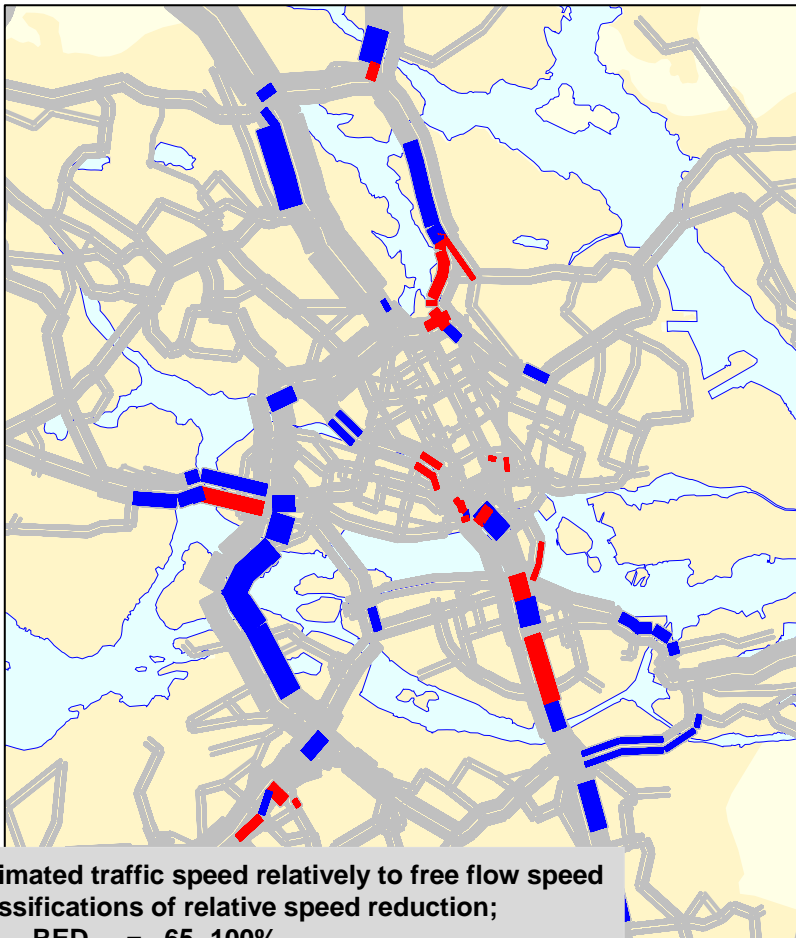
The history of Stockholm Development  
Bottlenecks in the Stockholm road network  
Facts about Stockholm  
The political objectives and design  
Charging structure

# The history of Stockholm Urbanization

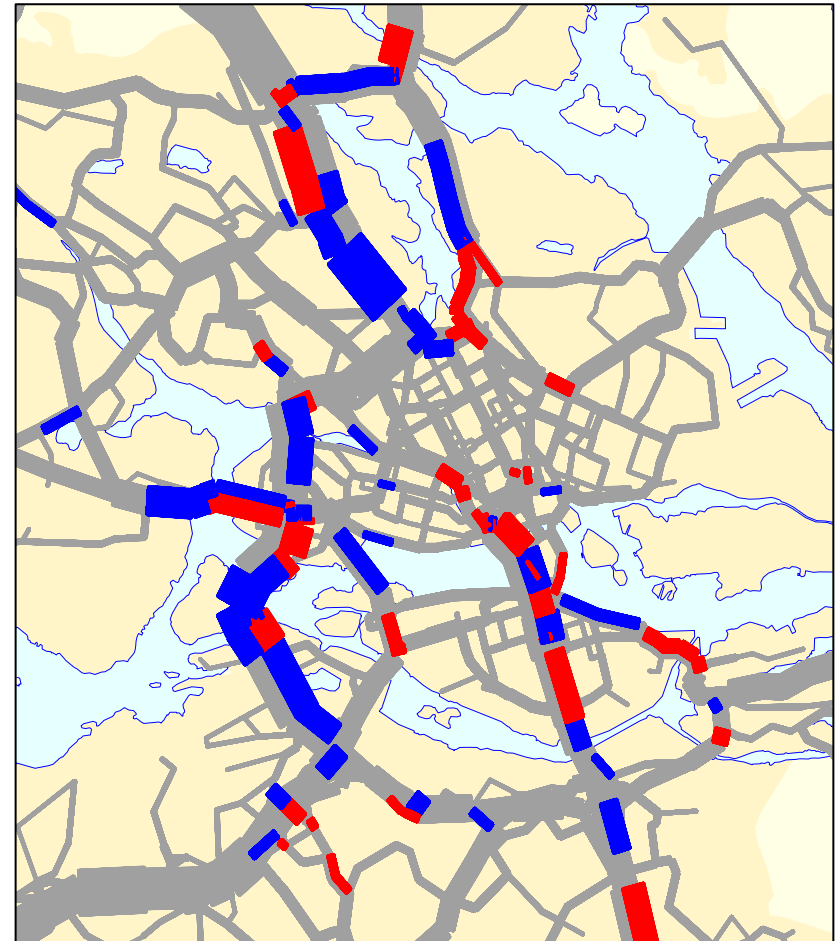


Bottlenecks in the Stockholm road network will increase due to, increased number of inhabitants, income and car ownership. The bottlenecks cause low efficiency and accessibility and security problems.

1998 "Present situation"



2010 Forecast base scenario



Estimated traffic speed relatively to free flow speed

Classifications of relative speed reduction;

RED = 65 -100%

BLUE = 50 - 65 %

GREY = 0 - 50%

## Facts about Stockholm

- **Inhabitants**
  - 1,9 million in the county of Stockholm
  - 760 000 in the city of Stockholm
  - 275 000 in the Stockholm inner city
- **Travel & transportation**
  - 560 000 vehicles cross the inner city cordon per working day
  - 70% of all personal trips across the inner city cordon during rush hour is by public transport
  - 2,5% car ownership increase per year
- **External impacts**
  - **Road safety**
    - 361 severely injured
    - 18 traffic deaths
  - 10-100 cases of cancer caused by atmospheric pollution
  - 50 000 inhabitants exposed to over 65 dBA



# The political objectives and Road User Charge system design

- Congestion Charges trial period
  - Trial period August 2005 - July 2006
  - Referendum September 2006
  - Decision to make the system permanent or not
- Objectives
  - Reduce congestion (reduce traffic volume by 10-15 % during rush hour)
  - To improve accessibility for buses and cars in the inner city.
  - Improve the environment
- The congestion charge is a national tax
  - The revenue will be returned to the Stockholm region for investments in the public transport system and infrastructure connected with the trial.









# Procurement

The Scope and proposal evaluation criteria  
The procurement process and overall time schedule  
Customer needs and IBM response



## The Scope and proposal evaluation criteria

### Scope:

- **Procurement based on functionality requirements**
- **Total responsibility for the establishment of the system and operations needed for road charging and the operations of systems and processes**

### D&B

1. **Deliver a technical system with all the necessary equipment to handle the capture and administration of road charges**
2. **Design of the road charging system and related processes**

### Operation

- 1) **Deliver all necessary services during test period (pilot) 2005-08-14 – 2006-12-31;**
- 2) **Extension until 2011 (year by year) - as an option**

### Evaluation criteria

- **Price (55%)**  
**The price based on the total cost for systems, products and services during the trial period.**
- **Functional solution (25%)**
  - **Efficiency**
  - **Reliability and security**
  - **Use of the system seen from a user perspective**
  - **Method to coordinate and integrate the parts involved in the undertaking**
  -
- **Time for start of operation (20%)**

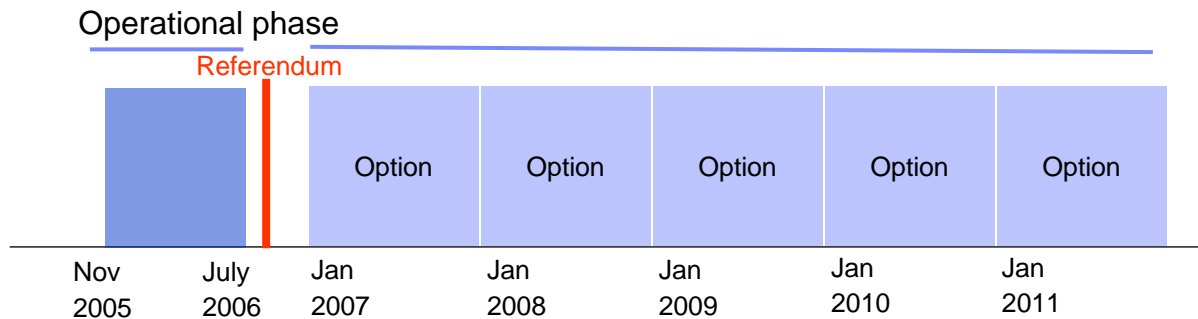
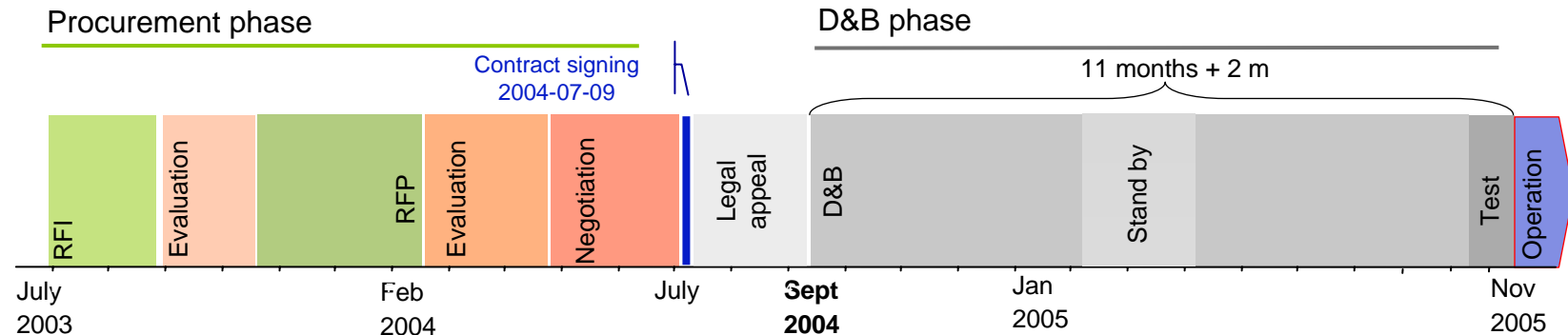
# Overall time schedule – a complex procurement process

## Competitors

- IBM Svenska AB (Q-Free)
- Consortium Combitech (Kapsch, Atos Origin, Transurban)
- Consortium SMAK (Q-Free, Siemens, WM-data)
- Logica CM Public Sector B.V. (Efkon)
- Consortium c/o TagMaster AB
- Consortium Appian Group

## Law changes process

- Prime minister's keynote speech Jan 2002
- Decision municipal council June 2003
- Government decision about the Government law bill April 2004
- Parliament decision about the new law June 2004



# Customer needs and IBM response

## Client needs

- **Secure and reliable system fulfilling the functional requirements**
- **Implementation aligned with political time schedule**
- **Deliver operations with required service and quality but show cost effectiveness**



## IBM response

- **Based on well proven components from trusted parties (Q-Free, SAP)**
- **Co-operating parties with road charging experience (Q-free, Rizit, Bravida)**
- **Best in class open and flexible architecture**
- **Starting macro design before signing**
- **Time schedule of 11 months D&B compliant with needs if contract signed in June**
- **Flexible and scalable staffing and organisation**
- **Co-operations with several “best of breed” (Swedish Post, Manpower, Statoil)**
- **On demand pricing in stable state**



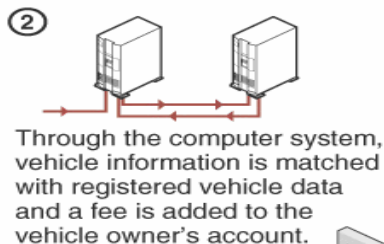
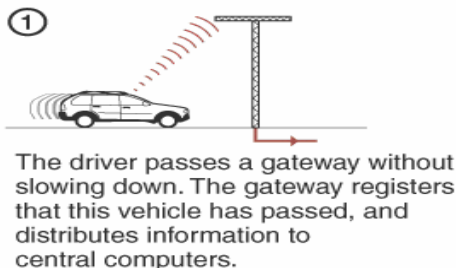
# Solution

High Level Conceptual Overview  
Core processes and support functions  
Flexibility and scalability – Road charging On Demand  
Road side equipment

## IBM on demand solution chosen for congestion charging

The Swedish National Road Administration has awarded IBM a contract to build an on demand solution for a full-scale congestion charging test in Stockholm, that will include wireless RFID technology.

### A This is how it will work when the vehicle has a tag



This is what the tag looks like. The tag is attached inside the car, behind the inside rear mirror.



Stokab will provide the optical fibre networks connecting gateways and central computers.

Q-free will deliver the tags, radio transmitters and cameras.

Bravida will install the gateways.

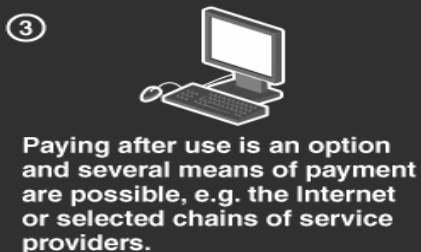
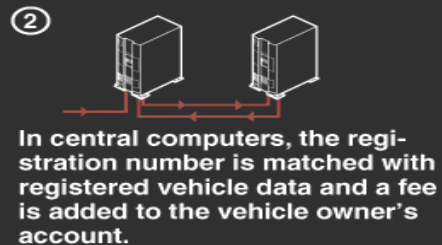
IBM will build, integrate, implement and run the congestion charging system.

Paying after use is an option and there are different ways to pay available; the Internet is one, chains of commercial service providers is another.

Manpower will provide customer services.

Posten will distribute the tags.

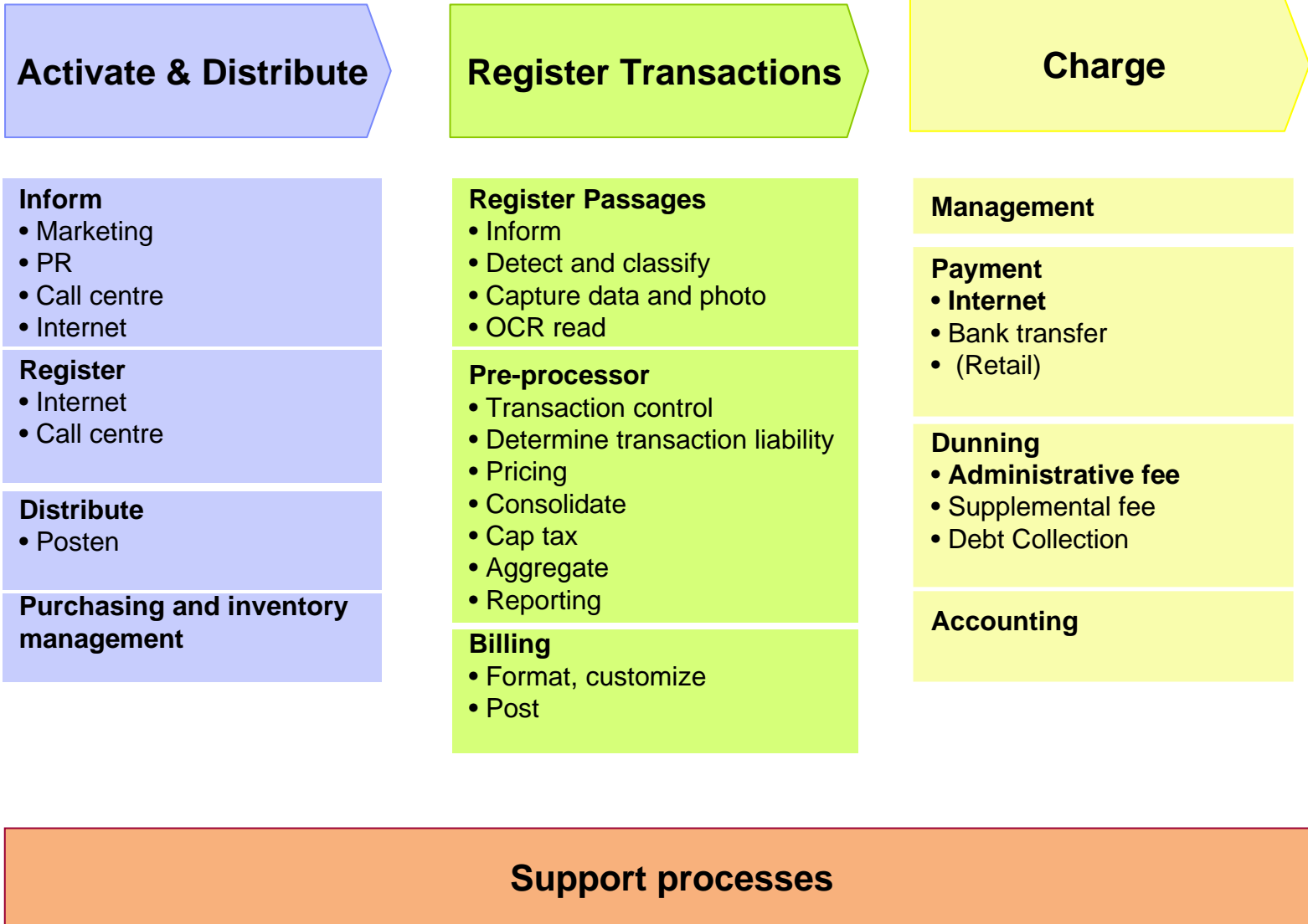
### B If the vehicle does not have a tag the driver can pay up to five days after use.



## Functional responsibility

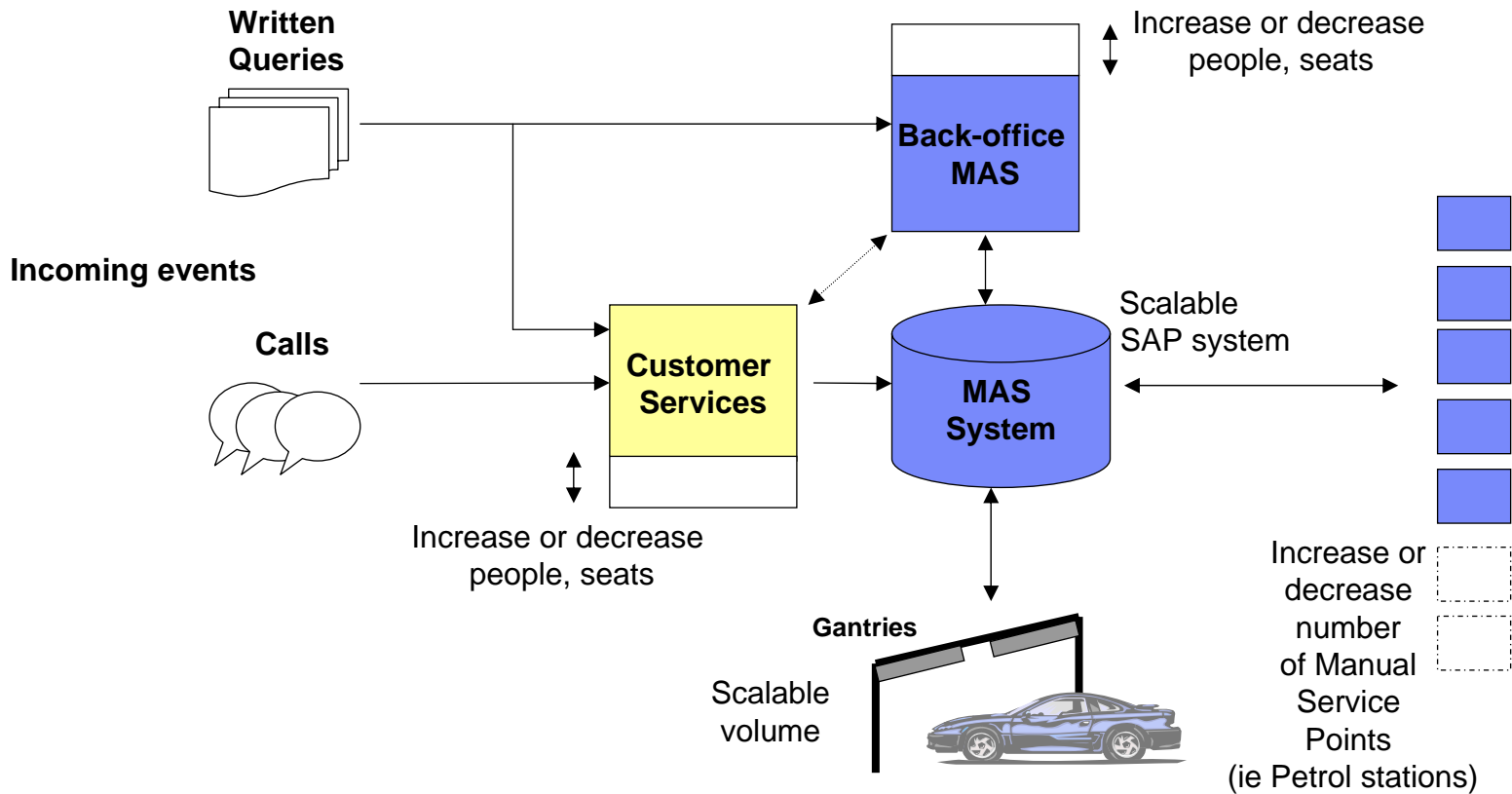
<b>Toll Stations</b>	Fully automated, allowing for the free flow of traffic. Consist of sensors mounted on gantries or by the road
<b>Customer Service Centre</b>	Staff function to handle the majority of customer inquiries and requests.
<b>Retail and Registration</b>	Retail (or distribution) of the OBUs, capture of initial customer data and provider of operational services (recharging accounts etc..)
<b>Data Transmission</b>	Network segment, including RF, TCPIP and SMS
<b>Payments</b>	Logic and functionality to charge the correct amount to the correct account, based on usage and preferences.
<b>Enforcement Centre</b>	Image resolution, offender identification and payment enforcement, both manual and automated.
<b>CRM Function</b>	Automated and manual, payment reminders, special offers etc...
<b>Web Servers</b>	Web functionality to support different users web activities, including training and support functionality for all system users.
<b>Administration &amp; Maintenance</b>	General support activities to ensure smooth running of the entire system

# Process model



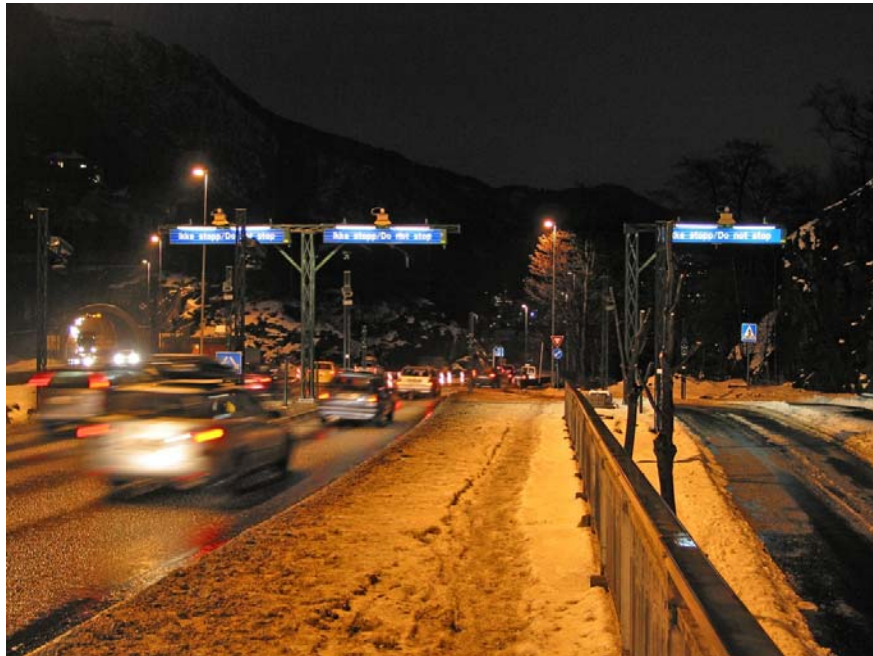


# Flexibility and scalability – Road charging On Demand



# Road side equipment

## Free flow system, no payment at roadside



OBU, Readers, Cameras and Gantries





# IBM top ten advice

# IBM top ten advice on procurement of Road User Charging system

## Preparation phase

- Ensure strong political support & commitment
- Secure a clear objective for implementing Road User Charging
- Ensure Road User Charging is part of an Integrated Transport Policy and design the charging scheme and the distribution of revenue in order to support the objective
- Prepare regulations and legislation to support an efficient and user friendly system

## Procurement phase

- Develop clear functional requirements
- Request a flexible and scalable solution based on open standard components
- Plan for the possibility of delays

## Delivery phase

- Ensure strong project management within the client (buyer) organisation
- Deliver an early effective marketing / public information campaign
- Maximum payment channel choice for motorists key for success (adjust national legislation if necessary)