

Revenue Management in the Railway: a comparison with other sectors

RMAPI – 22nd February 2024



Our core values will guide every decision we make and be visible in our actions every day.

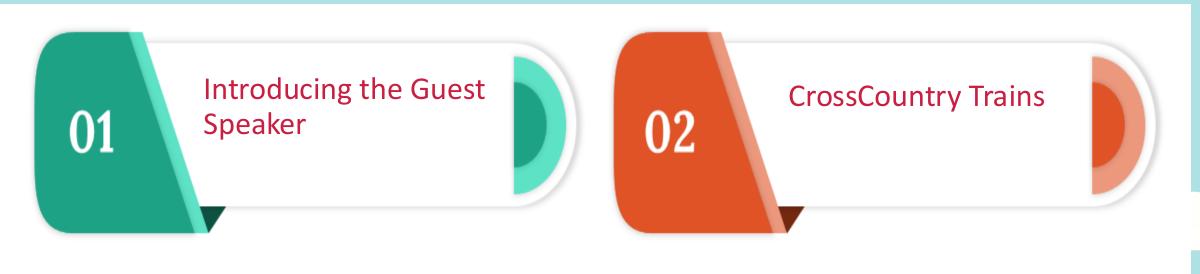




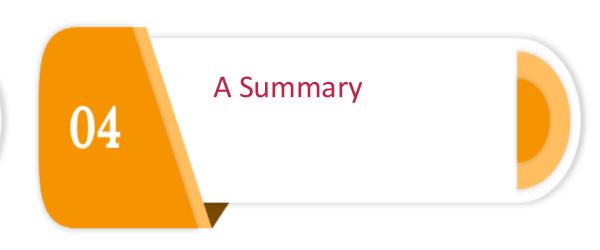




Agenda



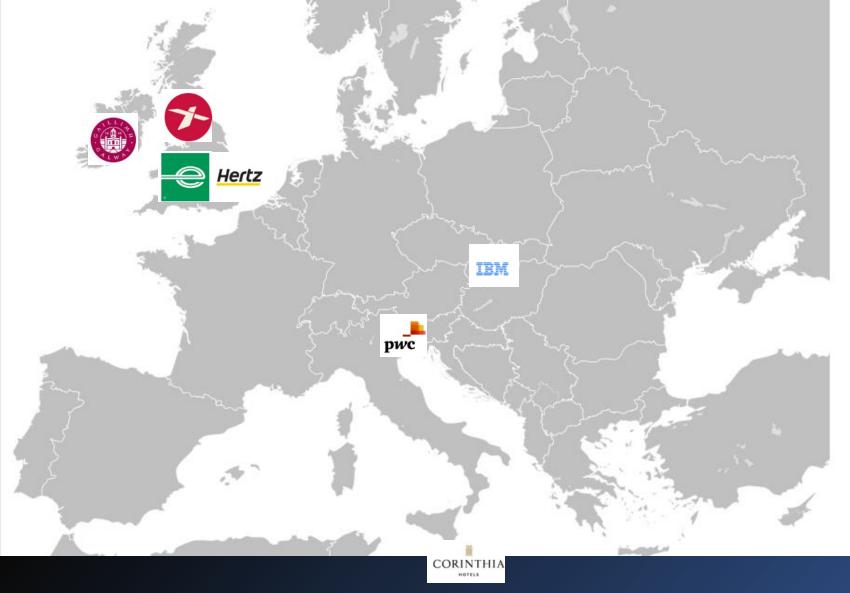














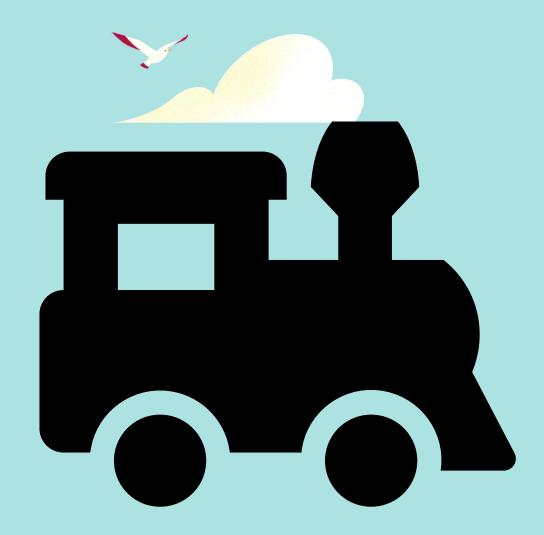
The Guest Speaker



CrossCountry Trains

- An *industry-leading*, *customer-focused*, *dynamic* and *innovative* long-distance train operator, that customers *trust* to meet their needs.
- Part of Arriva Trains UK
- Only TOC covering the 3 nations
- Most Extended Network in the UK covering nearly 1,500 miles
- Stopping at 7 out of the 10 biggest cities

Revenue
Management
in the
Railways







The Market



- The railway is a *natural monopoly* with Network Rail managing the tracks
- Whilst stations are operated by TOCs and Network Rail
- Market considered an oligopoly with rarely more than 3 operators on a specific OD with soft competition among competitors
- A highly regulated market with high barriers to entrance operated by TOCs and Open access operators
- NRC operators are "risk free": rewarded through a PBF; whilst open access aren't
- Highly unionized and historically closed to professionals from other sectors
- Sector currently going under major changes

The Walk-up Conundrum

Walk Up Ticket



- Can be bought up to departure
- Customers who bought this ticket cannot be rejected
- Full flexibility: it is an origin/destination ticket with the only limitation of peak/off-peak services
- Price is fixed by Fare Rounds and highly regulated
- Revenue allocated by ORCATS

Advance Purchase Ticket



- Can be bought up to 10 minutes from departure
- Availability can be set
- No flexibility: the ticket is for a specific train, with a specific operator at a set time
- Price is fully controlled by Revenue Management
- 100% of the Revenue goes to the operator

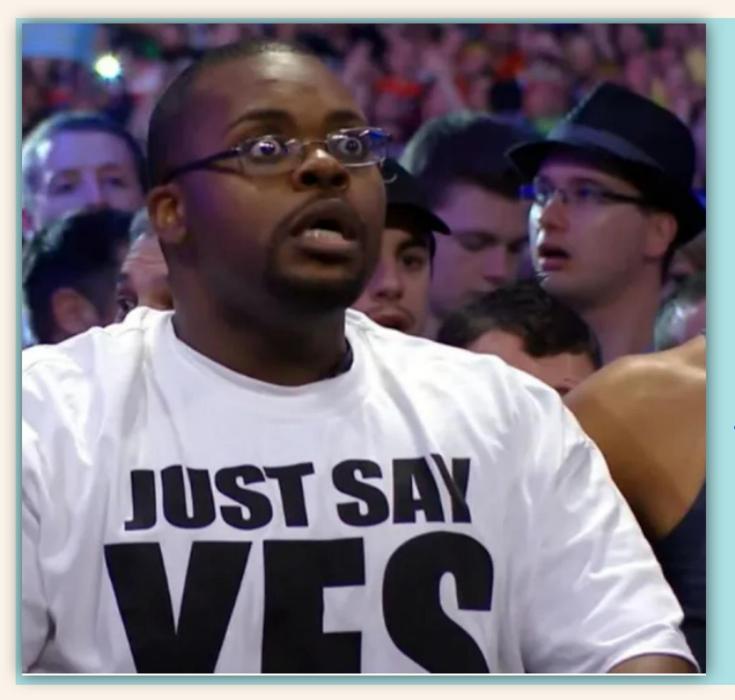
CROSSCOUNTRY VALUES

Our core values will guide every decision we make and be visible in our actions every day.

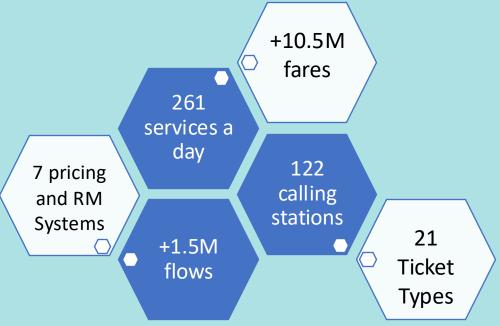








...and a Revenue Manager reaction to Walk Ups



Market Segment

How we optimized Revenue Management

Load Factor

High

Premium Product. Protect Inventory, selection of O&D.

Selections of Journey per

lengths and Yield through

careful management oof

the booking window

Mixed

Business

Leisure

Fully leisure market extremely pricing sensitive, protected inv. Mandatory Reservations Medium

Carefully managed booking horizon with gradually increased yield to avoid spoil or dilution

Opportunistic use of Distressed Inventory to divert short journey from busy trains. Group Promo and Distress Inv. To sustains volume

Fully leisure market
extremely pricing
sensitive, Group
Typological and distress
inv. Necessary to avoid
spoilage

Low

Poor elasticity Distressed Inv. Promotions & Ads, Groups.

High range AP across Business Booking Horizon, Aggressive leisure strategy far out in the booking window. Ad Hoc Adv to push volume on premium ODs

Full availability for leisure individual typological group and promotional fare.
Minimum control on AP

Revenue
Management
in the Car
Rental Sector

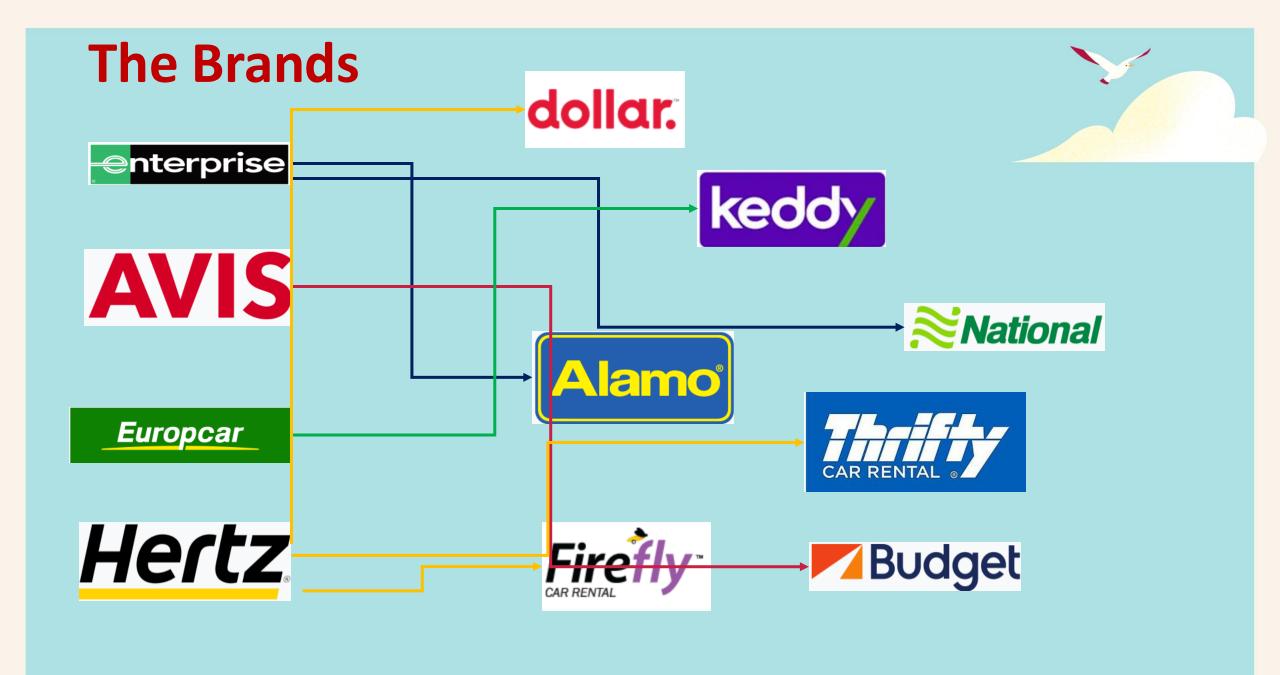






The Market

- The car rental industry is the perfect example of Oligopoly with few key international companies and some local players
- Estimated **1** new car **out of 4** comes from the car rental market
- Incredibly **dynamic** and price sensitive
- Big difference in customers and strategy between the airport and the city market
- **Buying** and **selling** cars in bulk plays a massive part in generating profits for big car rental companies
- **Branding** plays a big part of RM: companies use the same fleet but under different brands



Revenue Management in Car Rental

- Competition Strategies are set according to different tiers in the market and on price matching/undercutting/sell with a premium
- Same company uses **different brands** to target specific leisure/business customers
- Data plays a massive part: prices are updated multiple times a day (up to 5 times)
- Rentals can have significantly different prices according to the time of the day you are picking up
 your vehicle to protect the business market
- Occupancy can go over 100% (a car could be rented twice on the same day) but overbooking can be a massive problem
- **Inventory** is very **flexible**: cars can be moved around locations and fleet can flex up and down according to seasonality
- Flexible inventory opens up to limitless **analysis** on
 - Fleet size during different times of the year
 - Fleet Type Analysis
 - Yield analysis on where certain cars would sell at a better rate
 - Cost/Opportunity Analysis on moving fleet

Revenue Management in the Hospitality Sector







The Market

- The hospitality industry represents **7.6**% of world GDP
- Market has few big players but quite close to perfect competition
- Perfect competitions push margins to be very small therefore RM plays a key part
- Incredibly **dynamic** and price sensitive
- **OTA** play a big part in revenue and loyalty
- With Pandemic, Airbnb and Serviced apartments the market has changed significantly

Revenue Management in Hospitality

- **Different levels** of complexity in RM according to size and maturity of the organisation/market segment
- Different area of focus according the specific market segment
 - Budget accommodation: price matching strategies
 - Branded Hotels: building loyalty through brand recognition and schemes
 - Luxury and Spa accommodation: upselling and ancillary revenue
 - Serviced Apartments: focus on length of stay
- Moving towards Total Revenue Management and journey personalisation
- OTA in many cases own customer loyalty and an have increasing market share
- Heavy use of restrictions and overbooking
- Fixed capacity but in seasonal hotels costs play a big part during low season → closing floors/buildings, F&B venues
- MICE: threat or opportunity?

Revenue
Management
in the Airline
Sector







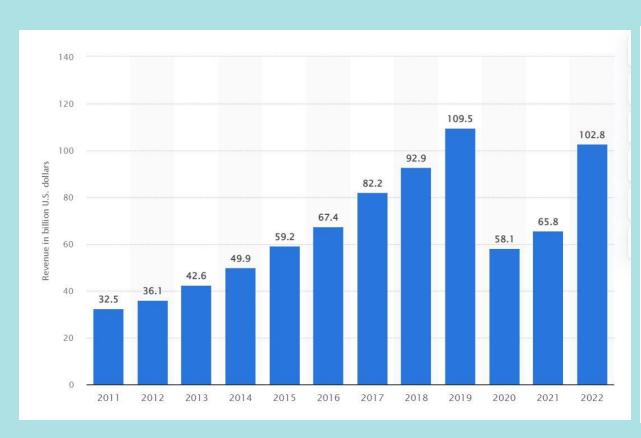
The Market

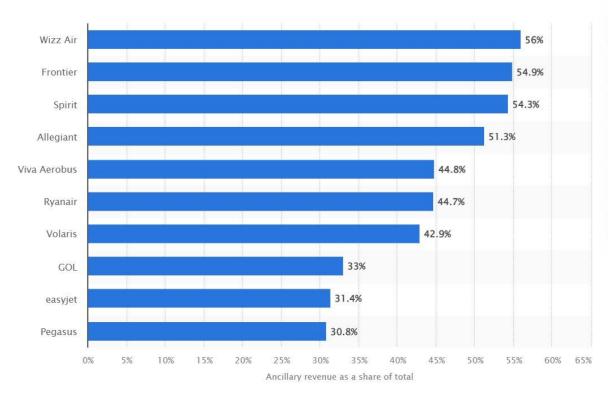
- Industry is an oligopoly
- ...but airports are a **natural** monopoly
- Aviation is where all **started**: Airline Deregulation Act (1978)
- **Low-cost** flying introduced at the end of the 90s
- 2008 depression played a big part in reshaping the industry and bring big investments in tech
- **Search aggregators** play a big part in consumer behaviors

Ancillaries, ancillaries and again... ancillaries

Total Ancillary Revenue in the Industry (2011-2022)

Percentage of Ancillary Revenue vs Total Revenue





Ancillaries, ancillaries and again... ancillaries



- Fare ticket is now used as a "hook" on search aggregators to win the customer
- Once the customer is "won" other items which historically were considered as granted will be added to your basket
- The final price paid is **significantly higher** than the "hook" price
- Ancillary Pricing, which historically was static, is now starting to be Revenue Managed (semiflexible)
- Due to nature of flight being months in advance, customer will be charged **several times** through his booking journey with targeted **CRM campaigns**
- Striving towards Dynamic Bundling and Full customisation
- Airlines are slowly but steadily **moving away** from the historical definition of **business vs leisure** customer to a place where each customer has full customisation of its own journey

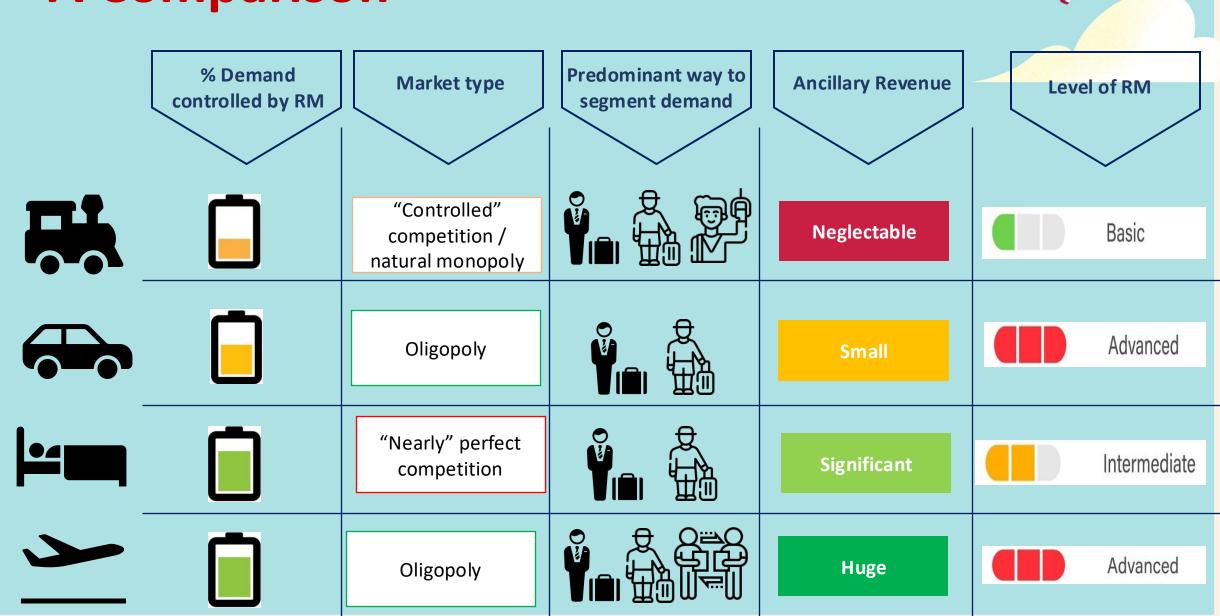
...Summarizing it all...





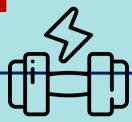


A Comparison



In Conclusion









Revenue Management is in **different stages** of their journey in different sectors

increasing and becoming central in new sectors too

Ancillary Revenue will play a more and more central part in Revenue Management and Total Revenue Management is the future

One of the main differences among sectors is the **capacity**: with a flexible capacity several other scenarios open







But... **cross-industry knowledge** is much more valuable than people think!

We can all learn from each other building better
Revenue Management
Strategies

Movement of professionals

among industries should be encouraged and would create further synergies and new developments



Thank you!

