

Case 3 is due to the difference of additional investment caused by the difference in construction completion time. This difference in construction completion time includes other factors which raise the EIRR of Case 3. That is, unlike other two cases, some part of initial investment is carried backward to later years in Case 3 and enjoys greater discount in economic calculation, with the result that total investment after discount becomes smaller. Also, the decrease in maintenance and operation costs due to the carrying backward of operation commencement year cannot be neglected.

In Case 2, construction costs decrease since the construction section is partly reduced as mentioned before. However, this section is to be constructed in later years in Case 1 and the discount rate of the relative construction costs is rather great. Therefore, in Case 2 the reduction of the construction section does not greatly contribute to the reduction of investment after discount compared with Case 1. This can also be said concerning maintenance and operation costs. Therefore, when compared with Case 1, the EIRR of Case 2 does not rise greatly. There is no substantial difference in time saving benefit between Case 1 and Case 2, and the figure is negligible in view of economic calculation.

As a result, Case 3 is the most appropriate purely from the viewpoint of economic analysis. However, this is due to the time lag of investment and may be regarded as a natural result. As Case 1 is also feasible, the selection of a case should be made taking other factors into consideration.

9-5 Sensitivity Analysis

In an economic analysis, sensitivity analyses are usually conducted from pessimistic point of view concerning investment and demands. In this Report, these were conducted for Case 1 and Case 3. As mentioned in 9-4 'Evaluation,' there is no great differences between Case 1 and Case 2. The result of sensitivity analyses are shown in Table 9-5-1.

Table 9-5-1 Sensitivity Analysis (EIRR %)

	Kind of Analysis	Case	
		Case 1	Case 3
1	Base case	10.0	11.5
2	Cost overrun 10%	9.2	10.6
3	Demand decrease of 10%	8.9	10.3
4	2 + 3	8.1	9.4

As shown in the above Table, the EIRR of Case 1 decreases to 8.1 percent in the most pessimistic case, but that of Case 3 is considerably safer, remaining 9.4 percent. This combination, however, is only a possibility, chosen to be pessimistic. Even if the EIRR of Case 1 becomes 8.1 percent, it does not necessarily follow that this case is not feasible. Rather, even this case seems to remain feasible, since this project has benefits which cannot be expressed in terms of quantity, such as urban development for example.

(References) Other data used in economic analysis

- Price of bus (DINA 531) 3,500,000 Pesos

(The IVA and the registration fee 3,700 Pesos were excluded from the market price of 4,316,000 Pesos. Also, the imported portion was estimated as 40 percent, and the related import duty of 20 percent was deducted.)

- Bus maintenance costs 1,114,000 Pesos

(Calculated by multiplying the market price of 1,393,000 Pesos by the ratio of economic price/market price of the vehicle itself, namely 80 percent)

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS
CHAPTER 10

CHAPTER 10 FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

10-1 Purpose and Presuppositions

10-1-1 Purpose of financial analysis

The purpose of financial analysis varies with the project management policy. However, it generally aims at evaluating the profitability of the project. In other words, a financial analysis is not normally conducted on a non-profit project.

It is not yet known how and under what policies the State Government will operate this project. It seems, however, that the State Government intends to keep the train fare low enough so as to compete with bus transportation services. Therefore, a commercially profitable operation or a balance of income and expenditure does not seem to be an absolute precondition for the implementation of this project.

One aspect of the project, rather, is a political objective, that of re-locating the population. Therefore, even if the operating income should be inadequate to meet the operational expenditures, it is thought that the State Government would support project operations by providing subsidies.

From the foregoing observations, the purpose of this analysis is not only to work out the Financial Internal Rate of Return (FIRR), but also to examine the following points:

- (1) To consider whether State Government subsidies are necessary or not, according to the prospective income and expenditure of the project, and
- (2) To study the financial implications brought about by the necessary loans made for the project implementation, and to prepare a cash flow projection to examine the capacity to repay these loans.

10-1-2 Preconditions for financial analysis

In the economic analysis, the capital investment and the maintenance and operation costs did not include taxes. However, in the financial analysis,

the tax portion has been included, and all costs have been based on market values. A controlled exchange rate was used for imported materials.

The project life and the date at which costs were determined are the same as in the economic analysis.

10-2 Cash Flow Statement Items

10-2-1 Income and expenditure

(1) Operating income

Income from train fares was projected. The fare income was obtained by multiplying the fare rate by the annual passenger traffic (passenger kilometers), discussed in Chapter 5 'Traffic Demand Forecast.' In accordance with the State Government's policy, the fare rate is expected to be set at a level competitive with the current bus fare. In this analysis, however, the fare rate was set at the same level as the bus fare. For sensitivity analysis, two other cases, in which fare rates were set 10 percent below and above the bus fare, were considered. The basic fare rate was tentatively set at 1.60 Pesos per km, but in actual calculation 1.40 Pesos (excluding 15 percent IVA) was used.

(2) Operating expenditure

The operating expenditure is the sum of maintenance costs of railway facilities, labor costs, motive power costs, and depreciation costs. The depreciation costs have been calculated in accordance with the useful life as applied in the economic analysis.

(3) Operating and net profits

The operating profit is obtained by subtracting the operating expenditure from the operating income. Further, the net profit is obtained by deducting the taxes on facilities and real properties from the operating profit. In this study, tax exemption was assumed. Therefore, the operating profit is equal to the net profit.

10-2-2 Investment and debt financing

(1) Investment plan

The investment plan used in the economic analysis has been applied. All the costs are based on market values including taxes. Tables 10-2-1 to -3 show a breakdown of investment classified by type of construction, kind of currency and the stage of construction.

Table 10-2-1 Financial Cost of Investment (Case 1)

(Unit: Million Pesos)

		Stage 1 (1984 - 1989)	Stage 2 (1990 - 1994)	Stage 3 (1995 - 1999)	Additional Construction (2000 - 2013)	Total
Electric power facilities	Foreign currency	1,176	464	752	0	2,392
	Domestic currency	2,155	950	1,161	0	4,266
Signals and telecommu- nications	Foreign currency	1,429	844	334	841	3,448
	Domestic currency	701	423	166	360	1,650
Civil engineering work	Foreign currency	838	431	691	18	1,978
	Domestic currency	8,024	4,351	4,919	422	17,716
Land acquisition including compensation	Foreign currency	0	0	0	0	0
	Domestic currency	933	362	88	140	1,523
Electric cars	Foreign currency	3,689	1,987	4,771	6,837	17,284
	Domestic currency	1,189	641	1,539	2,205	5,574
Machinery at depot	Foreign currency	207	243	0	0	450
	Domestic currency	484	555	0	0	1,039
Total	Foreign currency	7,339	3,969	6,548	7,696	25,552
	Domestic currency	13,486	7,282	7,873	3,127	31,768
Gross total		20,825	11,251	14,421	10,823	57,320

Note: The costs include reinvestment, but exclude residual values.

Table 10-2-2 Financial Cost of Investment (Case 2)

(Unit: Million Pesos)

		Stage 1 (1984 - 1989)	Stage 2 (1990 - 1994)	Stage 3 (1995 - 1999)	Additional Construction (2000 - 2013)	Total
Electric power facilities	Foreign currency	1,176	381	666	0	2,223
	Domestic currency	2,156	757	982	0	3,895
Signals and telecommu- nications	Foreign currency	1,435	815	108	904	3,262
	Domestic currency	683	389	91	378	1,541
Civil engineering work	Foreign currency	838	322	580	18	1,758
	Domestic currency	8,013	3,566	4,384	397	16,360
Land acquisition including compensation	Foreign currency	0	0	0	0	0
	Domestic currency	933	264	62	138	1,397
Electric cars	Foreign currency	3,689	1,703	4,533	5,832	15,757
	Domestic currency	1,189	549	1,462	1,880	5,080
Machinery at depot	Foreign currency	207	243	0	0	450
	Domestic currency	484	555	0	0	1,039
Total	Foreign currency	7,345	3,464	5,887	6,754	23,450
	Domestic currency	13,458	6,080	6,981	2,793	29,312
Gross total		20,803	9,544	12,868	9,547	52,762

Note: The costs include reinvestment, but exclude residual values.

Table 10-2-3 Financial Cost of Investment (Case 3)

(Unit: Million Pesos)

		Stage 2 (1984 - 1994)	Stage 3 (1995 - 1999)	Additional Construction (2000 - 2013)	Total
Electric power facilities	Foreign currency	1,640	752	0	2,392
	Domestic currency	3,105	1,161	0	4,266
Signals and telecommu- nications	Foreign currency	2,273	334	0	2,607
	Domestic currency	1,124	166	0	1,290
Civil engineering work	Foreign currency	1,269	691	18	1,978
	Domestic currency	12,375	4,919	422	17,716
Land acquisition including compensation	Foreign currency	0	0	0	0
	Domestic currency	1,295	88	140	1,523
Electric cars	Foreign currency	5,676	4,771	3,517	13,964
	Domestic currency	1,830	1,539	1,135	4,504
Machinery at depot	Foreign currency	450	0	0	450
	Domestic currency	1,039	0	0	1,039
Total	Foreign currency	11,308	6,548	3,535	21,391
	Domestic currency	20,768	7,873	1,697	30,338
Gross total		32,076	14,421	5,232	51,729

Note: The costs include reinvestment, but exclude residual values.

(2) Debt financing plan

The means of financing the project will considerably influence the result of financial analysis (net cash flow). The following presuppositions are made in this paper:

1) Foreign currency

Through overseas governmental loans.

Interest: 10 percent per annum

Period: 20 years (with a grace period of 5 years)

Repayment: Equal semiannual installments for 15 years

2) Domestic currency

Through the budget of the State or the Federal Government. In this case, neither interest payment nor repayment of principal is necessary.

10-3 Method of Financial Analysis

10-3-1 Method of FIRR calculation (Profitability analysis by means of cash flow)

The main purpose of the financial analysis is to forecast income and expenditure and also cash flow. The method of calculating the FIRR, however, is similar to the economic analysis in that it seeks to obtain a discount rate at which the sum of discounted cash flows becomes zero. It is expressed by the following equation:

$$0 = \sum_{i=1}^{30} \text{Cash flow } i / (1 + \text{FIRR})^{i-1}$$

Here, the cash flow is the operating profit (operating income minus operating expenditure) plus the depreciation cost (which does not include cash outflow) minus investment costs. Interest has not yet been paid. Therefore, the FIRR can be used as an indicator of the capacity to pay interest on loans or dividends for capital investments. In calculating the FIRR of this project, the residual value of investment is added to the cash flow of the final year of the project life.

As is clear from the above cash flow formula, the cash flow or the FIRR is not influenced by the loan repayment conditions or the level of interest payable mentioned in 10-2-2 (2) 'Debt financing plan.' It is the net cash flow that those repayment conditions or the interest level has influence upon. The net cash flow shall be expounded in the later paragraphs.

In the financial analysis, the influence of inflation factors shall be studied. (However, as it is difficult to forecast inflation rates, more or less standard rates of 5 percent and 10 percent shall be adopted in this Report.)

10-3-2 Net cash flow projection

Net cash flow is obtained by adding the financed funds to the cash flow and then subtracting the loan repayment and interest payment. Here, the financed funds is equal to the investment costs mentioned in 10-3-1 'Method of FIRR calculation.' The net cash flow is, therefore, obtained by the following equation as well.

$$\text{Net cash flow} = \text{Operating profit} + \text{Depreciation} - (\text{Loan repayment} + \text{Interest payment})$$

10-4 Result of Cash Flow/Net Cash Flow Calculation

The results of cash flow and net cash flow calculations for the three cases are shown in Tables 10-4-1 to -3.

Table 10-4-1 Major Items for Cash Flow Projection (Case 1)

(Unit: Million Pesos)

	1984 - 1989	1990 - 1994	1995 - 1999	2000 - 2013	Total
Operating income	0 (0)	5,897 (5,897)	13,721 (19,618)	98,664 (118,282)	118,282
Operating profit	Δ1,346 (Δ1,346)	Δ1,321 (Δ2,667)	486 (Δ2,181)	46,907 (44,726)	44,726
Depreciation	453 (453)	2,530 (2,983)	4,782 (7,765)	17,173 (24,938)	24,938
Investment	20,825 (20,825)	11,251 (32,076)	14,421 (46,497)	10,823 (57,320)	57,320
Cash flow	Δ21,718 (Δ21,718)	Δ10,042 (Δ31,760)	Δ9,153 (Δ40,913)	53,257 (12,344)	12,344
Loan repayment, Interest payment	10 (10)	4,873 (4,883)	8,488 (13,371)	34,801 (48,172)	48,172
Net cash flow	Δ903 (Δ903)	Δ3,664 (Δ4,567)	Δ3,220 (Δ7,787)	29,279 (21,492)	21,492

Note: Figures in () show cumulative amount.

Table 10-4-2 Major Items for Cash Flow Projection (Case 2)

(Unit: Million Pesos)

	1984 - 1989	1990 - 1994	1995 - 1999	2000 - 2013	Total
Operating income	0 (0)	5,897 (5,897)	13,691 (19,588)	98,513 (118,101)	118,101
Operating profit	Δ1,348 (Δ1,348)	Δ1,269 (Δ2,617)	1,337 (Δ1,280)	50,758 (49,478)	49,478
Depreciation	455 (455)	2,509 (2,964)	4,599 (7,563)	15,849 (23,412)	23,412
Investment	20,803 (20,803)	9,544 (30,347)	12,868 (43,215)	9,547 (52,762)	52,762
Cash flow	Δ21,696 (Δ21,696)	Δ8,304 (Δ30,000)	Δ6,932 (Δ36,932)	57,060 (20,128)	20,128
Loan repayment, Interest payment	10 (10)	4,877 (4,887)	8,173 (13,060)	31,334 (44,394)	44,394
Net cash flow	Δ903 (Δ903)	Δ3,637 (Δ4,540)	Δ2,237 (Δ6,777)	35,273 (28,496)	28,496

Note: Figures in () show cumulative amount.

Table 10-4-3 Major Items for Cash Flow Projection (Case 3)

(Unit: Million Pesos)

	1984 - 1994	1995 - 1999	2000 - 2013	Total
Operating income	0 (0)	13,721 (13,721)	98,664 (112,385)	112,385
Operating profit	Δ2,112 (Δ2,112)	486 (Δ1,626)	46,906 (45,280)	45,280
Depreciation	714 (714)	4,783 (5,497)	17,171 (22,668)	22,668
Investment	32,076 (32,076)	14,421 (46,497)	5,232 (51,729)	51,729
Cash flow	Δ33,474 (Δ33,474)	Δ9,152 (Δ42,626)	58,845 (16,219)	16,219
Loan repayment, Interest payment	16 (16)	7,930 (7,946)	38,693 (46,639)	46,639
Net cash flow	Δ1,414 (Δ1,414)	Δ2,661 (Δ4,075)	25,384 (21,309)	21,309

Note: Figures in () show cumulative amount.

10-5 Evaluation

10-5-1 Profitability (FIRR)

The FIRR for the project is estimated as shown in Table 10-5-1.

Table 10-5-1 FIRR (%)

Case	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
FIRR	3.4	4.1	3.8

It is observed that the FIRRs for the project as shown in the preceding Table remain at rather low levels compared with international level of opportunity costs. However, in a public project like this, where there is strategic necessity to keep the train fare low, it is difficult to expect high FIRRs.

On the other hand, if the fare could be increased in proportion to and at the same time as the inflation, the FIRR for Case 1 and Case 2 will rise as shown in Table 10-5-2, going near or above the international level of opportunity costs.

Table 10-5-2 FIRR with Inflation Factor (%)

	Case 1	Case 2
Inflation 5 %	8.3	9.1
Inflation 10 %	13.5	14.3

Out of the three cases, the FIRR of Case 2 is the highest. It is because Case 2 has the highest operating profit by cutting off non-profitable sections and thus reducing the operating expenditure and the depreciation costs greatly while the operating income does not vary much. The operating income of Case 3 is the lowest among the three cases, since its start of operations will be delayed. However, its operating profit is higher than Case 1, because both the expenditure and the depreciation costs are smaller.

Generally, the FIRR must exceed the weighted average rate of interest payable for the loan.

10-5-2 Net cash flow analysis

As shown in Tables 10-4-1 to -3, in all of the three cases, the net cash flow will continue to be minus until the stage ending in 1999. However, in the final stage of the project, the figures will gradually go into the black, offsetting the minus values in the past, and moreover accumulating surplus funds.

Table 10-5-3 shows the years in which surplus funds are generated after compensating for the minus values in the past.

Table 10-5-3 Generation of Surplus Funds

Case	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
Year	2010	2008	2010

The accumulated surplus funds in the final year of the project is the largest in Case 2, and the smallest in Case 3. The accumulated surplus funds in Case 1 is at about the same level as Case 3. The main reasons for the largest surplus funds in Case 2 are the largest operating profit and the least loan repayment/interest payment.

10-5-3 Necessity of subsidies or additional loans

Should deficits arise in operating profits or net cash flow, it will be necessary to obtain subsidies or additional loans. The amounts of such necessary subsidies or additional loans are given in Tables 10-5-4 to -6. The figure "0" means a surplus.

Suppose any net cash flow deficit is covered by a loan at an annual interest rate of 10 percent for a 10-year period (including a 3-year grace period), for instance, then the balance of the loans covering these deficits as of the final year of the project life would be as shown in Table 10-5-7. In the above calculation, it has been assumed that, if a net cash flow surplus generates in any year, such surplus will be appropriated for loan repayments.

Table 10-5-7 Loan Balance (For Net Cash Flow Deficits) at the Final Year of Project Life
(Unit: 1,000 Million Pesos)

	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
Loan balance at the final year of project life	24.7	7.8	0.0

It is estimated that such balances as cited above can be paid up in full within a short period of 5 years in Case 1 and 2 years in Case 2 even though passenger traffic demand after expiration of the project life should remain at the same level as in the final project year. As for Case 3, it is expected that the loans will be paid up in the final year of the project life.

Table 10-5-4 Amount of Necessary Subsidies or Additional Loans (Case 1)

Year	(Unit: Million Pesos)													After 2003	
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		2002
For operating profit	1,346	492	354	193	6	276	84	60	116	0	0	0	0	0	0
For net cash flow	903	879	741	621	543	880	1,114	750	770	355	231	949	837	393	0

Table 10-5-5 Amount of Necessary Subsidies or Additional Loans (Case 2)

Year	(Unit: Million Pesos)													After 2003	
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		2002
For operating profit	1,348	494	356	195	8	215	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
For net cash flow	903	882	743	623	546	843	956	593	572	155	0	613	489	44	0

Table 10-5-6 Amount of Necessary Subsidies or Additional Loans (Case 3)

Year	(Unit: Million Pesos)											After 2006	
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004		2005
For operating profit	2,112	84	60	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
For net cash flow	1,414	735	467	586	334	539	1,258	1,146	707	270	20	35	0

10-5-4 Conclusion

Since this analysis assumes that the domestic currency portion will be totally financed by the budget of the State or the Federal Government without the obligation of paying any interests nor repaying the principal, the project remains barely profitable even in the Base Case. However, it must be noted that the cash flow of the project will continue to be tight up to the final stage of the project. Therefore, in order to ensure a successful implementation of the project, it is required that the project should be financed by as much equity capital as possible and, at the same time, the interest rate for borrowed funds should be as low as possible.

10-6 Sensitivity Analysis

Sensitivity analyses were conducted for Case 1 and Case 2, as stated in 10-2-1 (1) 'Operating Income,' and their results are summarized in Table 10-6-1. Inflational factors are not considered here, and the traffic demand is not supposed to be influenced by the fare adjustment.

Table 10-6-1 Sensitivity Analysis of Train Fare
(FIRR, %)

	Case 1	Case 2
Base case	3.4	4.1
10 % decrease in fare rate	2.4	3.1
10 % increase in fare rate	4.4	5.0

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS
CHAPTER 11

CHAPTER 11 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As mentioned in Chapter 9, the EIRR of this railway construction project reaches an internationally acceptable level of 10 percent even in Case 1 and the project can be deemed to be feasible. The EIRR of this analysis counts as benefits time savings by passengers and saving of operating cost for the transport facilities which are both quantifiable. Therefore, if other unquantifiable benefits such as effects on urban development, energy saving, and conservation of rich farm land, are taken into account, the EIRR in real terms will rise higher.

On the other hand, if the project is evaluated from the enterprise management aspect, it is noticed that the FIRR is rather low. This means that it will be difficult to implement the project unless necessary funds for both construction and operation can be borrowed under very favorable terms and conditions. Therefore, the success of the project depends solely upon whether or not the funds for construction and operation of the railway can be financed at low interest rates. In this respect, so far as the construction fund is concerned, every possible effort must be made in order to raise interest-free funds (such as equity fund or governmental investment) as much as possible.

The alternative Cases 1, 2, and 3 being compared, it appears that they are not significantly different in terms of EIRR and FIRR. However, from the viewpoints of the urban development, housing development, and industrial location plans, the railway should be put into operation as early as possible, and in this respect, either Case 1 or Case 2 should be selected. Moreover, Case 1 would be more preferable in terms of promoting dispersion, because the railway extends longer than in Case 2.

In financial terms, however, Case 2 is more advantageous in the construction cost and the outstanding debt at the final year of the project. As mentioned before, the feasibility of this project depends solely upon financial conditions. Therefore, the financial aspect should be emphasized and Case 2 is recommended.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 2-1 Outline of Each City

Apaseo el Grande City

Outline

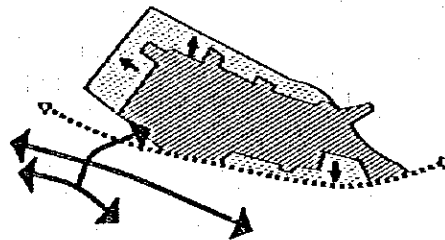
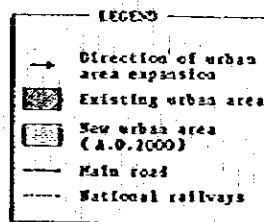
Apaseo el Grande Municipio depends chiefly upon agriculture, with the smallest scale of urban area, comparable to Villagran city, and the minimum population in all the interrelated cities.

Because it is situated in the middle between Celaya City and Queretaro City, a large city in the neighboring state of Queretaro, Apaseo el Grande City depends upon those neighboring cities in seeking working places.

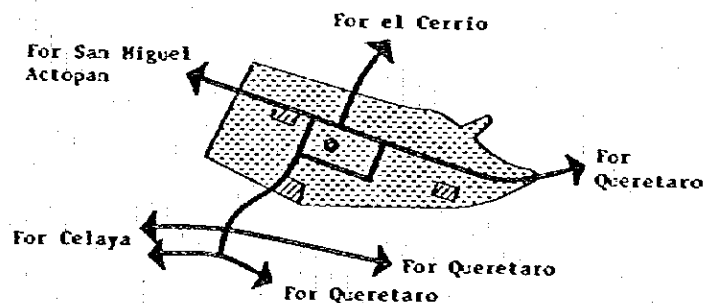
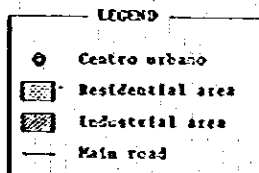
Urban area population and dimensions

	1980 (A)	2000 (B)	$\frac{(B)}{(A)} \times 100\%$
Urban area population (1,000) (Note 1)	11	21	186
Urban area population concentration rate (%)	24	26	-
Urban area dimensions (ha)	110	180	162
Urban area population density (person/ha)	98	113	115

Direction of urban area expansion (Note 2)



Urban structure and land use (Note 2)



(Note 1) Ratio of main urban area population in each city to population in each Municipio.

(Note 2) Reference to urban development plan toward target year of A.D. 2000.

Celaya City

Outline

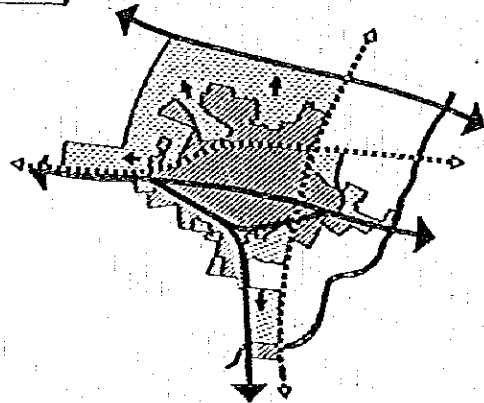
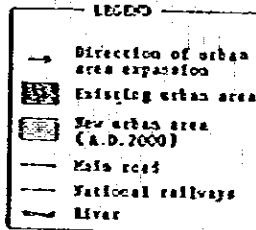
Celaya City is the center in the eastern part of the Bajío Industrial Corridor within the State of Guanajuato. It is situated at the node point of traffic in both north-south and east-west directions in the State. Same as in the case of Irapuato City, it serves as the traffic pivot for the wide service territory.

The city would presumably be ahead of any other eight cities in urban area population growth and urban area expansion for the period of 1980 to 2000. Therefore, in carrying out the urban development, the proper urban development program based on the urban development policy should be prepared.

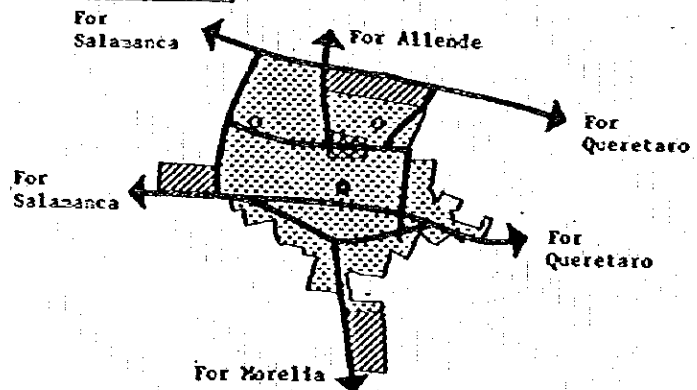
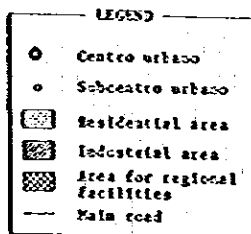
Urban area population and dimensions

	1980 (A)	2000 (B)	$\frac{(B)}{(A)} \times 100\%$
Urban area population (1,000)	133	367	276
Urban area population concentration rate (%)	62	78	-
Urban area dimensions (ha)	810	1,870	231
Urban area population density (person/ha)	164	196	120

Direction of urban area expansion



Urban structure and land use



Cortazar City

Outline

Cortazar Municipio depends chiefly upon agriculture and its central urban area serves as the core of the agricultural zone.

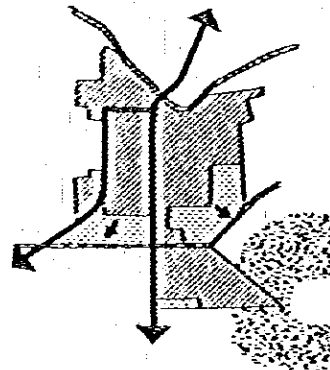
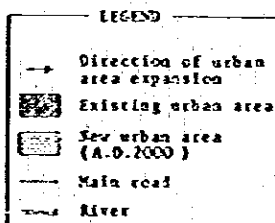
The central urban area of the Cortazar City is near that of Villagran City and is situated in the middle between Salamanca and Celaya, the main cities in the Bajio Industrial Corridor.

Because of such geographical proximity, Cortazar City is tied more and more tightly with those major cities, especially with Celaya City based on daily living.

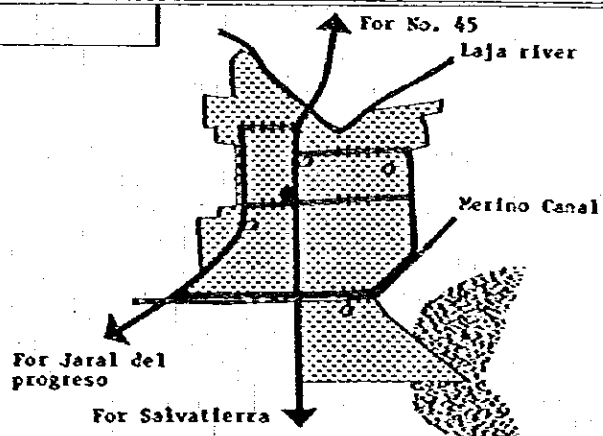
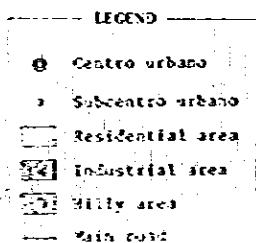
Urban area population and dimensions

	1980 (A)	2000 (B)	$\frac{(B)}{(A)} \times 100\%$
Urban area population (1,000)	33	62	189
Urban area population concentration rate (%)	54	52	-
Urban area dimensions (ha)	340	600	174
Urban area population density (person/ha)	95	103	108

Direction of urban area expansion



Urban structure and land use



Villagran City

Outline

Villagran Municipio is mainly an agriculture area sandwiched between Salamanca and Celaya, the core cities in the Bajio Industrial Corridor.

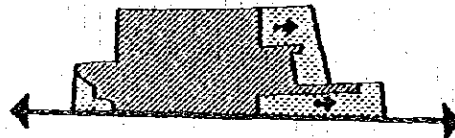
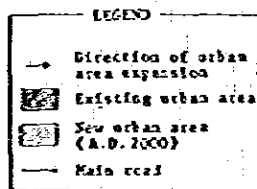
The area is topographically and geologically suited for agriculture and is expected to contribute largely toward growth of farm production in the Corridor.

Under such circumstance, therefore, the plan for urbanization of the central urban area of Villagran, which is surrounded by rich farm land, is being carried out prudently, with the future target being most efficient development of the urban area.

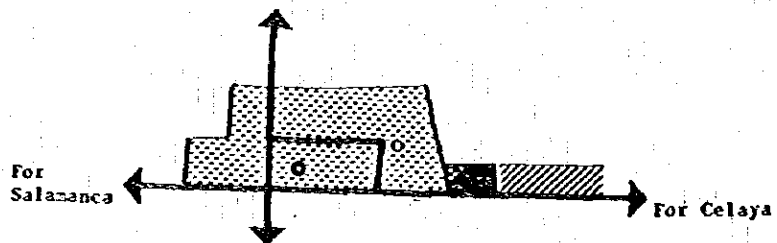
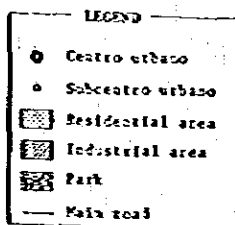
Urban area population and dimensions

	1980 (A)	2000 (B)	$\frac{(B)}{(A)} \times 100\%$
Urban area population (1,000)	13	25	186
Urban area population concentration rate (%)	45	49	-
Urban area dimensions (ha)	130	150	116
Urban area population density (person/ha)	104	167	161

Direction of urban area expansion



Urban structure and land use



Salamanca City

Outline

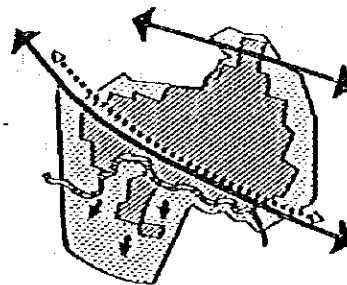
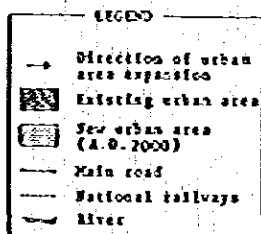
Salamanca City is an industrialized city typically represented by PEMEX with its large expansion area of 670 ha in the northeast of the central urban area. Before establishment of PEMEX, the urban area had been developed between the National Railways line and Lerma River. The northern area of the Railways was urbanized gradually after siting of PEMEX there.

In recent years, the urban area the south of Lerma River has been becoming urbanized. This tendency of urbanization is expected to continue further in the future as well as at present. Therefore, every effort should be exerted in the public sector to carry out the urbanization plan in a systematic way so as to prevent any disorder in sprawling.

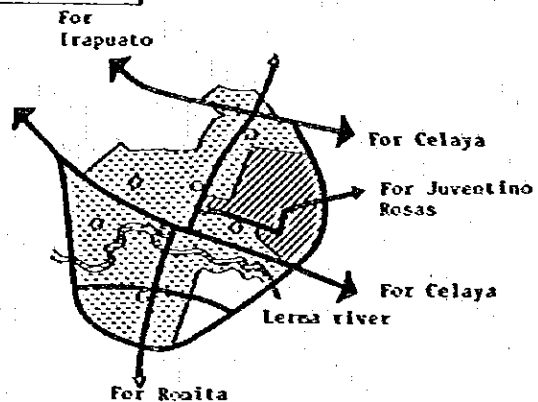
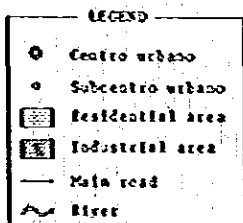
Urban area population and dimensions

	1980 (A)	2000 (B)	$\frac{(B)}{(A)} \times 100\%$
Urban area population (1,000)	95	260	273
Urban area population concentration rate (%)	61	70	-
Urban area dimensions (ha)	910	1,480	162
Urban area population density (person/ha)	104	175	168

Direction of urban area expansion



Urban structure and land use



Irapuato City

Outline

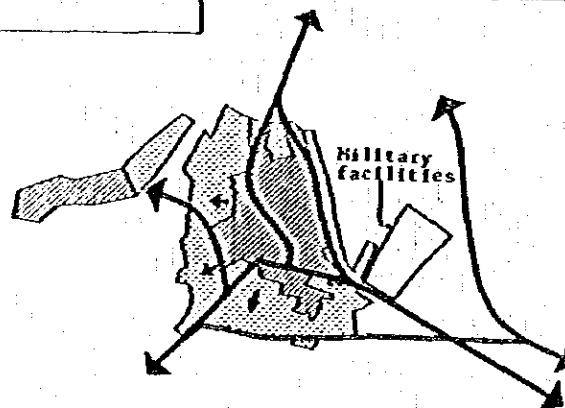
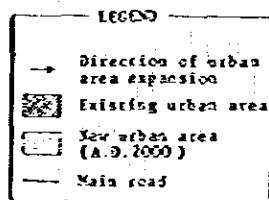
Conventionally Irapuato City has been the agricultural and commercial center in the Bajío Corridor. The city is the largest producer of strawberries and asparagus in the state, having an increasing number of processing plants for farm products.

In the commercial sector, the city is holding its firm position as one of the main centers in the Bajío Corridor because it is a traffic pivot point. Therefore, in the future as well as at present, the city will play its expected role, not only as the traffic center in the Bajío Corridor, but also as the core city next in importance to Leon City.

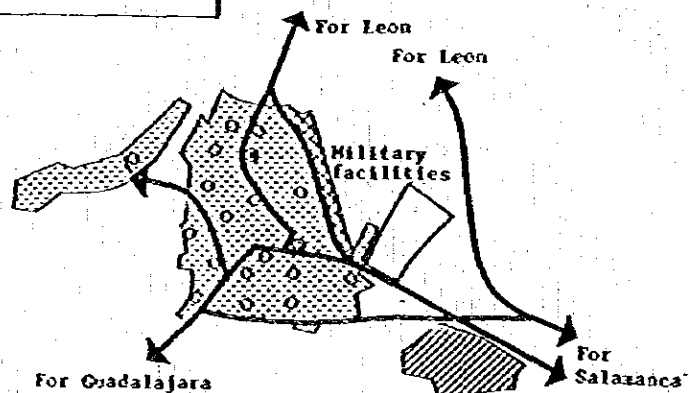
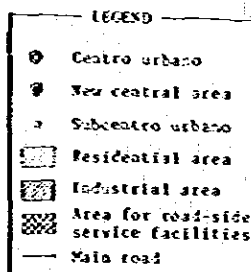
Urban area population and dimensions

	1980 (A)	2000 (B)	$\frac{(B)}{(A)} \times 100\%$
Urban area population (1,000)	162	410	252
Urban area population concentration rate (%)	64	65	-
Urban area dimensions (ha)	1,020	2,160	212
Urban area population density (person/ha)	159	190	119

Direction of urban area expansion



Urban structure and land use



Silao City

Outline

Silao City is situated about 33 km from Leon City about 20 km from Guanajuato City and about 30 km from Irapuato City, and closely interrelated with those cities.

With acute increase of populations in Leon City and Irapuato City in the future and also with development of the new railway under this project, it is expected that interrelations with Leon, Guanajuato and Irapuato will be tightened more closely. Accordingly, Silao City will be expected to be the base of housing supply to the populations of those major cities in the future. It is therefore absolutely necessary to take appropriate measures based on broad vision of the needs of Silao City so that external impacts can be absorbed smoothly.

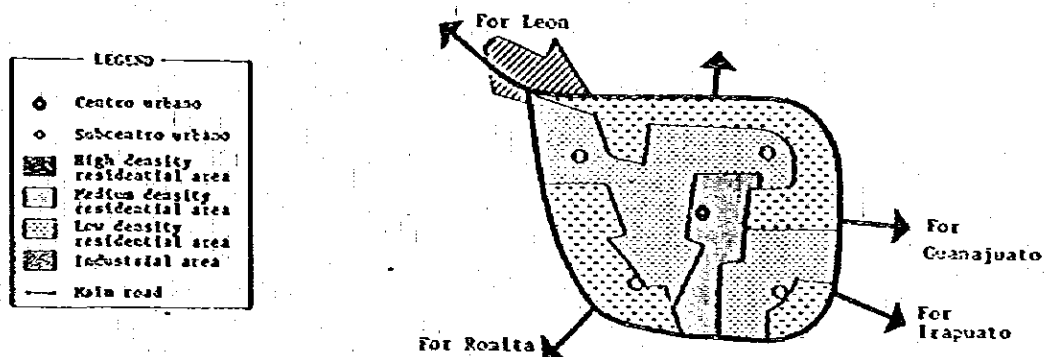
Urban area population and dimensions

	1980 (A)	2000 (B)	$\frac{(B)}{(A)} \times 100\%$
Urban area population (1,000)	43	72	169
Urban area population concentration rate (%)	51	64	-
Urban area dimensions (ha)	410	580	142
Urban area population density (person/ha)	105	125	119

Direction of urban area expansion



Urban structure and land use



Leon City

Outline

The city is the largest in the State of Guanajuato. In the future as well as at present, it holds a position of vital importance as the commercial center, while Guanajuato City serves as the administrative center in the state.

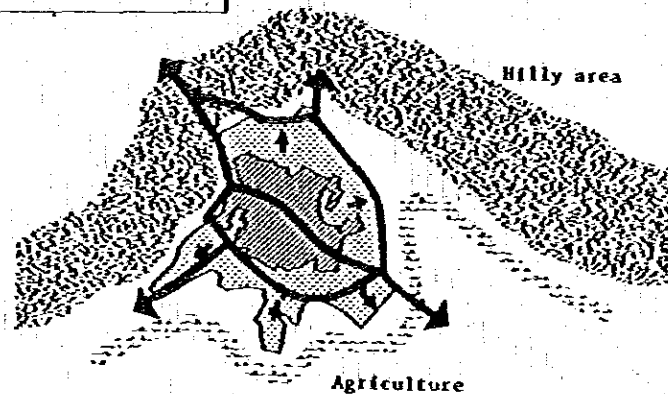
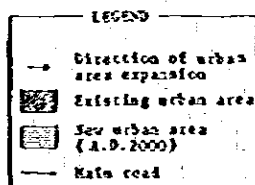
The biggest urban problem with which Leon City is confronted is excessive concentration of the Population, which has resulted in significant shortages of such urban facilities as highway traffic capacity and water supply.

Since it is anticipated that this situation will be more intensified with future population increases, the municipal authority now should take positive measures basically by due reference to the urban development plan reflecting full consensus of local communities.

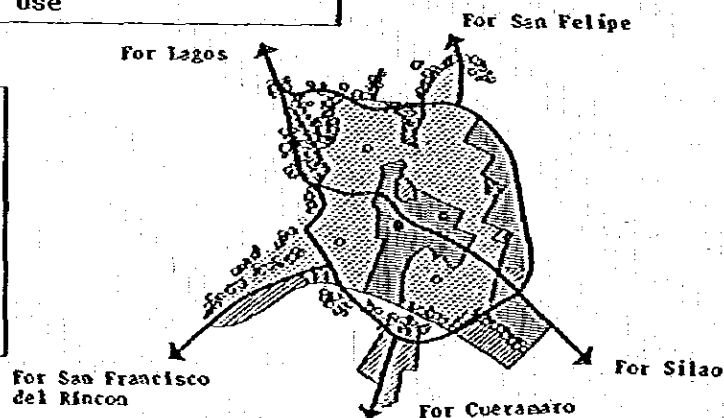
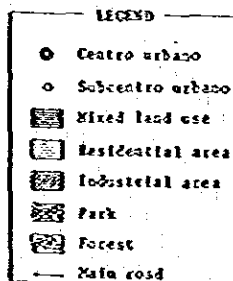
Urban area population and dimensions (Note)

	1980 (A)	2000 (B)	$\frac{(B)}{(A)} \times 100\%$
Urban area population (1,000)	617	1,600	260
Urban area population concentration rate (%)	96	82	-
Urban area dimensions (ha)	4,000	8,000	200
Urban area population density (person/ha)	154	200	130

Direction of urban area expansion



Urban structure and land use



(Note) Not including residential town (1,000 ha, 160,000 population)

San Francisco del Rincon City

Outline

As observed from an example of residential development on the hilly area in the northern part of the city, this city is holding its position as the housing supply town for Leon City.

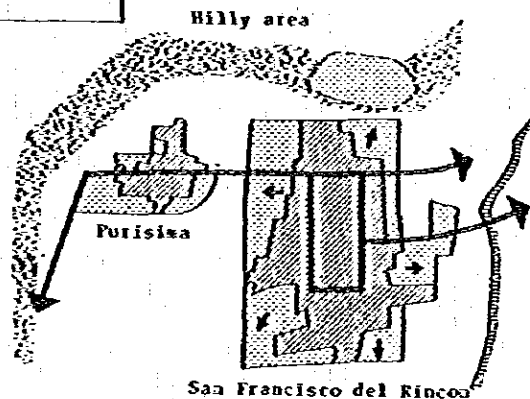
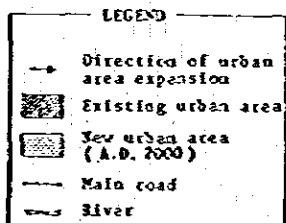
As the population in the urban area of Leon City approaches its critical limit in A.D. 2000, the population in the area between San Francisco del Rincon City and Leon City is expected to increase. Proper countermeasures must be taken after fully considering the role and functional share to be performed by San Francisco del Rincon City in the urban sphere of Leon City.

It is further necessary to promote development of the urban area of San Francisco del Rincon in close coordination with the neighboring urban area of Purisima de Bustos (with area of 54 ha and population of 7,500 in 1980).

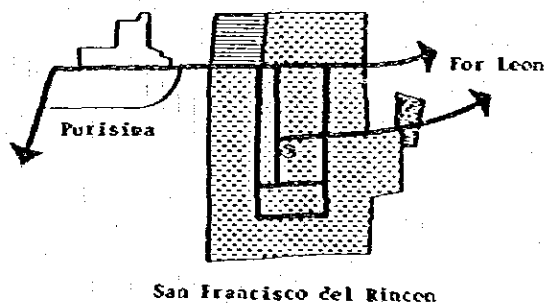
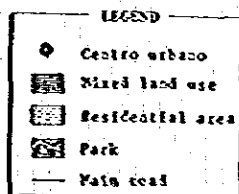
Urban area population and dimensions

	1980 (A)	2000 (B)	$\frac{(B)}{(A)} \times 100\%$
Urban area population (1,000)	36	57	160
Urban area population concentration rate (%)	56	56	-
Urban area dimensions (ha)	340	550	160
Urban area population density (person/ha)	105	105	100

Direction of urban area expansion



Urban structure and land use



**APPENDIX 5-1 ATPF Passengers, GDP and Population
of Mexico**

Year	ATPF Passengers	GDP	Population
1972	499	502,086	52,640
1973	509	544,307	54,529
1974	525	577,568	56,496
1975	589	609,976	58,416
1976	700	635,831	62,329
1977	783	657,722	63,822
1978	836	711,983	65,844
1979	1,004	777,163	67,899
1980	1,151	841,855	69,336

Source: "Autotransporte Publico Federal y Equipo de Transporte", SCT; "Informe Anual 1982", Banco de Mexico

Note : ATPF passengers; 1 million passengers
GDP; 1 million pesos in 1970 year prices
population; 1,000 persons

APPENDIX 5-2 Origin - Destination Table of Bus Passengers in 1982 (Monthly)

(Units: person)

Origin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Destination	S.P. Rincón	Leon	Silao	Irapuato	Salamanca	Villagrán	Coléya	A.E. Grande	Acambaro	V. Santiago	Penjamo	S.M. Allende	Guanajuato	S. Felipe
2 Leon	2,516													
3 Silao	113	137,059												
4 Irapuato	278	68,417	59,598											
5 Salamanca	21	18,601	2,321	141,642										
6 Villagrán	0	377	91	9,076	771									
7 Coléya	64	21,354	2,417	35,474	41,024	119,766								
8 A.E. Grande	0	312	35	382	298	140	7,954							
9 Acambaro	0	404	386	685	377	440	133,423	2,518						
10 V. Santiago	0	18,748	533	38,422	138,010	817	33,492	161	4,329					
11 Penjamo	703	876	1,100	38,623	999	0	237	45	0	0				
12 S. M. Allende	31	1,971	286	352	82	21	44,084	103	2,257	0	0			
13 Guanajuato	271	121,909	90,226	118,439	11,927	0	18,816	167	564	8,667	293	5,646		
14 S. Felipe	29	3,187	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	
15 S.J. Teurubide	43	1,802	0	0	0	0	376	17	0	0	0	4,767	3,803	1,118

SOURCE: The State Government

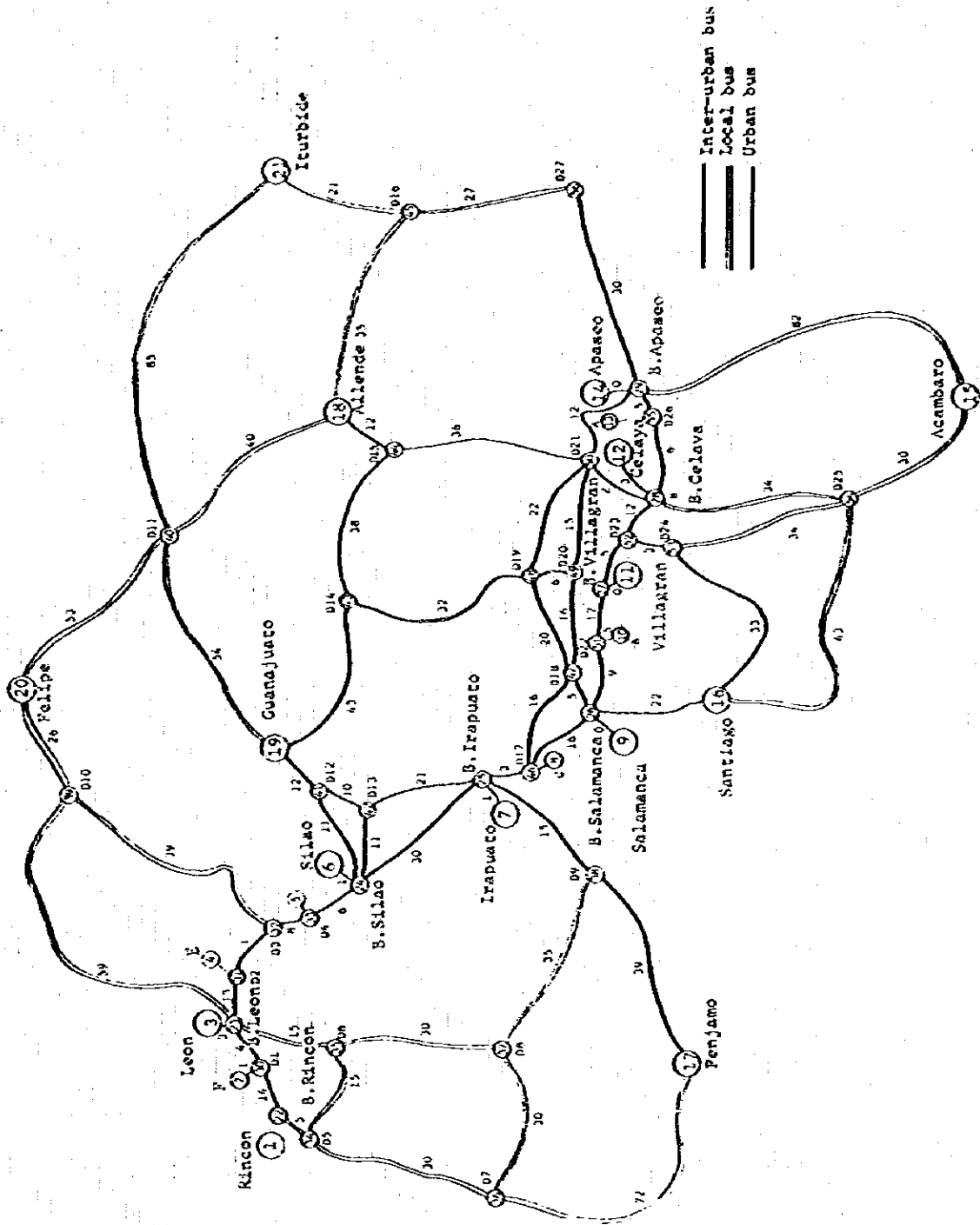
APPENDIX 5-3 Population of Each Zone in 1982

(Unit: Person)

No.	Zone Name	Population
1	Apaseo el Grande	84,835
2	Celaya	237,489
3	Villagran	94,921
4	Salamanca	169,826
5	Irapuato	273,957
6	Silao	121,440
7	León	698,401
8	Sn. Fco. del Rincon	92,327
9	Acambaro	337,895
10	Valle de Santiago	306,841
11	Penjamo	246,789
12	San Miguel de Allende	172,989
13	Guanajuato	186,327
14	San Felipe	85,790
15	San Jose de Iturbide	193,765
Total		3,303,592

(Source: The State Government)

APPENDIX 5-4 Road Network and Bus Services within the State



APPENDIX 5-5

Origin - Destination Table of Bus Passengers in 2000
(Without the Project, monthly)

Unit: person

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	S.F.-RNCN	LEON	LEON	D	SILAO	IRAPUATO	SALAMANC	SALAMANC	SALAMANC	VILLAGRN	
1 S.F.-RNCN	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-
2 F	309-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-
3 LEON	13167-	22668-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-
4 C	3537-	2732-	1071363-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-
5 D	12-	1104-	46934-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-
6 SILAO	151-	13390-	570807-	12470-	388-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-
7 IRAPUATO	1087-	19609-	836170-	15240-	15240-	183211-	1196899-	0-	0-	0-	0-
8 C	31-	577-	24127-	2507-	453-	47177-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-
9 SALAMANC	72-	4699-	200386-	18819-	523-	6358-	1138710-	289819-	0-	0-	0-
10 R	4-	235-	9891-	916-	26-	513-	56179-	1598-	381-	0-	0-
11 VILLAGRN	24-	66-	2804-	263-	14-	172-	17075-	492-	372-	186-	0-
12 CELAYA	171-	4183-	178331-	16734-	423-	5137-	221305-	6283-	225589-	11131-	454745-
13 A	18-	440-	18516-	1739-	42-	533-	22970-	633-	23411-	1150-	90915-
14 A-E-GRND	17-	40-	1698-	159-	6-	48-	1551-	45-	1066-	53-	346-
15 ACAMBARO	15-	45-	1925-	181-	38-	465-	2436-	70-	1182-	58-	952-
16 SANTIAGO	10-	1334-	56834-	5334-	34-	408-	132163-	3907-	275194-	13572-	1125-
17 PENJAMO	1204-	110-	4693-	440-	123-	1498-	234377-	6730-	3519-	174-	24-
18 S.M.-ALND	63-	296-	12617-	1384-	38-	462-	1682-	48-	345-	17-	61-
19 GUANJUTO	463-	15292-	651711-	178315-	10087-	122641-	472487-	13611-	41940-	2068-	24-
20 S.FELIPE	33-	267-	11374-	1068-	4-	51-	26-	1-	24-	1-	16-
21 S.-J.-ITRB	78-	240-	10250-	962-	1-	15-	43-	1-	37-	2-	26-
22 TOTAL	20466-	87327-	3710631-	475301-	27420-	370489-	3497863-	323278-	576460-	28412-	548234-

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	CELAYA	A	A-E-GRND	ACAMBARO	SANTIAGO	PENJAMO	S.M.-ALND	GUANJUTO	S.FELIPE	S.-J.-ITRB	TOTAL
1 S.F.-RNCN	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-
2 F	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-
3 LEON	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	309-
4 C	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	35835-
5 D	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	1077632-
6 SILAO	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	60520-
7 IRAPUATO	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	740690-
8 C	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	1133753-
9 SALAMANC	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	1271551-
10 B	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	1659386-
11 VILLAGRN	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	69543-
12 CELAYA	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	24868-
13 A	367158-	4571-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	1124352-
14 A-E-GRND	22097-	65102-	3987-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	527547-
15 ACAMBARO	324500-	53372-	162-	3818-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	31695-
16 SANTIAGO	51825-	5372-	80-	67-	10-	0-	0-	0-	0-	0-	400950-
17 PENJAMO	648-	67-	219-	4203-	12-	21-	0-	0-	0-	0-	550997-
18 S.M.-ALND	144040-	28611-	207-	877-	8576-	512-	11796-	0-	0-	0-	253673-
19 GUANJUTO	51344-	5327-	297-	877-	7-	12-	0-	0-	0-	0-	193919-
20 S.FELIPE	18-	2-	12-	10-	7-	12-	73-	12-	0-	0-	1587568-
21 S.-J.-ITRB	1092-	113-	32-	17-	11-	19-	10597-	7060-	1386-	0-	13011-
22 TOTAL	962722-	109170-	4789-	8941-	8616-	564-	22466-	7072-	1386-	0-	37982-

APPENDIX 5-7

Origin - Destination Table of Bus Passengers in 2000
(Case 1, Case 3, With the Project, monthly)

Unit: person

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	S.F.-RNCN	LEON	SILAO	IRAPUATO	C	SALAMANC	S.FELIPE	S.-J.-ITRB	TOTAL		VILLAGRN
1 S.F.-RNCN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 F	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 LEON	5078	3834	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 E	619	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 D	3	8512	582	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 SILAO	46	142030	17373	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 IRAPUATO	342	232079	14024	3599	60717	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 C	6	3765	189	37	465888	25962	0	0	0	0	0
9 SALAMANC	16	37887	2144	68	534296	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 VILLAGRN	1	1170	69	2	8138	25	0	0	0	0	0
11 VILLAGRN	5	520	33	2	57	840	14	0	0	0	0
12 CELAYA	37	35139	2399	68	70212	47567	1077	0	0	0	0
13 A	3	2891	186	5	5212	2913	67	0	0	0	0
14 A.-E.-GRND	4	348	24	1	338	247	5	0	0	0	0
15 ACAMBARO	4	471	38	9	801	347	12	0	0	0	0
16 SANTIAGO	3	243	859	7	71134	275194	1644	0	0	0	0
17 PENJAMO	423	30	113	39	234317	1632	39	0	0	0	0
18 S.-M.-ALND	23	89	341	13	463	155	4	0	0	0	0
19 GUANAJUTO	214	268528	49309	4702	311630	16750	373	0	0	0	0
20 S.-FELIPE	12	11374	363	2	10	8	0	0	0	0	0
21 S.-J.-ITRB	22	2732	223	0	15	12	0	0	0	0	0
22 TOTAL	6916	16875	89269	8610	193054	1708884	35395	345688	3237	15061	0
CELAYA	52	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1 S.F.-RNCN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 LEON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 SILAO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 IRAPUATO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 SALAMANC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 VILLAGRN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 CELAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 A	5797	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 A.-E.-GRND	7956	666	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 ACAMBARO	32430	17764	3987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 SANTIAGO	19170	1323	63	3818	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 PENJAMO	232	20	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 S.-M.-ALND	14040	12846	140	4203	7	10	0	0	0	0	0
19 GUANAJUTO	16290	1309	99	286	3908	11796	0	0	0	0	0
20 S.-FELIPE	6	1	4	10	2	73	12	0	0	0	0
21 S.-J.-ITRB	396	35	32	17	4	10597	7060	1386	0	0	0
22 TOTAL	570295	33965	4358	8339	3926	22460	7072	1386	3237	15061	0

APPENDIX 5-8

Origin - Destination Table of Railway Passengers in 2000
(Case 2, With the Project, monthly)

Unit: person

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	S.F.-RNCN	LEON	SILAO	IRAPUATO	C	SALAMANG	B	SALAMANG	S.FELIPE	S.-J.-ITRB	VILLAGRN
1 S.F.-RNCN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 LEON	6495	18834	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 E	2669	2559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 D	8	926970	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 SILAO	93	1005	11888	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 IRAPUATO	683	11295	428771	138581	330	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 C	24	15558	604091	64418	11641	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 SALAMANG	54	4053	162499	2118	396	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 B	3	214	847	16675	455	263857	0	0	0	0	0
11 VILLAGRN	18	56	2284	847	24	1522	358	0	0	0	0
12 CELAYA	130	3516	14372	230	124	172	2932	172	0	0	0
13 A	14	386	15625	1535	355	10054	178022	10054	318591	0	0
14 A.-C.-GRND	12	32	1299	131	3	728	20498	1083	77110	0	0
15 ACAMBARO	11	35	1454	143	29	36	728	46	181	0	0
16 SANTIAGO	7	1091	4558	4435	307	61029	855	46	603	0	0
17 PCNJAMO	730	80	3162	327	84	3096	1887	11928	650	0	0
18 S.-M.-ALND	38	207	8239	843	28	3826	190	135	75	0	0
19 GUANJUTO	217	10640	383183	129206	5383	8793	25190	1695	16	0	0
20 S.-FELIPE	20	192	703	736	2	1	16	1	17	0	0
21 S.-J.-ITRB	55	182	7497	756	1	1	25	2	12	0	0
22 TOTAL	11274	70450	2799518	387824	18809	177433	1788837	287681	230881	25173	397222
1 CELAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 LEON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 SILAO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 IRAPUATO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 SALAMANG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 VILLAGRN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 CELAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 A.-E.-GRND	309451	10707	47338	4052	47	15765	4018	1	1	1	1
14 ACAMBARO	0	0	80	10	5	591	213	0	0	0	0
15 SANTIAGO	32655	4052	45	10	5	4668	213	0	0	0	0
16 PENJAMO	616	47	60	11	5	7	72	0	0	0	0
17 S.-M.-ALND	0	0	181	187	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 GUANJUTO	35054	4018	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
19 S.-FELIPE	12	1	8	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 S.-J.-ITRB	690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21 S.-J.-ITRB	388985	71222	374	602	4690	242	242	0	0	0	0
22 TOTAL	388985	71222	374	602	4690	242	242	0	0	0	0
19 TOTAL	309451	10707	47338	4052	47	15765	4018	1	1	1	1
20 S.-FELIPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21 S.-J.-ITRB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22 TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX 5-9

Origin - Destination Table of Bus Passengers in 2000
(Case 2, With the Project, monthly)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Unit:
	S.F.RNCN	LEON	A.E.GRND	ACAMBARO	SANTIAGO	PENJAMO	S.M.ALND	GUANJUTO	S.FELIPE	S.-J.-ITRB	VILLAGRN	person
1 S.F.RNCN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 F	309	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 LEON	672	3834	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 E	868	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 D	4	144393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 SILAO	58	8512	582	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 IRAPUATO	404	2095	142036	17373	3599	60717	46888	0	0	0	0	0
8 C	7	4051	232079	14024	3599	60717	46888	0	0	0	0	0
9 SALAMANC	18	61	3765	189	37	6136	534296	25962	0	0	0	0
10 B	1	646	37887	2146	68	1149	8158	23	0	0	0	0
11 VILLAGRN	1	21	1170	69	2	30	3810	76	23	0	0	0
12 CELAYA	6	10	520	33	2	31	5810	57	840	14	0	0
13 A	41	667	35159	2399	68	988	70212	945	47567	1077	136154	0
14 A.E.GRND	4	54	2891	186	5	75	5212	60	2913	67	13805	0
15 ACAMBARO	5	8	399	28	1	12	660	9	338	7	165	0
16 SANTIAGO	4	10	471	38	9	117	801	16	347	12	349	0
17 PENJAMO	3	243	13266	859	7	101	71134	711	275194	1644	475	0
18 S.M.ALND	474	30	1531	113	39	573	254317	2924	1632	39	9	0
19 GUANJUTO	25	89	4378	341	13	462	863	16	152	4	34	0
20 S.FELIPE	232	4652	268528	49309	4702	122641	311630	4818	16750	373	3	0
21 S.-J.-ITRB	13	75	18374	365	2	21	10	0	8	0	5	0
22 TOTAL	9192	16877	911113	88277	8611	193056	1709006	35597	345770	3239	151012	0
1 CELAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 LEON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 SILAO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 IRAPUATO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 SALAMANC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 VILLAGRN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 CELAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 A	57707	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 A.E.GRND	11390	4371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 ACAMBARO	324500	17764	3987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 SANTIAGO	19170	1325	82	3818	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 PENJAMO	232	20	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 S.M.ALND	14640	12846	159	4203	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
19 GUANJUTO	16290	1309	116	286	3908	299	11766	0	0	0	0	0
20 S.FELIPE	6	1	4	10	2	3	73	12	1386	0	0	0
21 S.-J.-ITRB	402	113	32	17	4	7	10597	7060	1336	0	0	0
22 TOTAL	573737	37648	4415	8339	3926	322	22466	7072	1386	0	4131369	0

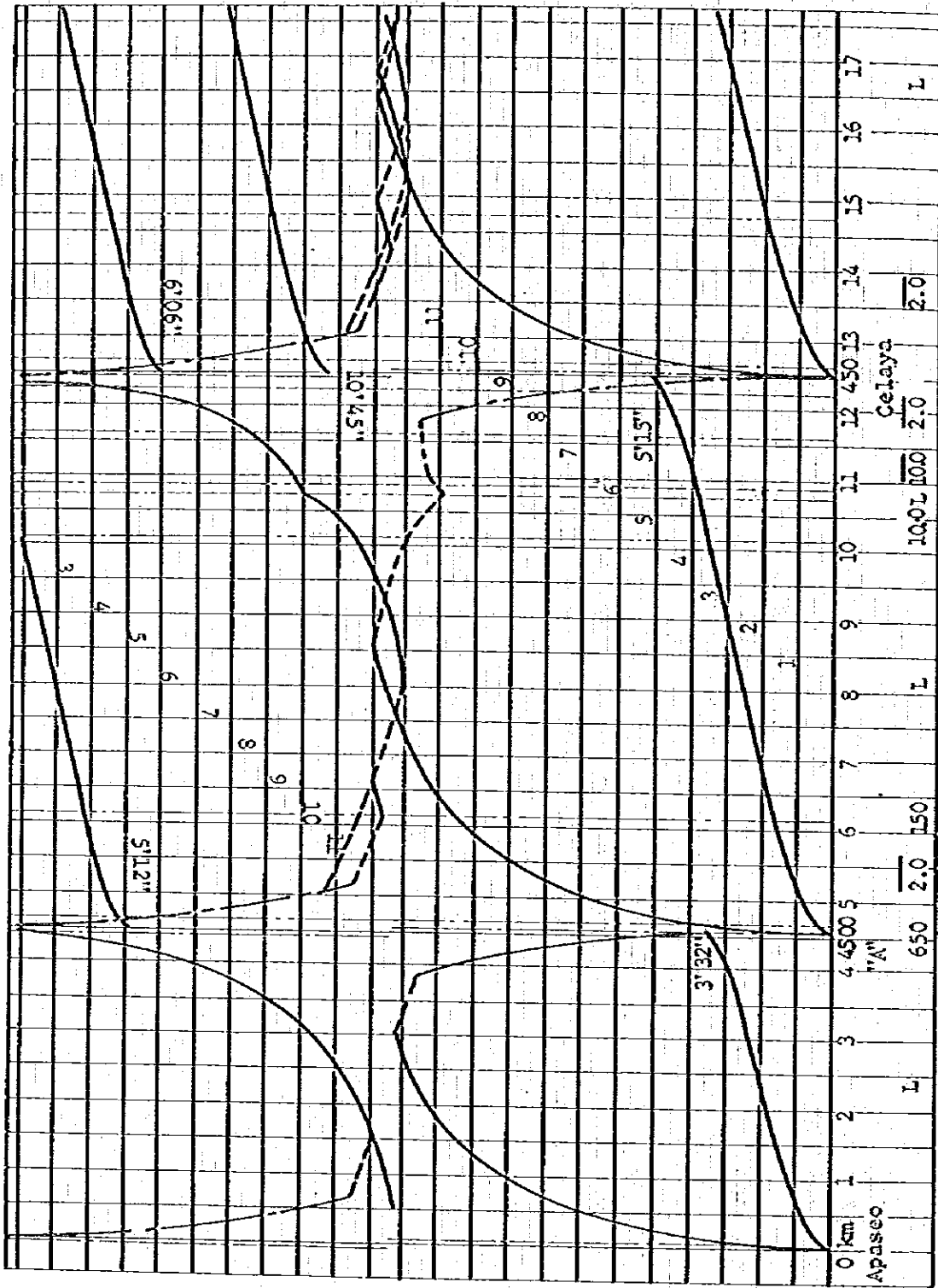
APPENDIX 5-10 No. of Passengers and Share by Time Zones of Mass Transit Railway in Mexico City

(Unit: 1,000 persons)

	Total		VIA1		VIA2	
	No. of passengers	%	No. of passengers	%	No. of passengers	%
6						
7	67	6.36	52	9.17	15	3.09
8	82	7.79	58	10.23	24	4.94
9	88	8.36	64	11.29	24	4.94
10	67	6.36	47	8.29	20	4.12
11	56	5.32	36	6.35	20	4.12
12	54	5.13	31	5.47	23	4.73
13	51	4.84	27	4.76	24	4.94
14	59	5.60	29	5.11	30	6.17
15	61	5.79	30	5.29	31	6.38
16	64	6.08	31	5.47	33	6.79
17	54	5.13	27	4.76	27	5.56
18	66	6.27	30	5.29	36	7.41
19	83	8.36	33	5.82	55	11.31
20	71	6.74	26	4.59	45	9.25
21	52	4.94	18	3.17	34	7.00
22	40	3.80	14	2.47	26	5.35
23	23	2.18	10	1.76	13	2.67
24	10	0.95	4	0.71	6	1.23
Total	1,053	100.00	567	100.00	486	100.00

(Source: "Anuario de Operación 1978", Metro de Mexico)

APPENDIX 6-1 Operation Line Chart



APPENDIX 6-2 Running Time (1)

Double track, EC 4M2T (1920 kW)

To the North			Station	To the South		
Stopping time	Operating time	Distance		Distance	Operating time	Stopping time
30"	3'45"	4.5 km	Apaseo	4.5 km	3'45"	
	5'30"	7.95	[A]	7.95	5'30"	30"
30"	11'10"	19.65	Celaya	19.65	11'10"	30"
30"	8'30"	14.7	Villagran	14.7	8'30"	30"
30"	5'45"	8.4	[B]	8.4	5'45"	30"
30"	8'30"	14.3	Salamanca	14.3	8'30"	30"
30"	5'30"	8.25	[C]	8.25	5'30"	30"
60"	17'20"	32.55	Irapuato	32.55	17'20"	60"
30"	4'45"	6.2	Silao	6.2	4'45"	30"
30"	6'45"	10.5	[D]	10.5	6'30"	30"
30"	9'45"	15.9	[E]	15.9	9'45"	30"
60"	5'30"	8.1	Leon	8.1	5'30"	60"
30"	9'15"	16.12	[F]	16.12	9'30"	30"
			SFD Rincon			
7'00"	102'00"	167.12	Total	167.12	101'30"	7'00"
92.0 km/h			Commercial speed	92.4 km/h		

APPENDIX 6-3 Running Time (2)

Double track, EC 4M2T (1920 kW)
DL (3300 HP), PC 6 CARS (240 ton)

Station	Distance	Operating time		Stopping time
		EC	DL	
Apaseo	4.5 km	3'45"	3'45"	
[A]				30"
Celaya	7.95	5'30"	5'45"	
Villagran	19.65	11'10"	11'15"	
[B]	14.7	8'30"	9'00"	30"
Salamanca	8.4	5'45"	6'00"	
[C]	14.3	8'30"	8'45"	30"
Irapuato	8.25	5'30"	6'00"	
Silao	32.55	17'20"	18'15"	60"
[D]	6.2	4'45"	5'15"	30"
[E]	10.5	6'45"	7'15"	30"
Leon	15.9	9'45"	10'15"	
[F]	8.1	5'30"	5'30"	60"
SFD Rincon	16.12	9'15"	9'30"	30"
Total	167.12	102'00"	106'30"	7'00"
Commercial speed		92.0 km/h	88.3 km/h	

APPENDIX 6-4 Running Time (3)

Single track, EC 4M2T (1920 kW)

[F] -- Silao Double track

*Peak hour (morning) 25 Minute headway

To the North			Station	To the South		
Stopping time	Operating time	Distance		Distance	Operating time	Stopping time
	3'45"	4.5 km	Apaseo	4.5 km	3'45"	
30"	5'30"	7.95	[A]	7.95	5'30"	30"
60"		9.85	Celaya	9.85		60"
	11'30"	9.8	(1)	9.8	11'30"	
60"		7.4	Villagran	7.4		60"
	11'30"	7.3	(2)	7.3	11'30"	
60"	5'45"	7.3	[B]	7.3	5'45"	60"
60"	4'45"	6.4	Salamanca	6.4	4'45"	60"
60"	5'30"	7.9	(3)	7.9	5'30"	60"
30"	5'30"	8.25	[C]	8.25	5'30"	30"
60"		8.1	Irapuato	8.1		60"
	11'30"	8.15	(4)	8.15	11'30"	
60"		8.15	(5)	8.15		60"
	11'30"	8.15	(6)	8.15	11'30"	
30"		8.15	Silao	8.15		30"
30"	4'45"	6.2	[D]	6.2	4'45"	30"
30"	6'45"	10.5	[E]	10.5	6'45"	30"
30"	9'45"	15.9	[E]	15.9	9'45"	30"
60"	5'30"	8.1	Leon	8.1	5'30"	60"
60"	5'30"	7.9	[F]	7.9	5'30"	60"
6'00"	5'30"	8.22	(7)	8.22	9'45"	
			SFD Rincon			
17'30"	114'30"	167.12	Total	167.12	113'15"	11'30"
75.9 km/h			Commercial speed	80.4 km/h		

APPENDIX 6-5 Running Time (4)

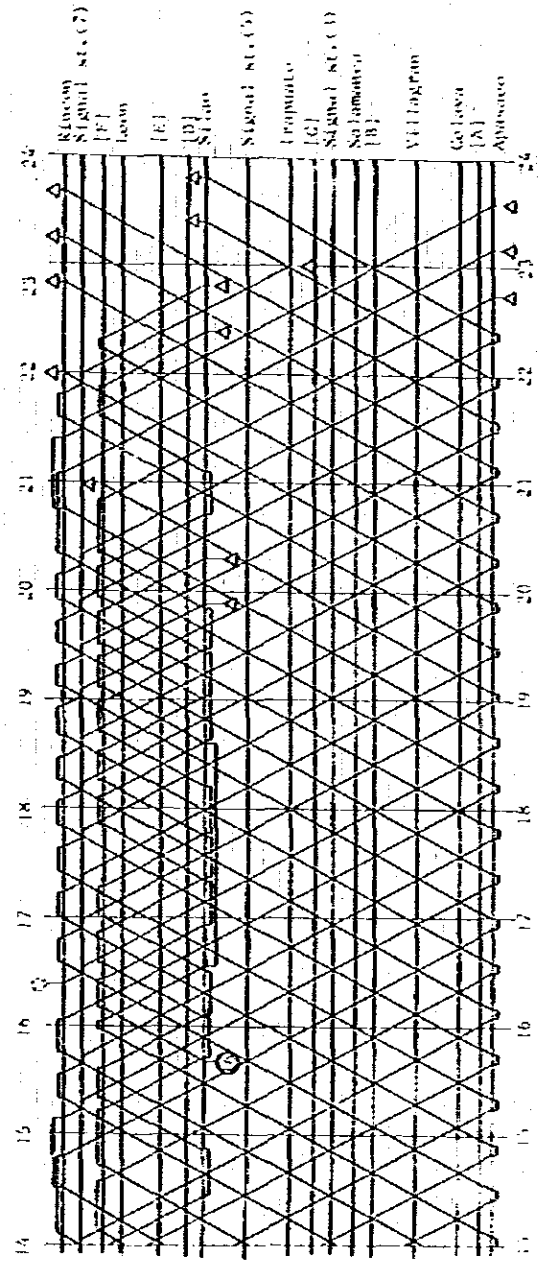
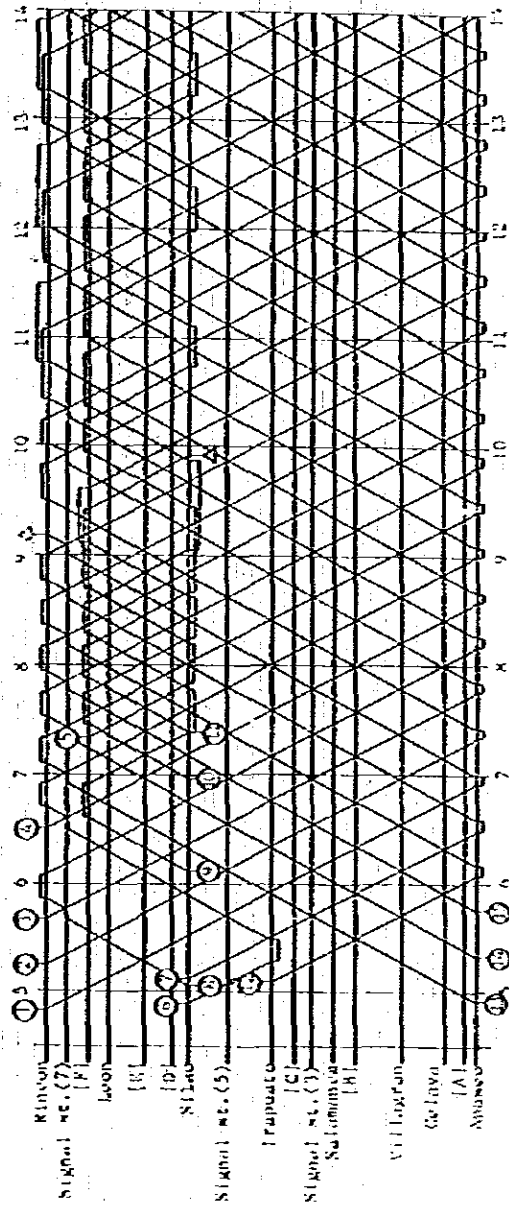
Single track, DL (3300 HP) + PC 6 CARS (240 ton)

* [F] -- Silao Double track

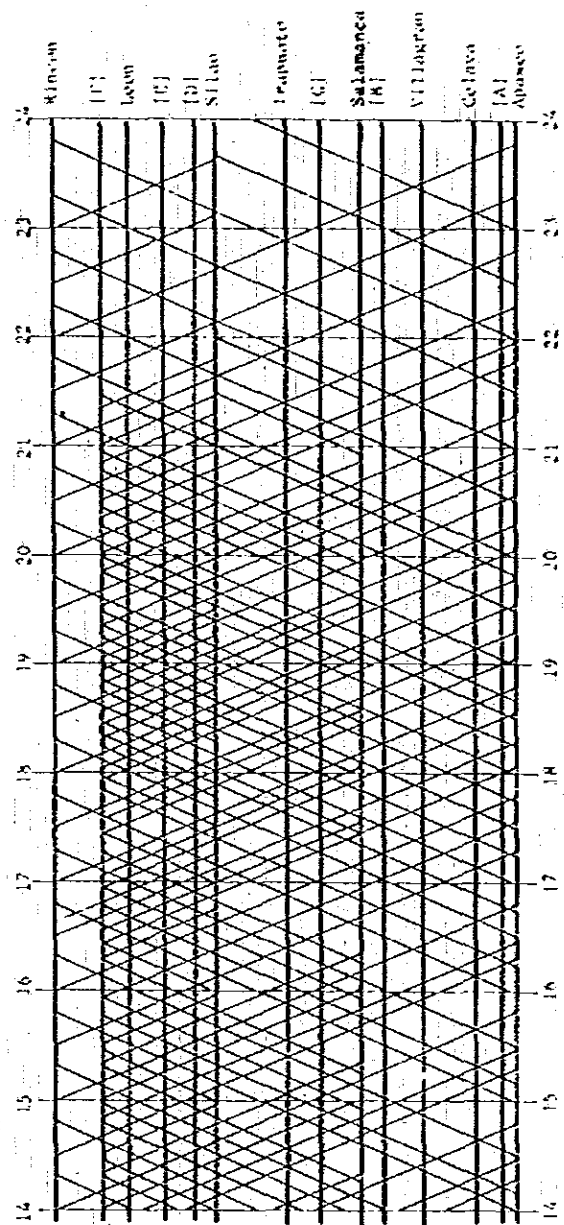
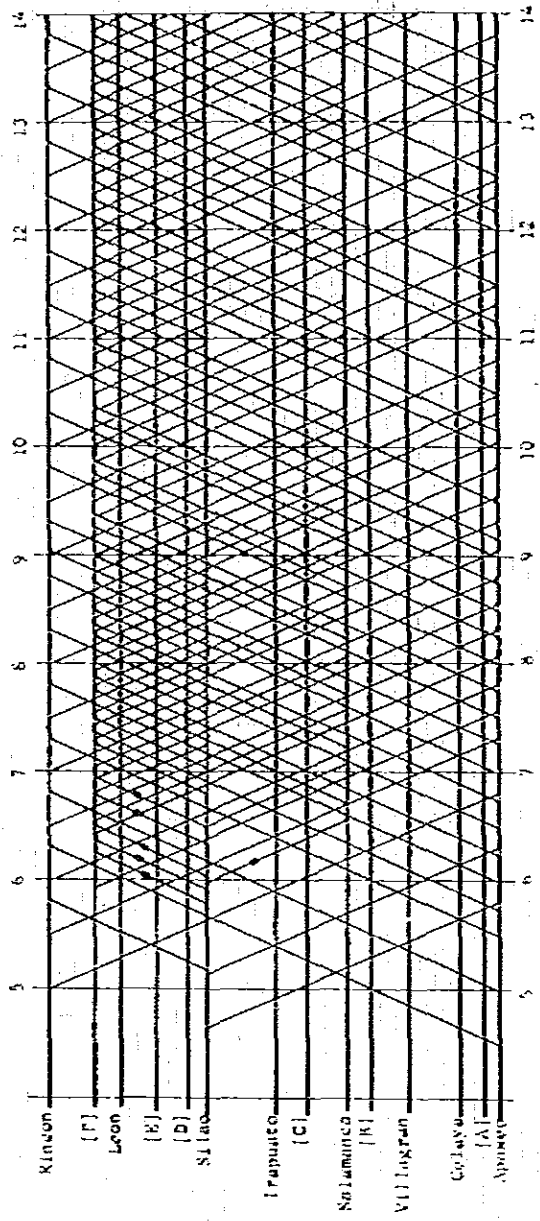
* Peak hour (morning) 26.5 Minute headway

To the North			Station	To the South		
Stopping time	Operating time	Distance		Distance	Operating time	Stopping time
	3'45"	4.5 km	Apaseo	4.5 km	3'45"	
30"	5'45"	7.95	[A]	7.95		30"
60"		9.85	Celaya	9.85		60"
	12'15"	9.8	(1)	9.8	12'15"	
60"		7.4	Villagran	7.4		60"
	12'15"	7.3	(2)	7.3	12'15"	
50"	6'00"	7.3	[B]	7.3	6'00"	60"
60"	4'45"	6.4	Salamanca	6.4	4'45"	60"
60"	5'45"	7.9	(3)	7.9	5'45"	60"
30"	6'00"	8.25	[C]	8.25	6'00"	30"
60"		8.1	Irapuato	8.1		60"
	12'15"	8.15	(4)	8.15	12'15"	
60"		8.15	(5)	8.15		60"
	12'15"	8.15	(6)	8.15	12'15"	
30"	5'15"	6.2	Silao	6.2	5'15"	30"
30"	7'15"	10.5	[D]	10.5	7'15"	30"
30"	10'15"	15.9	[E]	15.9	10'15"	30"
60"	5'30"	8.1	Leon	8.1	5'30"	60"
60"	5'30"	7.9	[F]	7.9	5'30"	60"
7'45"	5'30"	8.22	(7)	8.22	9'45"	
			SFD Rincon			
18'45"	119'45"	167.12	Total	167.12	118'30"	11'30"
72.4 km/h			Commercial speed	77.1 km/h		

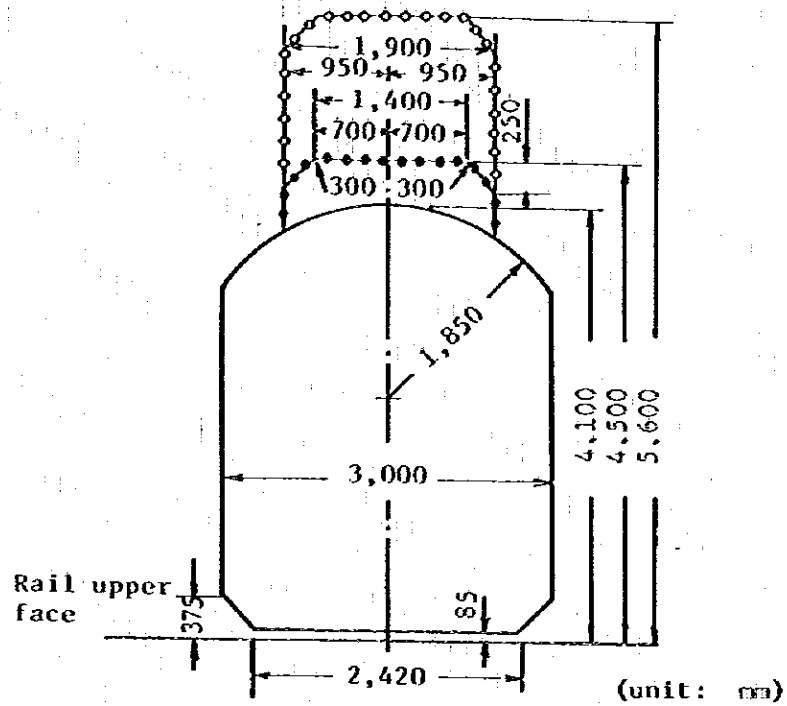
APPENDIX 6-6 Transportation Plan in 1995 and 2000
(Train and Car Operation Diagram)



APPENDIX 6-7 Example of Train Diagram (in 2010)



APPENDIX 6-8 Car Clearance



- Basic clearance
- Clearance to the device installed on roof in case when the transforming device of an electric car which is operated by AC electric power is folded.
- Clearance to the device installed on roof in case when the transforming device of an electric car which is operated by AC electric power is raised.

APPENDIX 6-9 Major Design Specifications of Car

Principal characteristics of rolling stock are shown below.

1) Electric system Single-phase AC 25 kV

2) Kind of car

		Capacity	No. of seat	Approximate weight (tons)
Control electric motorcar with cab:	Mc	112	64	45
Electric motorcar (with pantograph):	M'	124	76	48
Control trailer with cab:	Tc	112	64	43
Trailer (intermediate):	T	124	76	39
Electric motorcar (intermediate):	N	124	76	41

3) Train formation

3-car:	Mc M' Tc
6-car:	Mc M' T M M' Tc
9-car:	Mc M' T M M' T M M' Tc

4) Rolling stock performance

Maximum speed:	130 km/h
Acceleration:	0.43 m/s ²
Deceleration: Normal use	0.70 m/s ²
Emergency	0.83 m/s ²

5) Continuous rating (1 unit, around MM')

Output:	960 kW
Tensile force:	4,860 kg
Speed:	72 km/h

6) Dimensions of body

Length:	20,000 mm (in case with cab 21,000 mm)
Width:	2,949
Maximum height:	3,895
Height of folded pantograph:	4,141
Distance between centers of trucks:	14,150

7) Truck

Wheel diameter: 860 mm
Fixed shaft distance: 2,100
Spring system: Air spring
Gear ratio: 22:77 = 1:3.50

8) Main motor

System: Pulsating series motor
Continuous rating: 120 kW
Rated voltage: 375 V
Rated current: 360 A

9) Control system

Power: Series-parallel, weak magnetic field,
regenerative brake total control system
Brake: Electromagnetic direct control brake with
power generating brake
Safety system: ATS

10) Body structure

Body: Made of steel
Side sliding door: Automatic two-panel sliding door
End door: Sliding door system
Gangway: Apron lifting system
Seat: Open-sided, semi-cross type
Ventilation: Natural and fan-delta
Illumination: Fluorescent and emergency
Coupler: Direct tube attaching system

APPENDIX 6-10 Inspection Workload and Repairing Capacity at Car Depot

		1990		1995			2000			2010	
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 3	Stage 3	
Case 1	Number of cars for inspection	Every 2 months	1.62 cars	1.62	2.62	5.25	5.55	8.50			
	Accommodating capacity for repair	Annual	0.16	0.16	0.26	0.52	0.56	0.86			
		Every 2 months	3 cars x 1 track	3 cars x 1 track	3 cars x 1 track	6 cars x 1 track	6 cars x 1 track	6 cars x 1 track	6 cars x 2 tracks		
		Annual	2 cars x 1 track	2 cars x 1 track	2 cars x 1 track	2 cars x 1 track	2 cars x 1 track	2 cars x 1 track	2 cars x 1 track		
Case 2	Number of cars for inspection	Every 2 months	1.62	1.62	2.38	4.76	4.95	8.03			
	Accommodating capacity for repair	Annual	0.16	0.16	0.24	0.48	0.49	0.80			
		Every 2 months	3 cars x 1 track	3 cars x 1 track	3 cars x 1 track	6 cars x 1 track	6 cars x 1 track	6 cars x 1 track	6 cars x 2 tracks		
		Annual	2 cars x 1 track	2 cars x 1 track	2 cars x 1 track	2 cars x 1 track	2 cars x 1 track	2 cars x 1 track	2 cars x 1 track		
Case 3	Number of cars for inspection	Every 2 months	—	—	2.62	5.25	5.55	8.50			
	Accommodating capacity for repair	Annual	—	—	0.26	0.52	0.56	0.86			
		Every 2 months	—	—	3 cars x 1 track	6 cars x 1 track	6 cars x 1 track	6 cars x 1 track	6 cars x 2 tracks		
		Annual	—	—	2 cars x 1 track	2 cars x 1 track	2 cars x 1 track	2 cars x 1 track	2 cars x 1 track		

Note: 1. Annual inspection is scheduled for two (2) days to inspect each unit of two (2) cars.
 2. Two-month inspection is scheduled for one (1) day to inspect each unit of train makeup.

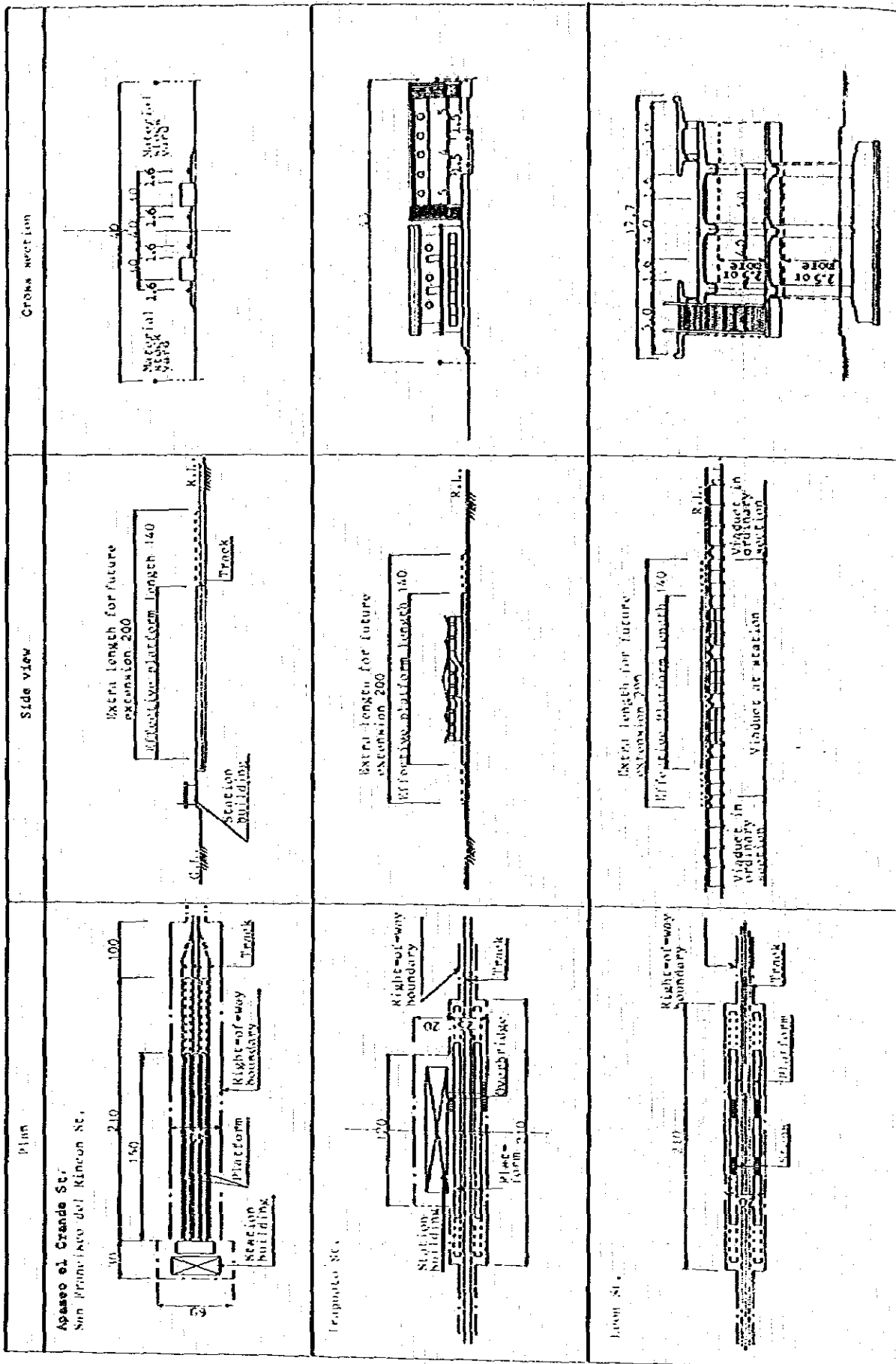
APPENDIX 6-11 Inspection Workload at Car Workshop

	1990		1995			2000			2010	
	Stage 1	Stage 1	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 2	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 3	Stage 3	
Case 1	Key parts check	1.01 cars	1.01 cars	1.64	3.28	3.47	5.38			
	General inspection	1.26	1.26	2.05	4.10	4.34	6.72			
	Total	2.27	2.27	3.69	7.38	7.81	12.10			
	Number of trains staying at workshop	3 cars x 1 makeup	3 cars x 1 makeup	3 cars x 2 makeups	6 cars x 2 makeups	6 cars x 2 makeups	6 cars x 2 makeups	6 cars x 2 makeups		
	Key parts check	1.01	1.01	1.49	2.98	3.09	5.02			
Case 2	General inspection	1.26	1.26	1.86	3.72	3.87	6.27			
	Total	2.27	2.27	3.35	6.70	6.96	11.29			
	Number of trains staying at workshop	3 cars x 1 makeup	3 cars x 1 makeup	3 cars x 2 makeups	6 cars x 2 makeups	6 cars x 2 makeups	6 cars x 2 makeups	6 cars x 2 makeups		
	Key parts check	—	—	1.64	3.28	3.47	5.38			
	General inspection	—	—	2.05	4.10	4.34	6.72			
Case 3	Total	—	—	3.69	7.38	7.81	12.10			
	Number of trains staying at workshop	—	—	3 cars x 2 makeups	6 cars x 2 makeups	6 cars x 2 makeups	6 cars x 2 makeups	6 cars x 2 makeups		

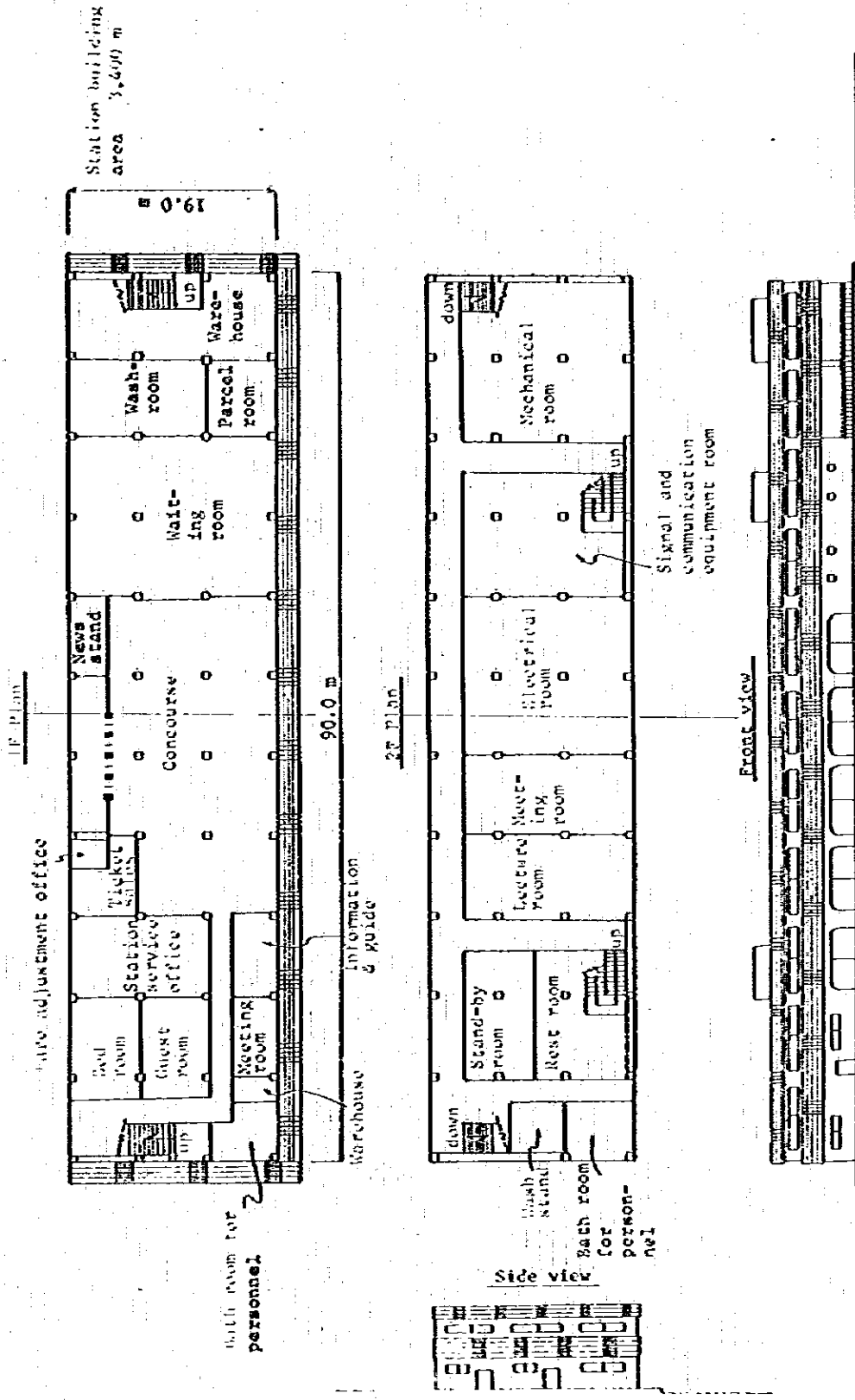
APPENDIX 7-1 Reference Plan of Station Building (1)

(Unit: m)

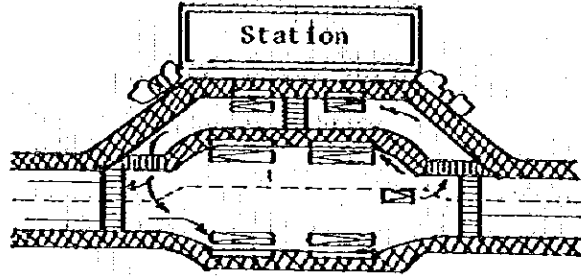
Platform Plan



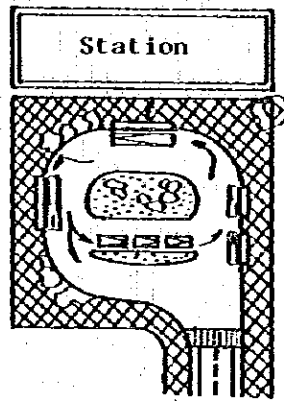
APPENDIX 7-1 Reference Plan of Station Building (2)



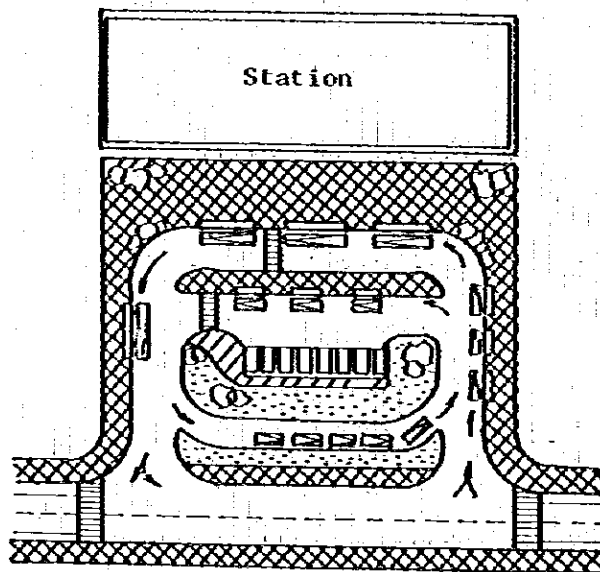
APPENDIX 7-2 Standard of Station Plaza (1)



1,000 m²

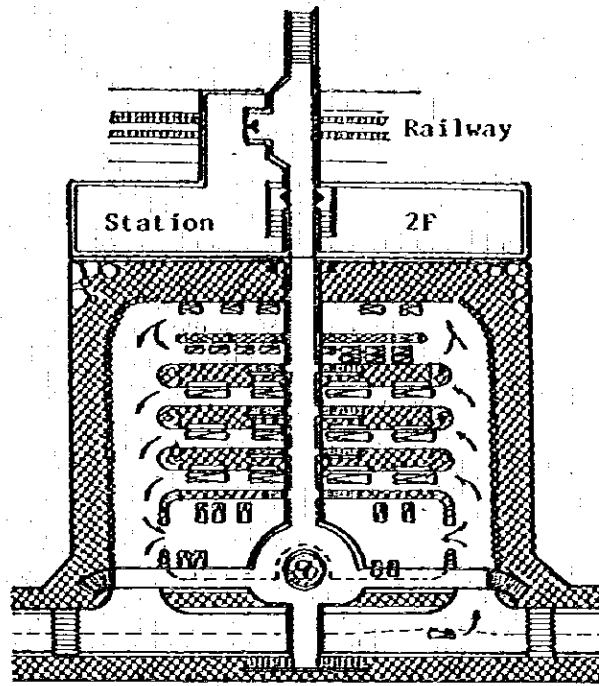


2,000 m²

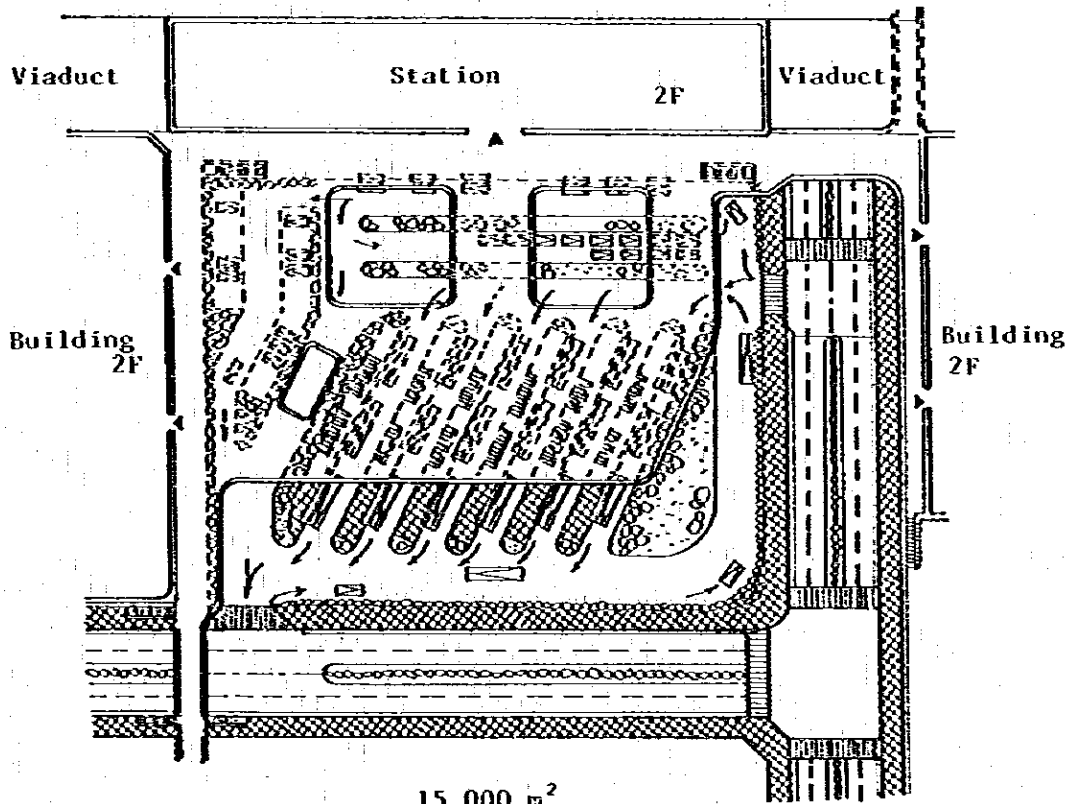


4,000 m²

APPENDIX 7-2 Standard of Station Plaza (2)

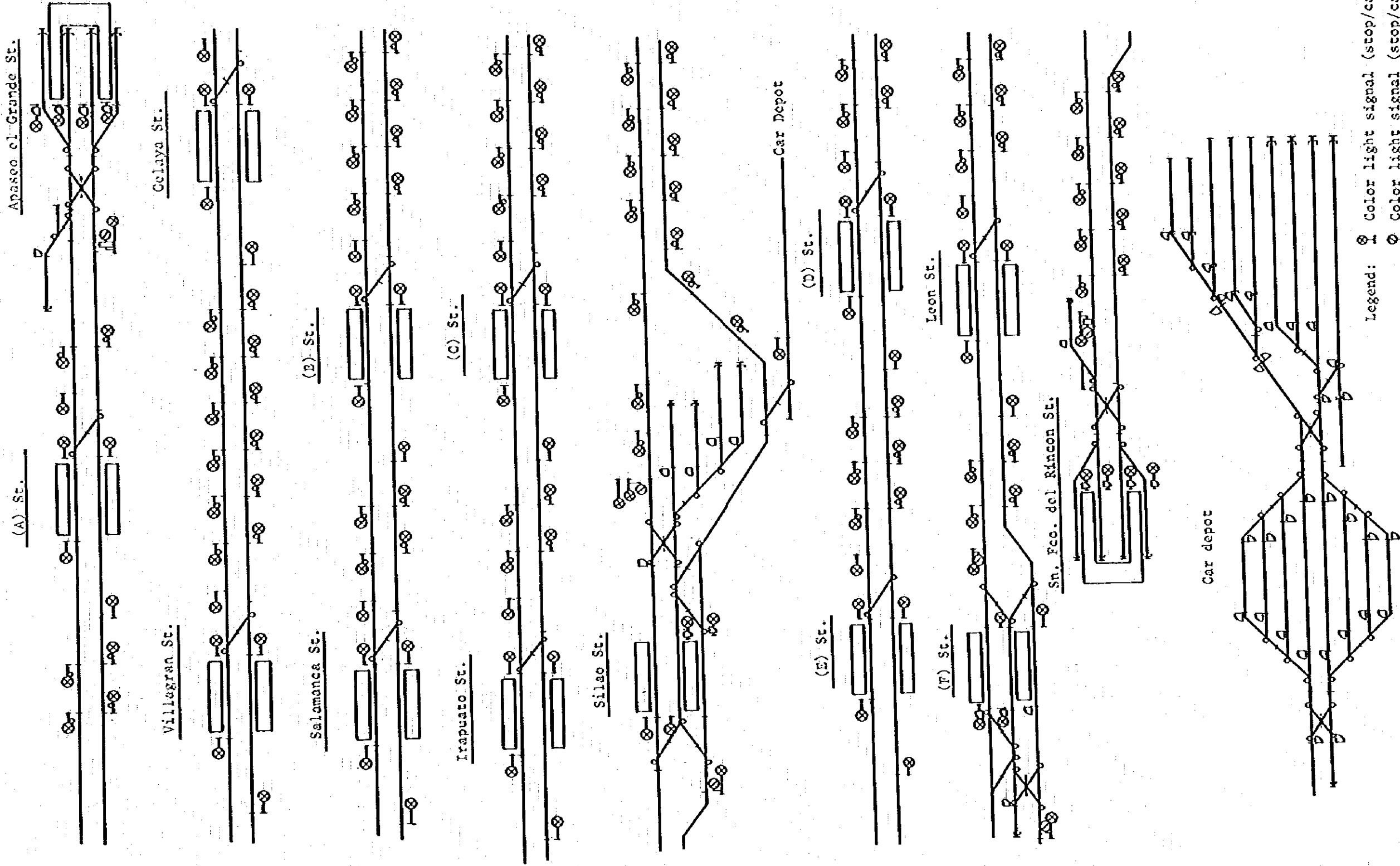


10,000 m²



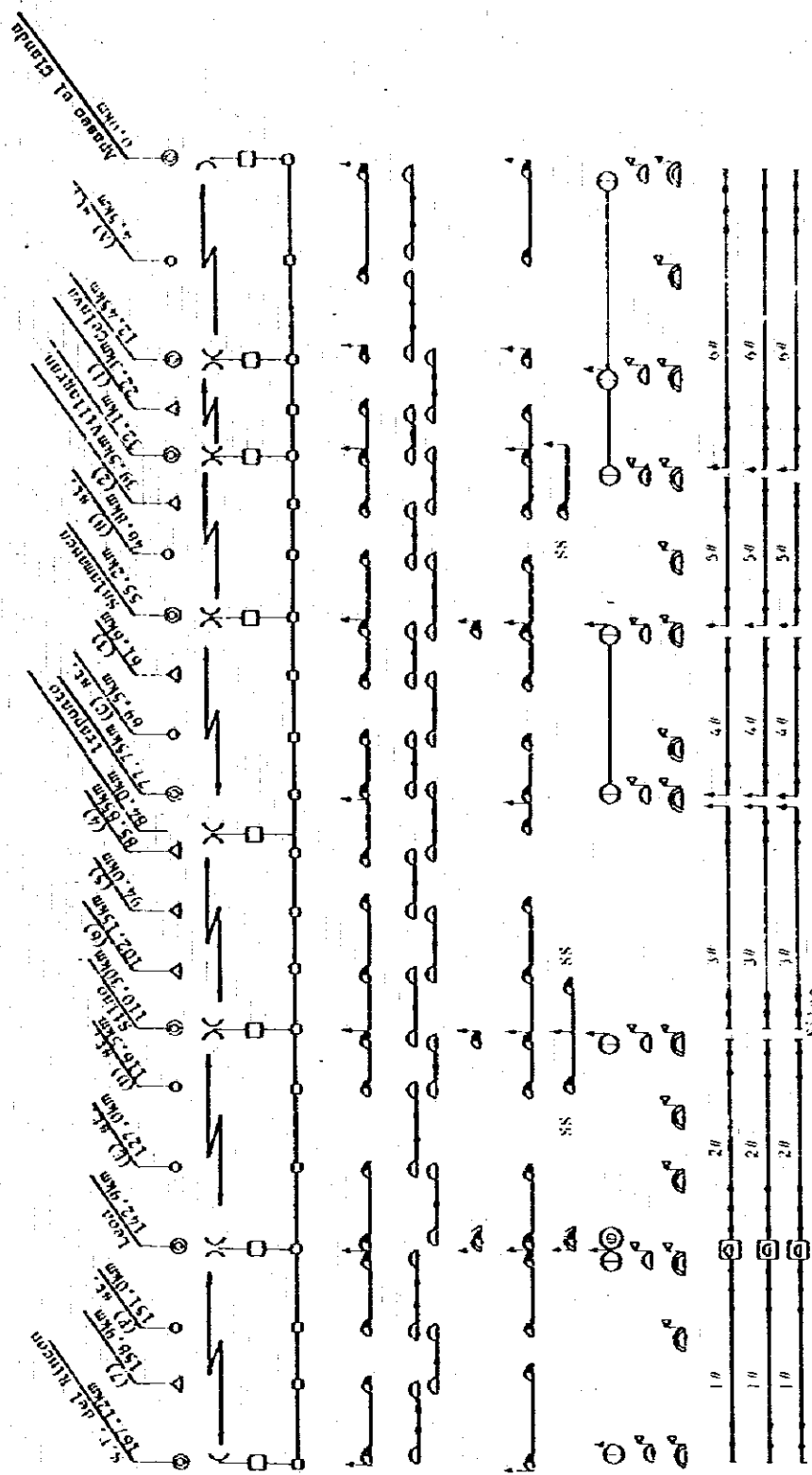
15,000 m²

APPENDIX 7-3 Configuration of the Signaling System

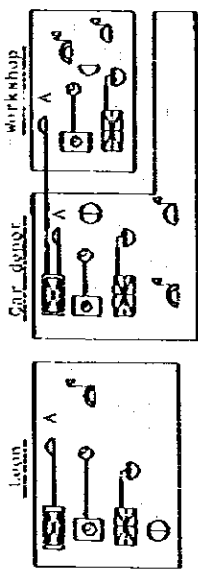
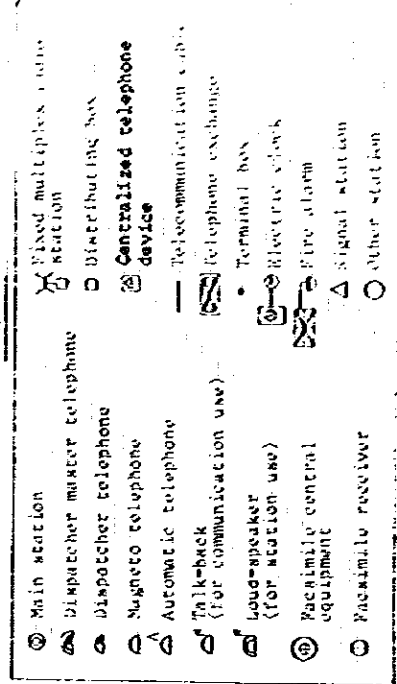


- Legend:
- ⊙ Color light signal (stop/caution/clear)
 - ⊖ Color light signal (stop/caution)
 - ⊘ Block signal marker
 - ⊞ Shunting signals
 - ⊟ Electric switch machine
 - Rail joint insulator
 - ⊡ Route indicator

APPENDIX 7-4 Composition Diagram of the Telecommunication System



- Fixed multiplex radio circuit
- Telecommunication cable
- Train operation dispatching telephone circuit
- Train operation telephone circuit
- Track maintenance dispatching telephone circuit
- Signaling and telecommunication dispatching telephone circuit
- Electric power dispatching telephone circuit
- Facsimile circuit
- Talk-back circuit (for communication user)
- Sound-speaker (for station use)
- Track maintenance telephone circuit
- Electric power telephone circuit
- Signal and telecommunication maintenance telephone circuit



APPENDIX 9-1 List of Personnel (Case 1)

(Unit: Person)

		1990 - 1994	1995 - 1996	1997 - 1999	2000 - 2004	2005 - 2013	Remarks
C.T.C.	A	11	17	17	8	8	
Station personnel	A	27	48	49	49	49	Administrators (sta- tion master, assist- ant)
	B	63	101	123	161	231	Ticket personnel, train operator
	C	36	58	62	96	125	Ticket, platform personnel
Motormen	A	31	49	49	45	67	Administrators (sec- tion chief, assist- ant) 50% of motormen
	B	43	61	61	57	89	50% of motormen, clerical personnel on duty
Conductors	A	2	2	2	2	3	Administrator (sec- tion chief, assist- ant)
	B	51	78	78	73	106	Conductors, clerical personnel on duty
Car mainte- nance per- sonnel	A	3	3	3	3	3	Administrator (sec- tion chief, assist- ant)
	B	19	22	24	24	29	Clerical and techni- cal personnel, 30% of inspection per- sonnel
	C	21	28	34	34	46	70% of inspection personnel
Management personnel	A	12	18	19	23	28	50%
	B	12	19	19	23	28	50%
Total	A	86	137	139	130	158	
	B	188	291	305	338	483	
	C	57	86	96	130	171	

APPENDIX 9-2 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS FOR MEXICO NEW RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (1)

Case 1

(Million pesos)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
INVESTMENT DIFF	353	610	918	2253	5559	9547	127	143	960	1455	4188	-468	6604	175	1219	1515	-175	54	-448	-487	4138	-578	-639	-690	-753	4786	-1862	-1138	-1243	-13271		
WITH	353	610	918	2253	5559	9547	1541	370	1619	2673	5005	65	7066	1386	2810	2659	35	547	91	102	4775	112	123	130	137	5752	686	231	256	-24261		
ELECTRIFICATION				950	1583	633			400	667	266			550	917	367																
SIGNALS & TELECOM	223			375	938	563	130		223	558	335	45		88	221	132																
CIVIL WORK		371	740	928	3038	2806		307	910	1365	1668		633	633	1546	2217																
LAND ACQ & COMP	130	239	178																													
CARS						4898					2638	50						386														
CAR DEPOT FACILITIES						647							6335																			
ACCESS BUS							468																									
-SALVAGE VALUE								63	77	84	98	-11	98	116	126	144	35	88	91	102	105	112	123	130	137	151	606	231	256	277		
WITHOUT							1414	228	650	1218	817	553	462	1211	1591	1344	210	494	539	588	637	690	753	819	889	966	2468	1369	1498	-10991		
CIVIL WORK										291	715	474		510	834	651																
LAND ACQ & COMP										97	202			169	155																	
BUS							1414	228	259	301	343	553	462	532	602	693	210	494	539	588	637	690	753	819	889	966	2468	1369	1498	1649		
-SALVAGE VALUE																															12639	
MAINT/OPE COST DIFF						778	-2	-135	-282	-457	-455	-660	-974	-986	-1370	-1617	-1700	-2028	-2390	-2783	-3212	-3224	-3733	-4289	-4897	-5556	-6279	-7065	-7921	-8853		
FACILITY MAINT COST DIFF						528	221	168	110	41	164	87	-29	107	-45	-23	-46	-178	-320	-475	-644	-516	-717	-936	-1176	-1435	-1720	-2030	-2368	-2735		
WITH						62	62	62	62	62	89	89	89	89	89	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	
ELECTRIC FACILITIES						72	72	72	72	72	116	116	116	116	116	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	
SIGNALS & TELECOM						192	192	192	192	192	290	290	290	290	290	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	
CIVIL WORK						164	164	164	164	164	164	267	267	267	535	535	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	
CARS						38	38	38	38	38	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
CAR DEPOT FACILITIES							143	163	187	214	245	242	273	310	350	395	407	434	463	496	529	565	604	645	683	736	786	840	897	958		
ACCESS BUS											12	12	12	12	12	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	
WITHOUT							450	522	605	701	810	986	1133	1302	1494	1714	1781	1936	2119	2297	2560	2719	2959	3219	3502	3810	4145	4508	4903	5332		
CIVIL WORK																																
BUS																																
OPERATING COST DIFF						250	-223	-303	-392	-493	-618	-767	-945	-1092	-1325	-1594	-1652	-1851	-2070	-2308	-2568	-2708	-3016	-3353	-3721	-4120	-4559	-5034	-5553	-6118		
WITH						250	469	500	537	579	626	748	796	909	971	1041	1086	1128	1173	1222	1274	1471	1531	1594	1661	1735	1812	1894	1981	2076		
PSHL COST						204	410	439	475	514	559	662	707	780	838	904	944	985	1027	1073	1122	1296	1353	1413	1476	1545	1618	1695	1777	1866		
FUEL COST							13	14	16	19	22	21	24	27	31	35	36	38	41	44	47	50	53	57	61	65	69	74	79	84		
ELEC COST						46	46	46	46	46	46	64	64	102	102	102	106	106	106	106	106	106	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	
WITHOUT							692	803	930	1077	1245	1515	1741	2001	2296	2635	2738	2979	3243	3539	3842	4179	4547	4948	5383	5855	6370	6929	7535	8194		
PSHL COST							652	757	876	1015	1173	1428	1641	1837	2164	2434	2591	2808	3057	3328	3622	3940	4287	4664	5074	5520	6006	6532	7103	7725		
FUEL COST							40	46	53	62	71	87	100	115	131	151	157	171	186	202	220	239	260	283	308	335	365	397	431	469		
TIME SAVINGS BENEFIT							-11	11	43	85	142	542	732	973	1278	1660	2486	2762	3068	3407	3783	4201	4664	5178	5748	6380	7043	7816	8671	9619		
NET FLOW	-353	-610	-918	-2253	-5559	-10325	-136	3	-635	-913	-3591	1691	-4899	1783	1429	1761	4352	4737	5986	6676	2858	6003	9027	10157	11397	7150	15184	16018	17835	31744		
EIRR	9.991	9.991	9.991	9.991	9.991	9.991	9.991	9.991	9.991	9.991	9.991	9.991	9.991	9.991	9.991	9.991	9.991	9.991	9.991	9.991	9.991	9.991	9.991	9.991	9.991	9.991	9.991	9.991	9.991	9.991		

APPENDIX 9-2 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS FOR MEXICO NEW RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (2)

Case 2

(Million pesos)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
INVESTMENT DIFF	323	610	918	2257	5568	9553	-10	260	460	1407	3217	-525	6183	162	1396	663	-175	27	-445	-403	2303	-578	-634	-686	-749	4874	-1859	-1138	-1239	-11650		
WITH	323	610	918	2257	5568	9553	1404	458	1110	2625	4034	28	6645	1185	2826	2060	32	524	55	102	3440	116	119	130	140	5840	609	231	259	-22316		
ELECTRIFICATION				948	1580	632			322	537	215			475	792	316																
SIGNALS & TELECOM	193			361	956	573	111		217	564	326	17		34	84	59															1285	
CIVIL WORK		371	740	928	3032	2892		363	493	1459	1133		507	564	1825	1546																
LAND ACQ & COMP	130	239	176				95	62																								
CARS						4838					2261	18	17																		4409	
CAR DEPOT FACILITIES						647	749						6019								3335											
ACCESS BUS							448	63	77	84	98	-7	102	112	126	147	32	83	95	102	105	116	119	130	140	147	609	231	259	277		
-SALVAGE VALUE																															22592	
WITHOUT							1414	228	650	1218	817	553	462	1023	1431	1197	207	497	539	585	637	693	753	816	889	966	2468	1369	1498	-10666		
CIVIL WORK									294	715	474			372	681	504																
LAND ACQ & COMP									97	202				123	148																	
BUS							1414	228	259	391	343	553	462	529	602	693	207	497	539	585	637	693	753	816	889	966	2468	1369	1498	1649		
-SALVAGE VALUE																															12314	
MAINT/OPE COST DIFF						780		-133	-289	-455	-459	-767	-1058	-1103	-1487	-1769	-1836	-2167	-2525	-2916	-3345	-3382	-3893	-4447	-5052	-5713	-6434	-7219	-8073	-9005		
FACILITY MAINT COST DIFF						530	222	170	112	43	129	30	-85	24	-128	-142	-159	-260	-422	-576	-745	-642	-643	-1062	-1300	-1561	-1645	-2155	-2491	-2859		
WITH						62	62	62	62	62	81	81	81	81	81	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	
ELECTRIC FACILITIES						74	74	74	74	74	113	113	113	113	113	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121		
SIGNALS & TELECOM						192	192	192	192	192	266	266	266	266	266	395	395	395	395	395	395	395	395	395	395	395	395	395	395	395	395	
CIVIL WORK						164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	
CARS						38	38	38	38	38	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
CAR DEPOT FACILITIES							143	163	187	214	245	243	275	311	351	393	408	436	466	493	531	568	606	647	692	739	790	843	901	962		
ACCESS BUS											12	12	12	12	12	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	
WITHOUT							459	522	605	701	810	926	1133	1301	1493	1713	1779	1937	2109	2295	2458	2718	2958	3217	3500	3808	4143	4506	4900	5329		
CIVIL WORK																																
BUS																																
OPERATING COST DIFF						250	-222	-303	-392	-498	-618	-797	-974	-1126	-1359	-1626	-1685	-1836	-2104	-2340	-2600	-2740	-3050	-3385	-3752	-4152	-4589	-5065	-5582	-6147		
WITH						250	469	500	538	579	627	718	767	873	935	1097	1018	1071	1137	1187	1238	1437	1456	1559	1627	1699	1778	1860	1949	2043		
PSNL COST						204	411	440	475	514	559	638	685	754	812	830	918	959	1062	1049	1097	1271	1326	1386	1450	1518	1592	1670	1754	1842		
FUEL COST							13	14	16	19	22	21	24	27	31	35	36	38	41	44	47	50	53	57	61	65	70	74	79	85		
ELEC COST						46	46	46	46	46	46	58	58	58	92	92	94	94	94	94	94	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116		
WITHOUT							692	803	930	1077	1245	1515	1741	2000	2294	2633	2734	2977	3241	3527	3838	4177	4545	4944	5379	5852	6367	6925	7531	8190		
PSNL COST							652	757	876	1015	1173	1428	1641	1885	2163	2482	2578	2807	3055	3325	3619	3938	4285	4661	5071	5517	6002	6529	7100	7721		
FUEL COST							40	45	53	62	71	87	100	114	131	151	157	170	186	202	220	239	260	283	308	335	365	396	431	469		
TIME SAVING BENEFIT							-11	11	43	85	142	536	724	964	1268	1650	2172	2745	3049	3386	3760	4174	4634	5145	5710	6338	7010	7777	8629	9572		
NET FLOW	-323	-610	-918	-2257	-5568	-10332	-1	-116	-137	-866	-2586	1829	-4400	1905	1359	2555	4483	4665	6919	6785	4301	8134	9161	10278	11511	7176	15302	16134	17940	30227		
ERR	10.528	10.528	10.528	10.528	10.528	10.528	10.528	10.528	10.528	10.528	10.528	10.528	10.528	10.528	10.528	10.528	10.528	10.528	10.528	10.528	10.528	10.528	10.528	10.528	10.528	10.528	10.528	10.528	10.528	10.528		

APPENDIX 9-2 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS FOR MEXICO NEW RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (3)

Case 3

(Million pesos)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
INVESTMENT DIFF	130	230	248	279	743	1343	2282	2743	3707	6627	9548	-2208	6649	634	2093	184	-175	53	-448	-487	4138	-578	-630	-690	-753	-816	-896	-973	-1061	-10348		
WITH	130	230	248	279	743	1343	2282	2743	4097	7546	10021	830	7111	1816	3683	1528	35	547	91	102	4775	112	123	130	137	151	158	168	179	-19923		
ELECTRIFICATION							225	449	674	2246	898			550	917	357																
SIGNALS & TELECOM							149	299	449	1196	897		45	68	221	135																
CIVIL WORK				174	695	353	1908	1955	2975	3125	279		633	1092	2420	883																
LAND ACQ & COMP	130	230	248	105	68	990																										
CARS											7537		6335																			
CAR DEPOT FACILITIES											420																					
ACCESS BUS										977																						
-SALVAGE VALUE												760	93	116	126	144	35	68	91	102	105	112	123	130	137	151	158	168	179	193		
WITHOUT									391	917	474	3058	462	1211	1591	1344	220	494	539	588	637	690	753	819	889	966	1054	1141	1239	-9575		
CIVIL WORK									294	715	474			510	834	651																
LAND ACQ & COMP									97	262				169	155																	
BUS												3098	462	532	602	693	210	494	539	588	637	690	753	819	889	966	1054	1141	1239	1348		
-SALVAGE VALUE																															10923	
MAINT/OPR COST DIFF											1238	-680	-974	-986	-1370	-1617	-1700	-2028	-2390	-2783	-3212	-3224	-3733	-4289	-4697	-5555	-6279	-7065	-7921	-8853		
FACILITY MAINT COST DIFF											831	87	-29	107	-45	-23	-48	-178	-320	-475	-644	-516	-717	-936	-1176	-1435	-1720	-2030	-2368	-2735		
WITH																																
ELECTRIC FACILITIES											89	89	89	89	89	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	
SIGNALS & TELECOM											116	116	116	116	116	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	
CIVIL WORK											290	290	290	290	290	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	
CARS											267	267	267	535	535	535	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	
CAR DEPOT FACILITIES											82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
ACCESS BUS												242	273	310	359	395	497	434	463	496	529	565	604	645	688	735	786	840	897	958		
WITHOUT																																
CIVIL WORK											12	12	12	12	12	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	
BUS												986	1133	1302	1494	1714	1781	1938	2110	2297	2500	2719	2959	3219	3502	3810	4145	4508	4903	5332		
OPERATING COST DIFF											376	-767	-945	-1092	-1325	-1594	-1652	-1851	-2070	-2308	-2568	-2708	-3016	-3353	-3721	-4120	-4559	-5034	-5553	-6118		
WITH																																
PSNL COST											376	748	796	909	971	1041	1066	1128	1173	1222	1274	1471	1531	1594	1661	1735	1812	1894	1931	2076		
FUEL COST											312	662	707	789	838	934	944	985	1027	1073	1122	1256	1353	1413	1476	1545	1618	1695	1777	1866		
ELEC COST											64	21	24	27	31	35	35	38	41	44	47	50	53	57	61	65	69	74	79	84		
WITHOUT																																
PSNL COST												1515	1741	2001	2296	2635	2738	2979	3243	3530	3842	4179	4547	4948	5383	5855	6370	6929	7535	8194		
FUEL COST												1428	1641	1887	2164	2484	2591	2808	3057	3328	3622	3940	4287	4664	5074	5520	6006	6532	7103	7725		
ELEC COST												87	100	115	131	151	157	171	185	202	220	239	260	283	308	335	365	397	431	469		
TIME SAVING BENEFIT												542	732	973	1278	1660	2486	2762	3088	3407	3783	4201	4664	5178	5748	6380	7043	7816	8671	9619		
NET FLOW	-130	-230	-248	-279	-743	-1343	-2282	-2743	-3707	-6627	-10755	3510	-4944	1324	555	3092	4362	4737	5996	6676	2858	8003	9027	10157	11397	12751	14218	15853	17653	28821		
EIRR	11.523	11.523	11.523	11.523	11.523	11.523	11.523	11.523	11.523	11.523	11.523	11.523	11.523	11.523	11.523	11.523	11.523	11.523	11.523	11.523	11.523	11.523	11.523	11.523	11.523	11.523	11.523	11.523	11.523	11.523		

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
FOREIGN CURRENCY																														
LOCAL CURRENCY																														
SIGNALS & TELECOM	168																													
FOREIGN CURRENCY																														
LOCAL CURRENCY																														
CIVIL WORK																														
FOREIGN CURRENCY																														
LOCAL CURRENCY																														
LAND ACQ & COMP																														
LOCAL CURRENCY																														
CARS																														
FOREIGN CURRENCY																														
LOCAL CURRENCY																														
CAR DEPOT FACILITIES																														
FOREIGN CURRENCY																														
LOCAL CURRENCY																														
-SALVAGE VALUE																														
INT DURING CONST.																														
FINANCE PROGRAM																														
FINANCE TOTAL																														
BORROWING																														
REPAYMENT																														
BALANCE																														
INTEREST																														
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INTEREST																														
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CUM OPE PROFIT																														
CUM INVESTMENT																														
CUM REPAYMENT																														
CUM INTEREST																														
CUM NET CASHFLOW																														

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
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CUM OPE PROFIT																														
CUM INVESTMENT																														
CUM REPAYMENT																														
CUM INTEREST																														
CUM NET CASHFLOW																														

IRAPUATO SI
77° 75' 00"

C SI
69° 30' 00"

CANAL
D. D. SALAMANCA
66° 1' 00"

(S) CANAL SI
61° 20' 00"

RIO LERMA
57° 55' 00"

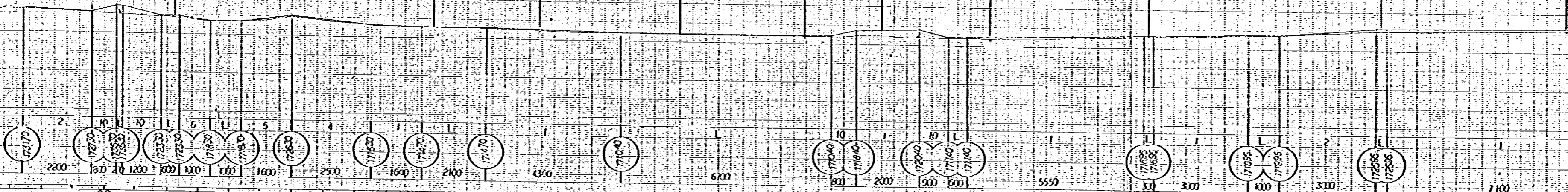
SALAMANCA SI
55° 20' 00"

RIO LERMA
57° 55' 00"

B SI
46° 30' 00"

(S) CANAL SI
39° 30' 00"

CANAL
ANTONIO
35° 18' 00"



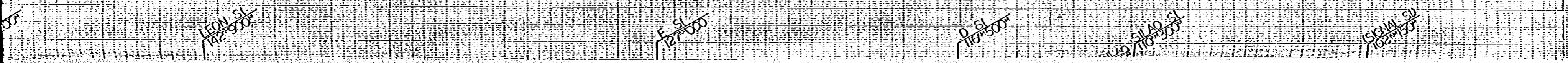
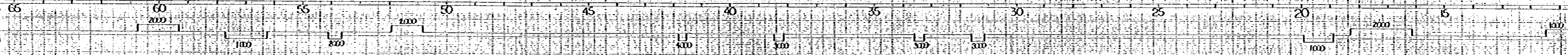
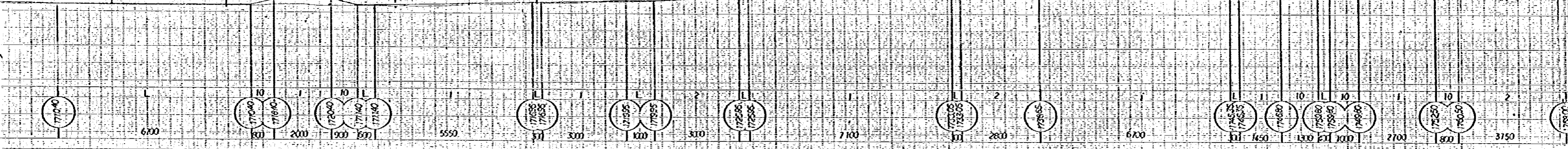
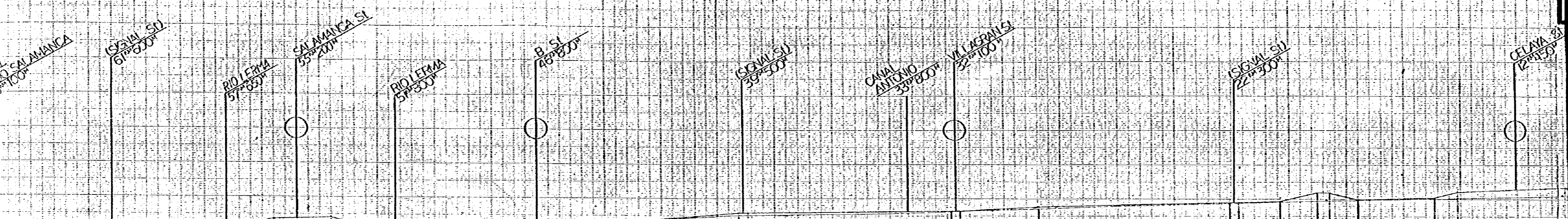
SAN FRANCISCO
DEL RINCON
SAN VICENTE
50° 00' 00"

(S) CANAL SI
55° 00' 00"

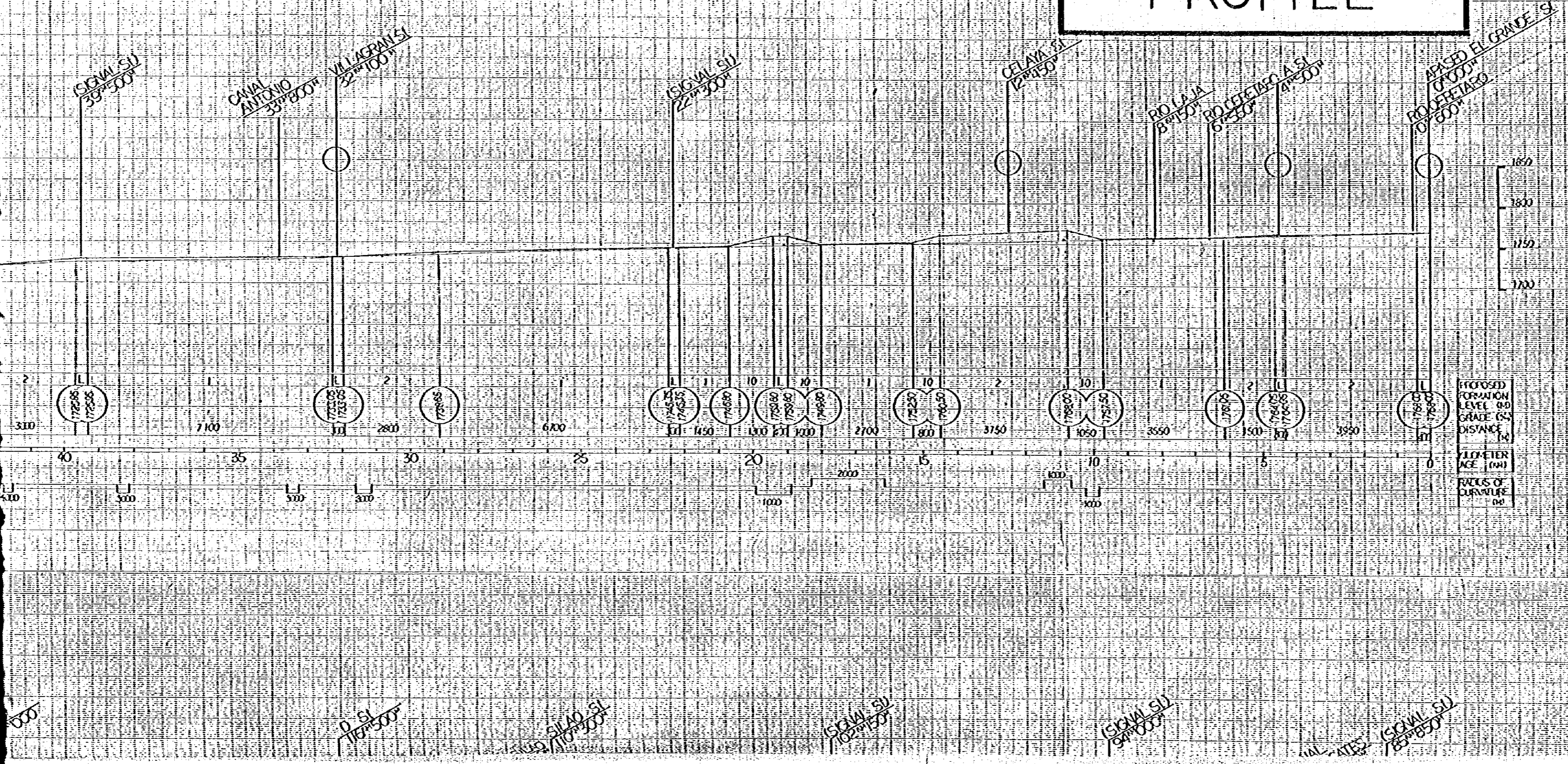
F SI
75° 00' 00"

LEON SI
74° 30' 00"

F SI
72° 00' 00"



PROFILE



1850
1800
1750
1700

PROPOSED
FORMATION
LEVEL (S.D.)
GRADE (G.S.)
DISTANCE (M.)
KILOMETER
AGE (KM.)
RADIUS OF
CURVATURE (M.)

(SIGNAL S.U.)
39m/500m

CANAL
ANTONIO
33m/800m

VILLAGRAN ST
22m/300m

(SIGNAL S.U.)
22m/300m

CETAYA ST
12m/450m

RD LAJA
6m/150m

ROJERETAO A ST
6m/300m

APISD EL GRANDE ST
6m/800m

D ST
118m/500m

SILAO ST
110m/500m

(SIGNAL S.U.)
102m/150m

(SIGNAL S.U.)
94m/100m

VAL CATES (SIGNAL S.U.)
85m/850m