## Edinburgh Tram - Critical Issues to be discussed at the Special IPG on 27 July 2009

## Decision required to be taken for the finalisation of the Council Report for 20<sup>th</sup> August 2009

	Issue	Implications	<b>Options/Comment</b>	Decision
1.	Whether August committee	Public perception of delay and cost	Already publicly stated by RJ that project is	
	to report on extent of	overruns.	suffering from delay and overspends. Appears	
	potential cost overruns and		unlikely to be acceptable to Councillors that a	
	delay?	tie argue that making figures public	further report is presented without definitive	
		may give upper hand to BSC. CEC	financial detail.	
		officers feel that this may have been		
		the case in the past but given present	Three broad options appear to be (i) get the	
		circumstances this is now largely	maximum that can be achieved for £545m through	
		irrelevant. BSC seeking costs well in	curtailment, or (ii) cancel project now (costs to be	
		excess of £545m anyway and appear	calculated and views of Transport Scotland	
		to be ignoring fact that CEC has no	regarding repayment of grant crucial). This would	
		funding beyond £545m.	need to be supported by a clear statement from	
			DLAP that BSC in breach of contract; (iii)	
		Option of a moratorium would have	complete 1A regardless of final cost (unlikely to be	
		cost implications, notably through a	feasible), or (iv) impose a moratorium on the	
		request for an extension of time by	project pending resolution of a guaranteed way	
		BSC. However, the project is (and has	forward. In hindsight this may have been	
		been since March 2009) limping along	appropriate in March 2009 at the first sign of the	
		on a basis of poor relationship and	breakdown between tie and BSC.	
		arguably bad faith by BSC. There may		
		be merit in high level discussions	Question of whether these options should be	
		among tie, BSC, CEC and Transport	presented to Council for a decision or whether	
		Scotland about the future affordability	officers make a recommendation. There is also the	
		of the project. The alternative is to	public perception regarding control of the project	
		proceed in a culture of DRP and ever-	that will need to be carefully managed.	
		rising costs and uncertainty.		

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2.	If cost and delay to be reported, then to what extent?	Likely to be a range of figures for presentation given current state of knowledge and lack of certainty. Top end of range is not certain but is likely to be "well north of £600m" according to tie.	Given comments above, unlikely to be acceptable not to provide at least some indication of outturn costs. Not providing a range may look like we are not in control.	
3.	Curtailment	Reducing scope of project may bring it within funding envelope. Potential for huge public and political backlash if eg works on Leith Walk for the last 2 years do not even deliver a tram to this area. Issue of programming in that if curtailment is to take place, this may impact on when works take place. This in turn will impact cost.	Advising Council of possible curtailment before discussions of implications with BSC may cause issues as it may signal an intention by tie to trigger breach of Infraco agreement as to terms of build scope. Nevertheless, curtailment appears to be one of the only sensible choices at this juncture.	
		May be costs involved in buying out BSC's rights as they bid for whole of line 1A and will expect profits from this. This may be especially difficult if relationships are further strained by DRP etc.	Tie in response should be arguing that any notional profits by BSC should only be within the original bid price, as accepted.	
4.	<ul> <li>Operating Agreements:</li> <li>Whether 1B to be included in TEL scope</li> <li>Is FBC still valid</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Line 1B is delayed at present so potentially no need for TEL to have powers for this at present.</li> <li>[<i>TBC</i>]</li> </ul>		

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5.	tie and TEL bonuses	Potential for greater control of tie through bonus arrangements (very little other effective de facto "control" incentive as tie fully CEC funded).	Question of whether any bonus should be payable at all now funding envelope likely to be exceeded for completion of 1A in full and there is now significant delay to completion? ie. on one view tie has failed to deliver as promised (on their own admission tie admit that 40-80% of changes and delay are down to them, not BSC) and accordingly further bonus payments are therefore inappropriate. Need for clarity as to whether these bonus payments are a contractual entitlement which could be pursued by employees through Court action or Employment Tribunal claim. However, there will also be a difference between responsibility and culpability of different employee grades and functions within tie.	
6.	Claims process	TEL wish to have full control up to the appropriate Council approved budget figure. CEC officers wish to have greater control over movements in the QRA to ensure tighter governance in relation to claims/payment settlement	If TEL is allowed greater control then there is potential for movement of figures to suit presentational requirements. If CEC retains control they will have greater oversight and visibility of any potential issues.	
7.	Whether 45m CEC contribution feasible	Any shortfall in the planned £45m, particularly in the £25m element earmarked to come from developer contributions, would require an alternative funding source to be identified by CEC.	DTZ report backs up view that fundamental assumptions remain sound. Planning committee allowed for developers contributions to be collected until the Council reached the value required. Risks continue to remain, including likelihood of certain large scale contributions (e.g. Forth Ports) in the current market. Alternative funding sources should developer contributions fail to materialise would be same as options below for funding of overspend.	

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8.	Alternative funding strategies	As it is likely that £545m will be exceeded, how will any overspend be funded?	<ul> <li>Borrow against future TEL revenues</li> <li>Divert spending from other CEC capital projects to fund tram completion</li> <li>Project termination (costs to be considered here)</li> <li>Prudential borrowing with interests costs paid from Council revenue budgets.</li> </ul>	
9.	Who is to be appointed to		JI commencing discussions to clarify the proposals	
	TEL board		here.	
10.	Assuming stage 1 transfer			
	is completed, who is			
	proposed to be on tie			
	satellite board			

## Other Key Issues

	Issue	Implications	Options/Comment	Decision
11.	Whether tie should engage in formal DRP on disputed issues	Could further sour relationship and BSC could commence "go slow" to frustrate works and maximise Council problems re Christmas embargo etc and increase general discomfort to assist BSC negotiations.	Realistically very little option but to go through process. DLAP advise not enough evidence to invoke breach proceedings thus far and appears little prospect of BB being ejected by other consortium members. Still a pressing need to flush out the legal basis (if any) for BSC's inflated claims for continuing with the contract.	
			Question of whether the possible further delay and consequential impact on e.g. Christmas embargo should be highlighted in the August report, even if in a vague "may be further timetable changes and impact" way.	

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12.	Infraco	Question of whether increase in	Potential risk of challenge to original contract	
		Infraco contract cost has procurement	pricing and acceptance.	
		implications. It was stated to be 95% fixed by tie. However, fresh demands	tic need to another information to ensure that any	
		may mean than original bid will	tie need to produce information to ensure that any subsequent comparison to original Tramlines bid is	
		significantly increase. This raises the	not unfavourable. tie may also be required to show	
		prospect of "material change".	how far removed the current works/specification is	
			from that tendered and priced up to Financial Close.	
13.	Reporting to Transport	TS are demanding updated written	TS have been advised that CEC do not have	
	Scotland	reports on the current position.	relevant information from tie to allow formal	
			reporting of the position.	
			Question of how much of the informal information	
1.4			which CEC <i>does</i> hold should be reported?	
14.	Formal letter to tie	Question of whether CEC culpable if	Question of whether this is desirable. This may	
		it fails to address tie faults to date. Question of whether CEC should send	offend the one family approach, but external scrutiny would expect the Council to hold tie to	
		formal letter of warning to tie in	account. Any failure to do so, and also be seen to do	
		relation to failures to date to deliver on	so, will inevitably expose the Council to criticism,	
		time and within budget. In essence, tie	with accusations that the Council is as culpable as	
		should be treated as any other firm of	tie for client failures.	
		external consultants/agents who are		
		not performing to the Council's	From a Comms perspective this would be desirable	
		expectations and contractual	– would also show that the new Transport Convener	
		requirements. Whilst some fault lies	is switched on to issues and if presented to him he	
		with BSC, tie are, by their own (albeit	would be keen to do this. In media terms, this	
		informal) admission, not entirely	would go some way to showing the Council taking	
		blame free. Further question as to	a proactive approach and is on top of the situation	
		whether tie is supplying information immediately as and when it becomes	and is managing tie.	
		known or are CEC getting info		
		"behind the curve" (e.g. financials		
		have moved significantly over the last		

		3 months yet little change in DRP headings).		
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15.	Possible cost saving options	Possibility of dispensing with selected tie functions now (eg HR, Finance, Comms etc) and taking advantage of potential accommodation efficiencies.	TUPE issues to consider. However, may be opportunity to reduce overheads.	
16.	tie wind-down	Intention is that tram operations will be carried out by TEL. tie have no other major projects so consideration should be given to what happens to employees and the company post- construction. Question of whether tie employees were put on permanent or time limited contracts?	Cost of wind-up of tie re employees is circa £1m. Unlikely to be acceptable to TS as a project cost. Where will this be funded from?	