

Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications

Federal Office of Transport

Swiss Confederation



Q Rail transport in Switzerland

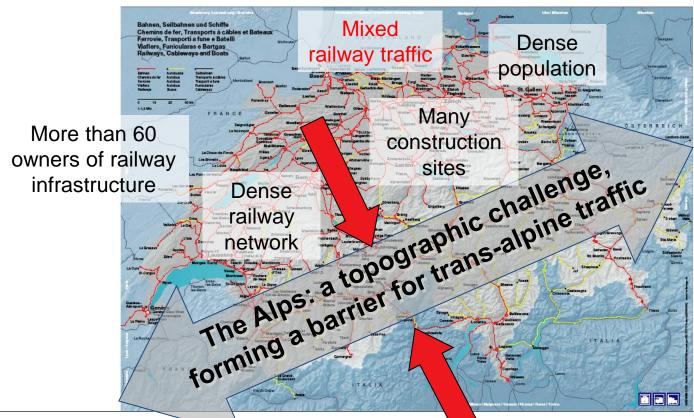
Topics:

- Swiss transport policy
 - → challenges and measures
- Performance trends
- Swiss energy policy for public transport

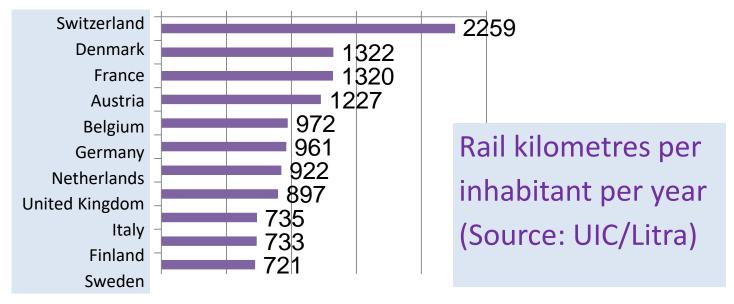
Switzerland: in the heart of europe but not a member of the EU



Switzerland: challenges for rail transport



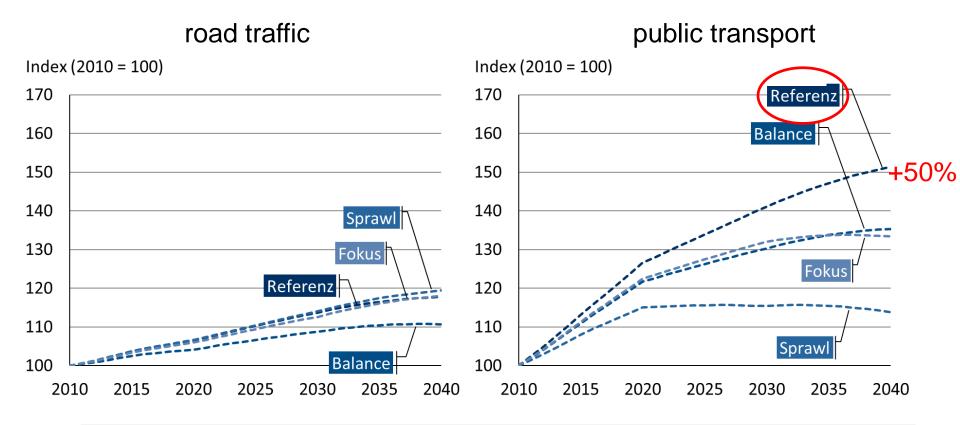
A country of rail travellers in a very dense railway network



The Swiss are the European champions of train travel. Only Japan has similar figures.



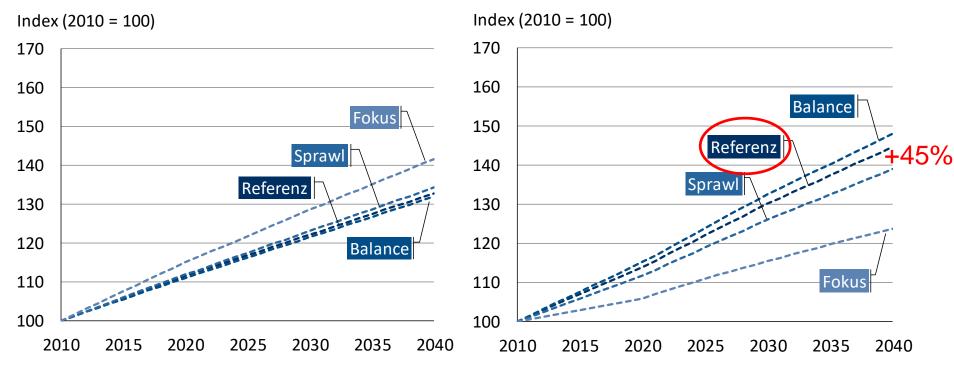
passenger traffic: performance trend scenarios



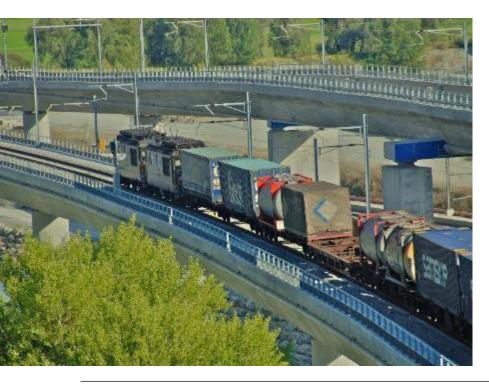
goods traffic: performance trend scenarios



rail performance



Swiss transport policy in brief



- Development of an environmentally and socially sound transport and traffic system...
- ...economically sustainable...
- ...and embedded in the European environment

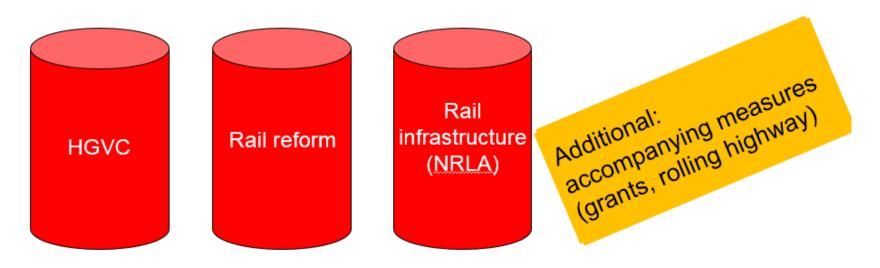
Adoption of the 1994 Alpine Initiative: mandate for a shift of goods transport from road to rail

- Requirement: Goods traffic passing through the Alps should be shifted onto rail from border to border
- Justification for Swiss modal shift policy
- Implementation: does not discriminate foreign countries



Implementing the modal shift mandate: three pillars

Target: Reducing trans-alpine road transports to 650,000 by 2018



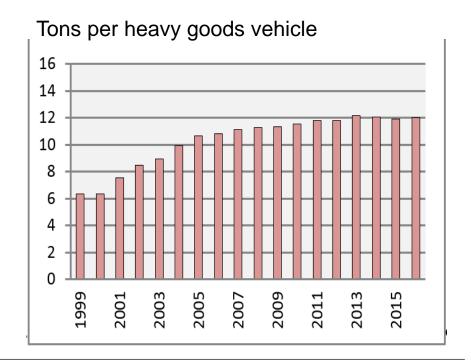
Heavy goods vehicle charge (HGVC) A funding and steering system

- Applies to all heavy goods vehicles over 3.5 t
- Mileage and emission dependent
- A lorry weighing 40 t is charged approx. CHF 1/km
- 2/3 are used for financing rail infrastructure. 1/3 distributed to the cantons



40 tons and HGVC: road traffic gets more efficient

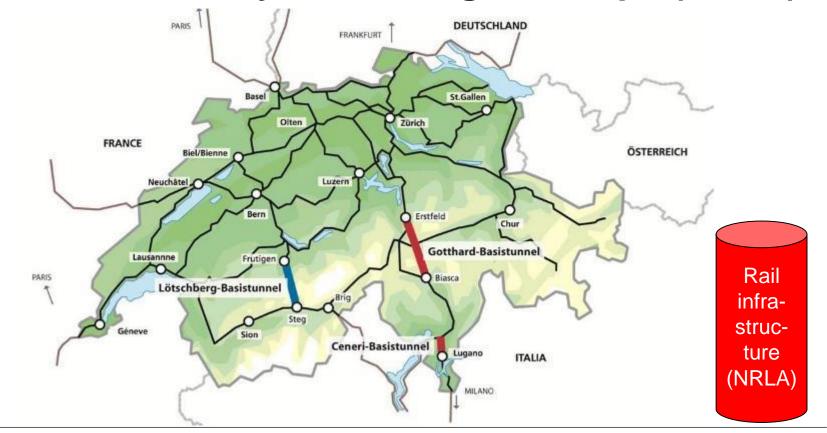
- More freight transported with less trucks
- Faster renewal of the vehicle fleet:
 2017: 92% = EURO V and VI



Increased competition thanks to rail reform



The new railway link through the Alps (NRLA)



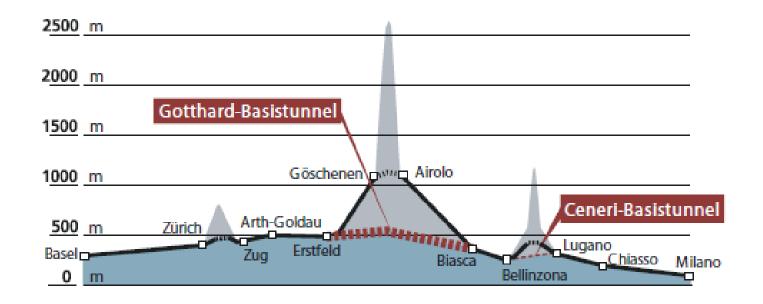
The Gotthard and Ceneri base tunnels



- Longest railway tunnel in the world 57 km
- Two single-track tubes
- Highest point 550 m above sea level
- Daily capacity of 260 goods trains and 65 passenger trains
- Journey time saving of 45 minutes once the route is complete (2020)

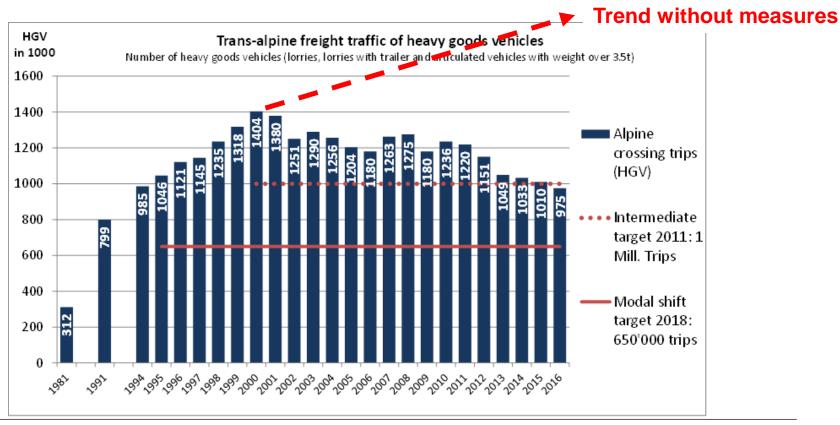


Gotthard Base Tunnel: Crossing the Alps without slopes

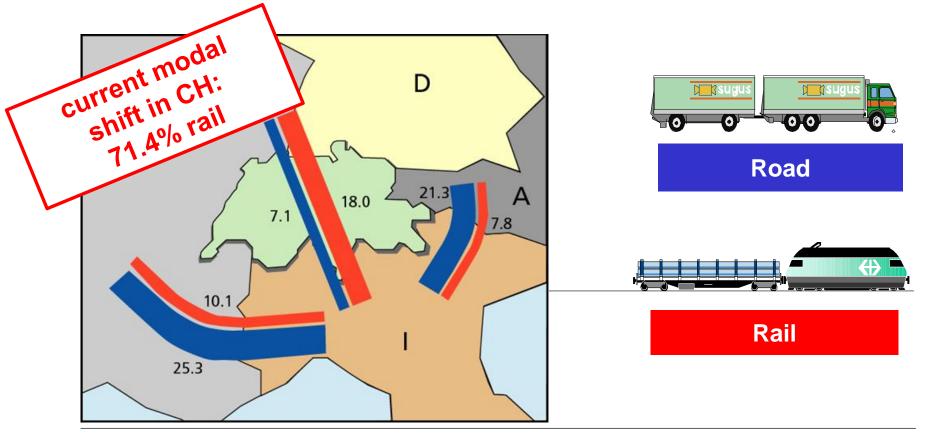




Trans-Alpine freight traffic on the road



Modal shift on the alpine goods transport corridors



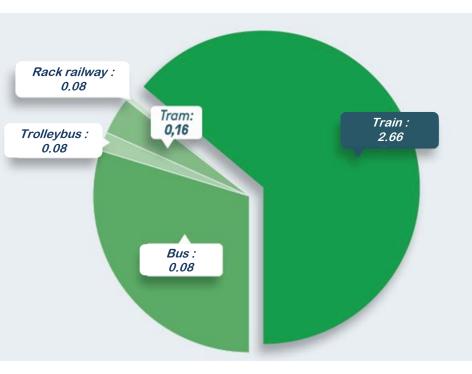


Goals of the Energy Strategy 2050

- reduction of energy consumption
- increase of energy efficiency and renewable energy



U Energy demand in public transport



Goals of Energy Strategy for Public Transport 2050 (ESPT 2050)

- 1. Increase energy efficiency
- 2. Produce renewable energy
- 3. Reduce CO₂ emissions
- Opt out of nuclear energy

PT energy use in 2017: 4 Mrd kWh

Structure of the Programme ESPT 2050

The programme has three main approaches:



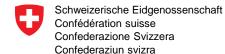


Making the most out of specific competitive advantages of all transport modes

How far can I go with 1 liter fuel - or 1kWh? Private car: 9 – 12 km Hybrid / electric car : 12 – 16 km Tram, trolleybus, bus: 15–18 km Train: 47-67 km 20 km 40 km 60 km 80 km $0 \, km$

Conclusion: factors of success

- Transport and energy policy are supported by the Swiss population
- Political and social culture: in Switzerland, railway ist the «good» transport system
- Make investments in rail infrastructure to ensure the needed capacity improvement
- Create the right incentives for market players
- further improve the competitive advantage of all public transport modes in terms of energy efficiency



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