Modal Shift in highly congested regions Role of Combined Transport

8th Florence Intermodal Forum, June 4th, 202



Joint ambition for the transport & logistics sector

Still, the rail sector believes is it possible to raise its modal share to 16% by capturing a larger share of the forecasted growth in demand



Rail is better macro economic solution



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USP of rail freight transport





Great for large volumes, very energy efficient, mobility, environmental & climate friendly,

BUT



requiring consolidation/massification to get large volumes with extra costs for last/first miles, feeder network, shunting, transhipment



Cost GAP on the short distance between multimodal and trucking in EU

cost functions by distance

in € per ton-kilometer & km



Source: Calculated based on Zgonc et al., (2019), The impact of distance on mode choice in freight transport, European Transport Research ReBERGIAN RAIL FREIGHT FORUM

Cost GAP in BE due to the consolidation cost

Total logistics cost - In € per Ton KM



Intermodal (1) – Average distance of 160 km

Average cost gap in Belgium smaller than in EU (probably) due to dense network of rail & roads

(1) Based on Vannieuwenhuyse, B., et al, (2019), Haalbaarheidsstudie maatregelenpakket voor een versnelde modal shift naar het goederenspoorvervoer, in opdracht van de Vlaamse overheid, Departement Mobiliteit en Openbare Werken, Afdeling Beleid, ir. Ilse Hoet.



Yet current road transport in Belgium is primarily < 300 km...



For instance, 69 % of the maritime containers trucked from the Port of Antwerp stay in Belgium :

Belgium	69%
France	10%
Germany	9%
Netherlands	8%
Luxemburg	1%
Other Europe	3%

Destination of containers loaded on trucks at the maritime quays – Count in TEU by the Port of Antwerp (2017)



12% of BE road transport is on short distance with high rail affinity





* TKM = Ton Kilometer ** by NST

The short distance trains are the engine for growth

Highest potential and feeder to growth on the long distance

Estimated traffic evolution by distance category based on the observed evolution over the past 5 years



Evolution per distance category - In Bln TonKM



The situation today

99% of the time, cost drives choice of transport mode

€€€ Rail is competitive once the cargo is on rail



The surplus cost comes from the cargo handling between transport modes





The concept & data analysis

First & last miles (f& I M) are trucked, the long haul is put on rail or barge

Trucked scenario

Modal shifted scenario



Methodology

- Trucked traffic data 2015 per NST & NUTS 3 (Statbel).
- Distances calculated based on the NUTS3 latitude & longitude coefficients
- Load factors per NST (TU Delft) used to derive the number of trucked trips
- Assumed degree of containerisation potential based on OakTrees' assessment of affinity with rail per NST code:







The return on investment to society

We can take 1.300.000 truck trips off the road with a handling cheque of € 40 per unit put on rail or barge

End-to-end approach for government support

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