

European railways support 'user pays' and 'polluter pays'

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*Each transport mode should cover its marginal costs, both for infrastructure wear and tear (**'user pays'**) and for external costs, e.g. for air pollution and noise pollution (**'polluter pays'**) ... Applying those two principles EU-wide will help address the current charging discrepancy between transport modes.*

European Parliament

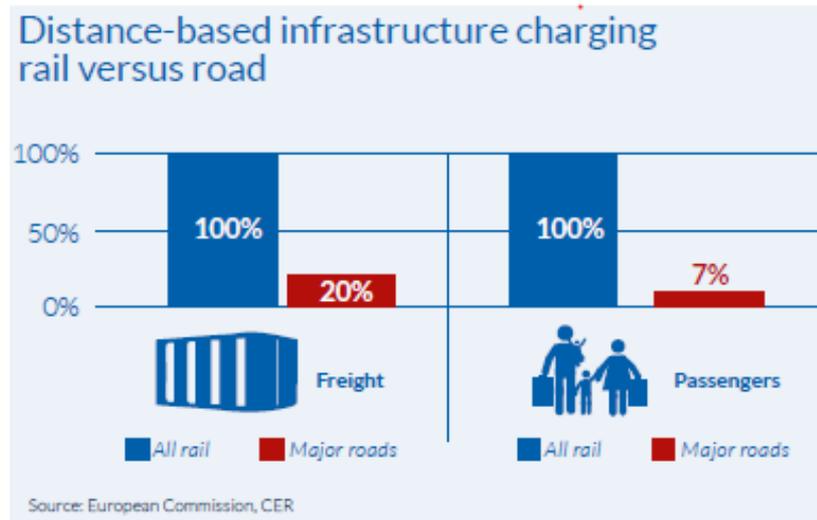
Item 18 of resolution of 14 December 2017 on a European Strategy for Low-Emission Mobility

Getting the price right for efficient transport (1)

- Efficient transport requires charging *direct or 'marginal' cost* of infrastructure use:
 - For rail, this rule already exists in EU law (SERA directive art. 31.3)
 - For other modes, no such rule currently exists
 - Road charging: 'Eurovignette' revision is welcome, but should add direct-cost coverage as a rule
- Direct-cost charging achieves '**user pays**' (as pointed out in EP resolution)

Getting the price right for efficient transport (2)

- Direct-cost charging is *distance-based* – but we don't always have this in the EU:

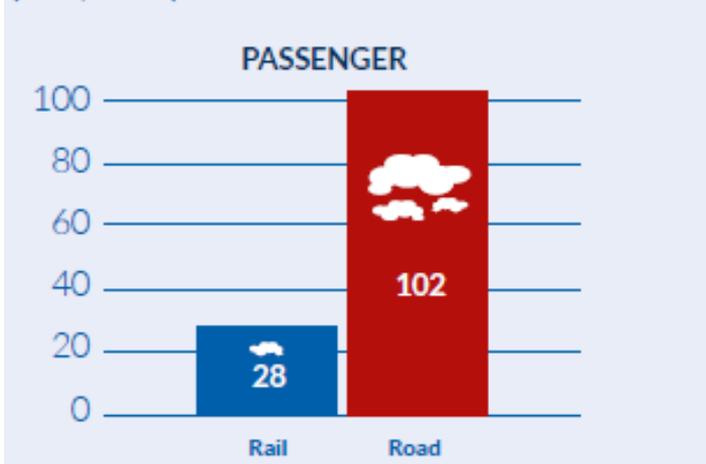


- So let's go for distance-based charging for infrastructure use in *all* modes

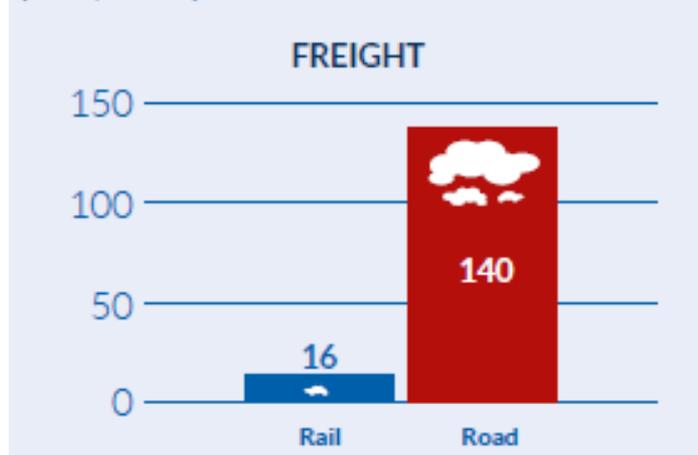
Getting the price right for sustainable transport (1)

- Sustainable transport requires a fair chance for clean modes to compete
- Rail is a relatively clean mode of transport, with especially low climate externalities:

Specific CO₂ emissions, g per passenger-km (EEA, 2017)



Specific CO₂ emissions, g per tonne-km (EEA, 2017)

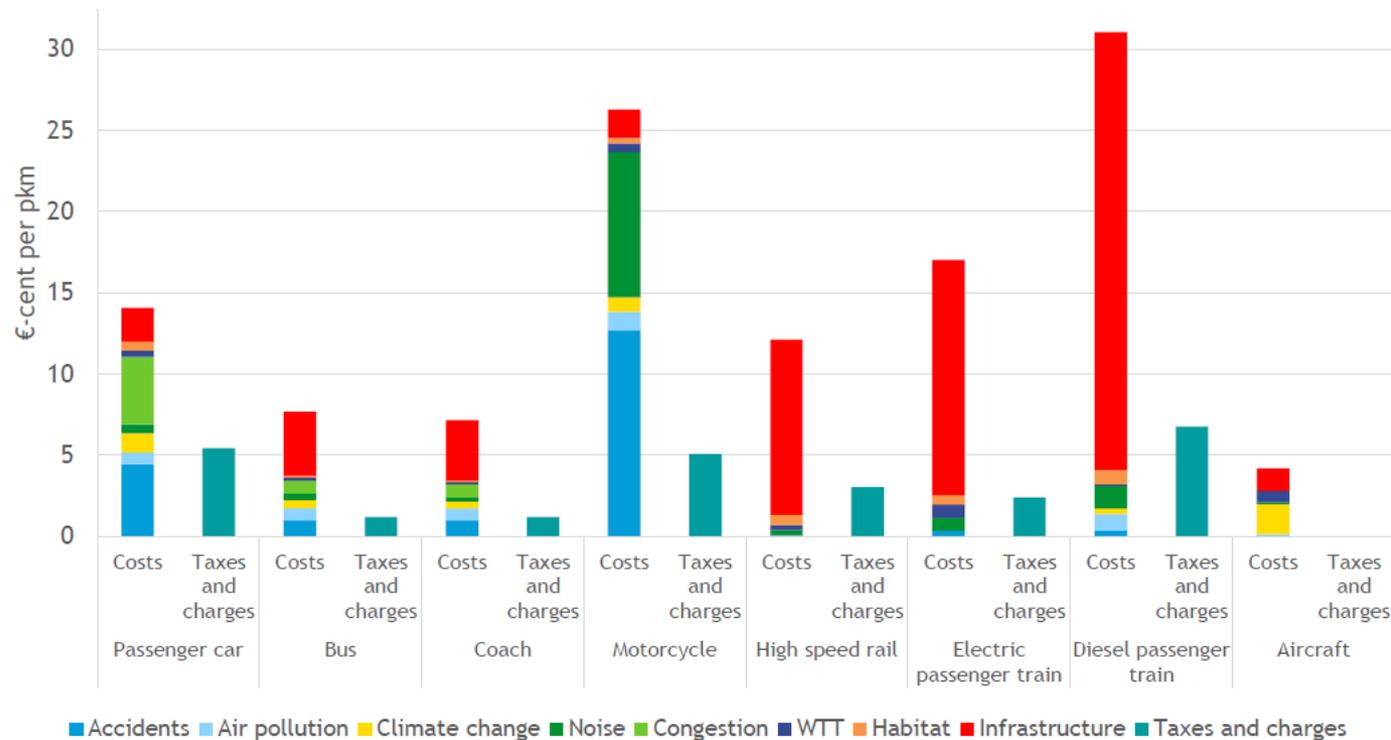


Getting the price right for sustainable transport (2)

- Approach 1: *internalise externalities* by charging for CO2 etc. ('**polluter pays**')
- Approach 2: limit infrastructure charging for clean modes
 - 2a) by compensating them for unpaid externalities of competing modes (see SERA directive art. 34)
 - 2b) by limiting recovery of infrastructure *fixed* costs (consistent with 'user pays', which requires recovery of *direct* costs)
- Go for approaches 1 and 2b asap, but during the transition also apply 2a

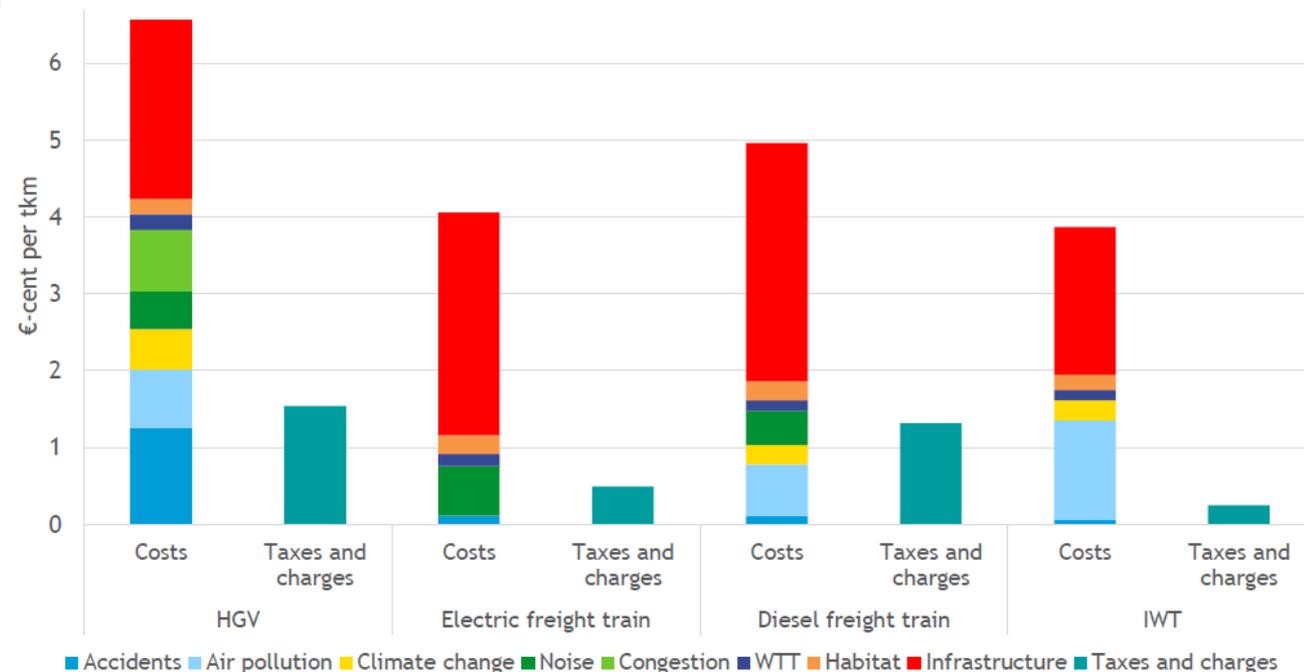
CE Delft study for DG MOVE: total costs per passengerkm

- Political meddling keeps rail infra costs high, e.g. in rural areas with few passengers and few daily trains
- Average costs of rail as transport system backbone are much lower. Just look at rail freight!



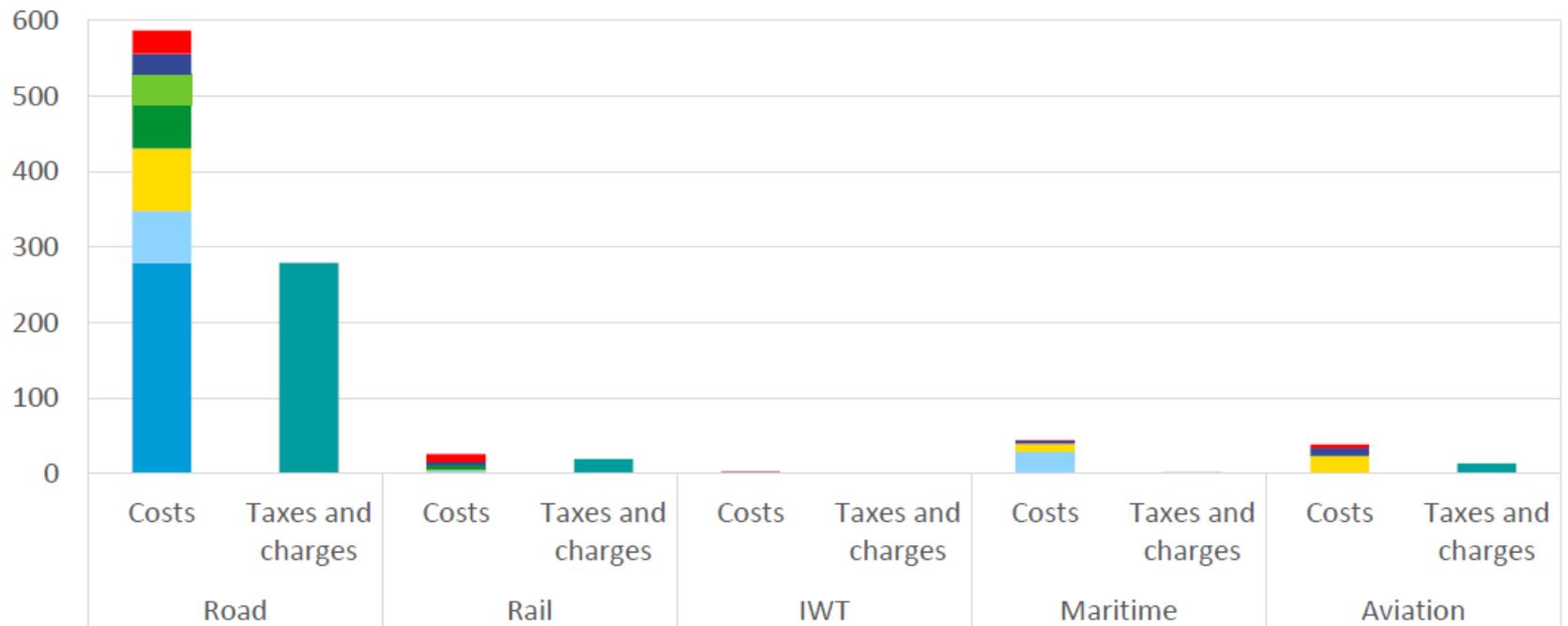
Study: total costs per tonne-km

- Freight markets are highly competitive and much less affected by political meddling than passenger railways
- Rail freight's cost coverage gap is just ~3.5 €-cent/tkm – on par with IWT, but well below road's ~5 €-cent/tkm. (Thus, applying SERA directive art. 34 makes sense!)



Study: variable costs = proxy for marginal costs

- Rail is a leader in minimising the gap in marginal costs. These matter most – both to the EP and to economists.



Implementing 'user pays' in a socially just manner

- **Passengers:**
 - Coaches cause wear and tear, similar to trucks
 - Tolling (like charging passenger trains for track use), perhaps €0.20 per 100 passenger-km (DE estimate), would not look unbearable
- **Freight:**
 - HDV tolling impact on consumer prices 'negligible' (around 0.5%) acc. to 2016 study by Fraunhofer
 - Any particular hardship could be addressed with part of tolling revenue

Conclusions

- European railways support 'user pays' and 'polluter pays' – for fair competition between transport modes
- User pays: look at marginal costs
- Preliminary results suggest rail is a leader in covering them
- Implementing 'user pays' also on roads can be done in a socially just manner

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