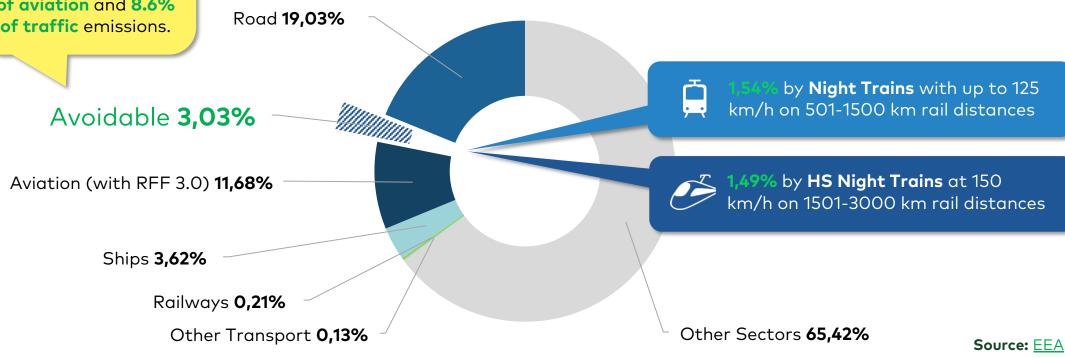
The GHG avoiding potential of night trains

If, as estimated, 32% of EU aviation passengers would shift, this equals 26% of aviation and 8.6% of traffic emissions.

EU CO₂e* Emissions 2019

incl. a Radiative Forcing Factor (RFF) of non-CO₂ emissions (3.0 times the CO₂ value using GWP method)





How does it pay off?

The EU emitted 4732 Mt CO_2 e in 2019 (incl. non- CO_2 RF/GWP*).

3,03% of these emissions are 143 Mt CO_2e every year.

12 billion €

@ 85 € EU carbon permit price



What needs to be done?

Almost cost-neutral when confined to sleeper services, but important to serve higher travel distances and thus increase market share

Making night trains more attractive:

- Reduce their track access charges to marginal cost
- Keep long-term timetable slots
- Give them equal priority with other long-distance traffic
- Tax international rail no higher than international aviation
- Tax mobile hotels no higher than stationary ones
- Charge according to environmental cost



What needs to be done?

Investing in new rolling stock:



250 M additional passengers per year need **2066** new **night trains** with 10 coaches and 414 berths each that may go everywhere with at least 200 km/h

(approx. 67 B €* order volume)



112 M additional passengers per year need 488 new HS night trains with 788 berths each in sleeper and couchette coaches that may go almost everywhere with up to 270 km/h (approx. 30 B €* order volume)

2554 new night trains 97 B € order volume*

@ 85 € EU carbon permit price amortised within 8 years.

^{*} Estimate based on published order volumes: 400 M € for 140 coaches and 75 M for 15 multi-system engines and 335 M € for 12 trainsets



What about road traffic?

As the modal shift from road to rail has a much lower climate saving potential than the shift from air to rail, the GHG reduction potential of road traffic was **not yet considered**.

We think that night trains are not set to be an alternative for budget-sensitive coach travellers. However, an attractive night train net would inevitably make car travellers shift, which represent 57% of all travellers on 500-1500km distances.

Some studies assume that at least 5% of car traffic can be replaced with a better night train service. Five Percent of the 11.5% share of cars in the EU total greenhouse gas emissions could add **another 0.58%** reduction potential



#3percentOverNight

Thank you. And let's share the good news!

