



# The Norwegian High Speed Rail Assessment Project 2010 – 2012

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# Main Objectives

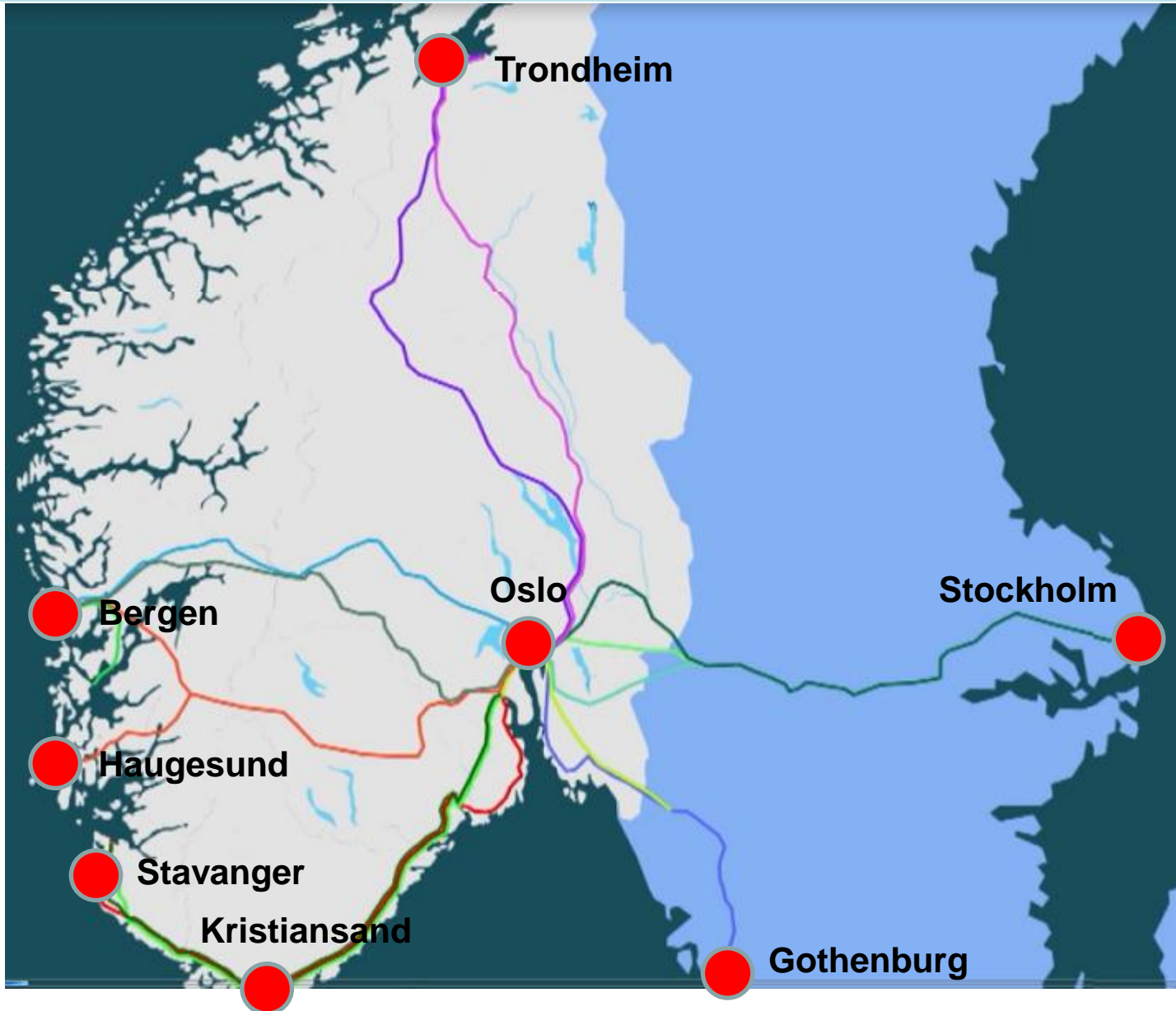
JBV shall assess which of the alternatives that are best suited to fulfill the main objectives of the Norwegian transport policy in the various corridors:

- A - Reference alternativet: A continuation of the current railway policies
- B - A more offensive development of the existing infrastructure
- C - High Speed concepts which partly are based on existing infrastructure
- D - Mainly new high speed lines





# Routes - Assumptions



- Journey time between Oslo and the main cities – not longer than 3 hours
- All trains in northern corridor to stop at Oslo Main Airport station (Gardermoen)
- Parts of lines already in operation or planned for <250 kph should be used if not in conflict with 1)
- New alignments should be as close as possible to towns and junctions in order to facilitate for stations close to existing populations.
- Double track and double tube tunnels
- All lines to be designed for:
  - 330 kph w/freight trains
  - 330 kph wo/freight trains
  - 250 kph w/freight trains

# Markets in 2024

## Assumptions:

- Freq. : 1 train per hour
- Ticket price : 60% of average Air Fare  
(equals current Train Fare)



# Routes, Journey Times and Market 2024



**Oslo – Trondheim**

JT : 2:10 – 2:59

Market : 4,3 M/Yr

**Oslo – Bergen**

JT : 2:06 – 2:36

Market : 4,3 M/Yr

**Oslo – KrS - Stavanger**

JT : 3:01 – 3:31

Market : 5,0 – 5,5 M/Yr

**Bergen - Stavanger**

JT : 1:23

Market : 1,9 M/Yr

**Oslo – Stockholm**

JT : 2:47 – 2:56

Market : 4,3 M/Yr

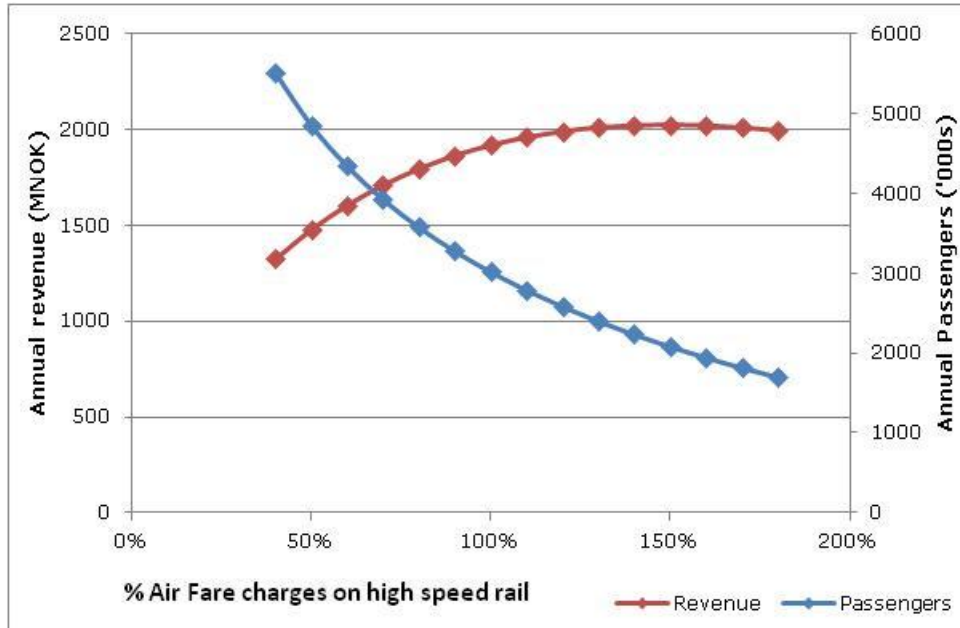
**Oslo – Gothenburg**

JT : 1:40 – 2:20

Market : 3,7 - 4,6 M/Yr

# Impact of fare assumptions

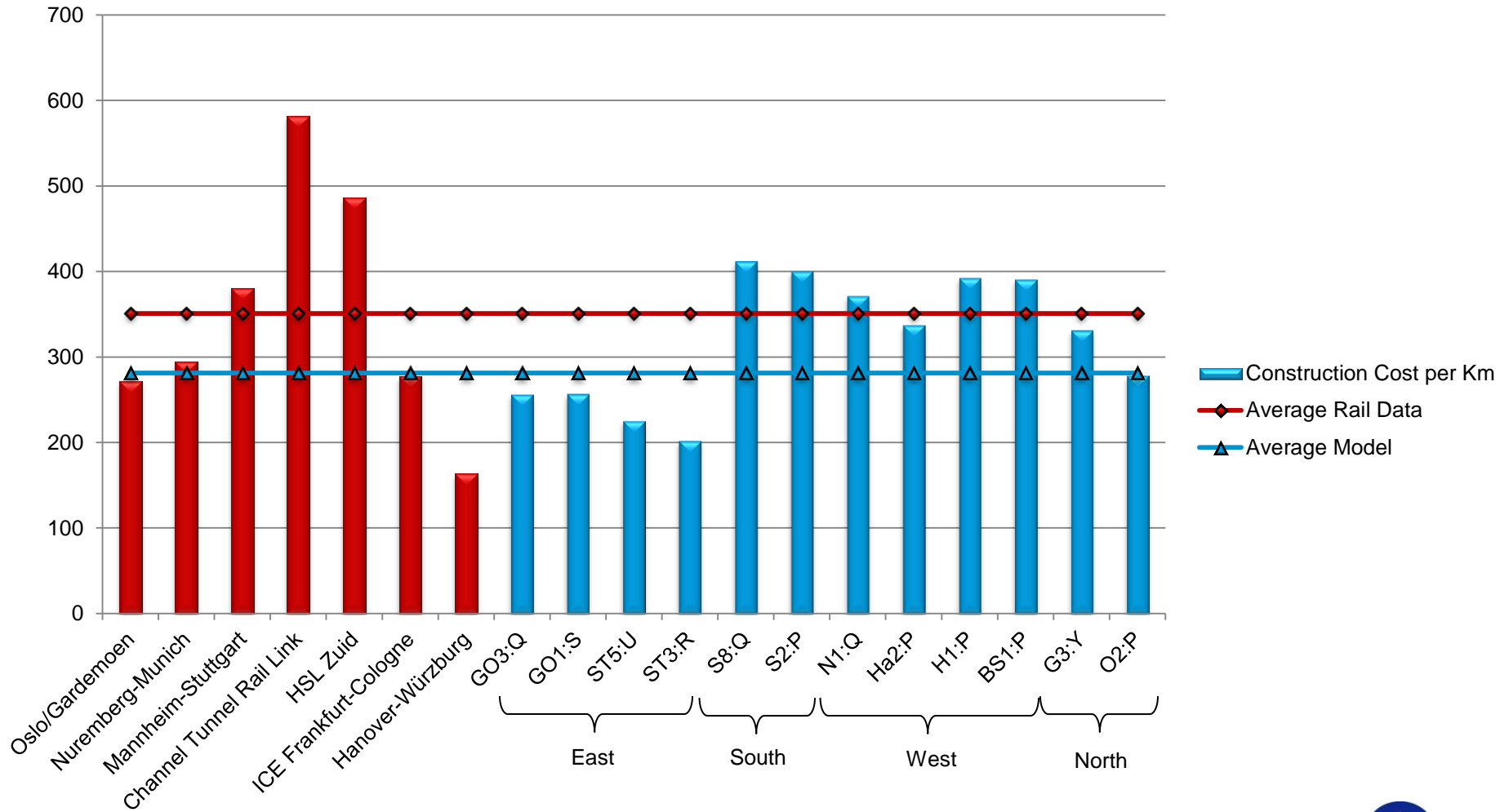
## Impact of HSR fare assumptions on HSR revenues: Example Oslo – Trondheim Eastern route alternative



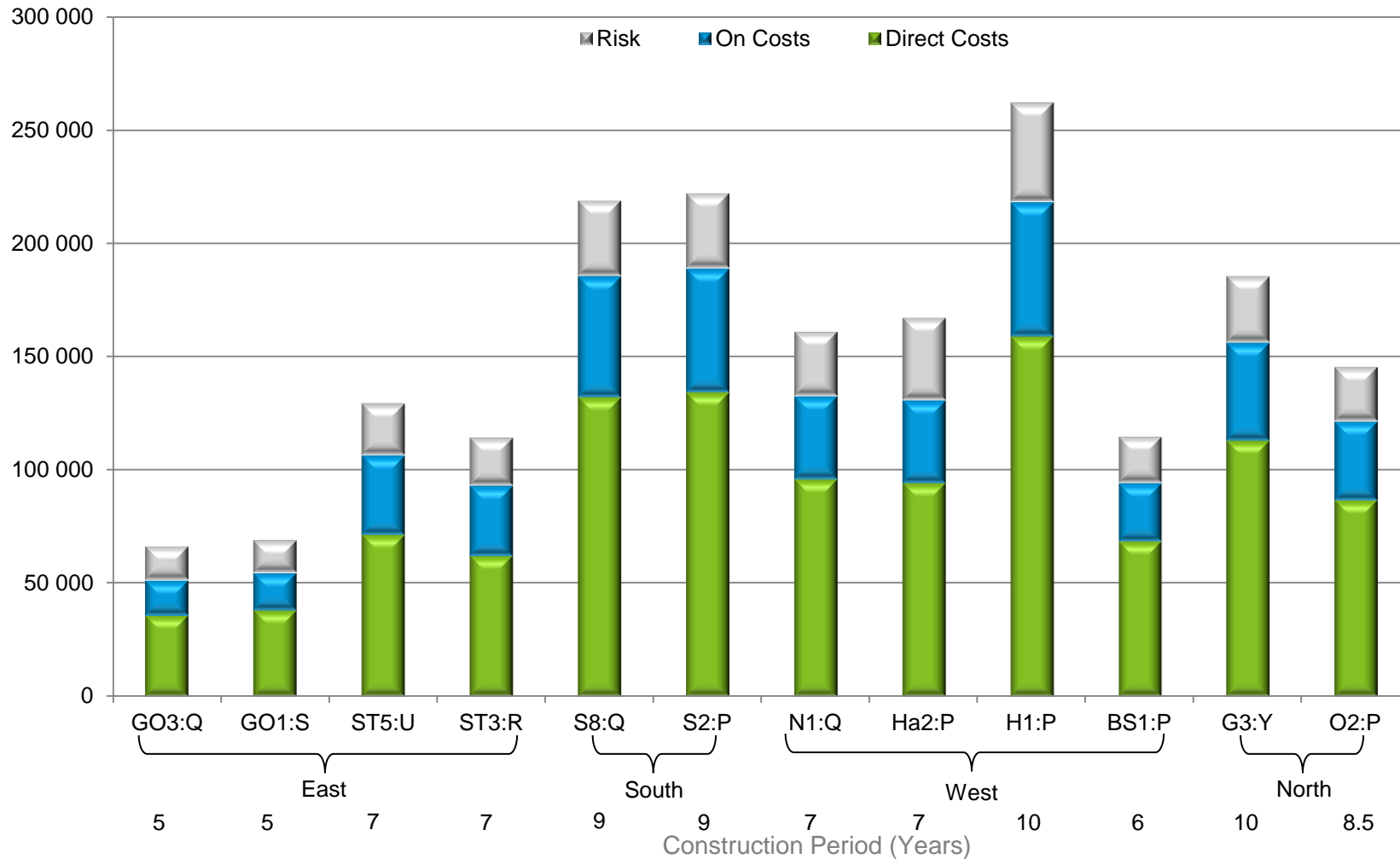
- Financial viability improves significantly with higher HSR fares.
- In reality, fares need to be optimised for all journey movements depending on journey length and journey purpose mix.

# Capital Costs

# Construction Cost per Km (mNOK) – 2011 values



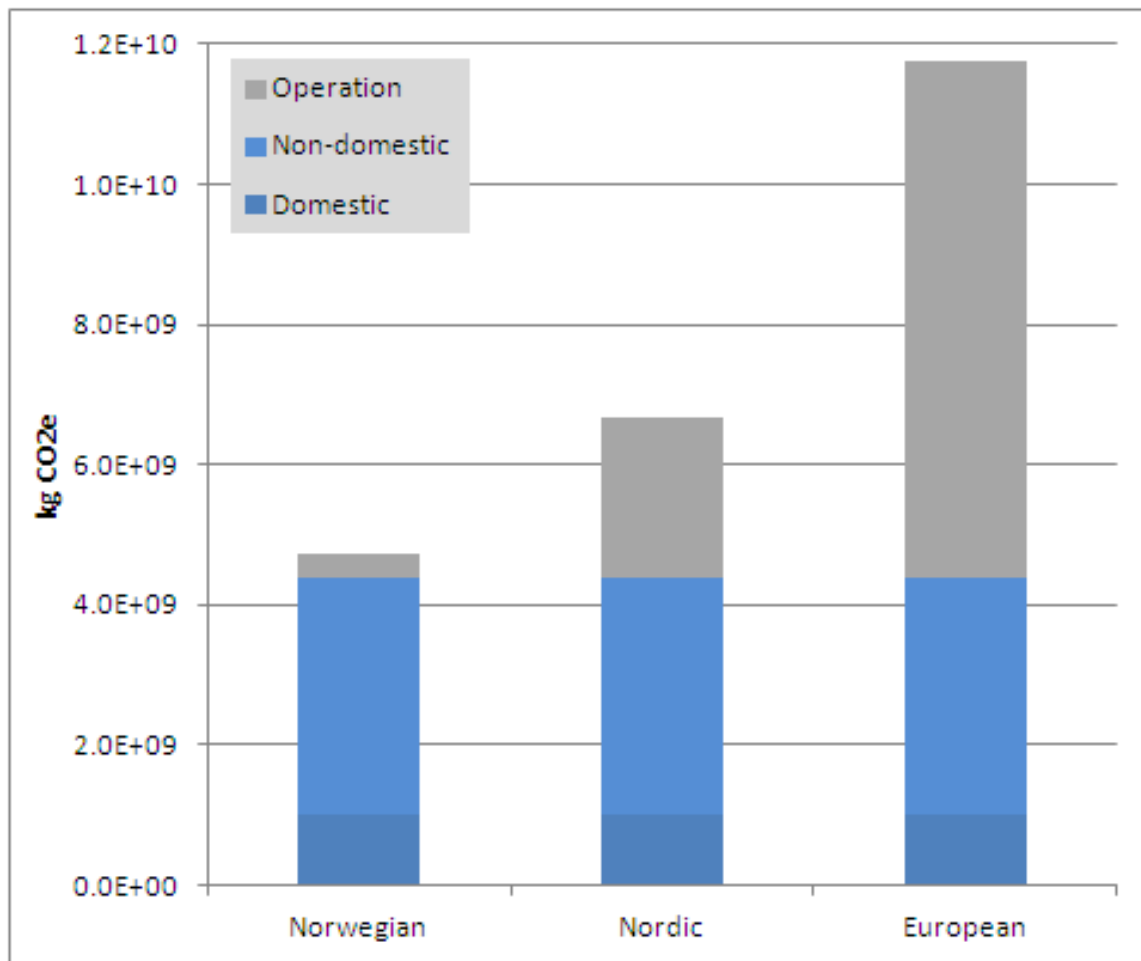
# Total Cost per line (mNOK) – 2011 Values



# Environment

# CO2e emissions - 60 years – various sources of energy

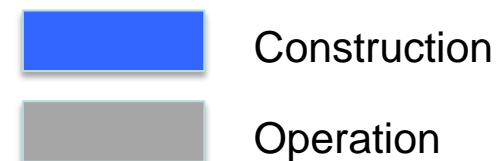
Example – High speed line : Oslo – Trondheim through Østerdalen



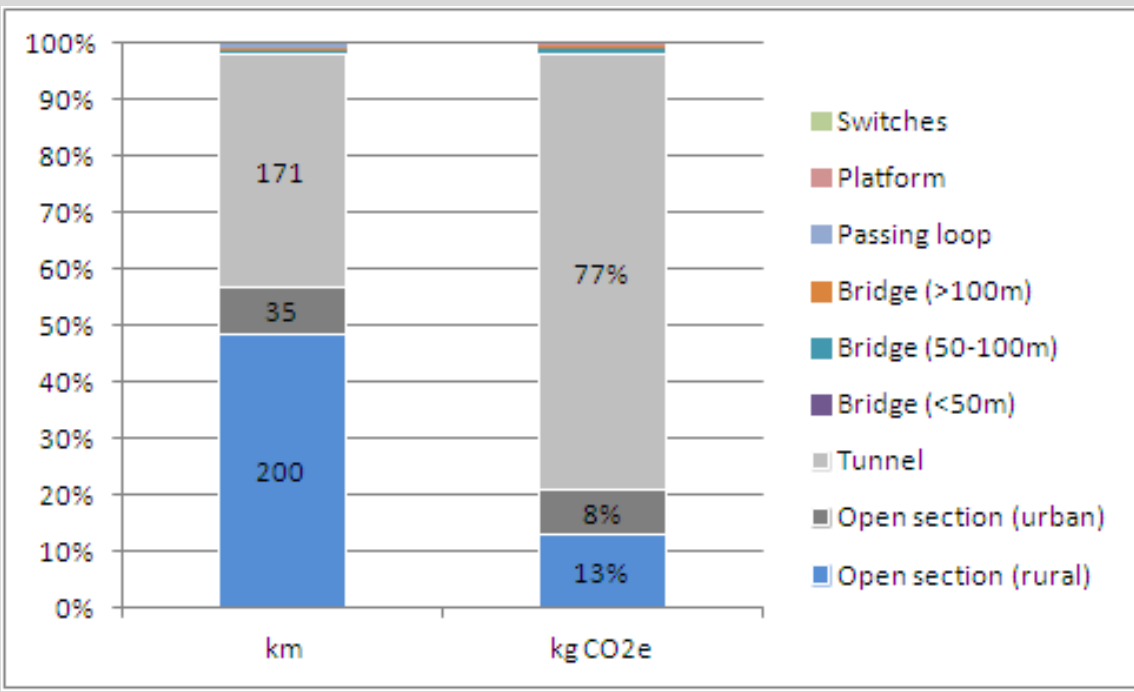
12 mill tonnes

6 mill tonnes

4 mill tonnes



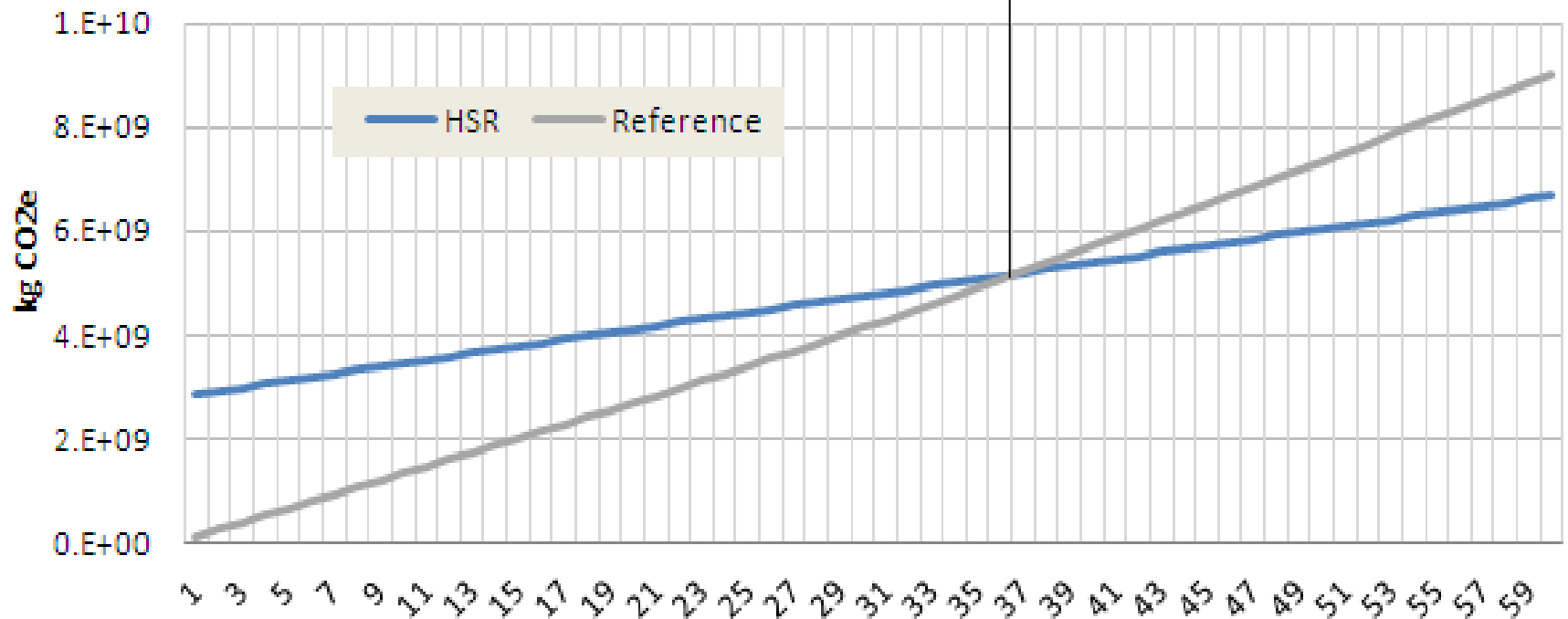
Example – High speed line : Oslo – Trondheim through Østerdalen



# CO2e – years to balance

Oslo - Trondheim via Østerdalen – 37 years

**Payback period (reference)**



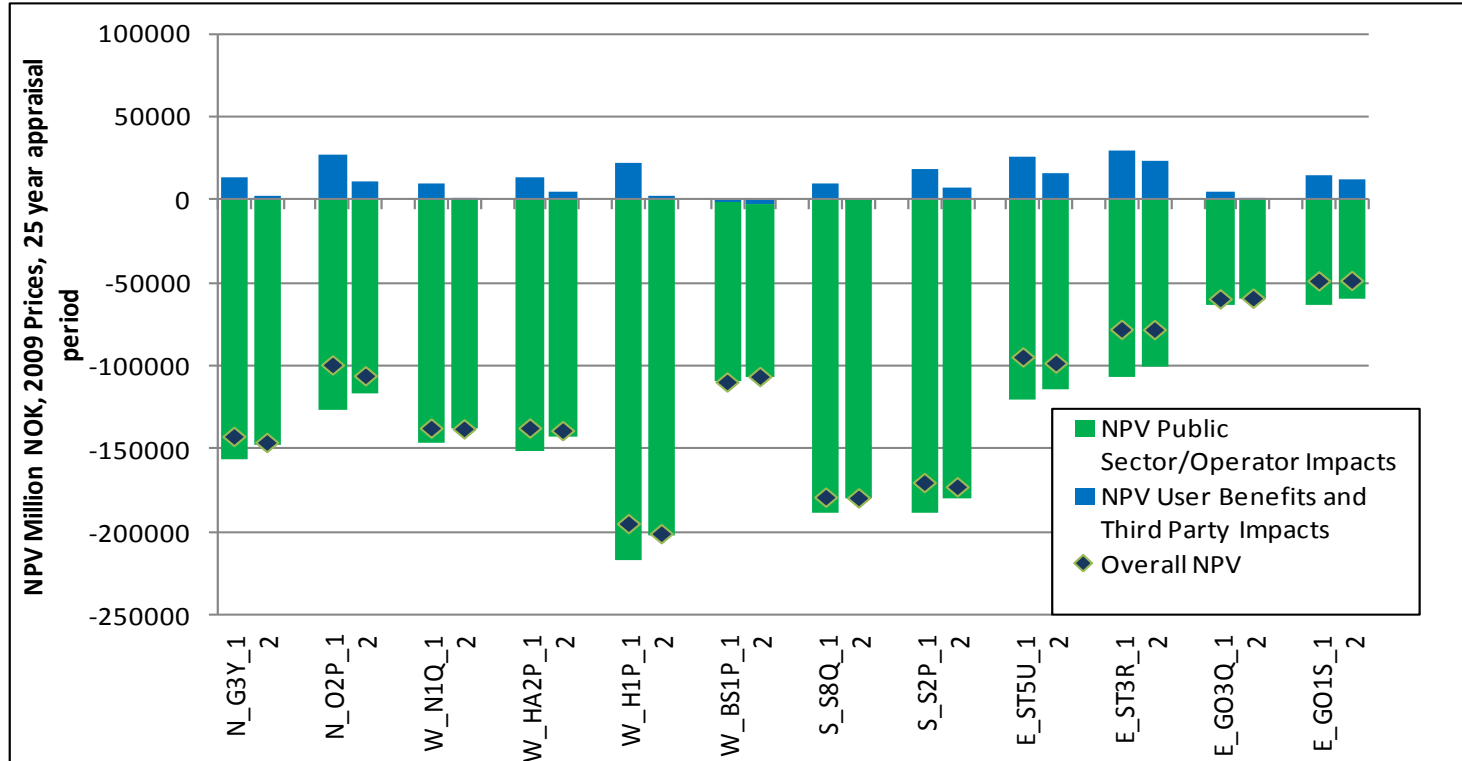
# Appraisals



# Appraisal

## Norwegian standard

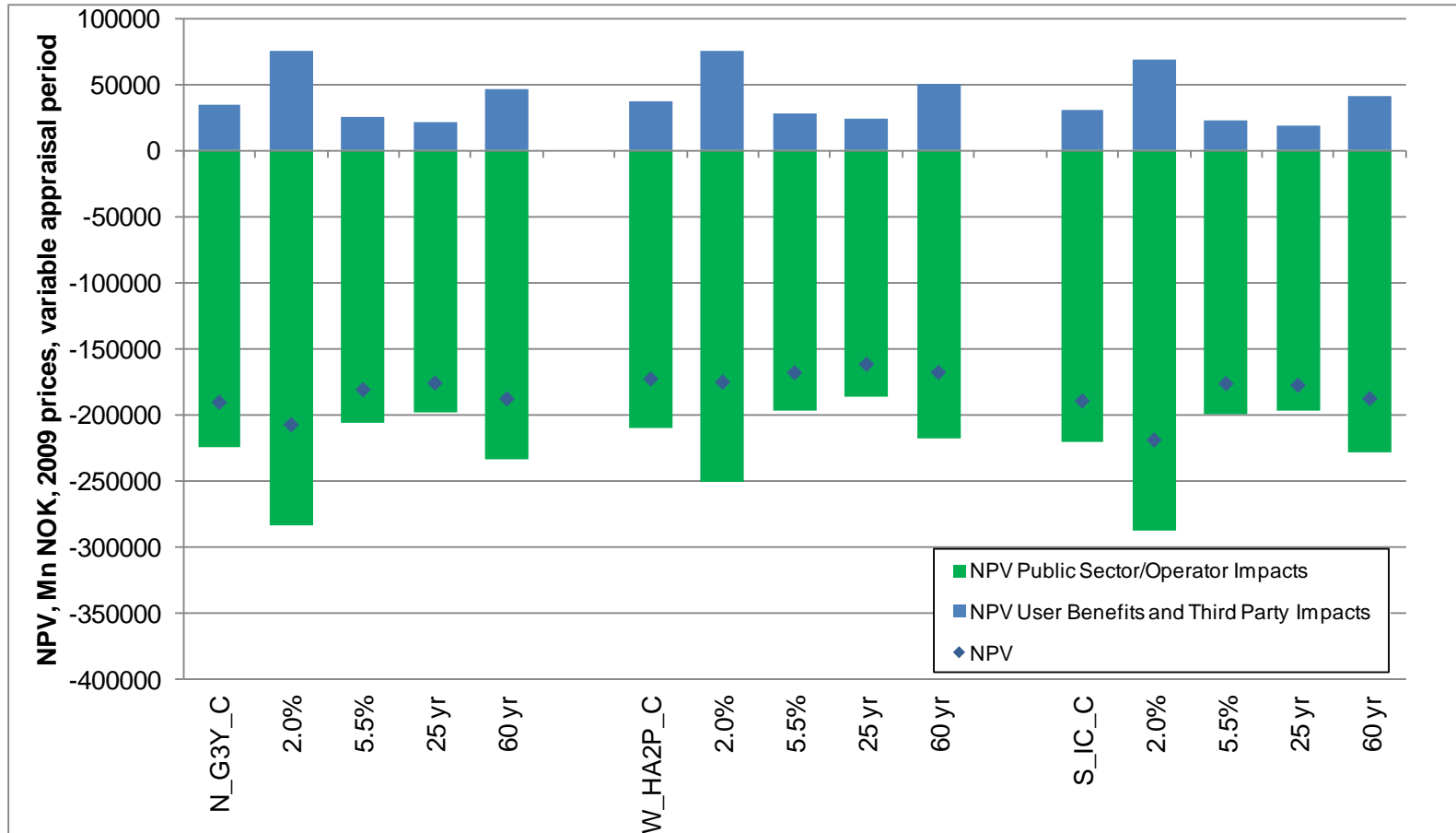
### MNOK



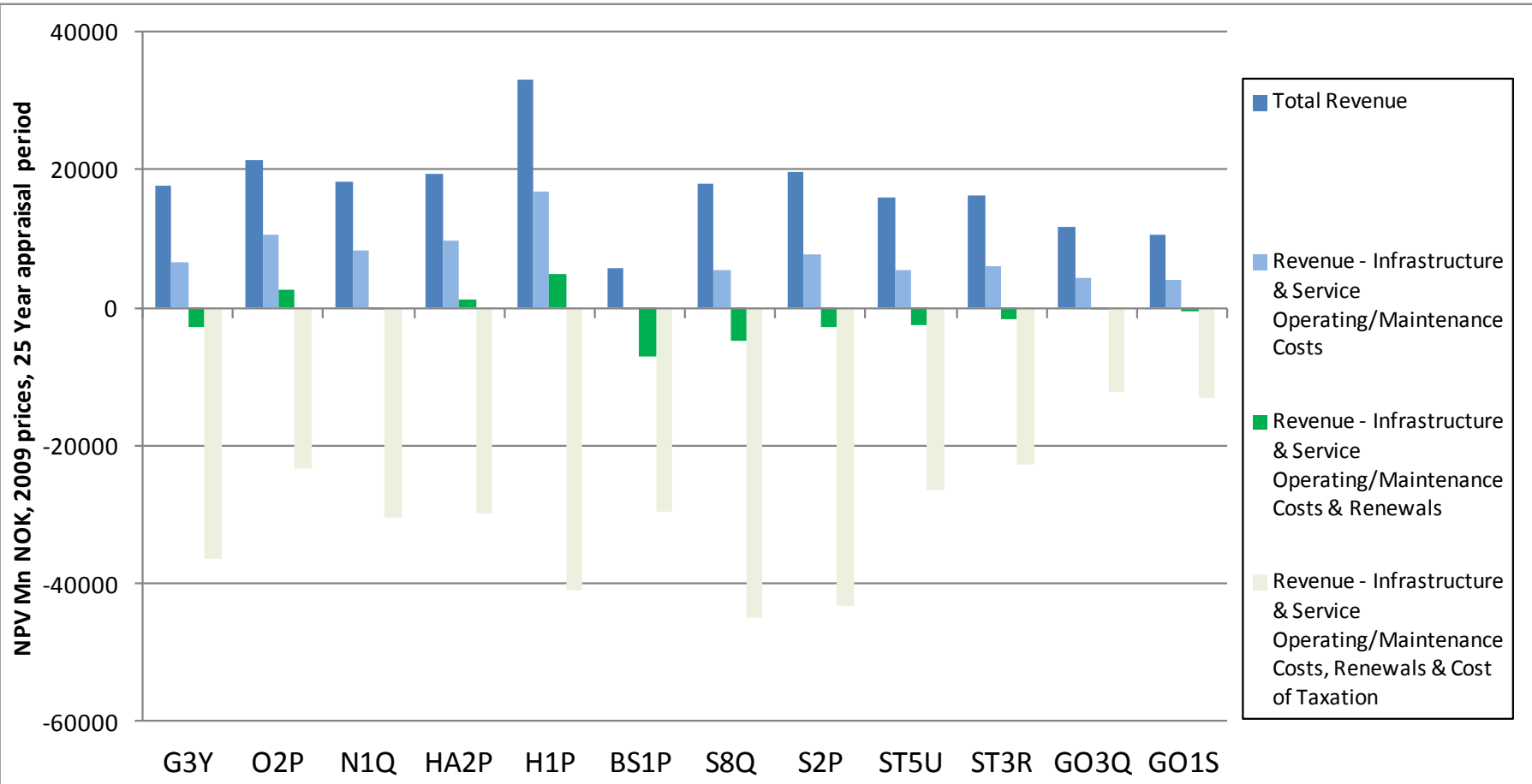
<b>North</b>	<b>G3Y</b>	Oslo – Trondheim (Hamar & Gudbrandsdalen) - 250kph	<b>South</b>	<b>S8Q</b>	Oslo – Stavanger (via Vestfold) - 250kph
	<b>O2P</b>	Oslo – Trondheim (Østerdalen) - 330kph		<b>S2P</b>	Oslo – Stavanger (direct) - 330kph
<b>West</b>	<b>N1Q</b>	Oslo – Bergen (Numedal) - 250kph	<b>East</b>	<b>ST5U</b>	Oslo – Stockholm (via Ski) - 250kph
	<b>Ha2P</b>	Oslo – Bergen (Hallingdal) - 330kph		<b>ST3R</b>	Oslo – Stockholm (via Lillestrøm) - 330kph
	<b>H1P</b>	Oslo–Bergen (Haukeli)/Oslo–Stavanger/Bergen–Stavanger - 330kph		<b>GO3Q</b>	Oslo – Gothenburg (via Moss) - 250kph
	<b>BS1P</b>	Bergen – Stavanger (coastal route) - 250kph		<b>GO1S</b>	Oslo – Gothenburg (direct) - 250kph



## MNOK



MNOK



<b>North</b>	<b>G3Y</b>	Oslo – Trondheim (Hamar & Gudbrandsdalen)	<b>South</b>	<b>S8Q</b>	Oslo – Stavanger (via Vestfold)
	<b>O2P</b>	Oslo – Trondheim (Østerdalen)		<b>S2P</b>	Oslo – Stavanger (direct)
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# Summary



# Overview – High Speed Rail

Lines description	JT	# Passengers 2024	Capital Cost	Capital cost / km	Net benefits	Net benefit/cap costs	Financial Analyses	CO2e Balance
					FI stndr			
	t:min	´1000	BNOK	MNOK / km	BNOK	ratio	BNOK	years
Oslo - Lillehammer - Trondheim	02:59	4420	185,5	414,0	-142,2	-0,77	2,1	>60
Oslo - Tynset - Trondheim	02:11	4340	145,4	355,4	-99,1	-0,68	4,8	37
Oslo - Kongsberg -Bergen	02:37	4470	158,9	438,9	-137,2	-0,86	4,2	35
Oslo - Hønefoss -Bergen	02:06	4210	167,8	457,2	-137,1	-0,82	5,6	50
Oslo - Bergen	02:16							
Oslo-Stvgr	02:27	7470	262,1	493,5	-194,7	-0,74	8,2	>60
Stvgr - Bergen	01:29							
Bergen - Stord - Stavanger	01:22	1910	114,7	498,7	-109,4	-0,95	-2,5	
Oslo - Tønsberg - Kr.Sand - Stavanger	03:31	5060	218,9	519,9	-178,7	-0,82	0,8	>60
Oslo - Porsgrunn - Kr.Sand - Stavanger	03:02	5550	222,1	504,7	-169,9	-0,77	3,0	>60
Oslo - Askim - Stockholm	02:56	4230	129,3	390,7	-94,4	-0,73	0,9	47
Oslo - Lillestrøm - Stockholm	02:47	4400	114,2	358,1	-77,7	-0,68	1,3	39
Oslo - Fredrikstad - Gjøteborg	02:18	4670	66,3	360,4	-59,4	-0,90	1,1	>60
Oslo - Sarpsborg - Gjøteborg	01:40	3720	69,0	353,9	-48,5	-0,70	1,0	>60
Oslo - Bergen - Stavanger - Kristiansand - Oslo		11930	495,7	480,3	-416,5	-0,84	4,7	





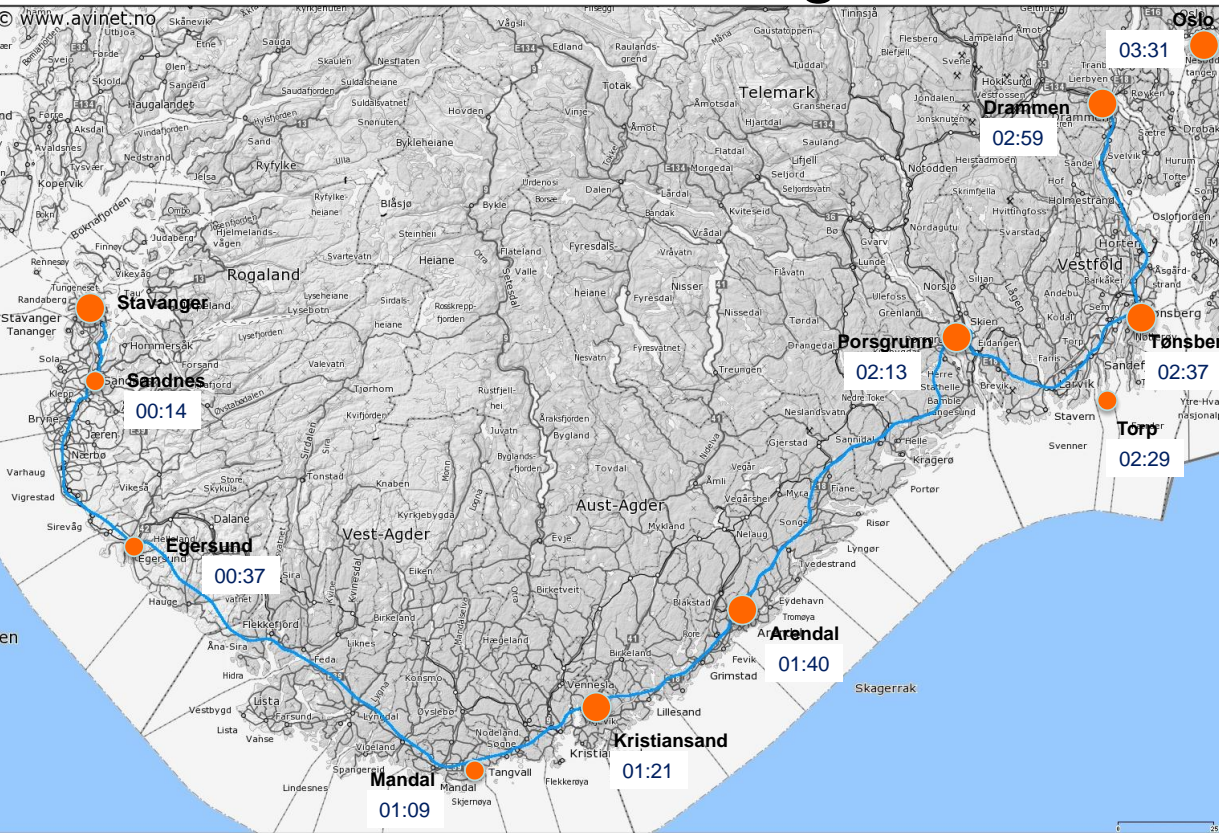
# Summary

- It is feasible to construct lines and operate high speed trains in all corridors
- **There is a large end-to-end and intermediate market**
- Capital costs are significant for all alternatives. Tunnels are the dominant contributor to the high costs
- Net positive income. However, capital costs have to be funded by the State.
- There will be reduced emission of CO2.
- **High Speed lines may be developed as an extension to the Intercity network around Oslo. There are no conflicts between a IC network with 250 kph and using this as a base for high speed lines to the main cities.**
- Net benefits are all negative
- Oslo – Stavanger has the highest market potential and should be developed first





# Preferred : Oslo – Stavanger via Tønsberg



Oslo – Drammen  
Sandnes – Stavanger

Existing line  
Existing line

Order of Development:

1. Drammen – Tønsberg
2. Egersund – Sandnes
3. Porsgrunn – Kristiansand
4. Kristiansand - Egersund





# The Norwegian High Speed Rail Assessment Project 2010 – 2012

<http://www.jernbaneverket.no/no/Prosjekter/Hoyhastighetsutredningen/>

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