

Cross-border rail transport connections and missing railway links on the internal EU borders

Trans-Borders Midterm conference

07 November 2018, Bautzen

Inhalte

Border examples

EU study

1. Inventory of cross-border rail connections and “missing links”
2. Analysis of possible new rail connections and discussion of alternatives
3. Identification of “potentially most beneficial” projects and policy conclusions

Dresden - Wrocław rail services

Thalys (DE/BE/NL/FR)

Cologne - Paris line





Öresundstag [DK, SE]

Commuter train network in the transnational Öresundregion





Egronet [DE, CZ]

Regional railway services in the Euregio Egrensis Region

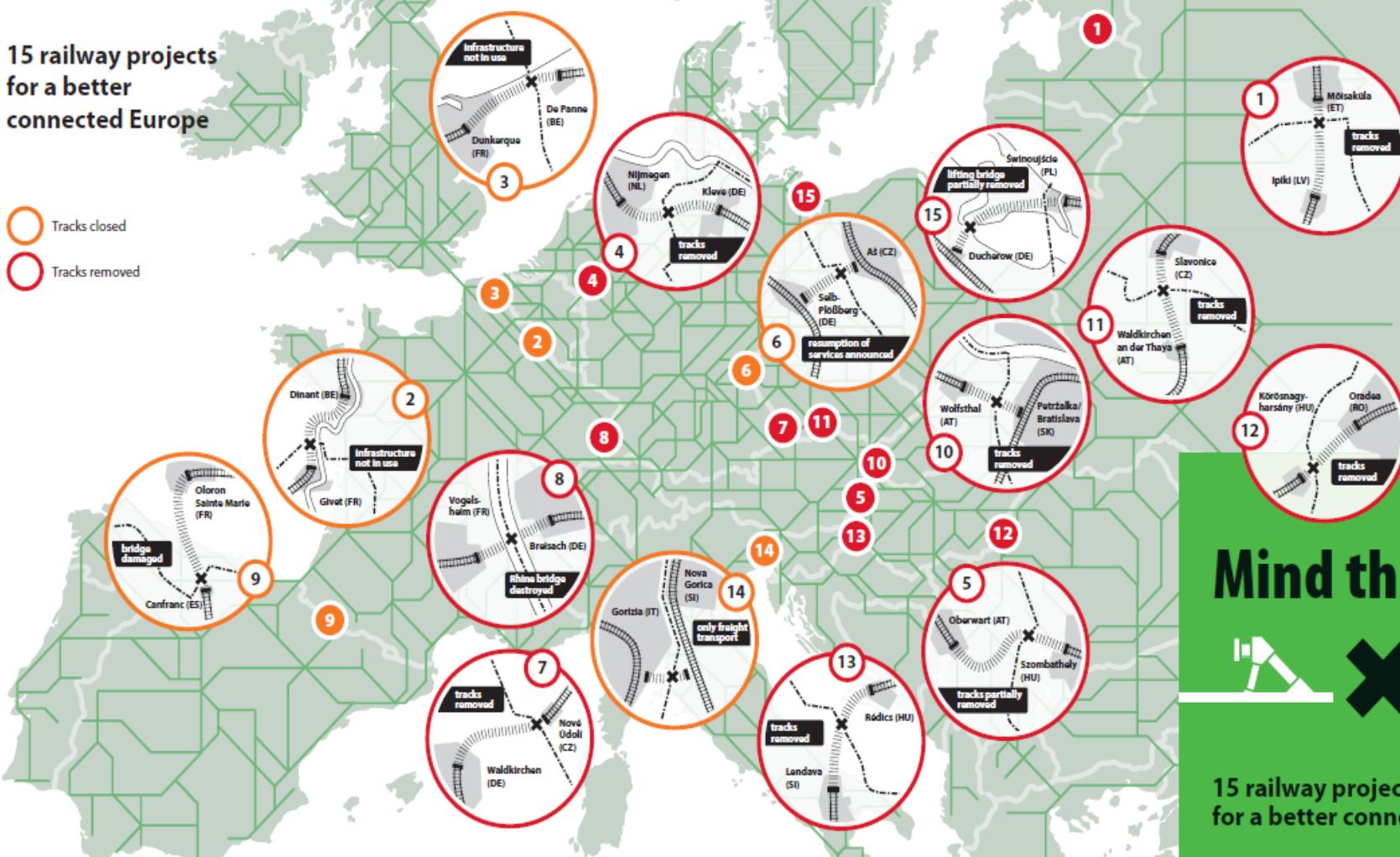


Szklarska Poreba (PL) - Harrachov (CZ)
Szklarska Poreba Gorna station

MIND THE GAP!

15 railway projects
for a better
connected Europe

- Tracks closed
- Tracks removed



Rapid progress now - instead of megalomaniac projects in a few decades
How to wisely spend scarce EU funds

Even though the Iron Curtain came down more than two decades ago, the European railway network remains a patchwork rug full of gaps at the national border. War and post-war periods left wounds that have not fully healed by now, although the European Union is spending billions of Euros for the Trans-European Networks (TEN-T).

The integration of our continent did not fall due to lack of money. It failed as a result of wrong prioritization. Extremely expensive major projects, like the Brenner Base Tunnel, the Fehmarn Belt Fixed Link, or the tunnel Lyon-Turin, have already consumed and will continue to consume almost all the available funds for decades. Moreover, they are mainly beneficial to the construction industry and banking sector and not to the environmentally friendly railways.

We Greens have chosen a different approach: Instead of megalomaniac showing off, we would like to invest in several specific small-scale cross-border railway projects. According to the slogan „small but mighty“, we analysed more than 250 trans-border connections in the EU focusing mainly on regional tracks off the main corridors.

These projects may not be very prestigious, but they are creating a real benefit for the trans-border connections between people, are much cheaper, and will also help to unburden the environment. Quite often, only a few kilometres of rail infrastructure or the functional cross-border harmonization of the services are missing and people could use the railway instead of the car. On this map, we present the 15 most promising trans-border areas for achieving a better connected European future.

More about clever investments in European transport infrastructure on www.missing-rail-links.eu

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1st edition in English (Nov. 2015)

A project by the Greens/EFA in the European Parliament

Initiated by
Michael Cramer, Member of the European Parliament



The Greens | European Free Alliance
in the European Parliament

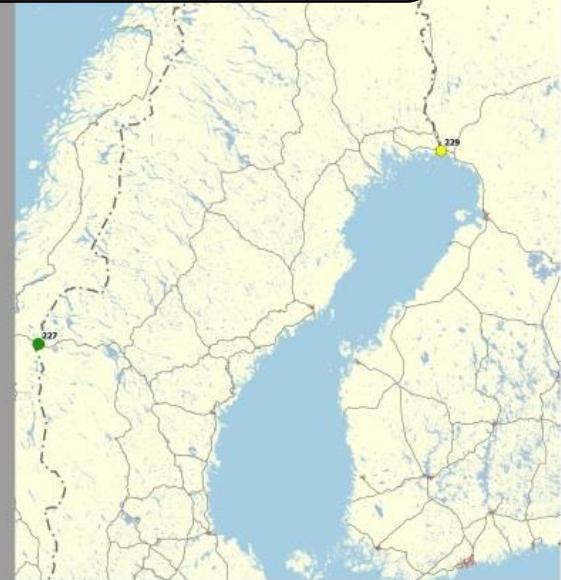
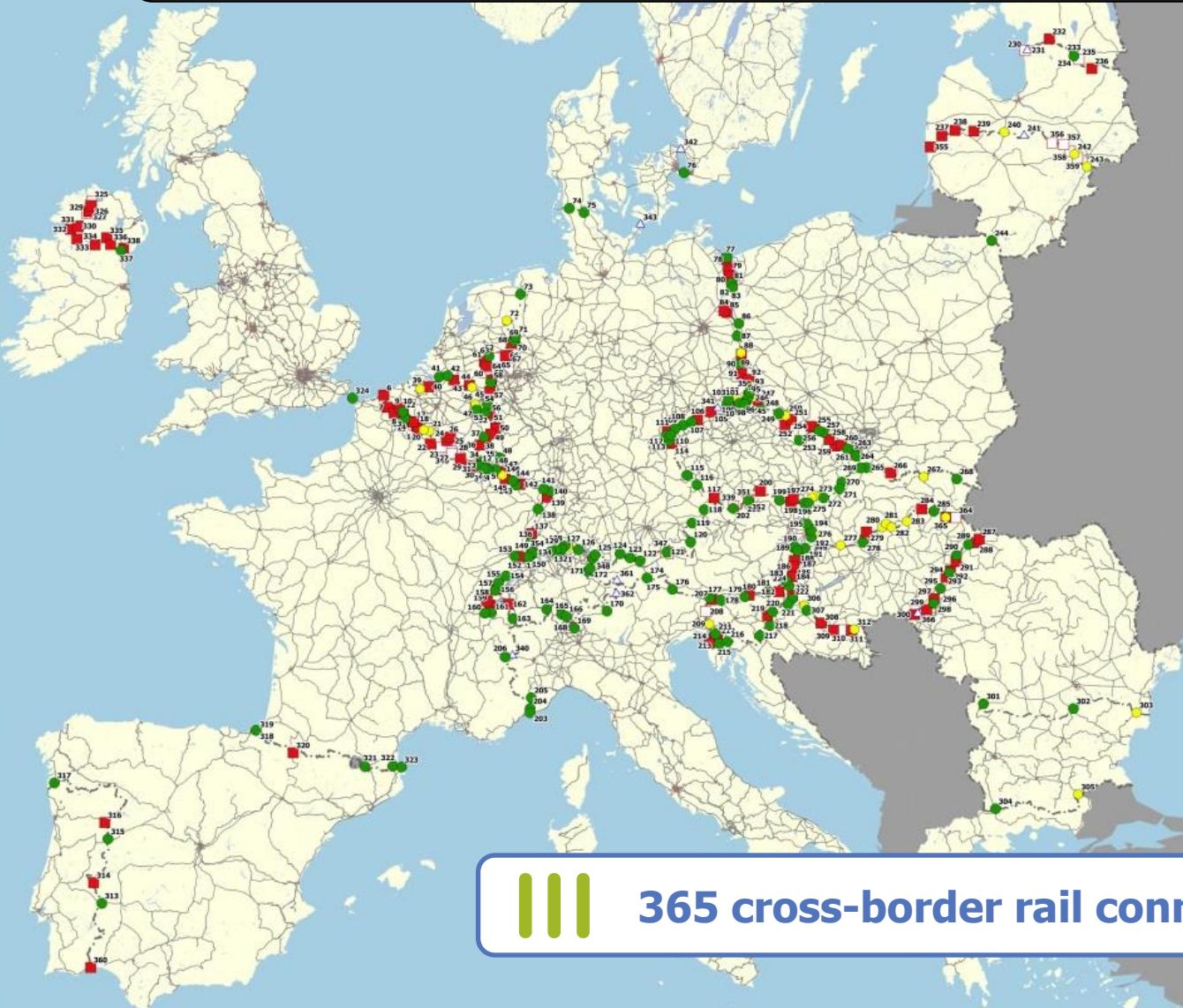
Mind the gap!



15 railway projects
for a better connected Europe



1. Inventory of cross-border rail connections and “missing links”



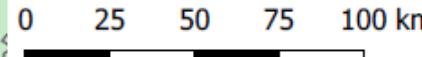
Overview of all identified cross-border rail connections

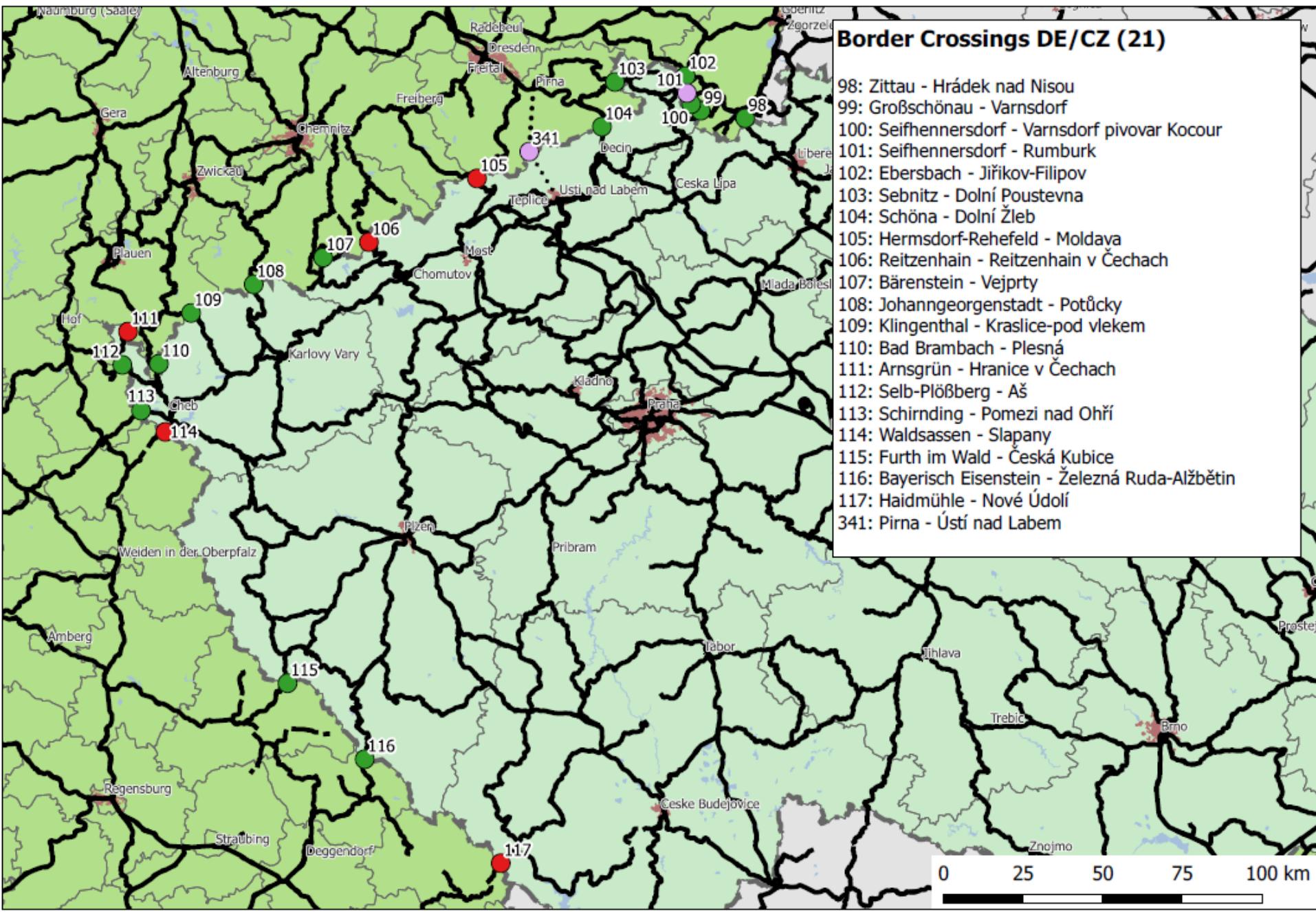
LEGEND

- Cross-border railway connections [assessment according to annual timetable 2017]
- Operational link: regular passenger services
 - Operational link: only freight or touristic services
 - Non-operational (historic) link
 - Redundant historic link for public rail transport
 - △ Proposed or projected new infrastructure link

Border Crossings DE/PL (22)

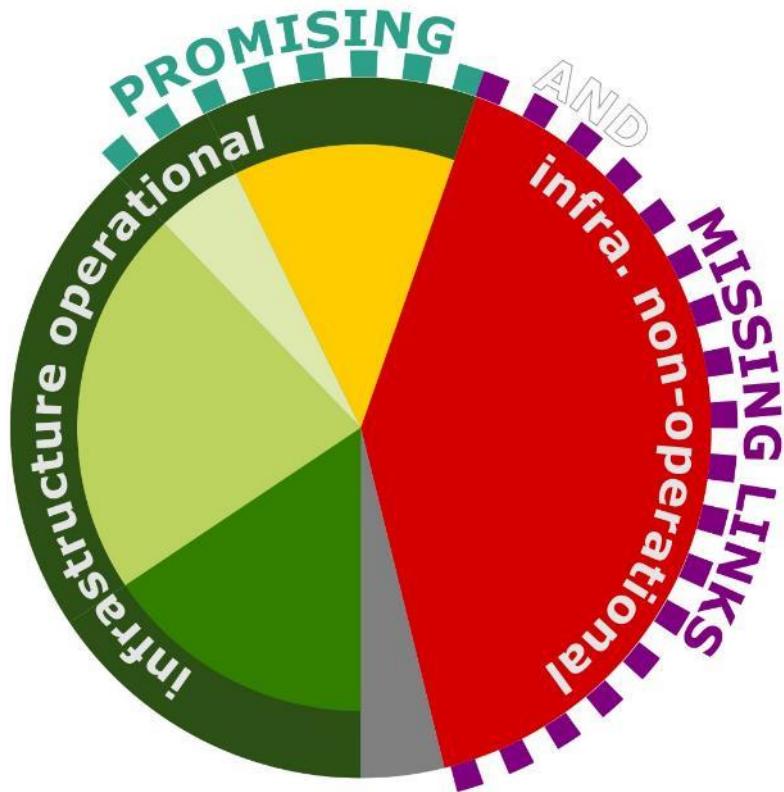
- 77: Ahlbeck Grenze - Świnoujście Centrum
- 78: Golm (Usedom) - Świnoujście Główny
- 79: Rieth - Karczno
- 80: Lenzen - Stolec
- 81: Grambow - Szczecin-Gumieńce
- 82: Ladenthin - Barnislaw
- 83: Tantow - Szczecin-Gumieńce
- 84: Hohenwutzen - Stary Kostrzynek
- 85: Neu Rüdnitz - Kostrzyn
- 86: Küstrin-Kietz - Kostrzyn
- 87: Frankfurt (Oder) - Słubice
- 88: Guben - Gubin
- 89: Guben - Guninek
- 90: Forst - Zasieki
- 91: Bad Muskau - Łęknica
- 92: Steinbach -Sanice
- 93: Horka Gbf - Węgliniec
- 94: Hagenwerder - Zawidów
- 95: Hagenwerder - Krzewina Zgorzelecka
- 96: Hirschfelde - Krzewina Zgorzelecka
- 97: Zittau Hp - Sienawka
- 350: Görlitz - Zgorzelec





Görlitz [DE] - Zgorzelec [PL]	Hagenwerder [DE] - Zawisza [PL]	Hagenwerder [DE] - Krzewina [PL]	Hirschfelde [DE] - Krzewina [PL]	Zittau [DE] - Hrádek nad Nisou [CZ]
				
Status of operation	Status of operation	Status of operation	Status of operation	ID 98
TEN-T corridor	Core Network	TEN-T corridor	-	Length 7 km Travel Speed 42 km/h
Missing infrastructure	-	Missing infrastructure	substructure	Passenger flow
Administrative obstacles	Polish territory	Administrative obstacles	-	Inauguration 1859
INTEROPERABILITY ISSUES	INTEROPERABILITY ISSUES	INTEROPERABILITY ISSUES	INTEROPERABILITY ISSUES	Closure -
Railway gauge	Railway gauge	Railway gauge	Railway gauge	Importance ...
Number of tracks	Number of tracks	Number of tracks	Number of tracks	... border region High
Electrification	Electrification	Electrification	Electrification	... countries concerned Medium
Train control system	Train control system	Train control system	Train control system	... TEN-T network No
OPERATIONAL ISSUES	OPERATIONAL ISSUES	OPERATIONAL ISSUES	OPERATIONAL ISSUES	
Type of service	Type of service	Type of service	Type of service	
Passenger services in 2017 regional/long distance/TEN-T/ Infrastructure manager	Passenger services in 2017 regional/long distance/TEN-T/ Infrastructure manager	Passenger services in 2017 regional/long distance/TEN-T/ Infrastructure manager	Passenger services in 2017 regional/long distance/TEN-T/ Infrastructure manager	
Language of operation	Language of operation	Language of operation	Language of operation	
Competent authorities for passenger services	Competent authorities for passenger services	Competent authorities for passenger services	Competent authorities for passenger services	
Railway undertaking(s)	Railway undertaking(s)	Railway undertaking(s)	Railway undertaking(s)	
Ministry of transport	Ministry of transport	Ministry of transport	Ministry of transport	
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Electrified with 15kV/16.7Hz passenger traffic between more pair of border-crossing Görlitz) is planned to be re but no decision taken yet	Historical connection from requirements and hence	Only German domestic train	Only German domestic train	

1. Inventory of cross-border rail connections and "missing links"



infrastructure operational	202
passenger services 2017 fully exploited	57
passenger services 2017 exploited with shortcomings	81
passenger services 2017 not fully exploited	18
freight only 2017	46
infrastructure non-operational	149
existing construction projects	14
"promising" and "missing links"	176

Fact-sheet for the



Type of rail connection [1]

- Operational link: regular
- Operational link: only
- Non-operational historic
- Redundant historic link

2. Analysis of all

Comprehensive analysis of existing cross-border transport connections and missing links in the EU
Fact-sheet for border section Germany/Poland

General overview of

ID	Rail connection
77	Ahlbeck [DE] - Świnoujście [PL]
78	Ducherow [DE] - Świnoujście [PL]
79	Rieß [DE] - Nowe Warpno [PL]
80	Lenzen [DE] - Stolec [PL]
81	Pasewalk [DE] - Szczecin [PL]
82	Caszkow [DE] - Szczecin [PL]
83	Angermünde [DE] - Szczecin [PL]
84	Bad Freienwalde [DE] - Cedzyn [PL]
85	Wriezen [DE] - Godkow [PL]
86	Berlin [DE] - Kostrzyn [PL]
87	Frankfurt (Oder) [DE] - Rzepin [PL]
88	Guben [DE] - Czerwionka [PL]
89	Guben [DE] - Lubsko [PL]
90	Cottbus [DE] - Teplice [PL]
91	Weißwasser [DE] - Teplice [PL]
92	Horka [DE] - Przewóz [PL]
93	Niesky [DE] - Węgliniec [PL]
94	Görlitz [DE] - Zawidów [PL]
95	Hagenwerder [DE] - Krzewina [PL]
96	Zittau [DE] - Krzewina Zgorzelecka [PL]
97	Zittau [DE] - Bogatynia [PL]
350	Görlitz [DE] - Zgorzelec [PL]

The German-Polish border runs along the Oder/Neisse/Nysa from Usedom to Görlitz. Since the Czech Republic never had regular long-distance services, all of which were alternative open access routes, the financing replacement of the financing on routes ID 93 for 160 and route ID 94 for 160 Fernverkehr AG wishes

Most long-distance passenger transport ministry in Poland are specified by the regionally-owned RU that are owned and financed by either PolRegio or the institutional responsibility voivodships. For this Pomorskie (capital in Szczecin) and Lower Silesian (Wroclaw) are respons

Their German co-operation (Verkehrsverbund Berlin-Brandenburg) and Brandenburg) behalf of the state of Germany are almost subsidiary DB Fern

Missing and proposed

This study identifies potential between interest in addition

- **ID 78 Dutcherow**: Mecklenburg-Vorpommern study as a possibility to reconstruct the destroyed at the infrastructure infrastructure bridge in Kamenz, electrified single track
- Possible alternative Centrum via

- **ID 88 Guben**: Voivodeship of Lubusz connection between project by sub-regions and Guben.

- Possible alternative operating e

Targeted recommendations

ID	Rail connection
78	Ducherow [DE] - Świnoujście [PL]
88	Guben [DE] - Czerwionka [PL]
89	Guben [DE] - Lubsko [PL]
91	Weißwasser [DE] - Teplice [PL]
93	Niesky [DE] - Węgliniec [PL]

Possible public transport alternatives for missing links

For those cross-border railways that did not show significant rail passenger demand potential and for which a competent authority showed no interest in reactivation, possible public transport alternatives are listed below:

- **ID 89 Guben [DE] - Lubsko [PL]**: A limited existing service of two train pairs per day is available between Guben and Żary/Žagań via Cottbus and Forst (ID 90), supplemented by an additional train pair at weekends.

2. Analysis of possible new rail connections and discussion of alternatives

Quantitative:

- Pan-European estimation of rail travel demand
- Estimation of infrastructure and operating costs



**Availability and complexity of transport data
hinders such a top-down assessment**

Shortlist of projects examined in detail in Task 3

Comprehensive analysis of the existing cross-border rail transport connections and missing links on the internal EU borders

ID	Name of the rail connection	TEN-T Corridor/ Core Network or Comprehensive Network	Classification according to 2017 timetable	Importance for the border region	Importance for the countries concerned	Importance on TEN-T level	NUTS3 In country A	NUTS3 In country B	Estimated infrastructure investment required	Estimated annual subsidies country A	Estimated annual subsidies country B	Estimated annual subsidies in both countries	Stakeholders' assessment of study proposals	Possible public transport alternative
7	Hazebrouck [FR] - Poperinge [BE]	-	Entirely missing: dismantled	Medium	No	No	FRE11	BE258	186 000 000 €	110 000 €	360 000 €	470 000 €	Negative. Belgian and French sides see low or no potential	New bus services (ca. 24km, 40min) linking Hazebrouck [FR] and Poperinge [BE]
8	Armentières [FR] - Comines/Komen [BE] (- Kortrijk [BE])	-	Entirely missing: dismantled	Medium	No	No	FRE11	BE324	178 000 000 €	-120 000 €	-620 000 €	-740 000 €	Negative. Belgium considers this line as a very poor case	See ID 9
9	Comines/France - Comines/Komen [BE] (- Valenciennes [FR])	-	Entirely missing: dismantled	Medium	No	No	FRE11	BE324	28 000 000 €	-2 870 000 €	50 000 €	-2 830 000 €	Negative. France: estimated number of daily passengers seems to be exaggerated	New bus services (ca. 2km, 8min) linking Comines/France and Comines/Komen [BE]
10	Eaux [FR] - Antoing [BE] (- Tournai [BE])	-	Entirely missing: dismantled	Medium	No	No	FRE11	BE327	99 000 000 €	-1 040 000 €	-50 000 €	-1 090 000 €	Negative. Belgium: poor cost-to-potential ratio	New bus services (ca. 21km, 40min) linking Orchies [FR] and Tournai [BE]
11	(Le Quesnoy [FR]) - Béthune-Bellignies [FR] St. Ghislain [BE] (- Mons [BEL])	-	Entirely missing: dismantled	Medium	No	No	FRE11	BE323	83 000 000 €	-120 000 €	630 000 €	510 000 €	Negative. Belgium: poor cost-to-potential ratio	Reactivation of passenger services on ID 18. Valenciennes [FR] Mons [BE] preferred by Belgian side
12	Maubeuge [FR] - Querrieu [BE] (- Mons [BEL])	Comprehensive Network	Freight only	Medium	Low	Low	FRE11	BE323	0 €	-250 000 €	60 000 €	-190 000 €	Negative. Belgium: poor cost-to-potential ratio	Railway is operational and thus passenger trains could be operated with relative ease if potential meets authorities' expectations
13	(Gent [BEL]) - Wondelgem [BEL] - Temse [NL]	Comprehensive Network	Freight only	Medium	No	Low	BE233	NL341	5 100 000 €	1 820 000 €	30 000 €	1 850 000 €	Cautious. Both sides referred to ongoing CEF study chapter "Study on the possibility of passenger transport by rail"	Enhanced existing bus services between Gent and Terneuzen
14	Sint-Niklaas [BE] - Terneuzen [NL]	-	Entirely missing: dismantled	Medium	No	No	BE236	NL341	348 000 000 €	250 000 €	-310 000 €	-60 000 €	Negative. [BE] to Cautious [NL]. While the Belgian side sees passenger trains on Gent - Temseuzen line as a more realistic proposition, the Dutch side sees perspectives for this line, but studies have not been conducted	Existing, well-coordinated bus services between Sint-Niklaas, Hulst and Terneuzen
15	(Antwerpen [BE]) - Turnhout [BE] - Tilburg [NL]	-	Entirely missing: dismantled	Medium	No	No	BE213	NL412	373 000 000 €	400 000 €	-1 140 000 €	-740 000 €	Cautious. Belgian side sees a degree of potential, Dutch side has not previously considered the route for reactivation	Existing frequent bus services between Turnhout and Tilburg; rail services between Antwerpen and Tilburg (with interchange in Breda) expected to be accelerated by ca. 20 minutes from April 2018
16	(Haselt [BE]) - Heerle [BE] - Eindhoven [NL]	-	Entirely missing: dismantled	Medium	No	No	BE222	NL414	209 000 000 €	800 000 €	-1 090 000 €	-290 000 €	Cautious [BE] to negative [NL]. Dutch side prefers improved bus services via motorway	Improvements to existing bus services to reduce interchanges (already under consideration according to Dutch side)
17	Mol [BE] - Roermond [NL]	Comprehensive Network	Freight only	Medium	High	Low	BE222	NL414	0 €	20 000 €	-540 000 €	-520 000 €	Positive. High benefit-cost ratio from qualitative assessment	-
18	(Mönchengladbach [DE]) - Dalheim [DE] - Roermond [NL]	Comprehensive Network	Neglected	Medium	Low	Low	DEA29	NL422	59 000 000 €	20 000 €	-270 000 €	-250 000 €	Positive in [DE] and negative in [NL]. Reopening is part of regional German transport plan, but Dutch side is against historic route through Meinerswijk National Park (Natura 2000)	Existing bus services between Heinsberg [DE] and Roermond [NL] or existing passenger trains between Mönchengladbach [DE] and Venlo [NL]
19	Geldern [DE] - Straelen [DE] - Venlo [NL]	-	Entirely missing: dismantled	Low	No	No	DEA1B	NL421	161 000 000 €	770 000 €	-340 000 €	430 000 €	Negative. Difficult to implement owing to development on former track bed	Existing bus services between Geldern [DE] and Venlo [NL]
20	Goch [DE] - Gennep [NL] (- Nijmegen [NL])	-	Entirely missing: dismantled	Low	No	No	DEA1B	NL421	222 000 000 €	770 000 €	-340 000 €	430 000 €	Negative. Difficult to implement owing to development on former track bed	Existing bus services Goch [DE] - Gennep [NL] and Gennep - Boxmeer [NL] or the rail activation of ID 61
21	(Krefeld [DE]) - Kleve [DE] - Nijmegen [NL]	-	Elements missing	Medium	No	No	DEA1B	NL226	183 000 000 €	960 000 €	230 000 €	1 190 000 €	Positive in [DE] and negative in [NL]. German side sees high potential through extension of existing domestic services to/from Nijmegen [NL]. Dutch side regards planned enhancements to existing bus route Kleve - Nijmegen as most cost-effective measure	Existing bus services Kleve [DE] - Nijmegen [NL] (enhancements already in planning)
22	(Wesel [DE]) - Bocholt [DE] - Winterstede [NL]	-	Entirely missing: dismantled	Low	No	No	DEA34	NL225	162 000 000 €	330 000 €	80 000 €	410 000 €	Negative. Costs too high	Recently introduced bus services Bocholt [DE] - Aalten [NL]
23	Ahaus [DE] - Alstätte [DE] - Broekheurne [NL] - Enschede [NL]	-	Entirely missing: dismantled	Low	No	No	DEA34	NL213	176 000 000 €	460 000 €	120 000 €	580 000 €	Negative. Former track bed is no longer available, a parallel rail route already exists	Improvements to existing cross-border passenger trains on route ID 69 Ahaus [DE] - Gronau [DE] - Enschede [NL]
24	Rosenbach bei Vilach [AT] - Jesenice [SI]	Comprehensive Network	not fully exploited	High	Medium	High	AT211	SI042	0 €	-280 000 €	-700 000 €	-980 000 €	Positive [AT] and cautious [SI]	Railway is operational with existing PSD passenger train services, additional services could thus be operated with relative ease if potential meets authorities' expectations
25	Trieste [IT] - Hrpelje-Kozina [SI]	-	Entirely missing: dismantled	Low	Low	No	ITH44	SI044	210 000 000 €	-50 000 €	-180 000 €	-230 000 €	Negative [IT and SI]: Route has been converted into an attractive bicycle path	Existing cross-border rail connection ID 211 Trieste [IT] - Sežana [SI] - Ljubljana [SI], expected to see improvements to passenger services in 2018
26	Istarska Bistrica [SI] - Šapjane [HR] (- Rijeka [HR])	Comprehensive Network	not fully exploited	Low	High	Low	SI018	HR031	0 €	-430 000 €	-420 000 €	-850 000 €	Cautious [SI] and none [HR]: Slovenia confirmed that the line is operational, but investments would be needed to keep the existing condition. No feedback was given with regard to the proposed service level. No feedback from Croatian authority.	Railway is operational with existing PSD passenger train services, additional services could thus be operated with relative ease if potential meets authorities' expectations
27	Imeno [SI] - Harmica [HR] - Savski Marof [HR]	-	Neglected	Medium	Low	No	SI034	HR043	262 000 000 €	-170 000 €	100 000 €	-70 000 €	Cautious [SI] and none [HR]: The feedback from the Slovenian Ministry of Infrastructure was rather cautious; no detailed feedback was given with regard to the proposed service level. No feedback from Croatian authority.	If there is no rail reactivation, authorities could provide additional services (without the need to change trains in the border station) on existing line ID 220
28	(Stranje [SI]) - Sveti Rok ob Sotli [SI] - Durnatec [HR] (- Zabok [HR])	-	not fully exploited	Medium	Low	No	SI034	HR043	0 €	-420 000 €	-40 000 €	-460 000 €	Cautious [SI] and none [HR]: The feedback from the Slovenian Ministry of Infrastructure was rather cautious; no detailed feedback was given with regard to the proposed service level. No feedback from Croatian authority.	Railway is operational with existing PSD passenger train services, additional services could thus be operated with relative ease if potential meets authorities' expectations
29	Priekule [LV] - Skuodas [LT] - Kretinga [LT] (- Klaipeda [LT])	-	Neglected	Low	No	No	LV003	LT003	292 000 000 €	300 000 €	360 000 €	660 000 €	Negative: high operating costs	Existing long-distance commercial bus route between Liepaja [LV] and Klaipeda [LT], but this neither runs daily nor does it serve Priekule

2. Analysis of possible new rail connections and discussion of alternatives

2. Analysis of possible new rail connections and discussion of alternatives

Quantitative:

- Pan-European estimation of rail travel demand
- Estimation of infrastructure and operating costs



**Availability of transport data
hinders such a top-down assessment**

Qualitative:

- Stakeholder consultation: Discussion with Competent Authorities (according to Directive (CE) 1370/2007) in border regions
- Development of public transport alternatives where the rail route in question does not appear to be the most appropriate solution



Bottom-up consultation of Competent Authorities widened the view of the study and brought fruitful results into it

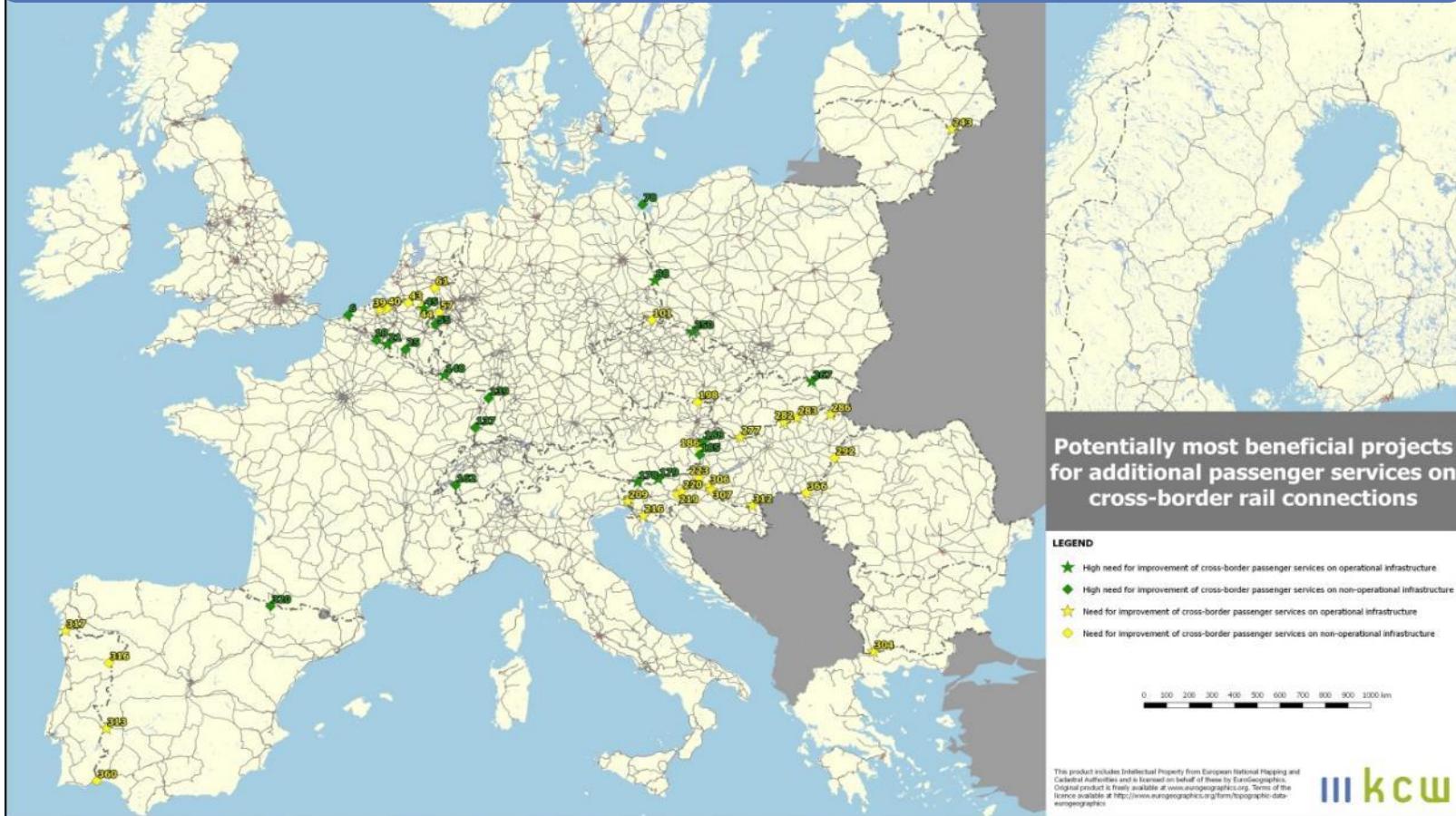
ID	Name of the rail connection	TEN-T; Corridor/ Core Network or Comprehensive Network	Classification according to 2017 timetable	Importance for the border region	Importance for the countries concerned	Importance on TEN-T level	NUTS3 in country A	NUTS3 in country B	The connection could improve TEN-T connectivity between...		The connection could alleviate the following structural spatial effects	Stakeholders' assessment
6	Dunkerque [FR] - De Panne [BE]	-	Elements missing	Medium	Low	No	FR301	BE258	-	-	Connection would be an additional link north of Lille area where no rail connection with passenger services between FR and BE exist today (gap of approx. 230 km)	Rather positive
18	Valenciennes [FR] - Mons [BE]	Comprehensive Network	Entirely missing: dismantled	Medium	Low	Low	FR301	BE323	-	-	Connection would be an additional link south of the Lille area where no rail connection with passenger services between FR and BE exist today (gap of approx. 230 km)	Rather positive
21	Maubeuge [FR] - Charleroi [BE]	Comprehensive Network	Freight only	Low	Medium	Low	FR301	BE326	-	-	Connection would be an additional link south of the Lille area where no rail connection with passenger services between FR and BE exist today (gap of approx. 230 km)	Rather positive
25	Charleville-Mézières [FR] - Givet [FR] - Dinant [BE]	-	Entirely missing: dismantled	Medium	Low	No	FR211	BE353	Comprehensive Network/North Sea-Mediterranean	-	Connection would be an additional link south of the Lille area where no rail connection with passenger services between FR and BE exist today (gap of approx. 230 km)	Rather positive
45	Mol [BE] - Roermond [NL]	Comprehensive Network	Freight only	Medium	High	Low	BE222	NL414	-	-	Connection would be an additional link in the border area between Breda and Maastricht where no rail connection with passenger services between BE and NL exist today (gap of approx. 100 km)	Rather positive
55	Aachen [DE] - Maastricht [NL]	-	Proposed link	Medium	Low	No	DEA2D	NL423	North Sea-Baltic/Rhine Alpine/Comprehensive Network	-	-	Rather positive
78	Ducherow [DE] - Swinoujskie Centrum [PL]	-	Entirely missing: dismantled	High	Medium	No	DEB0N	PL428	-	-	Connection would ease the access from Berlin to the Polish and also the German part of the Island Usedom	Rather positive
88	Guben [DE] - Czermielski [PL] - Zielona Góra [PL]	-	Freight only	Medium	Low	No	DE40G	PL432	Comprehensive Network	-	-	Rather positive
137	Freiburg [DE] - Colmar [FR]	-	Entirely missing: dismantled	High	Low	No	DE132	FR422	Rhine-Alpine/North Sea-Mediterranean	-	-	Rather positive
139	Rastatt [DE] - Roeschwoog [FR] - Haquerau [FR]	-	Elements missing	High	Low	No	DE124	FR421	Rhine-Danube/Rhine Alpine/Comprehensive Network	-	-	Rather positive
148	Trier [DE] - Thionville [FR] - Metz [FR]	Comprehensive Network	not fully exploited	High	Medium	Low	DEC02	FR413	-	-	Improved direct connection would ease rail transport between Trier and Metz. Today detour via Luxembourg or Saarbrücken necessary.	Rather positive
162	St-Maurice [CH] - Évian-les-Bains [FR]	-	Neglected	High	Low	No	CH012	FR718	-	-	Connection would improve public transport on the southbanks of Lake Geneva where no passenger rail services exist today	Rather positive
178	Rosenbach bei Villach [AT] - Jesenice [SI]	Comprehensive Network	not fully exploited	High	Medium	High	AT211	SI042	-	-	-	Rather positive
179	Klagenfurt [AT] - Bleiburg [AT] - Maribor [SI]	-	not fully exploited	Medium	Low	No	AT213	SI033	-	-	-	Rather positive
185	Oberwart [AT] - Szombathely [HU]	-	Entirely missing: dismantled	Medium	Low	No	AT111	HU222	-	-	Connection would be an additional link in the border area between Sopron and Szegntogdard where no rail connection with passenger services between AT and HU exist today	Rather positive
188	Deutschkreutz [AT] - Sopron [HU]	Comprehensive Network	not fully exploited	High	Medium	Low	AT112	HU221	-	-	-	Rather positive
250	Walbřichy [PL] - Meziměstí [CZ]	-	Freight only	Medium	Low	No	PL517	CZ052	-	-	-	Rather positive
267	Muszyna [PL] - Plaveč [SK]	Comprehensive Network	Freight only	Medium	Low	No	PL218	SK041	-	-	Connection would be an additional link in the border area of Poland and the Slovak Republic where only few railway connection with passenger services exist at all	Rather positive
320	Zaragoza [ES] - Canfranc [ES] - Pau [FR]	Comprehensive Network	Entirely missing: dismantled	Medium	Medium	Low	ES241	FR615	-	-	Connection would be an additional link in the border area of Spain and France where only few railway connection with passenger services exist at all	Rather positive
39	(Gent [BE]) - Wondelgem [BE] - Terneuzen [NL]	Comprehensive Network	Freight only	Medium	No	Low	BE233	NL341	-	-	-	Rather cautious
40	Sint-Niklaas [BE] - Terneuzen [NL]	-	Entirely missing: dismantled	Medium	No	No	BE236	NL341	Rhine-Alpine/Comprehensive Network	-	-	Rather cautious
43	(Antwerpen [BE]) - Turnhout [BE] - Tilburg [NL]	-	Entirely missing: dismantled	Medium	No	No	BE213	NL412	North Sea-Baltic/North Sea-Mediterranean/Comprehensive Network	Connection would be an additional link in the border area between Breda and Maastricht where no rail connection with passenger services between BE and NL exist today (gap of approx. 100 km)	Rather cautious	
44	(HasseLT) - Neerpelt [BE] - Achel [BE] - Borkel en Schaft [NL] - Eindhoven [NL]	-	Entirely missing: dismantled	Medium	No	No	BE222	NL414	Comprehensive Network	Connection would be an additional link in the border area between Breda and Maastricht where no rail connection with passenger services between BE and NL exist today (gap of approx. 100 km)	Rather cautious	
57	(Mönchengladbach [DE]) - Dalheim [Krefeld] [DE] - Roermond [NL] - Kleve [DE]	Comprehensive Network	Neglected	Medium	Low	Low	DEA29	NL422	-	-	-	Rather cautious
61	Kranenburg [DE] - Groesbeck [NL] - Nijmegen [NL]	-	Elements missing	Medium	No	No	DEA1B	NL226	Comprehensive Network	Connection would ease the access from the German Lower Rhine region towards the Dutch Province Gelderland and could connect university location in Kleve and Nijmegen	Rather cautious	
101	Seifhennersdorf [DE] - Rumburk [CZ]	-	Proposed link	Medium	Low	No	DED2D	CZ042	-	-	-	Rather cautious
186	Deutschkreutz [AT] - Szombathely [HU]	-	Entirely missing: dismantled	Low	No	No	AT111	HU222	-	-	Connection would be an additional link in the border area between Sopron and Szegntogdard where no rail connection with passenger services between AT and HU exist today	Rather cautious
198	Laa an der Thaya [AT] - Hrušovany nad Jevišovou [CZ]	-	Entirely missing: dismantled	Low	No	No	AT125	CZ064	-	-	Connection could serve as direct link between Vienna and Brno	Rather cautious
209	Görlitz [DE] - Nová Česká [SI]	-	Freight only	Medium	Medium	No	DE442	SI042	-	-	Connection could link two the directly adjacent cities	Rather cautious
216												Rather cautious
219												Rather cautious
220												Rather cautious
223												Rather cautious

3. Identification of “potentially most beneficial” projects and policy conclusions

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48 “potentially most beneficial” projects identified



Cross-border rail transport connections and missing railway links on the internal EU borders

3. Identification of “potentially most beneficial” projects and policy conclusions

Findings and Policy conclusions (extract):

- F2: Gaps in the passenger train network are often not the result of missing or unserviceable infrastructure. In many cases, even on main lines, there are severe shortcomings concerning the passenger train service.
- F3: Most passenger train services in the EU (83%) are organised on the basis of PSO contracts. This fact also applies to many of the cross-border rail connections that the study has analysed.
- F4: A number of regional cross-border connections have been reopened or inaugurated in recent years thanks to the commitment of competent authorities
- F5: Interreg funding has enabled the competent authorities to subsidise a service during the start-up phase.

3. Identification of “potentially most beneficial” projects and policy conclusions

Findings and Policy conclusions (extract):

- F7/F8: Locomotive-hauled trains have been widely replaced by multiple unit train sets. This mode of operation has increased the costs of interoperability because interoperable train sets are more costly than non-interoperable train sets.
- F9: Thanks to newly acquired rolling stock equipped to operate in both countries some rail connections have been reactivated in recent years
- F10: On several cross-border routes the offer is inadequate because the responsible authorities have not agreed on improving infrastructure to enable delivery of better services

3. Identification of “potentially most beneficial” projects and policy conclusions

Findings and Policy conclusions (extract):

- R1: The implementation of a stable long-term planning and financing framework for “small-scale” cross-border railway projects is needed.
- R4: Funding for cross-border infrastructure projects should also be available for lines that are not part of the Core and the Comprehensive TEN-T networks.
- R5: For the opening or reopening of a new railway line in many cases the full passenger potential is only addressed after a start-up phase of several years. Seed funding can help operators or competent authorities to launch such services.

3. Identification of “potentially most beneficial” projects and policy conclusions

Findings and Policy conclusions (extract):

- R6: The authors emphasise: Funding for rolling stock used on cross-border railway connections could help revive cross-border services, either by reducing the amount of subsidies necessary to operate the services - or by enabling the services to be run in “open access” mode.

Italy–Slovenia passenger services reinstated

On 9 September, after a gap of ten years, passenger services were reinstated between Italy and Slovenia via the Villa Opicina–Sežana border crossing. The new services have been made possible by a partnership between north-east Italian Friuli Venezia Giulia region, Trenitalia and Slovenian Railways (SŽ).

The services run twice daily from Udine/Trieste Centrale to Ljubljana and return. A ticket from Udine to Ljubljana will cost €15.60, while the fare from Trieste and Villa Opicina to Ljubljana will be €8.00. Journey time between Ljubljana and Trieste is 2h42, which is relatively uncompetitive compared with 1h10 by car on the 93 km motorway or 1h40 by coach. The new service runs over the former *Südbahn*; the distance between Trieste Centrale and Ljubljana is 150.3 km. Timings are as follows:

Train no.	1824	1896
Ljubljana	05.57	16.10
Trieste Centrale	08.39	18.43
Trieste Centrale	08.50	—
Trieste Airport	09.18	—
Udine	09.52	—

Train 1825 formed of ETR.563.001 "Città di Trieste" enters Postojna station on the first day of revenue operations, 9 September 2018.

Toma Bacic

Train no.	1825	1897
Udine	---	17.54
Trieste Airport	---	18.30
Trieste Centrale	---	18.58
Trieste Centrale	09.01	19.09
Ljubljana	—	21.48

The services are operated by CAF ETR.563 EMUs owned by the Friuli Venezia Giulia region, driven by Trenitalia personnel in Italy, and by SŽ in Slovenia. Each 5-car EMU accommodates up to 297 passengers and 30 bicycles. In total, the region owns eight ETR 563 (3000 V DC) and four ETR 564 (3000 V DC and 15 kV AC). They were delivered in 2012–14 and entered revenue service in April 2015. Their maximum speed is 160 km/h.

The previous Italy–Slovenia services were withdrawn in 2008. In the last ten years the only possibility was to travel by direct train from Ljubljana to Villa Opicina, continuing by tram to the Trieste city centre. This required 15 minutes' walk between Villa Opicina railway station and the tram terminus. The tramway has been out of service for over a year.

There are two railway border crossings between Slovenia and Italy: the electrified double track route between Sežana and Villa Opicina and the non-electrified single-track freight-only route between Nova Gorica and Gorizia. **TB**



3. Identification of “potentially most beneficial” projects and policy conclusions

Findings and Policy conclusions (extract):

- R6: The authors emphasise: Funding for rolling stock used on cross-border railway connections could help revive cross-border services, either by reducing the amount of subsidies necessary to operate the services - or by enabling the services to be run in “open access” mode.
- R8: Enable small-scale infrastructure to be funded as part of cross-border cooperation programmes (Interreg A) by means of budget increases.
- R15: Make information on cross-border rail connections available to potential passengers
- R16: “Quick wins” should be realised wherever possible
- R13: Cooperation structures should be set up and used to support implementation of cross-border projects.

Voraussichtliche Änderungen im Zugverkehr zwischen Dresden und Wrocław/Breslau ab Dezember 2018

Mit dem Fahrplanwechsel im Dezember 2018 wird es voraussichtlich keine direkte Zugverbindung zwischen Dresden und Wrocław/Breslau mehr geben. Der Regionalexpress aus Dresden fährt denn bis Węgliniec/Kohlfurt und dort steigen die Fahrgäste zur Weiterfahrt nach Wrocław/Breslau in einen polnischen Zug um. Auf polnischer Seite kommen modernere und schnellere Fahrzeuge gegenüber den Dieseltriebwagen der DB Regio zum Einsatz. Dadurch wird die Reisezeit – trotz des Umstiegs – etwas kürzer werden. Ein genauer Fahrplan liegt allerdings noch nicht vor. Die beteiligten Verkehrsunternehmen werden Lösungen besprechen, damit der Umstieg in Węgliniec/Kohlfurt in guter Qualität erfolgt.

In Polen wird ab Ende 2019 die gesamte Strecke Zgorzelec – Wrocław/Breslau elektrifiziert sein. In diesem Zusammenhang hatte die polnische Seite schon seit längerem angekündigt, die Direktverbindung Dresden – Wrocław/Breslau spätestens dann nicht mehr finanzieren zu wollen. Derzeit laufen noch die Verhandlungen der Verkehrsunternehmen zum Abschluss eines Vertrages für die Verbindung ab 09.12.2018.

einen polnischen Zug um. Auf polnischer Seite kommen modernere und schnellere Fahrzeuge gegenüber den Dieseltriebwagen der DB Regio zum Einsatz. Dadurch wird die Reisezeit – trotz des Umstiegs – etwas kürzer werden. Ein genauer Fahrplan liegt allerdings noch nicht vor. Die beteiligten Verkehrsunternehmen werden Lösungen besprechen, damit der Umstieg in Węgliniec/Kohlfurt in guter Qualität erfolgt.

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[www.zvon-mobil.de](#)

Einfach, schnell und bargeldlos

Mit dem Handyticket ist der Fahrscheinkauf per Mobiltelefon rund um die Uhr bargeldlos möglich und bei den Münzautomaten.

Ideas for the development of services on the Dresden - Wrocław line / background

++ Deutschland-Takt

Maßnahmen für das Elektrifizierungsprogramm

Die folgenden Projekte erfüllen nach dem aktuellen Stand der Untersuchungen derzeit nicht die Kriterien für die Aufnahme in den VB. Es ist zu prüfen, ob eine Umsetzung im Kontext des neuen Elektrifizierungsprogramms des Bundes möglich wird.

- 7 ABS Nürnberg – Weiden – Hof/Schirnding – Grenze D/CZ
- 8 ABS Hochstadt-Marktzeuln – Hof/Nürnberg – Bayreuth – Neuerburg
- 11 ABS Cottbus – Görlitz
- 12 ABS Dresden – Görlitz – Grenze D/PL
- 36 ABS Cottbus – Forst (Lausitz) – Grenze D/PL(– Zary)



Ideas for the development of services on the Dresden - Wrocław line

Bahnstrecke Dresden - Görlitz kommt unter Strom

Das Geld für die Elektrifizierung gibt der Bund aus einem Sonderprogramm. Davon profitiert die Lausitz gleich doppelt.

Von TILO BERGER

Berlin/Dresden. Das Bundesverkehrsministerium will die Bahnstrecken zwischen Dresden und Görlitz sowie zwischen Cottbus und Görlitz elektrifizieren. Das teilte Minister Andreas Scheuer (CDU) am Dienstag in Berlin mit. Zum Zeitplan äußerte er sich nicht, bezifferte aber die geplanten Ausgaben: Die Elektrifizierung zwischen Dresden und Görlitz würde etwa 513 Millionen Euro kosten, rund 308 Millionen Euro seien für die Verbindung zwischen Cottbus und Görlitz veranschlagt. Das Geld soll aus einem Sonderprogramm des Bundes zur Elektrifizierung von Eisenbahnstrecken kommen. Auf dieses Programm hat-

ten sich CDU, CSU und SPD in ihren Koalitionsverhandlungen geeinigt. Über die Einrichtung des Bundesprogramms entscheidet der Haushaltsausschuss des Deutschen Bundestages an diesem Donnerstagabend.

Die sächsische Staatsregierung hatte seit mehreren Jahren auf die Aufnahme beider Elektrifizierungen in den vordringlichen Bedarf des Bundesverkehrswegeplans gedrängt. Diese Notwendigkeit sah das Bundesverkehrsministerium für Sachsen aber nur für den Neubau der Strecke Dresden – Prag und die Elektrifizierung der Strecke Leipzig – Chemnitz. Vordringliche Maßnahmen aus dem Bundesverkehrswegeplan genießen Vorrang bei der Finanzierung und im Zeitplan.

Ins Programm für mögliche Elektrifizierungen kamen beide Strecken, weil sie Lücken im Verkehrsnetz schließen. Zurzeit endet der Bahnstrom in Dresden und Cottbus. Gleichzeitig treibt Polen die Elektrifizierung der Strecke zwischen Wegwitz (Kohlfurt) und der Grenzstadt Zgorzelec voran. Ab Dezember 2019 sollen zwischen Breslau und Zgorzelec elektrische Triebzüge pendeln. Der Abschnitt zwischen Wegwitz und Breslau steht bereits unter Strom.

Sachsens Ministerpräsident Michael Kretschmer (CDU) erklärte, die Aufnahme der beiden Strecken ins Elektrifizierungsprogramm sei „ein großer Erfolg“. Jetzt müssten weitere Maßnahmen folgen, die dem Strukturwandel in der Lausitz dienen.

Als Beispiel nannte er eine ICE-Verbindung Berlin – Görlitz. Sachsen's Wirtschafts- und Verkehrsminister Martin Dulig (SPD) sprach von einem guten Tag für die Lausitz: „Die Elektrifizierung der Strecken ist dringend notwendig, um den anstehenden Strukturwandel abzufedern, damit sich die Region positiv in der Zukunft entwickeln kann und neue Arbeitsplätze entstehen.“

Kritik kam von den Grünen. Dem Görlitzer Bundestagsabgeordneten Stephan Kühn zeigt die Nicht-Aufnahme in den vordringlichen Bedarf, „dass alle Beteuerungen der Koalitionen im Land und Bund zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raums und zum Strukturwandel in der Lausitz lediglich Sonntagsreden sind.“

→ Wirtschaft



Milliardenhilfen sollen Kohleausstieg erleichtern

Die Braunkohle ernährt in der Lausitz viele - der Kohleausstieg wird die Region heftig treffen. Um die Folgen abzumildern, schlägt die Kohlekommission deshalb einem Zeitungsbericht zufolge Milliardenhilfen vor.



Die Kohlekommission soll auch Ideen entwickeln, wie in der Lausitz neue Jobs entstehen sollen.

Bildrechte: dpa

Im Ringen um den Kohleausstieg bahnt sich offenbar eine Lösung an. Wie die "Süddeutsche Zeitung" schreibt, sollen die betroffenen Reviere für ein schnelles Abschalten der Kohlekraftwerke mit milliardenschweren Investitionen entschädigt werden. Die Zeitung beruft sich auf ein internes Papier der Kohlekommission.

Neuer Handystandard

Dem Bericht zufolge soll die Lausitz etwa bessere Anbindungen an Berlin und Dresden erhalten. Görlitz solle von einer neuen ICE-Verbindung zwischen Berlin und Polen profitieren. Auch seien die Lausitz und das Rheinische Revier als Modellregionen für den neuen Mobilfunkstandard im Gespräch.

MDR, 25.10.2018

Ideas for the development of services on the Dresden - Wrocław line

1. Brechung des Verkehrs in Węgliniec (bzw. from 2019 in Zgorzelec)
 - Regionalexpress Dresden - Węgliniec (ggf. häufiger als heute), schneller Regionalverkehr Węgliniec - Wrocław
 - Möglichkeiten der Versüßung des Umstiegs prüfen und kommunizieren:
Anschluss sicherung, Umsteigehilfe, Kaffee/Lunchpaket zum Umstieg

Ideas for the development of services on the Dresden - Wrocław line

2. Durchgehende Verbindung über Görlitz

a) Status Quo: Einsatz von Dieseltriebwagen (bisherige Lösung: Desiro Classic-Triebwagen)

- Geschwindigkeit 120 km/h nicht optimal zwischen Węgliniec und Wrocław
- Betriebskosten nicht optimal (Diesel unter Fahrdrat in Polen)
- Hohe Kosten zur Anmietung der vorhandenen Fahrzeuge auf der polnischen Seite
- begrenzter Komfort der Triebwagen für Fernverkehr (Ausstattung, Motorengeräusch)

b) Einsatz von Lok-Wagenzügen im SPNV ab 12.2019 nach Elektrifizierung auf PL-Seite bis Zgorzelec, Lokwechsel in Zgorzelec

- Betriebsverfahren ähnlich wie bis Dezember 2004
- erfordert zeit- und personalintensiven Lokwechsel
- erfordert Überlegungen zur Integration in bestehende Triebwagen-Betriebskonzepte im SPNV an beiden Seiten oder alternativ Produktion als on-top Angebot

Ideas for the development of services on the Dresden - Wrocław line

2. Durchgehende Verbindung über Görlitz

c) Verlängerung von Zügen der PKP IC

- Idee: Diskussion mit PKP IC, die bisher Węgliniec anfahrende Züge bei Finanzierung der zusätzlichen Kosten als Lokzüge zu fahren und nach Dresden zu führen
- Erfordert Optimierung der Fahrlagen für Fahrgäste aus/nach Dresden, Erörterung der Option zusätzlicher Züge

d) Hybridfahrzeuge Diesel/Elektro

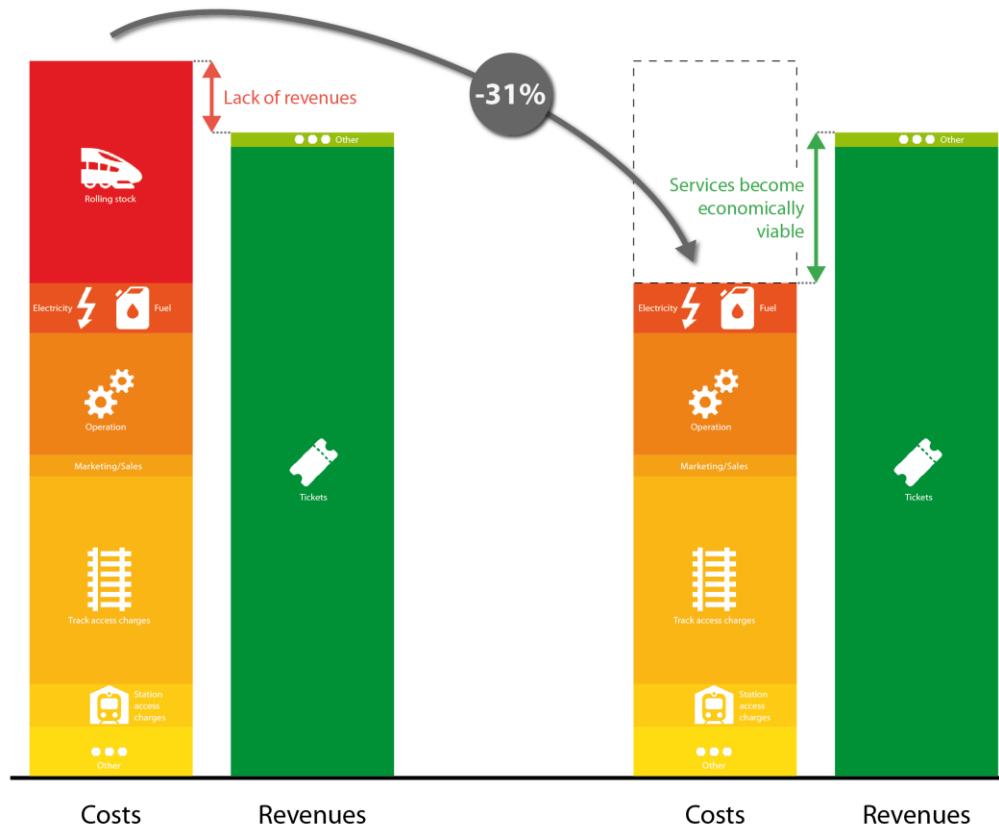
- derartige Fahrzeuge sind bereits im Einsatz im Ausland, z.B. in FR und GB, aber noch nicht in DE oder PL; Newag bi-modaler Triebwagen befindet sich erst in Entwicklung, Zulassung auf beiden Seiten erforderlich
- daher frühestens als mittelfristige Lösung

Ideas for the development of services on the Dresden - Wrocław line

3. Durchgehende Verbindung über Hoyerswerda - Węgliniec
 - Idee: Nutzung der durchgehend elektrifizierten Strecke
 - Einsatz von Lok-Wagenzügen mit Mehrsystem-Elektrlokomotiven, z.B. ES64U4, Vectron, TRAXX
 - Optional Anbindung von Görlitz mit abgestimmtem Regionalverkehr über Zgorzelec (oder Niesky)
 - Alternativ mit Vorlauf und strategischer Komponente: Aufstellung eines Lastenheftes für passende Zweisystem AC/DC (3kV)-Triebfahrzeuge federführend durch den Freistaat Sachsen und Abstimmung mit anderen interessierten Aufgabenträgern (Komfortauslegung für den Grenzbereich zwischen Nah- und Fernverkehr; alle namhaften Fahrzeughersteller haben Plattformen, aus denen sich so ein Fahrzeug leicht ableiten ließe. dadurch keine teure Neuentwicklung, Nutzbarkeit für alle elektrifizierten Strecken zwischen DE-PL, DE-CZ sowie DE-BE)

Ideas for the development of services on the Dresden - Wrocław line

Cost and revenue items for long distance railway services



Today many long distance railway services are economically not viable

These services may become viable due to the provision of rolling stock free of charge

Contact

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/info/formation/publications/reports/2018/comprehensive-analysis-of-the-existing-cross-border-rail-transport-connections-and-missing-links-on-the-internal-eu-borders



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