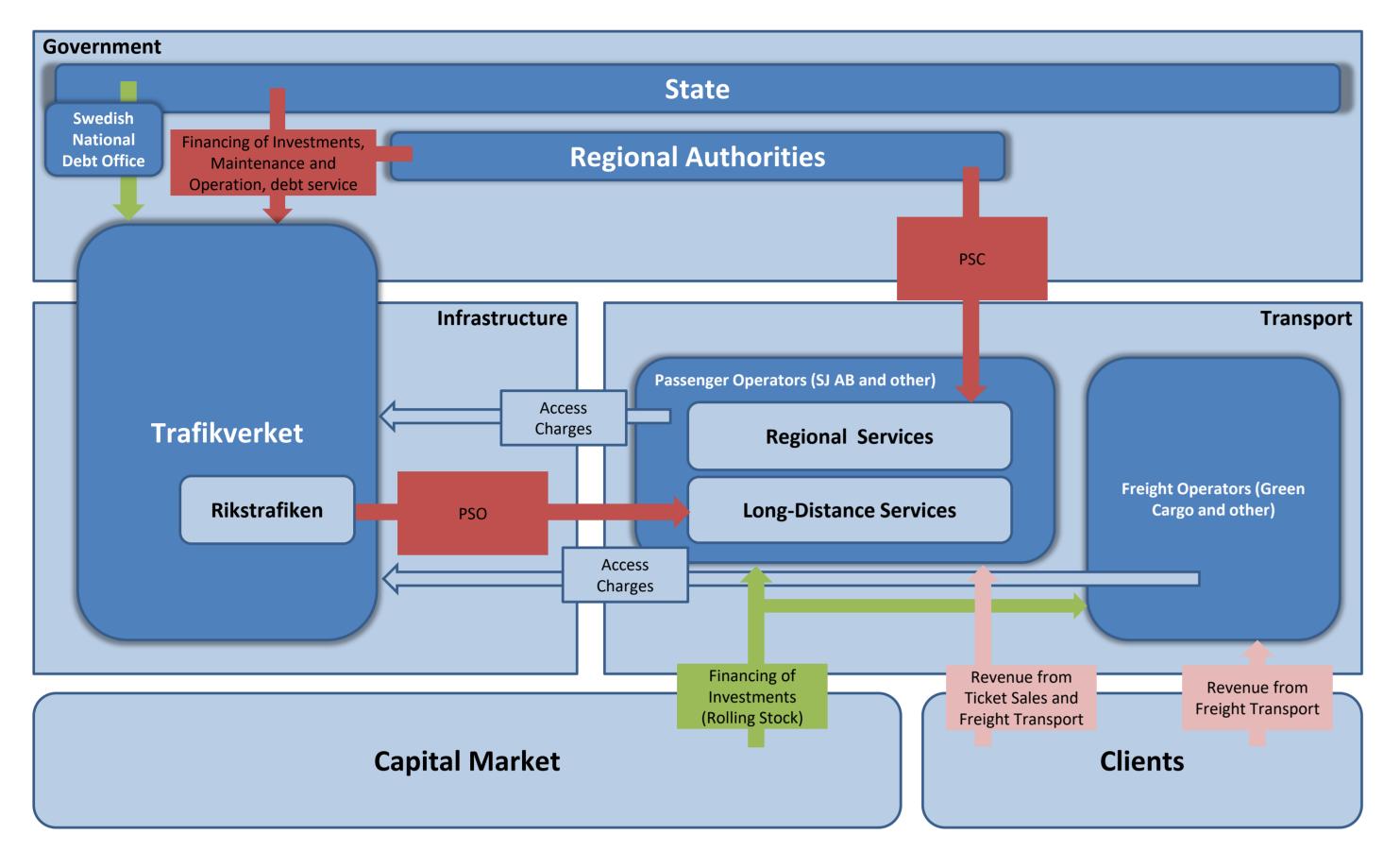
# Public Budget Contributions to the Swedish Rail Sector

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## **Organizational Structure**

#### **Main Operators**

SJ AB, a government-owned limited rail transport company, is serving regional and national connections. Green Cargo, a former division of the Swedish State Railways (SJ) is the state-owned freight transport and logistics company. Beside SJ AB and Green Cargo several private operators supply the market of freight and passenger transport with services. The national rail infrastructure is owned and maintained by Trafikverket who has taken over responsibility from Banverket in the beginning of 2010.



#### Infrastructure

Trafikverket is a government agency that is responsible for long-term infrastructure planning for transport: road, rail, shipping and aviation. It owns, constructs, operates and maintains all state-owned roads and railways. Operation, maintenance and investment of railways are financed by government appropriations and loans from the national debt office. In addition, Trafikverket receives a compensation for capital costs and funds for the repayment of loans.

### **Transport**

Regional transport is organized by regional authorities. The Public Service Contracts are typically awarded through tenders. Contracts differ between the forms of granted compensation (net vs. gross payments). Open access applies for long-distance passenger transport and freight transport. However, some non-profitable long-distance lines, which wouldn't otherwise be served, are run with public support granted by the Swedish Transport Agency (Trafikverket) who has taken over responsibility from Rikstrafiken in the beginning of 2011.

### Other

In 2008 the Swedish sector received additional funds for the repayment of loans. In 2009 Banverket received an additional contribution because of a shortfall in capital.

# **Industry Characteristics (2015)**

Length of Line in use:

Passenger-Kilometer:

12.741 billion

Ton-Kilometer:

20.583 billion

Passenger-Ton-Kilometer:

33.324 billion

Modal Split Freight Transport:

33.7 % (2014)

Modal Split Passenger Transport

Modal Split Passenger Transport

Modal Split Freight Transport

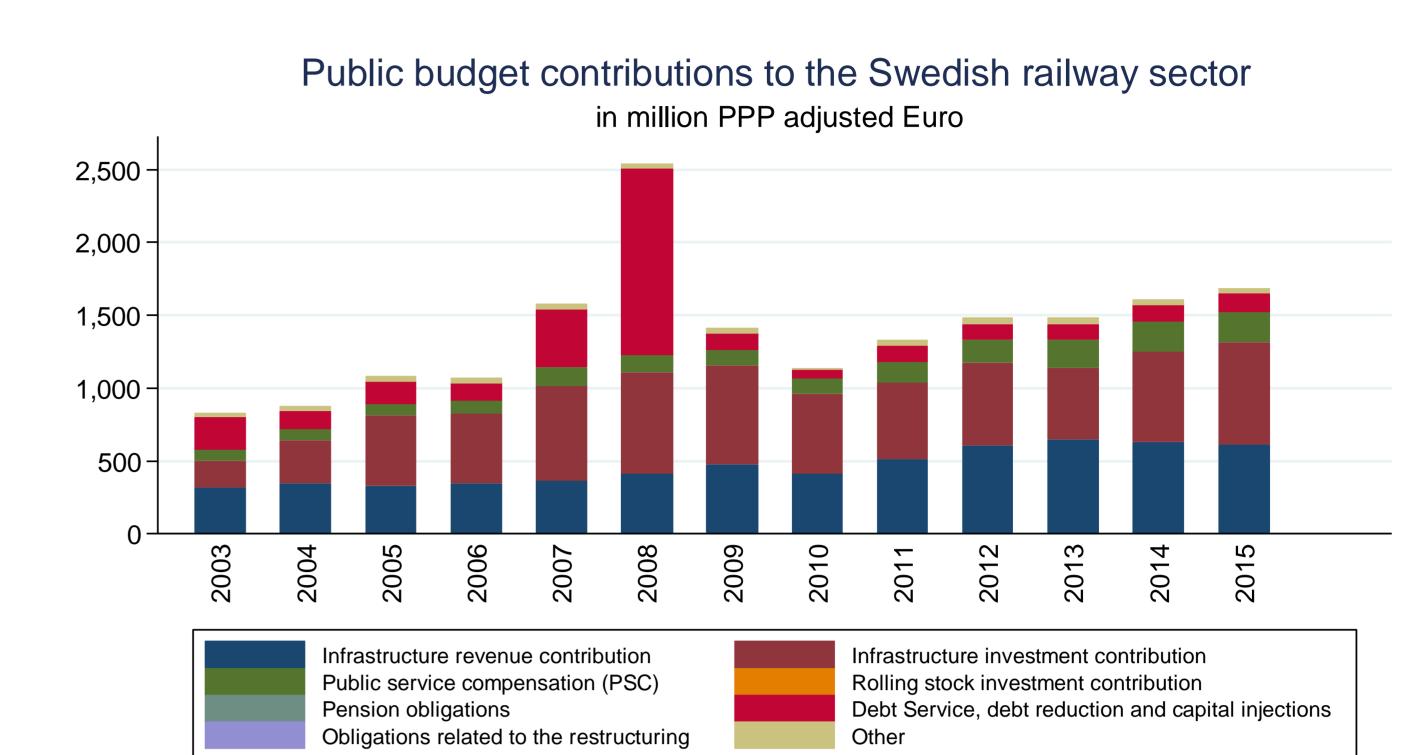
Modal Split Freight Transport

Modal Split Freight Transport

Source: European Commission - Transport in Figures, Eurostat

■ Roads and Inland Waterways ■ Railways

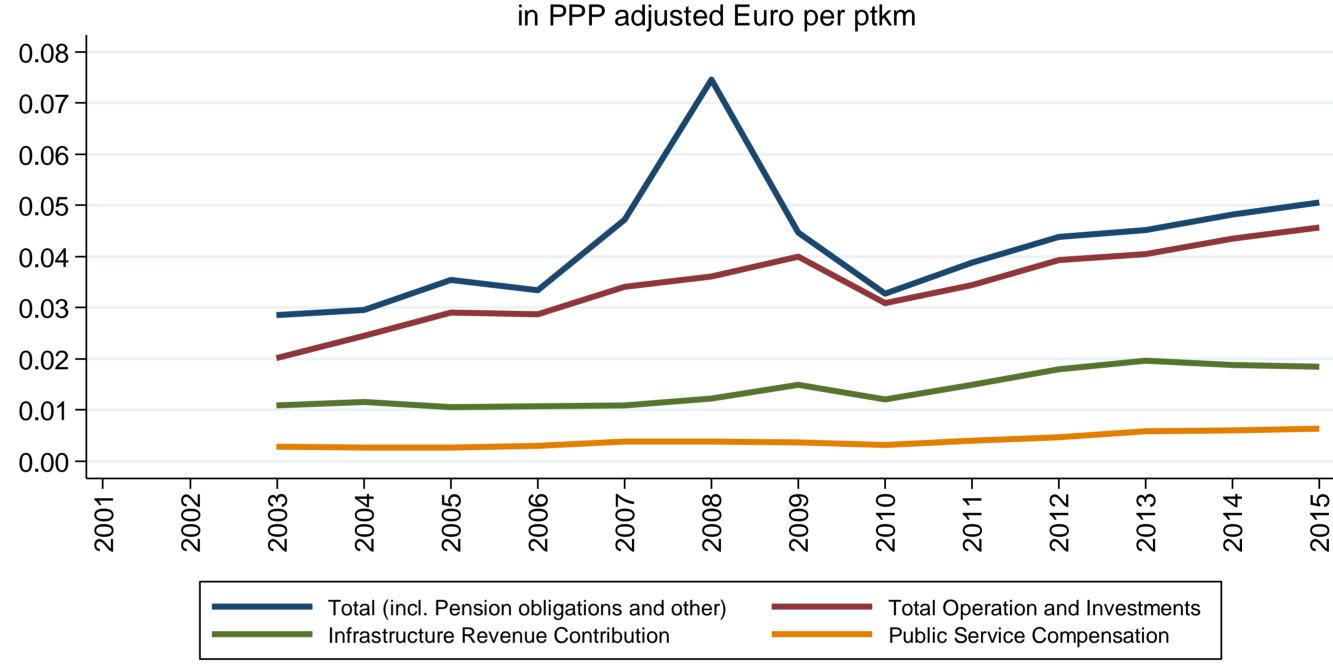
# Financing



#### **Development of Public Budget Contributions**

Public budget contributions to the Swedish railway sector evolve relatively stable over the observation period. Infrastructure investment contributions have been increasing since 2003. In 2015, 1.69 billion Euro haven been granted to the sector: 0.21 billion for public services, 0.61 billion for the operation of the infrastructure, 0.70 billion for infrastructure investment and 0.12 billion for interest expenses and the repayment of loans. On average, each passenger-ton-kilometer was subsidized with 4.6 cents in 2015: 0.64 cents for public services, 1.84 cents for the operation of the infrastructure and 2.12 cents for infrastructure investment.





### **Financing Structure**

Like in Italy and Spain, Sweden uses a hybrid model where both, transport service operators and infrastructure managers, receive contributions for operation. However, the Public Service Compensation makes up only a small fraction of SJ AB income, while the infrastructure manager is more dependent on government support. Likewise a large part of total contributions to the sector goes into the infrastructure, while only a relatively small part is used for the compensation of public service obligations.

### Financing of Investments and Sustainability

Investment expenditures of the Swedish infrastructure manager Trafikverket are financed from government contributions as well as (state) loans of the Swedish National Debt Office. The Debt Office provides guarantees and loans to both government and private entities following approval by the Swedish Parliament and the Government. Financial expenses related to the loans as well as repayments are (partly) covered from additional contributions to the infrastructure manager. No data was available on the level of accumulated debt.

■ Roads and Inland Waterways ■ Railways