



The Coastal Highway Route E39: Benefits for passenger cars

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Photo: Statens Vegvesen

The case in brief

Realising the E39 as an improved and continuous route with fixed links will reduce the travel time from Kristiansand to Trondheim by around 11 hours.

Reduction in distance, travel time and disruptions will reduce driving costs and time costs for passenger cars, but toll costs will increase temporarily in the toll periods. All in all, the cost level for passenger vehicles will be reduced by almost half compared with today.

When the toll periods for the entire route expire, the costs for passenger cars will be reduced by one third compared to today's level.

Assumptions

The examples showing generalised costs for passenger cars today and in the future have a number of assumptions, and the results will vary in accordance with the assumptions and the selected road section.

The time information presented here is based on values in the program "Effekt". Road toll level is based on the Autopass regulations, and we have assumed a speed limit of 100/90/80 km/h for passenger cars along the entire route.

Ambition

The ambition of the Storting is to link Western Norway together with an upgraded highway E39. The linking of large business regions and housing, labour and service markets will provide a better basis for developing Norway's largest export region.

Time costs for leisure trips and home-work trips are based on surveys measuring the road users' willingness to pay to save travel time.

Time values are national average values (NOK/person-hour) and vary with travel distance, travel purpose, transport mode, and access and waiting time for public transport trips. Toll costs in the examples are based on passenger cars with one passenger for today's situation, whereas passengers will be included in future toll rates (Autopass).

Distance-dependent vehicle costs comprise fuels, oil, tyres, repairs and maintenance, as well as distance-dependent depreciation. The size of the various cost components varies with different types of vehicles. The methodology differentiates between light and heavy vehicles. Vehicles with a maximum authorised mass of more than 3.5 tonnes are defined as heavy. Fuel consumption for the different vehicle categories is calculated as a function of speed, curvature and gradient.

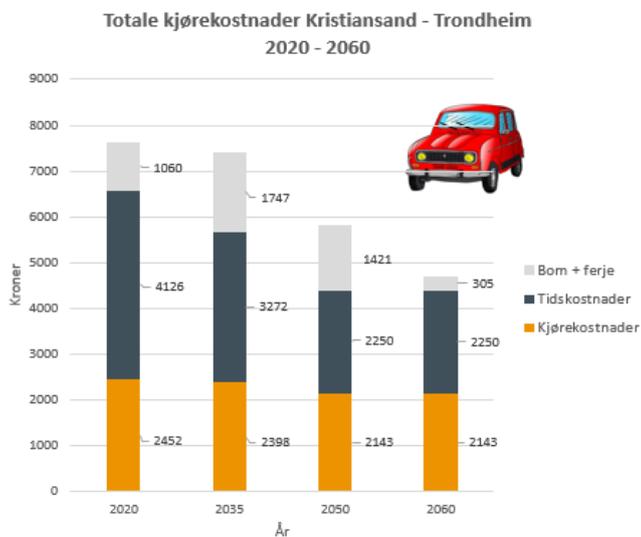
Other vehicle costs are calculated per kilometre based on distance driven and other variables in "Effekt".

Sources:

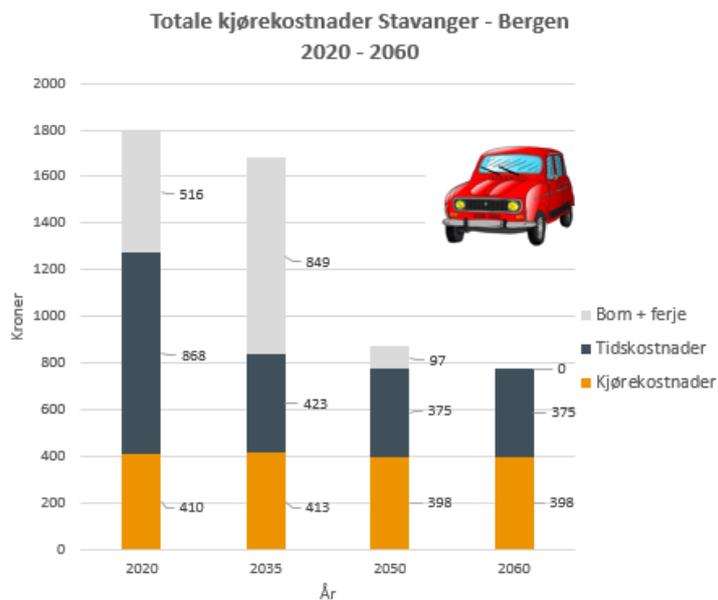
Development strategy for an improved and continuous E39 Coastal Highway Route - NPRA

NPRA Manual V712 - Konsekvensanalyser (Impact assessments)

Examples, travel costs Kristiansand- Trondheim and Stavanger - Bergen



Transportkostnader Kristiansand-Trondheim



Transportkostnader Stavanger- Bergen

Bompengar + ferjebetaling= toll costs and ferry fee

Tidskostnad= time costs

Kjørekostnad = driving costs