

The facts about rail fares

Rail's contribution to our economy:



Keeping Britain's trains running is a big job:



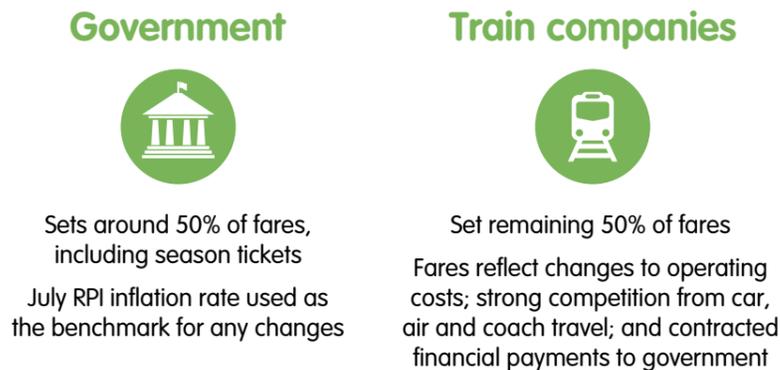
How Britain's railway is funded:



Since 2004, successive UK governments have decided passengers should pay a bigger share of the costs of the railway and taxpayers less

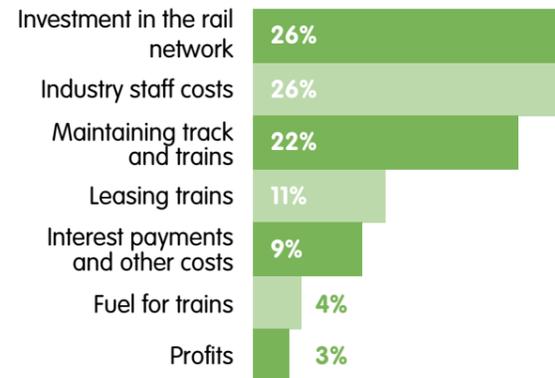
Many other countries in Europe have chosen to have higher taxpayer subsidies of rail fares, which means passengers pay less

How fares are set:



Every year, some fares may go up, some will stay the same and some may reduce in price

What fares pay for:

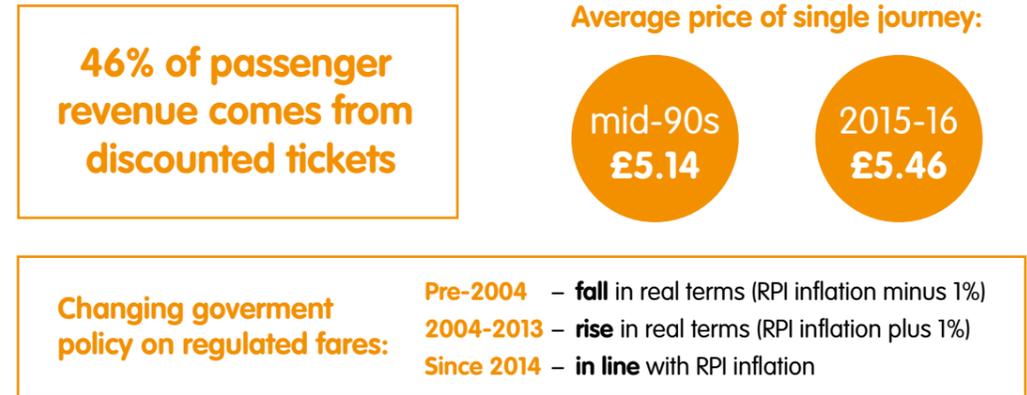


Fares under nationalised British Rail:

British Rail fares increases by sector, 1984-1991:



Fares under current system:



97%

of fare income is spent on day-to-day running costs and investment in more trains, better stations and faster journeys

How rail profits compare:

Operating margins of consumer goods and services companies



Where profits go:



Sources: Rail Delivery Group; Office of Rail and Road; Department for Transport; Oxera; Railway Research Group, Imperial College, London. How rail profits compare: Bloomberg Intelligence, Company Reports, Rail Delivery Group. Data is for 2015, except Procter and Gamble data which is for the year to June 30 2016.