

## Inter-city travel methods

The most common forms of inter-city travel are travel by road (cars, buses, coaches), railway and aeroplane. For middle and short distance travel, roads provide unparalleled flexibility, and are capable of reaching areas impenetrable to railways and waterways. Railways are an important form of dry land transportation for China as they are well suited to middle and short distance travel. Civil aviation is the principal method of international travel.

### *Trajectory 1*

In this scenario, by 2050 the civil aviation industry sees notable strengthening with around 33% of passengers choosing flying as their means of transport. The use of railways sees a notable decline, with only 20% of passengers choosing the railways as a means of transport. Transport by road sees steady

development, with 18% of journeys made by coach and 28% of journeys made by cars.

### *Trajectory 2*

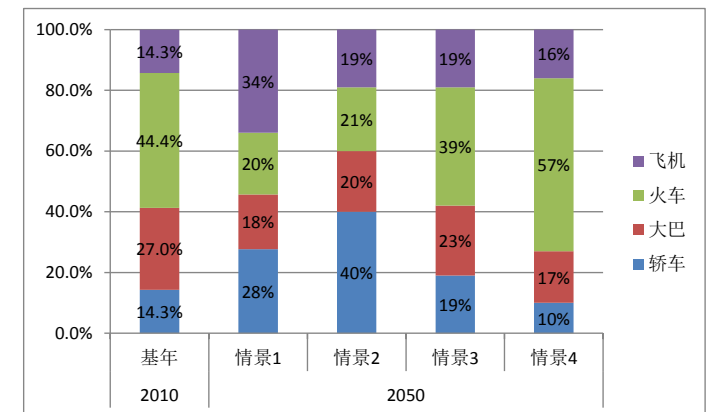
In this scenario, there are significant upgrades to road infrastructure, and 60% of inter-city journeys are made by coach and car. Dependence on air travel for inter-city journeys is reduced to 19% of journeys and around 20% of journeys are made by railway.

### *Trajectory 3*

In this scenario, by 2050 high-speed rail is more developed and almost 40% of journeys are made by train, giving it the largest market share. Air travel, coach travel and bus travel all have a 20% market share.

### *Trajectory 4*

In this scenario, by 2050 high-speed rail has rocketed into commercialization, with 60% of journeys being made by train. Inter-city travel by cars shrinks to 10% of journeys. Air travel and coach travel hold a similar percentage of market share at 16% and 17% respectively.



Inter-city travel methods in 2050