

The Connecting Europe Facility & the revised TEN-T Guidelines

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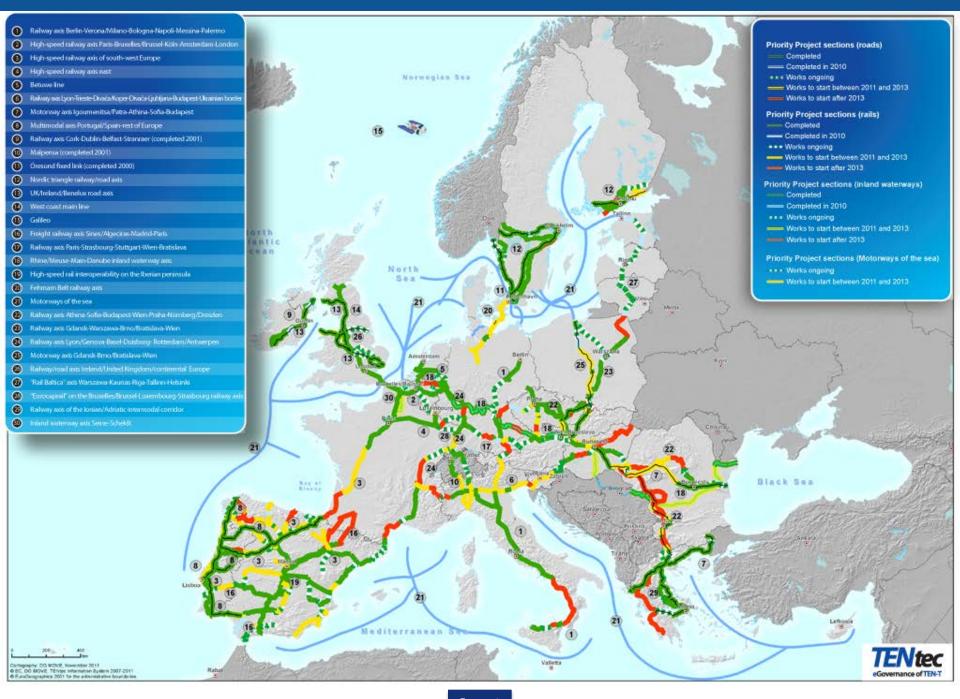
Linz April 16-18, 2013



The Connecting Europe Facility & the TEN-T Guidelines: a new network policy

- A look at the past and present TEN-T Guidelines and financing
- The new TEN-T Guidelines
- The Connecting Europe Facility







The successes of the policy today

- 7 out of 30 major projects (Priority Projects) have been completed and many sections of the others are in use.
- Very successful: PBKAL, Öresund, West Coast Main Line, Paris-Stuttgart, Milano-Napoli, Nordic Triangle, Sevilla-Madrid-Barcelona, ...
- Offering alternatives for citizens and business.
- A completed and functional network could offer high added value for the EU



Funding and financing today

- Trans-European Transport Network budget
 - €8 billion for 2007-2013
 - Concentration on cross border sections and bottlenecks of Priority Projects
 - LGTT and Marguerite
 - Use it or lose it!
- Other sources:
 - Regional Funds
 - European Investment Bank
 - National funding
 - Public Private Partnerships





Analysing the problems of the policy

- A patchwork of national networks: the cross-border sections are still missing today.
- The road network is nearly completed, but not the rail and inland waterways networks.
- The links between modes of transport are weak: ports, airports, logistic platforms need to be integrated.
- The national systems need to be integrated for a true functional network (operational rules and technical systems).



What are the solutions?

- From a patchwork to a network: realise the missing links (cross-border, bottlenecks)
- Make the network multimodal: link in the nodes
- Make the network interoperable: ERTMS, RIS, ITS, SESAR, VTMIS and operational rules
- Better use of existing infrastructure



The key elements of the Commission proposal

- Support implementation of Transport White Paper through new infrastructure policy including:
 - Dual layer approach based on an objective methodology: core and comprehensive network
 - Ambitious standards for all infrastructures
 - Common deadlines to achieve network (2030/2050)
 - Corridors and coordinators for implementation
 - Regulation instead of decision





High standards

- Rail: ERTMS, 22.5 t/axle, electrification, 750 m train length, 100 km/h line speed
- Inland Waterways: RIS, class IV
- Airports: rail and road links into the network
- Ports: rail and road links into the network
- Road: ITS, parking facilities
- To be realised by 2030 for the Core Network



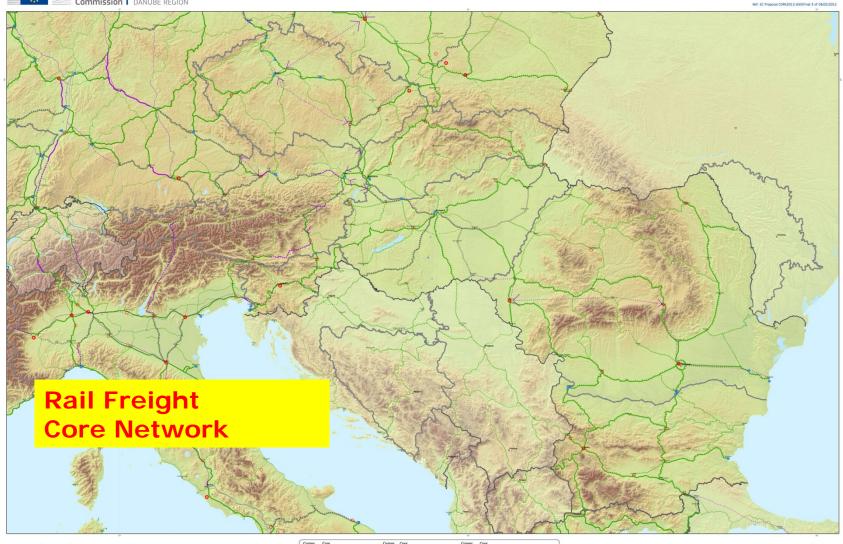




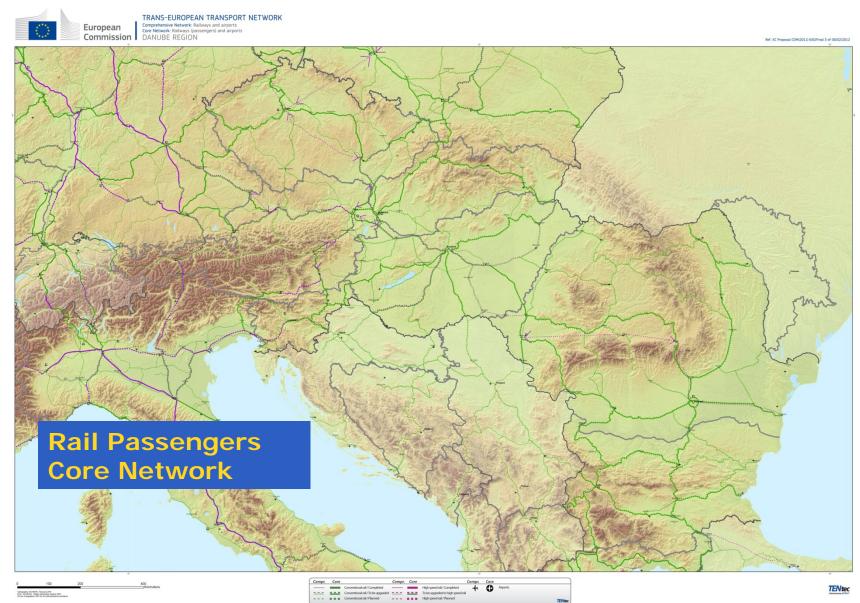
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TRANS-EUROPEAN TRANSPORT NETWORK

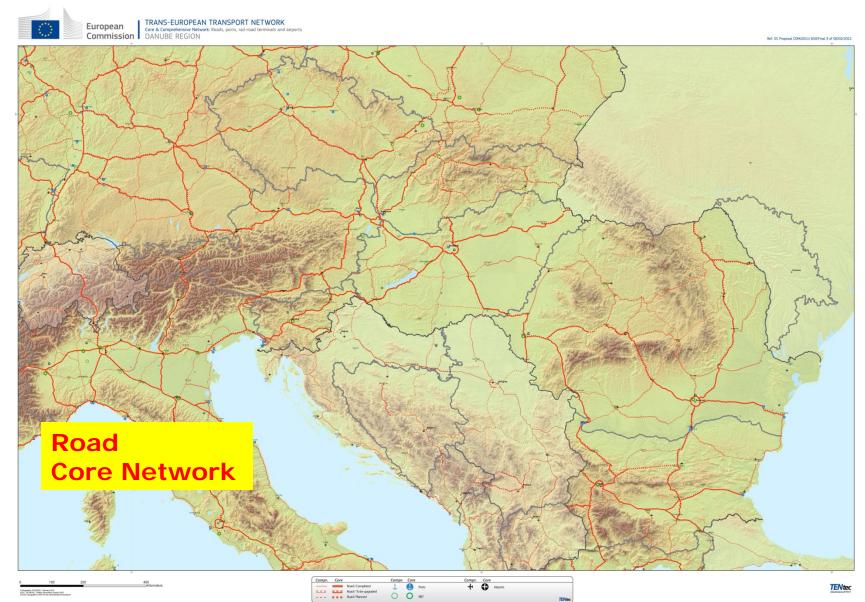
European Comprehensive Network Railways, ports and rail-road terminals (RRT) Commission DANUBE REGION













What has happened so far?

	Council	EP Transport Committee		
Maps and methodology				
Standards	Watering down standards and limiting them to the core network	Kept most of standards also for comprehensive network		
Deadlines	Reformulated 2030 deadlineFinancial reserve2050 not binding			



What has happened so far?

	Council	EP Transport Committee
Corridors and coordinators	 Very limited approach "Working groups" instead of corridor platform Development plan by Commission and approved by MS No implementing decision 	 Strengthened approach Involvement of regional and local entities Rail freight corridors to be aligned Coordinators for ERTMS Motorways of the Sea Obligatory implementing decision
Regulation		



What comes next?



Vote in Plenary (May/June?)

Confirmation by Council (June?)

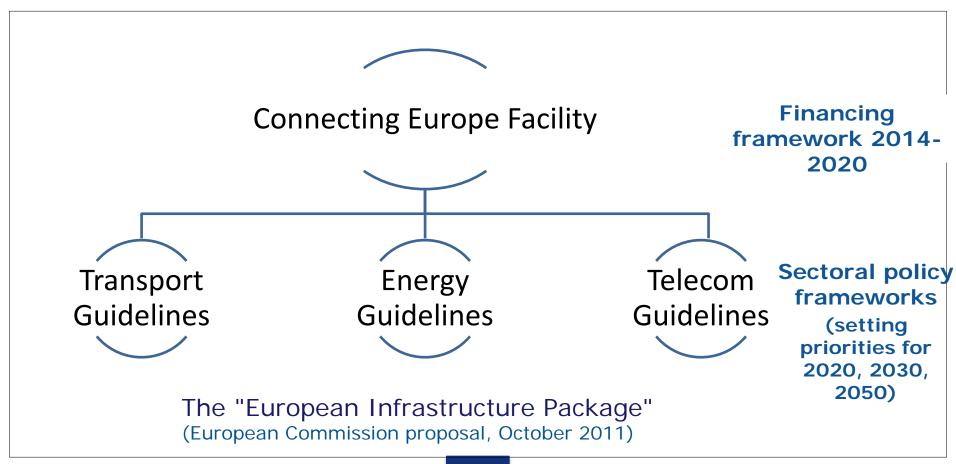
Publication and application (Autumn)



Informal trialogues (February, March, April)



Connecting Europe Facility One instrument – three sectors





Investment needs identified for the European Transport System

€1.5 trillion of investment needs by 2030

TEN-T alone: €500 billion by 2020

Core Network alone requires €250 billion by 2020

 Estimate based on discussions with MS on their project portfolio



Connecting Europe Facility:

€23.174 billion for transport

(including €10 Billion from Cohesion Fund)

Connecting Europe Facility does not replace or displace cohesion policy funding.



- Cohesion Fund will have €24 billion for TEN-T projects + ERDF available for secondary or tertiary connectivity
- Coordination with CEF to be ensured through Common Strategic Framework and partnership Agreements

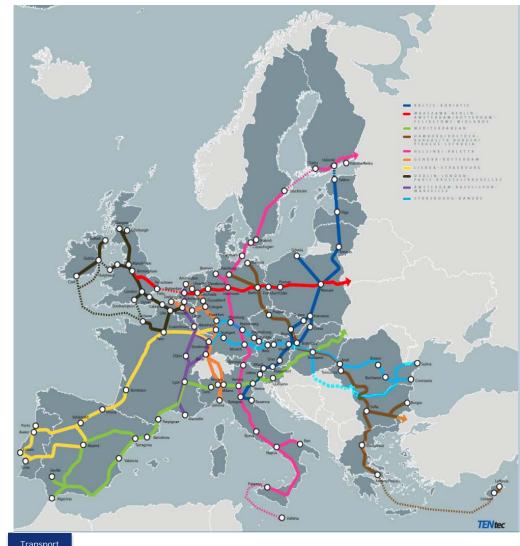


The Connecting Europe Facility: eligibility

80 – 85 % of available budget for pre-identified projects listed in Annex 1

- 3 horizontal priorities, 10 core network corridors, and other important cross-border sections
- delegated act foreseen to amend list

15 – 20 % for other projects of the core and comprehensive networks (IFIs)



The Connecting Europe Facility: co-funding rates (including EP and CM amendments)

		Council		Parliament	
Types of Projects		AII MS	Cohesion Fund MS	AII MS	Cohesion Fund MS
(a) Studies (all)		50%	80-85%	50%	80-85%
(b)Works on					
Rail	Cross border	40%	80-85%	40%	80-85%
	Interoperability	40%	40%	40%	40%
	Bottleneck	30%	80-85%	30%	80-85%
	Other projects of common interest	20%	80-85%	20%	80-85%
Inland waterways	Cross border	40%	80-85%	40%	80-85%
	Bottleneck	30%	80-85%	40%	80-85%
	Other projects of common interest	20%	80-85%	20%	80-85%
Development of ports		20%	80-85%	20%	80-85%
Development of multi-modal platforms		20%	80-85%	20%	80-85%
Reduce rail freight noise by retrofitting of existing rolling stock		20%	20%	20%	20%
Freight transport services		20%	20%	20%	20%
Secure parkings on road core network		20%	20%	20%	20%
Motorways of the Sea		30%	30%	30%	80-85%
Traffic management systems	ERTMS (rail) (+ RIS & VTMIS - Council proposal), all land based TMS for EP	50%	80-85%	50%	80-85%
	Other modes or on- board for EP	20%	80-85%	20%	80-85%
Cross border road sections		10%	80-85%	none	80-85%
New technologies and innovation for all modes of transport		3 20%	20%	20%	80-85%

