



# Procedure file

Basic information		
INI - Own-initiative procedure	<a href="#">2005/2168(INI)</a>	Procedure completed
Deployment of the European rail signalling system ERTMS/ETCS		
Subject 3.20.02 Rail transport: passengers and freight		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	<b>TRAN</b> Transport and Tourism		12/09/2005
		Vers/ALE <a href="#">CRAMER Michael</a>	
European Commission	Commission DG Energy and Transport	Commissioner	

Key events			
04/07/2005	Non-legislative basic document published	<a href="#">COM(2005)0298</a>	Summary
29/09/2005	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
02/05/2006	Vote in committee		Summary
16/05/2006	Committee report tabled for plenary	<a href="#">A6-0183/2006</a>	
14/06/2006	Debate in Parliament		
15/06/2006	Results of vote in Parliament		
15/06/2006	Decision by Parliament	<a href="#">T6-0275/2006</a>	Summary
15/06/2006	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2005/2168(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Initiative
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 54
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	TRAN/6/30189

## Documentation gateway

Non-legislative basic document	<a href="#">COM(2005)0298</a>	04/07/2005	EC	Summary
Committee draft report	<a href="#">PE367.978</a>	07/02/2006	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee	<a href="#">PE370.141</a>	24/03/2006	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading	<a href="#">A6-0183/2006</a>	16/05/2006	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading	<a href="#">T6-0275/2006</a>	15/06/2006	EP	Summary
Commission response to text adopted in plenary	<a href="#">SP(2006)3310</a>	12/07/2006	EC	
Commission response to text adopted in plenary	<a href="#">SP(2006)3311</a>	01/08/2006	EC	

## Deployment of the European rail signalling system ERTMS/ETCS

**PURPOSE:** To present a strategy on the deployment of a European rail signalling system ERTMS/ETCS

**CONTENT:** This Communication examines how to improve the harmonisation of Europe's rail signalling programme. It focuses, in particular, on the European Rail Traffic Management System (ERTMS), which the Commission compares to other large EU transport ambitions such as Galileo. ERTMS forms an essential component of priority Community rail projects garnering 20% of investment from the trans-European network. Rolling stock equipped with ERTMS could reach EUR 5 billion by 2016.

Safety concerns constitute one of the major forces for introducing harmonised signalling methods. Also at stake is the EU's economic competitiveness and the need to create an inter-operable rail system allowing for the smooth transport of rail passengers and goods across the EU. Before this ambition can be fully realised a number of obstacles need to be overcome. Currently, for example, there are more than twenty different signalling systems coexisting in Europe. Locomotives which cross EU borders have to be equipped with a variety of on-board systems able to process the information transmitted by different track systems. Take, for instance, the Thalys Paris-Brussels-Cologne and Amsterdam runs. The trains operating this route are equipped with seven types of signalling systems with a screen for each signalling system in the driver's cab. This alone pushes up the cost of each train by 60%.

The ERTMS, which is a direct result of EU RT&D funding, offers a major advance in improving the inter-operability and safety of the EU's networks. Specifically speaking, the ERTMS is made up of two components. The first is GSM-R, which is a GSM standard using various frequencies unique to rail systems - although it does have other functions. It acts as a radio system used for exchanging voice and data information between the track and the train. The second component is ETCS or the European Train Control System, which transmits permitted speed information to the train drivers, as well as constantly monitoring the driver's compliance with the speed limits. Currently, Member States are busy replacing obsolete radio signalling with the GSM-R systems. Fearing that this may lead to yet another patch-work layer of diverse provisions, the Commission is urging a harmonised Community approach to the implementation of both the GSM-R and ETCS. Not only would harmonised standards bolster safety issues they would also strengthen the EU's economy in line with the goals set out by the Lisbon agenda. The Communication points out that, although some legislation already exists to apply modern, harmonised technology, the speed with which current legislation will be enacted is too slow. At current rates much of the EU's rail infrastructure will remain outdated by 2025. The essence, according to the Commission, is to speed up the overall application of ETCS for the sake of passenger safety and for the sake of a competitive European economy. Moreover, with ETCS, it will be possible to provide secondary lines with a signalling system offering a standard of safety at least equivalent to that of the systems currently used on high-speed lines.

In light of the number of obvious advantages associated with GSM-R and ETCS, the Commission is urging a rapid co-ordinated introduction of the new technologies. In order to do so, the Commission has prepared a strategy outlined in a technical annex to the Communication whereby the number of lines equipped with ETCS would be so high that the rest of the EU's rail infrastructure would have to be equipped with it as well. This strategy would allow for a new European standard that would permit the rail sector to gradually overcome technical barriers, which do not affect its competitors. In concrete terms, the annex shows how, according to initial estimates, investments amounting to approximately EUR 5 billion will make it possible to achieve this critical mass by 2016. The Commission will support about 50% of the investments, including those relating to the adaptation of rolling stock. A substantial financial effort will be put into the promotion of inter-operability and the deployment of ETCS in particular.

To conclude, the Commission considers that the rapid and co-ordinated deployment of ERTMS will have a snowball effect and the use of ERTMS will become the rule rather than the exception on the trans-European network. The Commission invites the European Parliament and the Council to support the guidelines contained in this Communication.

## Deployment of the European rail signalling system ERTMS/ETCS

The committee adopted the own-initiative report drawn up by Michael CRAMER (Greens/EFA, DE) in response to the Commission communication on the deployment of the European rail signalling system ERTMS/ETCS. The report said that this was "a major cross-border European economic project" and that progress towards a standard train protection and signalling system could play a central role in the strategy of easing the strain on the roads and shifting transport flows to the railways.

The committee recognised that the ERTMS was superior to national systems in that it would be cheaper as far as new acquisitions and maintenance are concerned, safer at all speeds and very often would enable line capacity to be increased substantially. The technology involved would give the railway industry a "historic opportunity" to exploit digital technology to the full and gain in competitiveness over other modes of transport. MEPs added that it would be "unsatisfactory" for old systems and ERTMS to coexist side by side for decades, and called

for the migration stage to be made as short as possible. The Commission was urged to hold consultations with the European Railways Agency (ERA), the Member States and the industry with a view to submitting a binding 'ERTMS master plan' without delay.

On the question of priorities, the report said that, if ERTMS is to succeed, the six corridors dealt with (Rotterdam-Genoa, Naples-Berlin-Stockholm, Antwerp-Basel-Lyon, Seville-Lyon-Turin-Trieste-Ljubljana, Dresden-Prague-Brno-Vienna-Budapest and Duisburg-Berlin-Warsaw) and the trains running on them must be equipped "quickly and completely" with ERTMS and resources should be concentrated on them. MEPs also stressed that no EU support should be granted unless the system was complete when a route was equipped with ERTMS, i.e. it should extend "from platform to platform or freight centre to freight centre as far as the national border or the port served".

On financing, the committee said that it was both "legitimate and necessary" to grant EU funding for the deployment of ERTMS, by using the TEN-transport budget, regional development funds, the Cohesion Fund and appropriations from the EU's research budget. It stressed that the costs should be apportioned fairly among Member States, the EU, railway companies and the rail industry, and urged the Member States to treat ERTMS as a priority in their transport and budget decisions over the next few years. Finally, the report said that the necessary provisions should be incorporated into the proposed regulation laying down the general rules for granting EU aid for the trans-European transport networks.

## Deployment of the European rail signalling system ERTMS/ETCS

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The European Parliament adopted a resolution by 527 votes in favour 13 against and 8 abstentions, based on the own-initiative report drafted by Michael CRAMER (Greens/EFA, DE) in response to the Commission communication on the deployment of the European rail signalling system ERTMS/ETCS. (Please see the summary of 02/05/2006.)