



Procedure file

Basic information	
COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Regulation	2011/0294(COD) Procedure completed
Trans-European transport network: development Repealing Decision 661/2010/EU 2009/0110(COD)	
Subject 3.20.11 Trans-European transport networks	

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	TRAN Transport and Tourism		15/12/2011
		PPE KOUMOUTSAKOS Georgios	15/12/2011
		S&D ERTUG Ismail	
		Shadow rapporteur	
		ALDE BILBAO BARANDICA Izaskun	
		Verts/ALE CRAMER Michael	
		ECR ZÍLE Roberts	
		GUE/NGL KOHLÍČEK Jaromír	
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
ENVI Environment, Public Health and Food Safety		15/12/2011	
	PPE ANTONESCU Elena Oana		
ITRE Industry, Research and Energy	The committee decided not to give an opinion.		
IMCO Internal Market and Consumer Protection		24/01/2012	
	S&D COFFERATI Sergio Gaetano		
REGI Regional Development		23/11/2011	
	ECR VLASÁK Oldřich		
Council of the European Union	Council configuration	Meeting	Date
	Transport, Telecommunications and Energy	3278	05/12/2013
	Transport, Telecommunications and Energy	3171	07/06/2012
	Transport, Telecommunications and Energy	3134	12/12/2011
European Commission	Commission DG	Commissioner	
	Mobility and Transport	KALLAS Siim	
European Economic and Social Committee European Committee of the Regions			

Key events			
19/10/2011	Legislative proposal published	COM(2011)0650	Summary
15/11/2011	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		
12/12/2011	Debate in Council	3134	Summary
07/06/2012	Debate in Council	3171	Summary
18/12/2012	Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading		
18/01/2013	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading	A7-0012/2013	Summary
18/11/2013	Debate in Parliament		
19/11/2013	Results of vote in Parliament		
19/11/2013	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading	T7-0464/2013	Summary
05/12/2013	Act adopted by Council after Parliament's 1st reading		
11/12/2013	Final act signed		
11/12/2013	End of procedure in Parliament		
20/12/2013	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2011/0294(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
	Repealing Decision 661/2010/EU 2009/0110(COD)
Legal basis	Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 172
Mandatory consultation of other institutions	European Economic and Social Committee European Committee of the Regions
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	TRAN/7/07667

Documentation gateway					
Legislative proposal		COM(2011)0650	19/10/2011	EC	Summary
Document attached to the procedure		SEC(2011)1212	19/10/2011	EC	
Document attached to the procedure		SEC(2011)1213	19/10/2011	EC	
Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report		CES0492/2012	22/02/2012	ESC	
Committee of the Regions: opinion		CDR0008/2012	03/05/2012	CofR	

Committee draft report		PE489.704	19/07/2012	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE494.841	04/10/2012	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE494.842	08/10/2012	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE496.673	11/10/2012	EP	
Committee opinion	ENVI	PE487.783	15/10/2012	EP	
Committee opinion	REGI	PE492.666	29/10/2012	EP	
Committee opinion	IMCO	PE489.699	30/10/2012	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE500.436	08/11/2012	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A7-0012/2013	18/01/2013	EP	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T7-0464/2013	19/11/2013	EP	Summary
Draft final act		00042/2013/LEX	11/12/2013	CSL	
Commission response to text adopted in plenary		SP(2014)87	30/01/2014		
Follow-up document		COM(2017)0327	19/06/2017	EC	Summary

Additional information

National parliaments	IPEX
European Commission	EUR-Lex

Final act

[Regulation 2013/1315](#)
[OJ L 348 20.12.2013, p. 0001](#) Summary

Final legislative act with provisions for delegated acts

Delegated acts

2014/2538(DEA)	Examination of delegated act
2016/2571(DEA)	Examination of delegated act
2018/2934(DEA)	Examination of delegated act
2016/3038(DEA)	Examination of delegated act
2017/2556(DEA)	Examination of delegated act

2011/0294(COD) - 19/10/2011 Legislative proposal

PURPOSE: the coordinated creation and development of a trans-European transport network.

PROPOSED ACT: Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council.

BACKGROUND: the planning, development and operation of trans-European transport networks contribute to the attainment of major Union objectives, such as the smooth functioning of the internal market and the strengthening of economic and social cohesion and also have the specific objectives of allowing the seamless and sustainable mobility of persons and goods and ensuring accessibility for all regions of the Union. These specific objectives should be achieved by establishing interconnections and interoperability between national transport networks in a resource-efficient way.

Growth in traffic has resulted in increased congestion on international transport corridors. In order to ensure the international mobility of goods and passengers, the capacity of the trans-European transport network and the use of this capacity should be optimised and, if necessary, expanded by removing infrastructure bottlenecks and bridging missing infrastructure links within and between Member States.

Five main problems need to be tackled at EU level:

- (1) missing links, in particular at cross-border sections, are a major obstacle to the free movement of goods and passengers within and between the Member States and with its neighbours;
- (2) a considerable and enduring disparity in quality and availability of infrastructure between and within the Member States (bottlenecks);
- (3) transport infrastructure between the transport modes is fragmented;
- (4) investments in transport infrastructures should contribute to achieve the goals of reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in transport by 60% by 2050;
- (5) Member States still maintain different operational rules and requirements, in particular in the field of interoperability, which add to the transport infrastructure barriers and bottlenecks.

These new guidelines, which will replace Decision 661/2010/EU, seek to establish a complete and integrated trans-European transport network, covering all Member States and regions and providing the basis for the balanced development of all transport modes in order to facilitate their respective advantages, thereby maximising the value added for Europe of the network.

In the light of the challenges for the TEN-T policy, also identified by the [White Paper Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area Towards a competitive and resource efficient transport system](#), these Guidelines will define a long-term strategy for the TEN-T policy up to 2030/2050.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT: the Impact Assessment identifies four specific objectives for addressing the problem of a fragmented network. This involves, on the one hand, enhanced coordination in EU planning and the designing of a sound governance structure to secure implementation of an optimal network configuration.

Two policy options were the result:

- option 1, combining a planning approach largely based on the current policy, though with certain amendments in the light of the experience gained, with a reinforced coordination approach to implementation;
- option 2, combining a stronger approach to planning coordination, through identification of an optimised configuration for the strategic "core" of the TEN-T, with the same reinforced coordination approach to implementation. The Commission considers that this second option, because of the stronger coordination at both planning and implementation levels, would have an overall higher impact.

LEGAL BASIS: Article 172 of the TFEU.

CONTENT: the proposed Regulation will repeal and replace Decision 661/2010/EU on Union guidelines for the development of the trans-European transport network. This proposal aims to establish and develop a complete TEN-T, consisting of infrastructure for railways, inland waterways, roads, maritime and air transport, thereby ensuring the smooth functioning of the internal market and strengthening economic and social cohesion.

To achieve these objectives, two fields of action are envisaged:

- the first field of action is "conceptual planning": the gradual implementation of the TEN-T network by means of a dual-layer approach, consisting of a comprehensive network and a core network. The comprehensive network constitutes the basic layer of the TEN-T. It consists of all existing and planned infrastructure meeting the requirements of the Guidelines. The comprehensive network is to be in place by 31 December 2050 at the latest.

The core network overlays the comprehensive network and consists of its strategically most important parts. It constitutes the backbone of the multi-modal mobility network. It concentrates on those components of TEN-T with the highest European added value: cross border missing links, key bottlenecks and multi-modal nodes. The core network is to be in place by 31 December 2030 at the latest.

- the second field of action concerns the implementation instruments. The Commission has developed the concept of core network corridors, taking due account of the rail freight corridors. These corridors will provide the framework instrument for the coordinated implementation of the core network. In terms of scope, the core network corridors will in principle cover three transport modes and cross at least three Member States. If possible, they should establish a connection with a maritime port.

In terms of activities, the core network corridors will provide a platform for capacity management, investments, building and coordinating multi-modal transshipment facilities, and deploying interoperable traffic management systems.

The proposal includes the following key aspects:

Guidelines: the Guidelines set the framework for identifying projects of common interest. These projects contribute to the development and establishment of TEN-T through the creation, maintenance, rehabilitation and upgrading of infrastructure, through measures to promote the resource-efficient use of infrastructure and by enabling sustainable and efficient freight transport services. With a view to cooperation with third and neighbouring countries, the European Union may promote projects of mutual interest.

The comprehensive network is specified by:

- maps;
- infrastructure components;
- infrastructure requirements;
- priorities for promoting projects of common interest.
- freight terminals, passenger stations, inland ports, maritime ports and airports will connect transport modes in order to allow multi-modal transport;
- urban nodes form key elements in the comprehensive network as connecting points between the different transport infrastructures.

Core network:

- the guidelines lay down specific requirements for the core network, in addition to the requirements for the comprehensive network, for example availability of alternative fuels. The Commission will monitor and evaluate the progress made in implementing the core network;
- core network corridors are an instrument for implementing the core network. They are to be based on modal integration and interoperability and lead to coordinated development and management;
- European Coordinators will facilitate the coordinated implementation of the corridors, in cooperation with corridor platforms to be established by Member States concerned;
- each corridor platform will establish a multi-annual development plan, including investment and implementation plans, as a management structure. Based on this information the Commission will adopt implementing acts (decisions) for each corridor.

Lastly, the proposal calls for regular revision of the annexes by means of delegated acts in order to update the maps of the comprehensive network. It also envisages a review of the core network by 2023.

BUDGETARY IMPACT: the proposal will not entail any additional cost for the EU budget.

It should be noted that in the context of the [Communication on the Multi-annual Financial Framework 2014-2020](#), the Commission has announced the creation of a new instrument at EU level, the "[Connecting Europe Facility](#)", which will finance EU priority infrastructure in transport, energy and digital broadband. The facility will have a single fund of EUR 50 billion for the period 2014-2020, of which EUR 31.7 billion will be allocated to transport, out of which 10 billion will be ring fenced for related transport infrastructures investments inside the Member States eligible under the Cohesion Fund.

DELEGATED ACTS: the proposal contains provisions enabling the Commission to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 290 of the TFEU.

2011/0294(COD) - 18/01/2013 Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading

The Committee on Transport and Tourism adopted the report by Georgios KOUMOUTSAKOS (EPP, EL) and Ismail ERTUG (S&D, DE) on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on Union guidelines for the development of the trans-European transport network.

The committee recommends that the position of the European Parliament adopted in first reading, following the ordinary legislative procedure, should amend the Commission proposal as follows:

Objectives and priorities: Members propose defining stricter criteria for projects of common interest by better structuring the objectives and the priorities. The trans-European transport network shall contribute to the objectives and priorities laid down in the following four categories:

1. efficiency through: (i) the removal of bottlenecks and the bridging of missing links; (ii) seamless connections between transport infrastructure for long-distance traffic on the one hand, and regional and local traffic on the other for both passenger and freight traffic; (iii) the interconnection and interoperability of regional and national transport networks;
2. sustainability through: (i) the promotion of sustainable, low carbon and energy-efficient transport with the aim of reducing CO2 emissions from the Union's transport sector by 60% below 1990 levels by 2050; (ii) the reduction of pollution of any kind from transport;
3. increasing the benefits for all users through: (i) meeting the mobility and transport needs of its users within the Union and in relations with third countries; (ii) high-quality passenger transport services, which are affordable for and accessible to all citizens, including accessibility for elderly people, persons with reduced mobility and disabled passengers;
4. cohesion through: (i) contributing to accessibility and connectivity of all regions of the Union, including remote, outermost, insular, peripheral and mountainous regions.

Eligibility criteria: the report proposes to slightly narrow the eligibility criteria so that the projects of common interest better meet the objectives of the TEN-T. Projects of common interest should be economically viable on the basis of the socio-economic costs and benefits. As regards the cooperation with third countries, the projects should: (i) promote traffic management systems in those countries, which are consistent with Union policy; (ii) promote maritime transport and Motorways of the Sea, excluding financial support to third-country ports; (iii) facilitate inland waterway transport with third countries.

EU added-value: the report stipulates this shall mean the value resulting from the Union's or a Member State's policy choices/financial intervention. It should lead to a significant and measurable improvement of transport connections and transport flows between the Member States as regards sustainability, efficiency competitiveness and cohesion, in line with the TEN-T objectives.

The term socio-economic cost-benefit analysis' has been defined by the Members to mean a quantified ex-ante evaluation on the basis of a harmonised methodology of the value of a project or programme, taking into account all social, economic and environmental benefits and costs, and serving as an indicator of contribution to welfare. Given the long term climate impacts of transport infrastructure, Members propose that climate impact assessments are carried out for new or upgraded infrastructure projects.

Motorways of the sea: the report suggests updating the motorways of the sea programmes which represent the maritime dimension of the trans-European transport network and shall contribute towards the achievement of a European maritime transport space without barriers.

By two years after the designation of the Coordinator for Motorways of the Sea, the Coordinator shall present a detailed implementation plan for the Motorways of the Sea based on experiences and developments relating to Union maritime transport as well as the forecasted traffic on the Motorways of the Sea. The implementation plan shall also contain clear guidelines for the establishment of new Motorways of the Sea, including with third countries, taking into account the forecasted traffic and its coherence in the core and comprehensive network.

Identification of the core network: according to Members, the definition of the core network shall take into consideration the future geographical framework with a view to the enlargement of the Union and the possible development and completion of the priority corridors. It shall contribute to coping with increasing mobility, with increasing needs for accessible transport for elderly people, persons with reduced mobility and disabled passengers. It should also guarantee territorial cohesion throughout the Union.

Nodes of the core network: the nodes of the core network are set out in Annex II. Members propose that they should include : (i) inland ports,

rail/road terminals; (ii) freight and passenger airports.

Coordination of core network corridors: the European Coordinator shall ensure that national infrastructure plans take into account the development of the corridor. It should consult, in cooperation with the Member States concerned, in particular municipal and local authorities, regional authorities where appropriate, and local transport authorities. It should have sufficient resources to actively contribute to compromises between projects requirements and the interests of the affected regional and local authorities and the civil society.

Member States shall ensure that the interests of regional and local authorities as well as of local civil society affected by a project of common interest are appropriately taken into account in the planning and construction phase of a project.

Transparency, monitoring and reporting and internal coordination: the report calls on Member States to inform the Commission continuously and transparently through the interactive geographical and technical information system for the trans-European transport network (TENtec), about the progress made in implementing projects of common interest and the investments made for this purpose.

This shall include detailed statistical data on all relevant financial aid in the form of grants, loans or other financial instruments, used for each project of common interest and for each transport mode in the core as well as in the comprehensive network at Union and at the respective Member State level.

In this context, the forms of financial aid to be taken into account are in particular financial aid in the form of loans and financing instruments provided by the European Investment Bank. The progress report to be prepared by the Commission should contain more detailed data and additional elements. It should reflect and outline the evolving character of the TEN-T as well as provide detailed information on the Commission's internal coordination of all forms of financial aid for TEN-T.

2011/0294(COD) - 19/11/2013 Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 546 votes to 104 with 41 abstentions, a legislative resolution on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on Union guidelines for the development of the trans-European transport network.

Parliament adopted its position in first reading following the ordinary legislative procedure. The amendments adopted in plenary were the result of a compromise negotiated between Parliament and council. They amended the proposal as follows :

Scope: the amended text states that the trans-European transport network comprises transport infrastructure and telematic applications as well as measures promoting the efficient management and use of such infrastructure and permitting the establishment and operation of sustainable and efficient transport services.

Inland waterway transport will be covered by the regulation.

Objectives and priorities: the trans-European transport network shall demonstrate European added value by contributing to the objectives laid down in the following four categories:

(a) cohesion through: (i) accessibility and connectivity of all regions of the Union, including remote, outermost, insular, peripheral and mountainous regions, as well as sparsely populated areas; (ii) reduction of infrastructure quality gaps between Member States; (iii) a transport infrastructure that provides for a balanced coverage of all European regions;

(b) efficiency through: (i) the removal of bottlenecks and the bridging of missing links; (ii) the interconnection and interoperability of national transport networks; (iii) optimal integration and interconnection of all transport modes; (iii) cost-efficient application of innovative technological and operational concepts;

(c) sustainability through the promotion of low-carbon transport with the aim of achieving by 2050 a significant reduction in CO2 emissions, in line with the relevant Union CO2 reduction targets;

(d) increasing the benefits for its users through: (i) meeting the mobility and transport needs of its users within the Union and in relations with third countries;(ii) ensuring safe, secure and high-quality standards, for both passenger and freight transport; (iii) supporting mobility even in the event of natural or man-made disasters, and ensuring accessibility to emergency and rescue services; (iv) accessibility for elderly people, persons of reduced mobility and disabled passengers.

Planning the trans-European transport network: in planning and developing the trans-European transport network, Member States shall take account of the particular circumstances in the various parts of the Union, such as, in particular, tourism aspects and topographical features of the regions concerned. Furthermore, the interests of regional and local authorities and representatives of civil society must be taken into account in relation to the planning and design of projects.

Eligibility criteria for projects of common interest: projects of common interest should be economically viable on the basis of a socio-economic cost-benefit analysis and environmentally sustainable and feasible. Member States should carry out ex-ante assessments of the accessibility of infrastructure and of the services connected to it.

Regarding cooperation with third countries, projects must: (i) connect the core network at border crossing points and concern infrastructure necessary to ensure seamless traffic flow, border checks, border surveillance and other border control procedures; (ii) promote maritime transport and motorways of the sea, excluding financial support to third-country ports;(iii) facilitate inland waterway transport with third countries.

Motorways of the sea: the amended text states that motorways of the sea, representing as they do the maritime dimension of the trans-European transport network, shall contribute towards the achievement of a European maritime transport space without barriers.

Within two years after being designated, the European Coordinator for motorways of the sea shall present a detailed implementation plan for the motorways of the sea based on experiences and developments relating to Union maritime transport as well as the forecast traffic on the motorways of the sea.

Telematic applications: telematic applications - for railways: ERTMS; for inland waterways: RIS; for road transport: ITS; shall be subject to simplified administrative procedures and shall be deployed where feasible across the Union, in order to enable a set of interoperable basic capabilities to exist in all Member States.

Core network: the core network, as shown on the maps contained in Annex I, shall reflect evolving traffic demand and the need for multimodal transport. It shall, in particular, contribute to coping with increasing mobility and ensuring a high safety standard as well as contributing to the development of a low-carbon transport system.

The nodes of the core network include: inland waterways ports; railroad terminals; and passenger and freight airports.

In order to establish the core network in a coordinated and timely manner, Member States concerned should ensure that appropriate measures are taken to finalise the projects of common interest by 2030. By 31 December 2023, the Commission shall carry out a review of the implementation of the core network.

Infrastructure and railway transport: railway transport infrastructure of the core network shall meet the following requirements: (i) full electrification of the line tracks; (ii) freight lines with the possibility of running trains with a length of 740 m; (iii) full deployment of ERTMS; (iv) nominal track gauge for new railway lines of 1435 mm.

The particular situation of isolated rail networks should be recognised by way of exemptions from certain infrastructure requirements.

Core network corridors: these will be focused on infrastructure development of the core network so as to eliminate bottlenecks, improve cross-border connections and improve efficiency and sustainability. They should contribute to cohesion through improved territorial cooperation. The corridor approach should be transparent and clear and the management of such corridors should not create additional administrative burdens or costs.

The amended text stressed the role of the European Coordinators, which was of major importance for the development of, and cooperation along, the corridors.

One year after the entry into force of this Regulation each European Coordinator shall submit to the Member States concerned a work plan analysing the development of the corridor. After it has been approved by the Member States concerned, the work plan shall be submitted for information to the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission.

Updating and reporting: Member States shall inform the Commission on a regular, comprehensive and transparent basis about the progress made in implementing projects and the investments made for that purpose. This shall include the transmission of annual data as far as possible through the interactive geographical and technical information system for the trans-European transport network (TENtec). It shall include all relevant data concerning projects of common interest in receipt of Union funding.

2011/0294(COD) - 11/12/2013 Final act

PURPOSE: to define a long-term strategy for the creation and development of a trans-European transport network (TEN-T).

LEGISLATIVE ACT: Regulation (EU) n° 1315/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Union guidelines for the development of the trans-European transport network and repealing Decision No 661/2010/EU

CONTENT: the Regulation establishes new guidelines defining a long-term strategy for the development of a complete trans-European transport network (TEN-T) which is designed to cover all Member States and regions as well as all transport modes (railways, maritime and air transport, roads and inland waterways). The new Regulation, replaces the current guidelines adopted in 1996, amended in 2004 and updated in 2010 (Decision No 661/2010/EU).

Purpose: the trans-European transport network shall strengthen:

- the social, economic and territorial cohesion of the Union, through accessibility and connectivity of all regions of the Union including remote, regions, as well as through reduction of infrastructure quality gaps between Member States;
- efficiency through the removal of bottlenecks and the bridging of missing links, the interconnection and interoperability of national transport networks, optimal integration and interconnection of all transport modes, and the promotion of economically efficient, high-quality transport;
- sustainability through promotion of low-carbon transport with the aim of achieving by 2050 a significant reduction in CO2 emissions.

Double-layer structure: the trans-European transport network is best developed through a dual-layer structure consisting of: (1) a comprehensive network and (2) a core network, the latter being within the framework of the comprehensive network.

- The comprehensive network shall consist of all existing and planned transport infrastructures of the trans-European transport network as well as measures promoting the efficient and socially and environmentally sustainable use of such infrastructure. The guidelines laid down by the Regulation set the requirements for the infrastructure of the comprehensive network, in order to promote the development of a high-quality network throughout the Union by 2050.
- The core network, described in Annex I, will consist of those parts of the comprehensive network which are of the highest strategic importance for achieving the objectives for the development of the trans-European transport network, reflecting evolving traffic demand and the need for multimodal transport. It will stimulate the development of the entire comprehensive network and must be established by 31 December 2030.

Core network corridors: these are an instrument to facilitate the coordinated implementation of the core network and are focused on: (a) modal integration, (b) interoperability, (c) a coordinated development of infrastructure, in particular in cross-border sections and bottlenecks. They will enable Member States to achieve a coordinated and synchronised approach with regard to investment in infrastructure.

In order to facilitate the coordinated implementation of core network corridors, ERTMS and motorways of the sea, the Commission will, in agreement with the Member States concerned, and after consulting the European Parliament and the Council, designate one or more European Coordinators.

The Regulation sets out the role of the European Coordinators, which is of major importance for the development of, and cooperation along, the corridors. Each European Coordinator shall, by 22 December 2014, submit to the Member States concerned a work plan analysing the development of the corridor. After it has been approved by the Member States concerned, the work plan shall be submitted for information to

the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission.

Projects of common interest: the Regulation set out the framework for identifying projects of common interest and specifies the requirements to be complied with for the management of the infrastructure of the trans-European transport network.

Projects of common interest shall:

- contribute to the development of the trans-European transport network through the creation of new transport infrastructure, through the rehabilitation and upgrading of the existing transport infrastructure and through measures promoting the resource-efficient use of the network;
- demonstrate European added value and be economically viable taking into account the relevant social, economic, climate-related and environmental benefits and costs.

The implementation of projects of common interest depends on their degree of maturity, the compliance with Union and national legal procedures, and the availability of financial resources.

Updating and reporting: Member States shall inform the Commission on a regular, comprehensive and transparent basis about the progress made in implementing projects and the investments made for that purpose. This shall include the transmission of annual data as far as possible through the interactive geographical and technical information system for the trans-European transport network (TENtec).

Engagement with public and private stakeholders: projects of common interest relate to all directly concerned stakeholders. Accordingly, the Regulation provides that national procedures regarding regional and local authorities as well as civil society affected by a project of common interest shall be complied with, where appropriate, in the planning and construction phase of a project.

Review: by 31 December 2023, the Commission shall carry out a review of the implementation of the core network. In addition to carrying out that review, the Commission, in cooperation with the Member States, shall assess whether new sections, such as certain former cross-border priority projects listed in Decision No 661/2010/EU, are to be included in the core network.

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21.12.2013.

DELEGATED ACTS: the Commission may adopt delegated acts in order to update the maps included in Annex I. The power to adopt such acts is conferred on the Commission for a period of five years from 21 December 2013. The European Parliament or the Council may raise objections with regard to a delegated act within two months of the date of notification (which may be extended by two months). If Parliament or Council raise objections, the delegated act will not enter into force.

2011/0294(COD) - 19/06/2017 Follow-up document

In accordance with Regulation (EU) n° 1315/2013, the Commission presents a progress report on implementation of the TEN-T network in 2014-2015.

The report assesses the state of the technical implementation of the TEN-T, and the financial investments made on the TEN-T. It paints a rather positive picture of the progress already achieved on the TEN-T core and comprehensive network. Indeed, large parts of TEN-T already show a high compliance level with TEN-T Regulation requirements.

Level of compliance of infrastructure: the report notes that the current state of implementation of TEN-T transport infrastructure in terms of compliance with the TEN-T Regulation requirements reaches between 75% and 100% for half of the currently available indicators, whereas for the other half it is still below 75%.

- Rail: the currently available data indicates that the standard track gauge of 1435 mm is present on 77% of the rail core network and 76% of the comprehensive rail network. As for electrification, around 81% of the TEN-T network is compliant with the TEN-T requirement. However, the ERTMS is in operation only on 9.5% of core network corridors sections as of end 2015, suggesting the clear need for more investment. In 2023, the ERTMS European Deployment Plan will be updated again setting out the precise implementation dates for the remaining part of the Corridors between 2024 and 2030.
- Roads: the results show that 74.5% of the core network is currently compliant with the standard, whereas only 58.1% of roads on comprehensive network fulfil the requirement. In the framework of the Alternative Fuels Directive 2014/94/EU, the Commission is currently analysing the national policy frameworks for the market development of alternative fuels and their infrastructure.
- Ports and inland waterways: the core network is already 95% compliant with regard to the CEMT IV requirements for class IV, 79.6% compliant with regard to RIS implementation and 68% in terms of permissible draught of 2.5 m. 100% of the seaports are connected to rail, but the connection of ports to the inland waterways of CEMT class IV is far from being compliant.
- Airports: the connection of airports to rail is still below 75% of compliance. In 2015, 23 core airports out of the 38 core airports (60.5%) that fall under obligation to be connected with the railway and road transport infrastructure of the trans-European transport network by 2050, are already connected to rail.

Financial investments made in the TEN-T: in the course of 2014 and 2015, the total investment made by the EU institutions from their financial sources (i.e. TEN/CEF, ERDF/CF and EIB loans) in TEN-T core and comprehensive network infrastructure amounted to EUR 30.67 billion in all 28 Member States. In addition to this, some EUR 1.1 billion of EU financial assistance was allocated under grant agreements to studies' projects in 2014 and 2015.

With regard to modal shares, the highest investment volume with respect to EU grants altogether is reported for rail which absorbed as much as 51.5% of total EU expenditures in the TEN-T network in 2014 and 2015. The share of road infrastructure investment reached 30.6% of total expenditure, followed by 9.2% for ports and Motorways of the Sea, 5.5% for airports (including SESAR), 2.1% for multimodal infrastructure and 1.1% for inland waterways.

In all, the Commission feels that in most cases significant improvements are still required and significant investment needed to reach the objectives of the TEN-T Regulation, particularly regarding inland waterways. While transport infrastructure needs are estimated at about EUR 1.3 trillion per year at the global level² and around EUR 130 billion per year at the European level, the average investment levels in the EU are

well below EUR 100 billion since the beginning of the crisis.

Conclusion: the report concludes that the first two years of implementing the new policy approach show that a wide range of different instruments have been successfully put in place in order to realise the TEN-T. In future reports, the level of investment at Member States' level needs to be analysed in detail as to complete the above picture in terms of investment priorities and financial needs in relation to the technical compliance of the network.

The progress made in implementing projects for that purpose now needs to be carefully and continuously monitored so as to ensure that the core network, including its core network corridors, will be completed by 2030 and the comprehensive network by 2050.