# A TEN-T to make modal shift and the European Green Deal a reality



### **Europe's masterplan for coherent transport** infrastructure

The Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T) provides a framework for the planning of railway lines, roads, inland waterways, maritime shipping routes, ports, airports and railroad terminals across the EU. TEN-T policy is based on...



a three layer structure, consisting of: comprehensive network (to be completed by 2050), extended core network (2040) and core network (2030)



integration of Core Network Corridors and Rail Freight Corridors via the creation of the European Transport Corridors



coherent infrastructure standards to ensure interoperability and avoid operational disruptions.

## A completed and effective TEN-T is essential to hold up transport's end of the EU Green Deal

With the right policies and rail as a backbone, the implementation of TEN-T can:



ensure modal shift to rail thus achieving a 90% reduction in transport emissions by 2050.



double highspeed rail traffic by 2030 and tripling it by 2050.



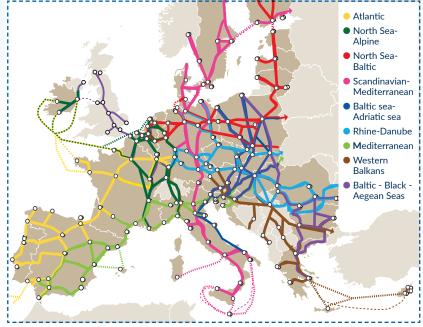
increase rail freight by 50% by 2030 and double it by 2050.

#### What do we need to complete the TEN-T?

# corridors provide an implementation tool for the core network to support its timely completion, promoting coherent investment in projects and stimulating

cooperation.

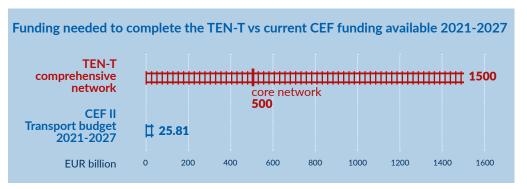
Core network



Massive investments are needed to complete the TEN-T network.

- → It is estimated that €500 billion is needed by 2030 for the core network and €1,500 billion is needed by 2050 for the comprehensive network.
- → The TEN-T for railways will require most of this funding.

The **Connecting Europe Facility (CEF)** for Transport is the funding instrument to realise European transport infrastructure policy. CEF funds are key for the finalisation of major projects and to support the digital transformation of rail operations, especially **ERTMS** on board and on track.

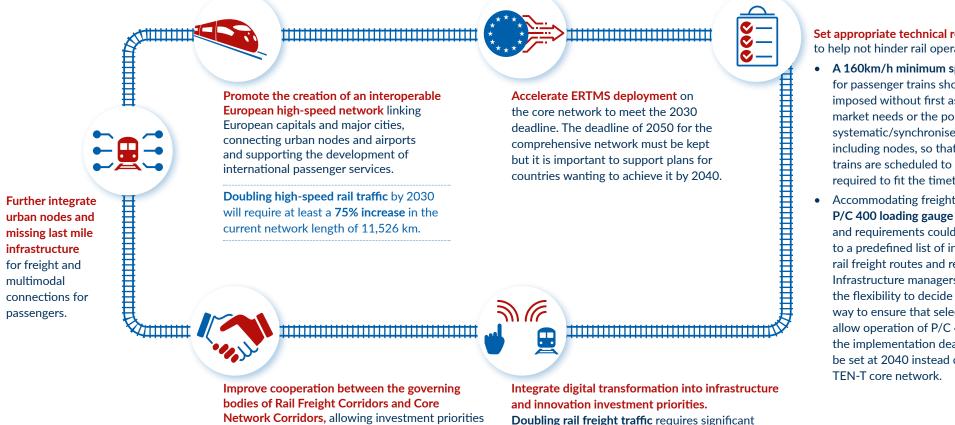


Source: Delivering TEN-T, Fact & Figures, DG MOVE, September 2017



#### What do we need for an effective TEN-T?

The revision of the Regulation governing TEN-T is a chance to:



Improve cooperation between the governing bodies of Rail Freight Corridors and Core Network Corridors, allowing investment priorities to consider market needs, especially in cases of rail infrastructure gaps and bottlenecks.

Integrate digital transformation into infrastructure and innovation investment priorities.

Doubling rail freight traffic requires significant investment in infrastructure and innovation. Digital capacity management and digital automatic coupling increases capacity of the entire system.

- Set appropriate technical requirements to help not hinder rail operations:
- A 160km/h minimum speed limit for passenger trains should not be imposed without first assessing market needs or the possibility to use systematic/synchronised timetables including nodes, so that passenger trains are scheduled to go as fast as required to fit the timetable.
- Accommodating freight trains with a P/C 400 loading gauge is important and requirements could apply only to a predefined list of international rail freight routes and rerouting lines. Infrastructure managers should have the flexibility to decide on the best way to ensure that selected lines allow operation of P/C 400 trains and the implementation deadline should be set at 2040 instead of 2030 for the

→ An effective TEN-T serving EU climate objectives should rely on a strong rail network with strong connections to other modes.

→ TEN-T policy should support modal shift from air and road connections to a European high-speed and conventional railway network and to rail freight.

→ To complete the TEN-T, investment priorities need to be set in line with sustainability ambitions and followed through.