

The future of transport investments – what MFF do we need?

The rail sector has enormous investment needs

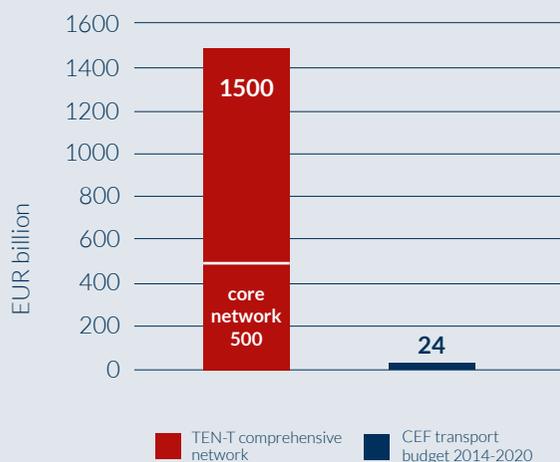
BUILDING NEW INFRASTRUCTURE: REDUCING RAIL FREIGHT NOISE, MISSING LINKS, REMOVING BOTTLENECKS

MODERNISING EXISTING RAIL INFRASTRUCTURE: ROLLING STOCK FLEET RENEWAL

RESEARCH DIGITALISATION: ACCESSIBILITY DEVELOPING SMART TECHNOLOGIES, FOR ALL USERS SUCH AS ERTMS, ATO AND ATS

RAIL FREIGHT SERVICE SECURITY

Funding needed to complete the TEN-T network for the period 2021-2030



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

Significant financial resources are required for full ERTMS deployment

The TEN-T Regulation requires that the Core Network Corridors must be equipped with ERTMS by 2030 and the entire TEN-T network by 2050.

ERTMS deployment on Core Network Corridors today



Legend: in operation (blue), still to be deployed (red)

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

Current funding resources are insufficient

The CEF Calls in 2014 and 2015 were 2.3 times oversubscribed



1087
eligible proposals submitted requesting EUR 45.1 billion



452
grant agreements signed worth EUR 19.3 billion

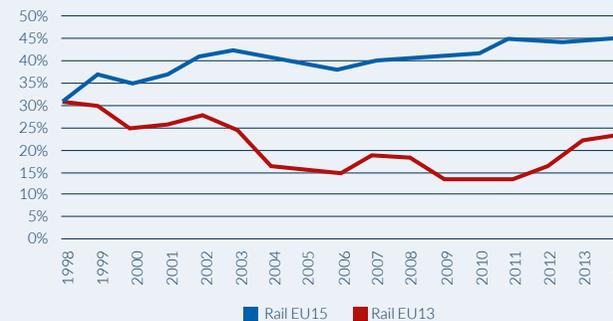
Innovative financing tools have limited impact:

- EFSI has been used to finance a few railway rolling stock projects to date, and no rail infrastructure projects.
- CEF blending has enjoyed success among some rail infrastructure managers, but the scheme is not suitable for all, mainly for national reasons.

National expenditure is falling

In 2015, the % of GDP spent on transport infrastructure dropped below 0.8% in Western Europe and fell to 1.2% in CEEC. Of this, the majority is still spent on road.

Rail share in total national expenditure on road-rail transport investment



Source: ITF

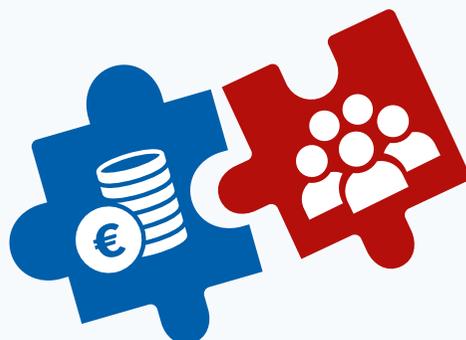
The % of GDP spent on transport infrastructure in Western Europe is lower than that of India (1.4%) and Russia (0.9%). Only North America spends less (0.7%).

Rail has a positive impact on the EU's economy...

Rail supports the EU's economic growth and offers long-term job stability for the majority of its **1.06 million employees**.

One job in the rail sector creates more than one other job in other related sectors.

Source: The Economic Footprint of Railway Transport in Europe, ECORYS 2014



... and contributes to EU policy objectives by being the greenest and safest mode of transport

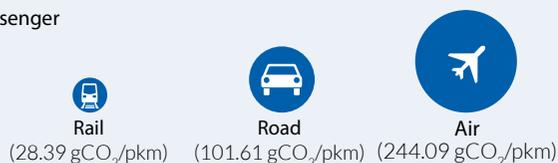
Environment:

20% reduction in CO₂ emissions by 2030

Travelling by rail is less CO₂ intensive compared to road or air transport

Specific CO₂ emissions per transport mode

Passenger



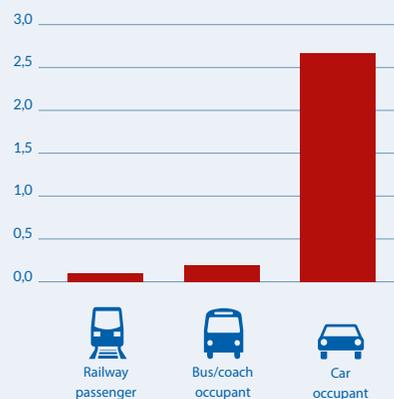
Freight



Source: EEA 2017

Improving transport safety and security

Rail is the safest mode of land transport
Fatalities per billion passenger-kilometres for different modes of transport (2011-2015)



Source: European Union Agency for Railways

Rail requires an increased share of the next MFF in order to:

- complete the TEN-T network by **modernising existing rail infrastructure, removing bottlenecks** and investing in **new rail infrastructure**, including the **construction of missing links**
- continue investing in **cross-border rail projects with high EU added value**
- support the development of **international rail freight transport** and logistics services by enhancing the efficiency of the supply chain, including innovative solutions for **last-mile operations**
- invest in **smart technologies**, thereby increasing **safety, capacity, reliability** and **flexibility**, so that rail can remain competitive in the new era of digitalisation and meet customer expectations
- meet the TEN-T policy objectives of **reducing transport noise** and promoting seamless mobility and **accessibility for all users**, including persons of reduced mobility
- establish a Shift2Rail2 as an evolution of the successful Shift2Rail Joint Undertaking

The CEF transport budget for rail should be increased in the next MFF in order to contribute to the huge financial needs of the transport sector.

