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PROPOSAL

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To:	Ms Thérèse BLANCHET, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union
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Subject:	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the use of railway infrastructure capacity in the single European railway area, amending Directive 2012/34/EU and repealing Regulation (EU) No 913/2010

Delegations will find attached document COM(2023) 443 final.

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2023/0271 (COD)

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

**on the use of railway infrastructure capacity in the single European railway area,
amending Directive 2012/34/EU and repealing Regulation (EU) No 913/2010**

(Text with EEA relevance)

{SEC(2023) 443 final} - {SWD(2023) 443 final} - {SWD(2023) 444 final}

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. CONTEXT OF THE PROPOSAL

• **Reasons for and objectives of the proposal**

Rail is an environmentally friendly mode of transport. In 2020, rail transport accounted for 5.1% of passenger transport between EU countries and 11.5% of freight transport between EU countries, but only 0.4% of greenhouse gas emissions from transport in the EU. This is because rail transport is so energy-efficient – accounting for only 1.9% of the energy consumption of transport – and because most rail traffic runs on electrified lines. Rail transport is so environmentally friendly and has so many other benefits, such as its high level of safety, that EU policy has consistently promoted it.

This proposal is a key action of the European Green Deal and the Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy. Its main goal is to lay down a framework allowing rail infrastructure capacity and traffic to be managed more efficiently, thereby improving the quality of services and accommodating more traffic on the railway network. Achieving this goal is crucial for ensuring that the transport sector contributes to decarbonisation.

To guarantee the high level of coordination needed for safe operations and efficient use of the network, rail traffic and capacity must be effectively managed by infrastructure managers. This is mostly done at the level of national networks. At the same time, cross-border rail services require better coordination across networks than is often the case today. To this end, the proposal will set out mechanisms for coordination between national infrastructure managers and others involved in running cross-border train services. The proposal will allow rail infrastructure capacity to be allocated more effectively, by introducing flexibility into the process and giving infrastructure managers a greater role in determining transport needs. For example, infrastructure managers will be able to set aside some capacity for later allocation. This will benefit rail freight services, which cannot always be scheduled enough in advance to fit into the planned annual timetable. The proposal will introduce incentives for both infrastructure managers and railway undertakings to honour capacity-related commitments and avoid changes at short notice, which would otherwise have negative repercussions for other network users. The digitalisation of capacity-related processes will help to make services more efficient and improve their quality. It will also give infrastructure managers the tools to be able to deal with unexpected events. The proposal aims to ensure that the process of digitalisation across Member States is coherent and results in better coordinated rail services across the EU.

• **Consistency with existing policy provisions in the policy area**

The proposal changes the rules for rail infrastructure capacity and traffic management, for monitoring the performance of rail transport, for stakeholder coordination and for the allocation of capacity to rail traffic as part of an intermodal transport chain. It therefore focuses on the rail market and rail operations, regulated by Directive 2012/34/EU. The proposal addresses a key aspect of rail operations: the planning and allocation of railway infrastructure capacity, currently covered by two legal texts, Directive 2012/34/EU and Regulation (EU) No 913/2010. It also makes provision for greater coordination of rail services across the EU and for proper regulatory supervision. It is in line with important principles laid down in Directive 2012/34/EU, such as the independence of rail infrastructure managers, the separation of infrastructure management from the provision of rail transport services, the facilitation of non-discriminatory access to rail infrastructure and rail service

facilities, charging for the use of rail infrastructure and monitoring of the rail market. The proposal will repeal and replace Regulation (EU) No 913/2010 and move relevant capacity management provisions from Directive 2012/34/EU to the new regulation.

Aspects of transport infrastructure planning that Regulation (EU) No 913/2010 covers have been incorporated into the Commission's proposal for a revised TEN-T Regulation, published in 2021.

The proposal complements several aspects of EU rail and EU transport policy. These include rail market policy set out in Directive 2012/34/EU and the Community guidelines on State aid for railway undertakings, transport infrastructure policy based on the TEN-T Regulation, rail interoperability set out in the Interoperability Directive and the relevant technical specifications of interoperability for rail, as well as intermodal transport policy implemented through the Combined Transport Directive and other instruments.

- Consistency with other Union policies

The European Green Deal Communication confirmed the EU's goal of achieving climate neutrality by 2050 and the need to reduce transport emissions by 90% by 2050. It called for stronger measures to incentivise the use of multimodal transport and for a substantial part of the 75% of inland freight carried today by road to be shifted to rail and inland waterways, recognising that this '...will require measures to manage better, and to increase the capacity of railways...'. The milestones of the Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy included a 50% increase in rail freight traffic by 2030 and a 100% increase by 2050, as well as doubling high-speed passenger traffic by 2030 and tripling it by 2050. The Strategy referred to the need to strengthen cross-border coordination and cooperation between rail infrastructure managers, to better manage the rail network overall, and to use new technologies to boost rail freight. In the Strategy, the Commission announced that it would propose revised rules on rail capacity allocation in line with the ongoing rail sector initiatives. In the Action plan to boost long distance and cross-border passenger rail, the Commission set its intentions out in greater detail, announcing that it would work on an initiative to improve capacity allocation and traffic management processes, for better coordination of capacity allocation in the overall rail system, covering both passenger and freight services.

The initiative also contributes to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 13 ('Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts') as better capacity management will spur the development of rail services and make it possible to better adapt them to customers' needs. This will increase the availability and use of rail as an environmentally friendly mode of transport.

This legislative proposal is part of the Greening Freight Package of proposals covering several modes of transport. The package is a significant deliverable of the Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy and part of the 2023 Commission work programme. Its aim is to advance the decarbonisation of freight transport, promote intermodal transport and complete the single European railway area. In addition to this proposal, it includes:

- the revision of the Combined Transport Directive (Council Directive 92/106/EEC),
- the revision of the Weights and Dimensions Directive (Council Directive 96/53/EC),
- the CountEmissions EU proposal on the harmonisation of emissions accounting in transport.

The measures introduced by this legislative proposal will complement improvements in rail infrastructure capacity envisaged by the proposed revision of the TEN-T Regulation. The revision includes the completion of missing links on the TEN-T rail network, the accelerated deployment of the European Rail Traffic Management System, and the addition of rail infrastructure requirements for intermodal transport. In parallel, actions to remove barriers to interoperability will continue to be implemented as part of the technical pillar of the single European railway area.

2. LEGAL BASIS, SUBSIDIARITY AND PROPORTIONALITY

• Legal basis

The legal basis for the proposal is Article 91 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU). Transport is a policy of shared competences. This means that the EU and its Member States are able to legislate and adopt legally binding acts on transport. Member States exercise their own competence where the EU does not exercise, or has decided not to exercise, its own competence.

• Subsidiarity (for non-exclusive competence)

The EU has already adopted legislation on rail infrastructure capacity management and rail traffic management – Directive 2012/34/EU establishing a single European railway area (in particular Chapter IV) and Regulation (EU) No 913/2010 on rail freight corridors (in particular Chapter IV). This reflects the policy goal of bringing into being a single European railway area, in which railway undertakings are able to provide transport services, including cross-border services, on an increasingly integrated and interoperable network.

EU action is necessary to remove obstacles in EU legislation that prevent the implementation of sector initiatives to modernise capacity management. Incentives and performance schemes could, in principle, be re-designed nationally, but would lack the scope necessary to tackle cross-border issues. More effective international coordination cannot be achieved without clear legal rights and obligations, which need to be harmonised, at least to a certain extent, across the EU. Finally, if not addressed at EU level, the lack of harmonisation/interoperability of digital tools could result in the deployment of divergent, incompatible systems in different Member States.

EU action will make it possible to put effective and efficient instruments in place to coordinate strategic infrastructure capacity planning, address potential gaps in the mandate of regulatory bodies with regard to cross-border rail traffic, and introduce harmonised rules incentivising the reduction of cancellations of and amendments to capacity requests.

• Proportionality

The intervention addresses the shortcomings in EU capacity management rules, identified in the evaluation of Regulation (EU) No 913/2010 on Rail Freight Corridors (the RFC Regulation). These can only be addressed at EU level. The policy options address matters of cross-border coordination for capacity and traffic management, infrastructure works, and performance schemes that affect cross-border traffic and therefore cannot be addressed nationally or bilaterally, as well as their regulatory oversight. The proposed regulation will strengthen cross-border coordination, both for infrastructure managers and for rail regulatory bodies, but it leaves the responsibility for capacity allocation with national infrastructure managers. More radical options, which would have included the centralisation of parts of the capacity management process, were discarded in the impact assessment.

- **Choice of the instrument**

The aim of the legislative proposal is to improve the existing rail capacity allocation framework and introduce new rules and procedures on rail infrastructure capacity management and rail traffic management for domestic and international rail services, including crisis management and performance management. To do this, the legislative proposal will repeal the RFC Regulation and the provisions of Directive 2012/34/EU on the allocation of rail infrastructure capacity¹. Revised rules and procedures governing rail infrastructure capacity management and rail traffic management will be introduced in the form of a regulation.

By laying down a harmonised, directly applicable framework for the management of rail infrastructure capacity and rail traffic, a regulation is a better way than a directive of achieving the initiative's objectives. A regulation will eliminate the differences in national rules and practices currently impeding the efficient use of rail infrastructure capacity, in particular on cross-border lines. It will also ensure the uniform implementation of the new measures envisaged in the proposal in the single European railway area. This is especially important and relevant because cross-border rail services (rail freight in particular) suffer from poor reliability, punctuality and predictability.

3. RESULTS OF EX POST EVALUATIONS, STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AND IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

- ***Ex post* evaluations/fitness checks of existing legislation**

In 2018, the Commission produced a report on the application of the RFC Regulation², followed, in 2021, by an evaluation³.

The general conclusions of the evaluation are that limited use has been made of the corridors' structures, and that managing separately capacity on the rail freight corridors and the rest of the network is not efficient. Overall, the evaluation concluded that, broadly speaking, the goals of the RFC Regulation have not been achieved.

The evaluation identified four key weaknesses in the RFC Regulation and its application.

Firstly, the use of one-stop shops and pre-arranged train paths was less than expected. The one-stop-shop approach failed to deliver as it narrowed the focus of coordination to individual corridors rather than the entire rail network. This meant that freight service operators still needed to interact with individual infrastructure managers if they wanted to secure a train path including parts outside corridor lines. Consequently, instead of simplifying the process, one-stop-shops amounted to an additional administrative layer.

Secondly, the RFC Regulation did not address the need to harmonise the tools and procedures used nationally to manage rail infrastructure capacity. This would have helped improve the management of infrastructure capacity for cross-border rail freight. The RFC Regulation did not mandate the use of specific digital tools, and the application Path Coordination System,

¹ In particular section 3 of Chapter IV of Directive 2012/34/EU.

² COM(2018) 189 final of 16 April 2018. The report was preceded by a European Court of Auditors' report (European Court of Auditors, Rail freight transport in the EU: still not on the right track, Special Report No 8, Luxembourg, Publications Office of the European Union, 2016).

³ SWD(2021) 134 final of 2 June 2021.

developed by rail stakeholders and introduced to support coordination between applicants for rail infrastructure capacity and the one-stop-shops, provided an incomplete solution.

Thirdly, stakeholders failed to thoroughly monitor the performance of rail freight services in order to develop and implement effective plans to improve performance. The RFC Regulation explicitly introduced performance monitoring as a task for the management boards of freight corridors, but the evaluation showed that a number of important aspects, such as door-to-door punctuality, were neglected in the monitoring of performance.

Lastly, limited progress was made on improving traffic management and coordination with freight terminals. To load and unload cargo, freight trains need capacity at designated facilities called terminals. One major problem is the lack of coordination and alignment between capacity available on the rail network and the availability of capacity at terminals. To address this, the RFC Regulation introduced an advisory group of terminal operators to the management boards of corridors and mandated the development and implementation of procedures for the coordination of capacity between terminals and the rail network. However, it seems that terminal operators only had limited influence on the corridor management boards' decisions. Consequently, coordination with terminals is sub-optimal, resulting in poor punctuality and reliability of freight trains.

- **Stakeholder consultations**

The Commission actively engaged with stakeholders and conducted comprehensive consultations throughout the impact assessment process.

Consultation activities took place in 2022. They included:

- a consultation on the call for evidence⁴,
- an open public consultation⁵,
- two focus group meetings, facilitated by external contractors,
- surveys and interviews, facilitated by external contractors,
- two events with stakeholders: one with infrastructure managers (organised by the Commission through PRIME⁶) and one with railway undertakings (organised by the Commission through the Railway Undertakings-Dialogue platform⁷).

Consulted stakeholders included rail infrastructure managers, railway undertakings (both passenger and freight), members of the executive and management boards of rail freight corridors, terminal operators, freight forwarders, representatives of the Member States' ministries for rail, national rail regulatory bodies, non-governmental organisations, academics and citizens.

The results of consultation activities were used to assess the overall level of support for the initiative and the relevance of the identified problems the legislative proposal aims to tackle, to assess the relevance of and level of support for the envisaged policy measures, and to

⁴ [International freight and passenger transport – increasing the share of rail traffic \(europa.eu\)](https://european-council.europa.eu/media/en/press-communications/infographic/infographic-international-freight-and-passenger-transport-increasing-the-share-of-rail-traffic-2022.pdf)

⁵ [International freight and passenger transport – increasing the share of rail traffic \(europa.eu\)](https://european-council.europa.eu/media/en/press-communications/infographic/infographic-international-freight-and-passenger-transport-increasing-the-share-of-rail-traffic-2022.pdf)

⁶ Platform of Rail Infrastructure Managers in Europe (PRIME) for cooperation between infrastructure managers and the Commission services.

⁷ A forum for rail undertakings, involving the Commission services and the European Union Agency for Railways.

provide additional expert input for the assessment of the measures' economic, social and environmental impacts.

Responses to the call for evidence and the open public consultation showed that most respondents agree with the identified problems, and there is broad support among stakeholders for the initiative overall.

Overall, the stakeholders consulted also gave a positive assessment of the initiative's proposed measures. For example, the stakeholders consulted overwhelmingly support the introduction of more flexible and more reliable capacity allocation procedures in line with market needs (inspired by the Timetable Redesign for Smart Capacity Management project, commonly referred to as the TTR project). They also support the introduction of measures to encourage the development and use of digital tools for rail infrastructure capacity and traffic management.

Stakeholders' views on the policy options examined in the impact assessment were, however, more varied, with most infrastructure managers preferring the approach of the policy option in which the proposal's objectives are achieved through cooperation between individual infrastructure managers, whereas many railway undertakings prefer the approach of the policy option in which the coordination of capacity and traffic management is done by a central entity.

- **Collection and use of expertise**

A study was done by an external contractor to support the proposal's impact assessment. The study, launched in December 2021, ended in February 2023. It gave the Commission valuable insights, notably into how best to design the policy options and assess their expected impacts, and how to obtain the views of the stakeholders directly affected.

- **Impact assessment**

This proposal's policy measures are informed by the results of an impact assessment. The impact assessment report⁸ received a positive opinion from the Commission Regulatory Scrutiny Board⁹. In its opinion, the Board issued some recommendations about how to present the arguments in the impact assessment report. These recommendations have been addressed; Annex 1 to the impact assessment report provides a summary outline of how this was done.

Four policy options have been considered in the context of the impact assessment.

Policy option 1 is an evolutionary development of the current legal framework, maintaining the corridor approach to the cross-border coordination of capacity and traffic management as set out in the RFC Regulation.

By contrast, policy options 2, 3 and 4 take a 'network approach' in which the scope of measures for capacity and traffic management goes beyond corridor lines¹⁰, and introduce more comprehensive harmonisation and modernisation of the rules and procedures for capacity and traffic management. The main difference between these policy options is in the

⁸ SWD(2023) 443.

⁹ SEC(2023) 443.

¹⁰ However, a focus on the most strategic lines will be maintained to avoid overregulation on lines with regional importance and/or low traffic density.

stringency and ambition of requirements, and the degree of centralisation of the decision-making process.

Policy option 2 relies on voluntary cooperation between infrastructure managers, with no or very limited centralised coordination structures at EU level.

Policy option 3 extends policy option 2, from which it takes over most measures, by entrusting additional responsibilities for harmonisation to coordinating bodies at EU level, making use, to the largest extent possible, of existing entities.

Policy option 4 extends the remit of the coordinating body introduced in policy option 3 by adding operational and decision-making tasks, such as the competence to take final decisions in the case of disagreement/non-alignment between infrastructure managers, and the setting up of a European traffic management function for the management of major incidents ('crisis cell').

The assessment identifies policy option 3 as the preferred option as it strikes the best balance between the objectives to be achieved, the degree of proportionality of the intervention, its costs and benefits and the credibility of the assessment of impacts.

By introducing a harmonised, directly applicable framework for the management of railway infrastructure and traffic, the legislative proposal will contribute to achieving the general objective of accommodating larger amounts of traffic on the rail network, for the benefit of both passenger and freight rail customers. The additional capacity resulting from the proposal is expected to increase railway traffic (expressed in train km) by 4%, representing nearly 250 million train km of additional capacity. In monetary terms, it is estimated that this additional capacity will generate an economic value of EUR 2 500 million for railway undertakings. For final consumers, the additional capacity resulting from this legislative proposal means passengers will benefit from more connections and higher service frequencies for existing connections. Likewise, in the freight segment, shippers will benefit from more choice. The proposal will also make the capacity allocation process more efficient by introducing measures to improve the stability of allocated train paths, generating cost savings of about EUR 420 million for railway undertakings and of a similar amount for infrastructure managers. The proposal will also improve the cross-border coordination of temporary capacity restrictions, making rail transport more reliable. The proposal's various measures are also expected to lead to improvements in punctuality, resulting in an estimated economic gain for railway undertakings of EUR 658 million. Increased reliability and punctuality will make rail freight services more attractive to freight forwarders, which will help increase the competitiveness of rail freight vis-à-vis road transport. Likewise, passengers will benefit from fewer cancellations and improved punctuality. Together with the expected increase in available connections, these benefits will help improve the competitiveness of rail transport vis-à-vis air transport in the passenger segment, particularly on cross-border routes where the introduction of a harmonised framework for capacity and traffic management should deliver significant added value. Finally, the proposal is also expected to lead to administrative cost savings for national public authorities thanks to the implementation of a harmonised legal framework for railway capacity and traffic management and to the phasing out of rail freight corridors. Those savings are estimated at EUR 2.6 million, expressed in current values, over the 2025-2050 period.

The legislative proposal is also expected to have a positive impact on employment in the railway sector (estimated at around 42 000 additional jobs a year on average relative to the

baseline), from the increase in available infrastructure capacity and the associated increase in rail traffic the measures are expected to create.

Finally, it is expected that the legislative proposal will have modest but positive climate and environmental impacts (estimates predict that the preferred option will lead to a decrease in CO₂ emissions of about 26 million tonnes over the 2025-2050 period compared to the baseline).

- **Regulatory fitness and simplification**

This legislative proposal has a significant regulatory fitness aspect as it is intended to streamline and update the rules for the management of rail infrastructure capacity in order to better serve the needs of different rail market segments, in particular cross-border freight. The proposal will replace the existing legal framework for rail infrastructure capacity and traffic management in the RFC Regulation and in parts of Directive 2012/34/EU, with a single, directly applicable framework for the whole EU network.

The preferred policy option is expected to save public authorities administrative costs thanks to the implementation of a harmonised legal framework for railway capacity and traffic management and the abolition of rail freight corridors, estimated at EUR 2.6 million, relative to the baseline and expressed in current values over the 2025-2050 period. The initiative will simplify matters for applicants for capacity involved in cross-border rail services by making capacity allocation more efficient. It will also reduce administrative costs for infrastructure managers by an estimated amount of EUR 8.2 million, relative to the baseline and expressed in current values over 2025-2050.

- **Fundamental rights**

The proposal has no effect on the protection of fundamental rights.

4. BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS

The preferred option will have budgetary implications for the Commission.

The proposed regulation on the use of railway infrastructure capacity in the single European railway area is accompanied by three complementary coordination activities for which the Commission will provide co-funding.

First, EU co-funding will be provided to support the coordination of infrastructure managers by the Network Coordinator. The legislative proposal also requires individual infrastructure managers to provide co-funding support for the Network Coordinator's activities.

Second, the Commission will provide co-funding support to help set up a secretariat for the cooperation of national regulatory bodies, who are also required to provide the secretariat with co-funding.

Third, the legislative proposal entails the creation of an independent group of rail experts to advise the European Commission, the 'Performance Review Body', whose task will be to review the performance of rail infrastructure and transport services. The Commission will provide funding to cover the full costs to the members of the Performance Review Body of participating in it.

A budget of EUR 5.5 million is earmarked annually for these three coordination activities.

5. OTHER ELEMENTS

- **Implementation plans and monitoring, evaluation and reporting arrangements**

The Commission services will monitor the implementation and effectiveness of this proposal through a number of actions and indicators to measure the progress made towards achieving operational objectives. These indicators and operational objectives will be developed on the basis of the Performance Review Body's advice. Data will be provided by the European network of infrastructure managers, in particular the operational body that supports its work (the Network Coordinator), which will also participate in defining operational objectives.

The Commission also expects to receive data and analysis on rail market developments and implementation from the European Network of Rail Regulatory Bodies.

These performance indicators will be developed to monitor the effects of the proposal's measures. However, it is expected that they may also reflect certain synergies with other EU transport proposals and policies such as the proposal on the revision of the TEN-T Regulation.

The proposal will provide the legal basis for the development of more detailed rules, procedures and templates, to be set out in non-legislative acts. The implementation period must therefore also cover the entry into force of the non-legislative acts stemming from the proposal. The Commission will carry out an evaluation five years after the end of the implementation period to verify to what extent the initiative's objectives have been achieved.

- **Explanatory documents (for directives)**

Not applicable.

- **Detailed explanation of the specific provisions of the proposal**

Chapter I contains general provisions. It describes the subject matter of the proposed Regulation, which lays down rules to allow rail infrastructure capacity and rail traffic to be managed in a way that optimises the network's use, thereby improving the quality of services and accommodating larger amounts of traffic. It sets out the scope of the proposed Regulation. It also establishes the general responsibilities of rail infrastructure managers and the principles they must abide by in exercising their functions, and gives definitions that are important for the proposed Regulation.

Chapter II sets out the general rules for capacity management. section 1, on general principles, establishes the three stages of the capacity planning and allocation process: strategic capacity planning (addressed in more detail in section 2 of Chapter II), scheduling and allocation of capacity (section 3), and adaptation and rescheduling of capacity (section 4). The chapter contains obligations on infrastructure managers to jointly develop a European framework for capacity management. Specific provisions address the management of scarce infrastructure capacity and of capacity restrictions resulting from work on infrastructure and degraded infrastructure.

Chapter III introduces obligations concerning traffic management, disruption management and crisis management and requires infrastructure managers to jointly develop a European framework for cross-border coordination on these issues. Specific provisions ensure that in a crisis, Member States can apply emergency measures for the management of rail capacity and traffic.

Chapter IV introduces a performance review framework. To improve the performance of rail infrastructure services in the EU, the European Network of Infrastructure Managers (ENIM) is given the task of monitoring different aspects of performance and producing annual public reports on performance. A newly created Performance Review Body will give advice and recommendations on performance-related matters.

Chapter V contains provisions on the organisational structure for coordination between infrastructure managers. ENIM, established under Directive [2012/34/EU](#), is strengthened and will be supported by a Network Coordinator and designated focal points for infrastructure managers. The chapter also contains rules on the digitalisation of capacity management.

Chapter VI contains provisions on the regulatory oversight of capacity and traffic management, expanding the tasks and responsibilities of the European Network of Rail Regulatory Bodies (the ENRRB) with respect to EU and cross-border matters. To this end, the ENRRB will have a Board of Regulatory Bodies as a decision-making body and a Secretariat supporting the Board.

Chapter VII contains final provisions covering delegated acts and the future evaluation of the Regulation. It contains amendments to Directive [2012/34/EU](#) and repeals the RFC Regulation and specific articles of Directive [2012/34/EU](#) that the new Regulation replaces. Transitional measures are envisaged to ensure smooth migration to the new legal framework.

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

**on the use of railway infrastructure capacity in the single European railway area,
amending Directive 2012/34/EU and repealing Regulation (EU) No 913/2010**

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 91 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee¹,

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions²,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,

Whereas:

- (1) The Commission Communication ‘The European Green Deal’³ sets a climate neutrality objective to be achieved by the Union by 2050 as well as a clear objective to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels. It calls for a 90% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from transport, while working towards the zero-pollution ambition⁴ to reduce the health impacts of air pollutant emissions by more than 55% and the share of people chronically disturbed by transport noise by 30% by 2030. Transport represents around 25% of the Union’s total greenhouse gas emissions, and these have increased over recent years. The European Green Deal prioritises the shift onto rail and inland waterways of a substantial part of the 75% of inland freight carried today by road. Rail being a largely electrified and energy efficient mode of transport, greater use of rail services should contribute to reducing transport’s emissions and energy consumption.
- (2) The Communication on Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy⁵ sets out milestones to show the Union transport system’s path towards achieving the objectives of a

¹ OJ C , , p. .

² OJ C , , p. .

³ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions ‘The European Green Deal’, COM(2019)640 final of 11 December 2019.

⁴ Commission Communication ‘Pathway to a Healthy Planet for All EU Action Plan: “Towards Zero Pollution for Air, Water and Soil”’, COM(2021) 400 final of 12 May 2021.

⁵ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic And Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions ‘Sustainable and Smart Mobility

sustainable, smart and resilient mobility. It envisages that rail freight traffic should increase by 50% by 2030 and double by 2050; traffic on high-speed rail should double by 2030 and triple by 2050 and scheduled collective travel under 500 km should be carbon-neutral by 2030 within the Union. To achieve these goals, rail transport must become more attractive in terms of affordability, reliability, and services better adapted to the needs of travellers and freight shippers.

- (3) Directive 2012/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶ lays down the rules applicable to the management and operation of railway infrastructure and the principles and procedures applicable to the allocation of railway infrastructure capacity for domestic and international rail services.
- (4) Regulation (EU) No 913/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷ provides for the establishment of rail freight corridors and one-stop shops to facilitate requests for infrastructure capacities for international rail freight services.
- (5) Rail infrastructure capacity and traffic management are crucial to the well-functioning of the rail sector. The operation of rail transport services needs to be carefully planned and coordinated to allow trains with very different characteristics, such as speed and braking distance, to share safely the same tracks. Optimal management of capacity creates more opportunities for, and increases reliability of, rail services. Regulation should provide infrastructure managers with sufficient flexibility for effective management of capacity while making sure that all railway undertakings are treated without discrimination in their access to the network.
- (6) Directive 2012/34/EU recognises the right of Member States not to apply the rules on rail infrastructure capacity allocation to certain parts of the rail network or to certain rail services, where such an exclusion from the scope of Union law would not affect the functioning of the single European railway area. These exclusions should continue to apply and Member States should retain the right to request such exclusions in the future also in relation to this Regulation.
- (7) The rules and procedures on the management of rail infrastructure capacity should reflect better the needs of all rail market segments. They should in particular take into account the necessity of long-term stability of available capacity for passenger services and of short-term flexibility for freight traffic to respond to market demand. Therefore, the process of managing capacity should no longer have a predominantly annual focus, but be arranged in three subsequent phases of strategic capacity planning; rail service scheduling and capacity allocation; and adaptation and rescheduling of capacity. The introduction of better defined and structured phases that provide for the possibility of long-term planning and short-term adaptation in capacity management, would particularly benefit services that are less easy to plan in advance or are more complex to arrange, such as freight trains and cross-border passenger trains.
- (8) An increasing portion of the Union rail network is either congested or close to congested and cannot accommodate the needs for rail infrastructure capacity of all

Strategy – putting European transport on track for the future’, COM(2020) 789 final of 9 December 2020.

⁶ Directive 2012/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 establishing a single European railway area the rules applicable to the management of railway infrastructure (OJ L 343 14.12.2012, p. 32).

⁷ Regulation (EU) No 913/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2010 concerning a European rail network for competitive freight (OJ L 276, 20.10.2010, p. 22).

applicants and support further growth in the volume of rail transport. Infrastructure development and digitalisation, in compliance with the technical specification for interoperability developed under Directive (EU) 2016/797 of the European Parliament and of the Council, in particular the European Rail Traffic Management System ('ERTMS'), is expected to result in an increase of available capacity in the medium to long term. Nevertheless, infrastructure managers will be required to assign priorities for the use of congested sections. Without prejudice to general principles on priority set out by Member States in the framework for the allocation of infrastructure capacity, infrastructure managers should take decisions on priorities using transparent and harmonised methodologies which clarify how social, economic and environmental factors have been taken into account and affect their decision.

- (9) The strategic planning of capacity should improve the utilisation of rail infrastructure by anticipating demand for rail services and taking into account planned infrastructure development, renewal and maintenance. It should ensure that rail infrastructure capacity is allocated in a way that maximises the value of rail services for society. Infrastructure managers should ensure that strategic planning provides progressively increasing level of details about available capacity and that it is the basis for the capacity allocation.
- (10) To ensure that capacity is available for allocation for different rail market segments and in particular for freight and cross-border rail services, infrastructure managers should be allowed to pre-plan the use of capacity on congested or highly utilised sections of the rail network and to extend such planning to other sections of the network if deemed necessary. This pre-planning of capacity should take into account the different methods for capacity allocation and the characteristics of different rail market segments. It should allow for better utilisation of rail infrastructure by grouping trains with similar performance characteristics in the capacity allocation phase.
- (11) When allocating capacity, infrastructure managers should adhere to the strategic plans for the supply of capacity and at the same time ensure that capacity is allocated in accordance with market demand in a fair and non-discriminatory way. For that purpose, some capacity requests may be refused and the plan for the supply of capacity must be regularly updated to reflect the actual demand.
- (12) Different rail market segments have different abilities to anticipate their rail infrastructure capacity needs. Some freight service providers, in particular, may not be able to identify their capacity needs in time to be included in the working timetable, that is in the annual plan for train and rolling-stock movement, and may not fit in its annual schedule. Therefore, infrastructure managers should be able to offer capacity of sufficient quality and quantity also for rail services that have unstable demand, are organised on relatively short notice, include more than a single train run, and may run repeatedly for a period of time that may not coincide with the duration of the working timetable period.
- (13) Applicants for rail infrastructure capacity should be able to plan and request rail infrastructure capacity on an annual basis through the working timetable. Applicants should also be able to request rail infrastructure capacity with greater advance for stable, multi-annual rail services through framework agreements. Finally, applicants should be able to request capacity close to the time of operation for individual trains through ad hoc capacity requests or for repeated train services through rolling planning requests.

- (14) A significant share of rail freight transport is long-distance and requires cross-border coordination of infrastructure managers. The policy goal of increasing rail traffic also relies on growing cross-border passenger services. To facilitate and promote an increasing cross-border traffic in the single European railway area, it is necessary to ensure greater consistency and harmonisation of the rules and procedures on the management of rail infrastructure capacity. Accordingly, the role of the European Network of Infrastructure Manager should be strengthened with a view to entrusting it with the development of guidelines for the harmonised implementation of this Regulation on procedures and methodologies for the management of rail infrastructure capacity and with the active coordination of cross-border capacity and traffic. In particular, the European Network of Infrastructure Managers should develop European frameworks for capacity management, for the coordination of cross-border traffic management, disruption management and crisis management, and for performance review.
- (15) The European frameworks developed by the European Network of Infrastructure Manager should provide guidelines that infrastructure manager should make the utmost efforts to follow, while retaining responsibility for their operational decisions. Infrastructure managers should motivate any deviation from the frameworks developed by European Network of Infrastructure Manager. This approach is considered to strike the balance between the needs of coordination and application of harmonised approaches in the single European railway area, and the need for adapting procedures and methodologies to the specific circumstances of given geographical areas. After five years of application of this Regulation, the Commission should assess whether the state of convergence of procedures and methodologies and the effectiveness of the coordination process between infrastructure managers, as well as the general progress towards the establishment of the single European railway area, warrant the introduction of secondary legislation to replace elements the European frameworks developed by the European Network of Infrastructure Manager.
- (16) The rules on management of cross-border rail traffic under normal conditions and in the case of disturbances should promote smooth, resilient and seamless operation of rail transport services. They should provide for a system of structured coordination between infrastructure managers and other stakeholders.
- (17) The operation of railway infrastructure not only requires close cooperation between infrastructure managers, but also a strong interaction with railway undertakings and other stakeholders directly involved in rail and multimodal transport and logistic operations. Therefore, it is necessary to provide for structured coordination between infrastructure managers and other stakeholders.
- (18) Reliability of rail services is one of the aspects most valued by railway customers. Reliability of schedules is also a critical aspect for the smooth functioning of the rail system, where there are strong interactions between services and network externalities. For that reason, deviations from the schedule should be kept to the minimum. Additionally, a system of adequate incentives should be introduced to promote the fulfilment of commitments by infrastructure managers, railway undertakings and other relevant stakeholders. Those incentives should be both of economic and non-economic nature.
- (19) Continuous monitoring of the quality of rail infrastructure and transport services is a precondition for improving the performance of these services. It is therefore necessary to establish a transparent and objective system of indicators that provides feedback on

aspects of performance that are relevant for the different operational stakeholders and for the end customers of rail transport services. The main function of that a system should focus on monitoring the fulfilment of commitments made by the operational stakeholders and progress in performance over time while taking into account different circumstances and characteristics within the rail sector. For the establishment of such a system and the analysis of its output, the Commission should be able to rely on independent experts in the form of a Performance Review Body. This body should be able to provide independent advice to the Commission in all areas that influence the performance of rail services and infrastructure management.

- (20) To improve the performance of rail infrastructure services in the single European railway area, the infrastructure managers, in close cooperation with the Commission, the Performance Review Body and relevant stakeholders, should set up and implement a common framework for the review of performance. This framework should ensure that all EU infrastructure managers use common principles and methodologies for measuring performance through agreed indicators. The framework should allow for identifying performance deficiencies on the EU railway network. It should ensure that infrastructure managers set performance objectives in a way that takes into account the specificities of the network they manage, but at the same time ensures coherency in identifying the most relevant performance deficiencies. The framework should allow infrastructure managers to cooperate at EU level in identifying measures to address performance deficiencies and to keep track of their impact. Infrastructure managers, working together in the European Network for Infrastructure Managers and taking into account the opinion of the Performance Review Body and the Commission, should review this framework regularly to ensure that it is fit for purpose.
- (21) To ensure an effective EU framework for the coordination of rail infrastructure managers, the European Network of Infrastructure Managers, established by Directive [2012/34/EU](#), should become more operational. It should include decision-making mechanisms, which allow EU rail infrastructure managers to effectively coordinate on the strategic planning of rail infrastructure capacity.
- (22) The rail regulatory bodies should cooperate at Union level to ensure coherent application of the regulatory framework and consistent treatment of applicants across the single European railway area. They should do so through the European Network of Rail Regulatory Bodies, with a view to develop common practices for making the decisions for which they are empowered under this Regulation. For that purpose, the European Network of Rail Regulatory Bodies should perform coordination tasks and adopt non-binding recommendations and opinions, which should not affect the competences of the rail regulatory bodies or those of the infrastructure managers.
- (23) Efficient management of rail capacity and traffic requires exchange of data and information between infrastructure managers, applicants and other operational stakeholders. This exchange can be considerably more effective and efficient with the support of interoperable digital tools and, where possible, automation. Specifications for interoperability should therefore be implemented as a matter of priority and further developed to keep up with technological developments and the new processes put forward in this Regulation.
- (24) Infrastructure managers should ensure alignment, in particular regarding digitalisation, with the work of the Europe's Rail Joint Undertaking established in Title IV of Council Regulation (EU) [2021/2085](#), with respect to the Master Plan referred to in

Article 86(5) and the System Pillar referred to in Article 85(2)(c), and through the deployment group referred to in Article 97 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2085.

- (25) It is necessary to provide the mechanism to set criteria, principles and procedures related to capacity management, to cooperation between rail stakeholders and to coordination at EU level, for infrastructure managers and in the area of regulatory supervision. This mechanism requires that infrastructure managers and rail regulatory bodies, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders develop and implement European frameworks and guidelines. Following an evaluation of the development and implementation of the European frameworks and where the voluntary application of sector guidelines fails to achieve the necessary level of regulatory coherence, the Commission should have the means to address such regulatory inadequacies through implementing or delegated acts, where appropriate.
- (26) In order to ensure a smooth process of capacity and traffic management for international rail services, minimise cancellations of allocated capacity and interruptions in rail operations due to disruptions on the rail network and in order to take into account developments in the practices of infrastructure managers and the use of new methods of capacity allocation and information and communication technologies, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission. These powers should concern the deliverables resulting from the strategic planning of infrastructure capacity; the schedule for the strategic capacity planning and the capacity allocation process; the deadlines for changes to allocated capacity and the construction of alternative solutions for applicants; the schedule for coordination, consultation and publication of capacity restrictions resulting from infrastructure works; the definition of highly utilised and congested infrastructure and the procedures and methods to calculate the degree of capacity utilisation; the criteria to identify and declare a network disruptions; the information to be provided to operational stakeholders; and the areas infrastructure managers should coordinate on and the specific arrangements for such coordination. It is of particular importance that the Commission carries out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making⁸. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council should receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.
- (27) To ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission to introduce technical and operational requirements to facilitate the smooth functioning of the single European railway area concerning uniform criteria for the requirements set by infrastructure managers with regard to applicants; common procedures, criteria and methodologies for the management of scarce capacity, for contingency planning, and for the allocation of capacity beyond the period covered by the working timetable; common approach to compensations paid for changes to allocated capacity; common criteria and procedures for rescheduling; the definition of the technical elements of a system for monitoring the performance of rail and rail-related services, including methodologies and data

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OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

requirements and their review. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹.

- (28) The rules on capacity allocation set out in Directive 2012/34/EU are replaced by those set out in this Regulation. Therefore, the rules on cooperation between infrastructure managers, the rules on cooperation between rail regulatory bodies, the requirements for the elements of the network statement describing the nature of the rail infrastructure that is available to railway undertakings, the conditions of access to it and the principles and criteria for capacity allocation, should be defined in this Regulation. The rules on cooperation and coordination, as well as the elements of the network statement, which are not related to capacity management, should remain in Directive 2012/34/EU.
- (29) The *ex-post* evaluation of Regulation (EU) No 913/2010¹⁰ concluded that the Regulation's impact was too limited to contribute to a modal shift from road to rail. Moreover, the cooperation between Member States and infrastructure managers in the management of the rail infrastructure was still ineffective from a cross-border perspective. The evaluation has also shown that managing separately the capacity on the rail freight corridors and on the rest of the network is not efficient. A single regulatory framework should apply to the operation of rail network capacity, consolidating the related provisions in Directive 2012/34/EU and of Regulation (EU) No 913/2010. Therefore, Regulation (EU) No 913/2010 and the provisions in Directive 2012/34/EU on capacity allocation should be repealed and replaced by this Regulation.
- (30) The preparation of the working timetable requires preparatory activities to be carried out in the years preceding the entry into force of the said working timetable. Therefore, the transition from the regulatory framework established by Directive 2013/34/EU and Regulation (EU) No 913/2010 to the one established by this Regulation implies that preparations for working timetables under the new framework should begin in parallel to the application of rules under the current framework. Accordingly, a dual regime must apply in a transition phase whereby necessary preparatory steps for a given timetable should comply with the legal framework applicable to that specific working timetable. Framework agreements concluded under the current framework should have the possibility to continue applying for a transition period under the new regime.
- (31) Under the new framework, the preparatory steps for a working timetable should begin with the publication of a capacity strategy five years before the entry into force of a given working timetable. In the interest of an early application of the new regulatory framework and taking into account the preparatory work already undertaken by the sector, the schedule of activities leading to the establishment of the first two working timetables could be shortened to 38 months by abbreviating the phase of the capacity strategy. Accordingly, the first working timetable falling under the new regulatory framework should be the working timetable starting on [9 December 2029]. All

⁹ Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).

¹⁰ SWD(2021) 134 final of 2 June 2021

stakeholders should start the necessary preparations without delay with a view to comply with the new framework.

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Subject-matter and scope

1. This Regulation lays down the principles, rules, and procedures applicable to management of rail infrastructure capacity and coordination with service facilities, traffic management, crisis management and performance management for domestic and international rail services. It also lays down rules on a European Network for Coordination between infrastructure managers and with other relevant stakeholders and on the oversight of capacity and traffic management.
2. This Regulation applies to the use of railway infrastructure for domestic and international rail services referred to in Article 1(2) of Directive 2012/34/EU, including service facilities as defined in Article 3(11) of that Directive.
3. Chapters II to V of this Regulation shall not apply to rail infrastructure or railway services that are excluded from the application of Chapter IV of Directive 2012/34/EU in accordance with Article 2(3), (3a), (4), (8), (8a) and (10) of that Directive during the period of validity of the relevant exclusions.
4. This Regulation shall not apply to Cyprus and Malta for as long as no railway system is established within their territory.

Article 2

General responsibilities and principles

1. Without prejudice to Article 7c of Directive 2012/34/EU, infrastructure managers shall be responsible for the management of rail infrastructure capacity and rail traffic management.

References to an infrastructure manager in all provisions related to rail infrastructure capacity allocation in this Regulation shall be construed as references to the allocation body referred in Article 7a(3) of Directive 2012/34/EU.
2. With the view to facilitating the provision of efficient and effective rail infrastructure capacity and traffic management within the Union, infrastructure managers shall cooperate within the European Network of Infrastructure Managers ('ENIM') referred to in Article 7f of Directive 2012/34/EU and in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation on cooperation.
3. In fulfilling their responsibilities in accordance with paragraph 1 and 2, infrastructure managers shall:
 - (a) make optimum effective use of the available infrastructure capacity as required in Article 26 of Directive 2012/34/EU;

- (b) maximize the value to society of rail transport services enabled by rail infrastructure in social, economic and environmental terms;
- (c) ensure non-discriminatory management of and transparent access to infrastructure capacity, including during works, with a view to supporting fair competition;
- (d) enable seamless rail traffic across more than one network;
- (e) ensure transparency about the state and availability of rail infrastructure capacity;
- (f) review and improve the performance of rail infrastructure and transport services in close cooperation with rail sector operators;
- (g) contribute to the implementation and development of the single European railway area.

Article 3

Impartiality of the infrastructure manager in respect of traffic and capacity management, including maintenance planning

1. Infrastructure managers shall carry out the functions of traffic and capacity management, including maintenance planning in a transparent and non-discriminatory manner and the persons in charge of taking decisions in respect of those functions shall not be affected by any conflict of interest.
2. As regards traffic management, infrastructure managers shall ensure that railway undertakings, in cases of disruption concerning them, have full and timely access to relevant information. Where the infrastructure manager grants further access to the traffic management process, it shall do so for the railway undertakings concerned in a transparent and non-discriminatory way.
3. As regards capacity management and the long-term planning of major maintenance, renewal and upgrade of the railway infrastructure, the infrastructure manager shall consult applicants, as defined in Article 3, point 19 of Directive 2012/34/EU, in accordance with this Regulation and, to the best possible extent, take into account the concerns expressed.

Article 4

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation, the definitions in Article 3 of Directive 2012/34/EU shall apply.

The following definitions shall also apply:

- (1) ‘*force majeure*’ means any unforeseeable or unusual event or situation beyond the control of the infrastructure manager or the railway undertaking, which cannot be avoided or overcome with reasonable foresight and diligence, be solved by measures which are from a technical, financial or economic point of view reasonably possible for them, which has actually happened and is objectively verifiable, and which makes it impossible for the infrastructure manager to fulfil, temporarily or permanently, its obligations in accordance with this Regulation or Directive

2012/34/EU or for the railway undertaking to meet its contractual obligations towards an infrastructure manager or managers;

- (2) ‘interoperability’ means interoperability as defined in Article 2(2) of Directive (EU) 2016/797 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹¹;
- (3) ‘operational stakeholder’ means an applicant, railway undertaking, infrastructure manager, rail service facility operator, provider of rail-related services and any other entity directly involved in operating a rail transport service;
- (4) ‘European Coordinator’ means the Coordinator referred to in Article 51 of Regulation [... new TEN-T Regulation];
- (5) ‘framework agreement’ means a legally binding general agreement under public or private law, setting out the rights and obligations of an applicant and the infrastructure manager in relation to the infrastructure capacity to be allocated and the charges to be levied over a period longer than one working timetable period;
- (6) ‘simultaneous capacity allocation’ means a process whereby infrastructure managers allocate rail infrastructure capacity in response to a set of requests for capacity received by a given cut-off date and through coordination of these requests to ensure the best possible utilisation of the infrastructure and the closest possible match with the requests;
- (7) ‘first come, first served’ means a principle for the allocation of rail infrastructure capacity where the priority for the allocation process is given according to the chronological order of the capacity requests;
- (8) ‘train path’ means the infrastructure capacity needed to run a train between two places over a given period, which is described as an exact route with timing for that train, including the origin and destination, an entry time and day and an exit time and day, including any stopping point and related departure times;
- (9) ‘capacity specification’ means a capacity right, which specifies the commercial and operational characteristics of the infrastructure capacity relevant for the applicant concerned and which provides the infrastructure manager with enough information to prepare specific train paths that respect those characteristics;
- (10) ‘multi-network rail service’ means a freight or passenger rail transport service, domestic or international, which is operated on two or more networks managed by different infrastructure managers. The train may be joined and/or split and the different sections may have different origins and destinations, provided that all wagons or carriages cross over into at least one network operated by a different infrastructure manager;
- (11) ‘multi-network capacity right’ means the entirety of capacity rights enabling the provision of a multi-network rail service;
- (12) ‘partitioning of infrastructure capacity’ means assigning shares of the total available capacity of an element of infrastructure to different types of rail transport services and to capacity restrictions resulting from infrastructure work.

¹¹ Directive (EU) 2016/797 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on the interoperability of the rail system within the European Union (OJ L 138, 26.5.2016, p. 44).

- (13) ‘working timetable’ means the continuously updated data defining all planned train and rolling-stock movements which will take place on the relevant infrastructure, as expressed by allocated capacity rights, during a working timetable period;
- (14) ‘working timetable period’ means the period of time during which a given working timetable is valid;
- (15) ‘infrastructure work’ means interventions on the railway infrastructure for the purpose of development, maintenance, renewal and upgrade of the railway infrastructure as defined in Article 3, points (2a), (2c), (2d), and (2e) of Directive 2012/34/EU;
- (16) ‘regulatory body’ means the regulatory body referred to in Article 55 of Directive 2012/34/EU;
- (17) ‘incident’ shall mean any occurrence, or series of occurrences having the same origin, which causes disruption of rail traffic.

CHAPTER II

MANAGEMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE CAPACITY

SECTION 1

General principles for the management of infrastructure capacity

Article 5

Capacity management

1. Infrastructure managers shall manage rail infrastructure capacity through a planning and allocation process comprising three phases:
 - (a) strategic capacity planning as referred to in section 2;
 - (b) scheduling and allocation of infrastructure capacity as referred to in section 3;
 - (c) adaptation and rescheduling of allocated capacity as referred to in section 4.
2. In addition to the content laid down in Annex IV to Directive 2012/34/EU, Infrastructure managers shall include in the network statement referred to in Article 27 of that Directive a section on the infrastructure made available to railway undertakings; a section on capacity management; a section on operations, including on traffic management, disruption management and crisis management; and a section on performance management, in accordance with Annex IV.
3. Decision making concerning capacity management as referred to in paragraph 1, including both the definition and the assessment of availability and the allocation of capacity rights, shall be an essential function of the infrastructure manager within the meaning of Article 3, point (2f) of Directive 2012/34/EU. The provisions on essential functions laid down in that Directive shall apply to it.

Article 6

European framework for capacity management

1. Infrastructure managers shall strive to follow common principles and procedures for the management of rail infrastructure capacity. For this purpose, ENIM shall develop

and adopt a ‘European framework for capacity management’ in accordance with the provisions of Chapter II by [12 months of the entry into force of this Regulation].

2. The European framework for capacity management shall define common principles and procedures for the management of rail infrastructure capacity and for the coordination between infrastructure managers, railway undertakings and other applicants, rail service facility operators and other operational stakeholders.
3. The European framework for capacity management shall include at least the elements listed in Annex III and shall be updated when necessary to take into account the experience of infrastructure managers, railway undertakings and other applicants and based on the activities of ENIM.
4. Infrastructure managers shall take the utmost account of the European framework for capacity management when preparing the network statement referred to in Article 27 of Directive 2012/34/EU, in particular the contents specified in Annex IV of this Regulation. They shall explain in the network statement the reason for any deviation from the common principles and procedures established in the European framework for capacity management.

Article 7

Applicants

1. Applicants shall make requests for infrastructure capacity. In order to use such infrastructure capacity, applicants shall appoint a railway undertaking to conclude an agreement with the infrastructure manager in accordance with Article 28 of Directive 2012/34/EU. This is without prejudice to the right of applicants to conclude framework agreements with infrastructure managers under Article 31 of this Regulation.
2. The infrastructure manager may set requirements with regard to applicants to ensure that its legitimate expectations about future revenues and utilisation of the infrastructure are safeguarded. Such requirements shall be appropriate, transparent and non-discriminatory. They shall be specified in the network statement as referred to in point (1)(b) of Annex IV. They may only include the provision of a financial guarantee that shall not exceed an appropriate level which shall be proportional to the contemplated level of activity of the applicant, and assurance of the capability to prepare compliant bids for infrastructure capacity.
3. The Commission may adopt implementing acts setting out the details of the criteria to be followed for the application of paragraph 2. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 72(3).

Article 8

Management of scarce infrastructure capacity

1. Infrastructure managers shall ensure that scarce infrastructure capacity is managed in accordance with the principles set out in Article 26 of Directive 2012/34/EU and in Article 2 of this Regulation in all phases of the capacity management process referred to in Article 5.
2. When taking decisions on scarce capacity, infrastructure managers shall take into account strategic guidance on the utilisation of infrastructure capacity provided by Member States in accordance with Article 11(3).

Without prejudice to State aid rules, Member States may, where appropriate, grant the infrastructure manager compensation corresponding to losses of revenue related exclusively to the need to comply with the strategic guidance regarding the use of rail infrastructure capacity.

3. Infrastructure managers shall plan and allocate scarce capacity to the largest extent possible through the consensual conflict resolution mechanism referred to in Article 36 involving the applicants concerned and resulting in consensual solutions to conflicting capacity needs and requests.
4. If the mechanism referred to in paragraph 3 does not result in a satisfactory resolution of conflicting capacity needs and requests, infrastructure managers shall manage scarce capacity or resolve conflicts through objective, transparent and non-discriminatory procedures.

Those procedures shall assess alternative options for the use of infrastructure capacity, based on the following socioeconomic and environmental criteria, subject to the availability of data:

- (a) operating cost for operators of rail transport services and the resulting impact on prices for customers of rail transport services;
 - (b) time-related cost for customers of rail transport services;
 - (c) connectivity and accessibility for people and regions served by the rail transport services;
 - (d) emissions of greenhouse gases, local air pollutants, noise and other external cost of rail transport services and by their likely alternatives;
 - (e) safety and public health implications of rail transport services and their likely alternatives.
5. ENIM shall prepare and adopt the procedures referred to in paragraph 4 and include them in the EU framework for capacity management referred to in Article 6. The procedures shall involve the following steps:
 - (a) design alternative scenarios to partition the capacity available for different types of rail transport services, involving, where possible, the provision of alternative capacity on other routes or alternative timing with comparable characteristics;
 - (b) evaluate and rank the scenarios on the basis of objective and transparent methodologies taking into account the socio-economic and environmental criteria set out in paragraph 4;
 - (c) select the highest ranked scenario on the basis of the evaluation referred to in point (b) and amend the definition of the capacity model and the capacity supply plan accordingly.
 6. ENIM shall develop the methodologies referred to in paragraph 5, point b. The parameters of those methodologies shall make it possible to take into account local or national circumstances based on accepted approaches and empirical evidence. ENIM shall include those methodologies in the European framework for capacity management referred to in Article 6.
 7. Taking into account experiences with the preparation and implementation of the framework referred to in paragraph 6, the Commission may adopt implementing acts

setting out the specific procedures, criteria and methodologies to be applied for the management of scarce capacity. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 72(3).

Article 9

Information about infrastructure capacity

1. Infrastructure managers shall provide interested parties, in particular applicants, potential applicants and regulatory bodies, with accurate and up-to-date information on the availability of infrastructure capacity throughout the entire capacity management process, including in the strategic planning phase referred to in section 2, during the scheduling and allocation processes set out in section 3 and whenever there are changes to allocated capacity as referred to in section 4.

Infrastructure managers shall publish any update to the capacity supply plan referred to in Article 18 and to the working timetable referred to in Article 30 without delay.

2. Infrastructure managers shall publish the information referred to in paragraph 1 in accordance with Article 62(5) and contribute to the development of relevant specifications in accordance with Article 62(3).
3. At the request of applicants, infrastructure managers shall provide the information referred to in paragraph 1 on the basis of concrete specifications of commercial and operational needs ('feasibility assessments'). For cross-border services, infrastructure managers shall receive and answer to such requests in a single place and single operation or via a single interface.

Article 10

Capacity restrictions resulting from infrastructure work and degraded infrastructure

1. Without prejudice to Articles 7, 7c and 7e of Directive 2012/34/EU, infrastructure managers shall plan infrastructure work in accordance with the business plan and with the investment and financial programmes referred to in Article 8(3) of Directive 2012/34/EU. Where amendments to those programmes after the adoption of the business plan affect or are likely to affect the planning of infrastructure works, the infrastructure manager shall provide an overview of such amendments and their likely impact in the network statement.
2. When planning infrastructure works, the infrastructure manager shall act in accordance with Article 2(3) and Article 3.

In particular, the infrastructure manager shall take into account in a balanced way the impact of infrastructure works on its own asset management and financial situation as well as the operational and financial impact on all applicants concerned.
3. The infrastructure managers shall consult applicants on the infrastructure works in the context of the coordination mechanisms referred to in Article 7e of Directive 2012/34/EC and, as regards cross-border rail services, in accordance with Article 54 of this Regulation.
4. Infrastructure manager shall plan, inform and consult applicants on capacity restrictions resulting from infrastructure works sufficiently in advance, taking into account the estimated impact on railway undertakings. For that purpose, infrastructure managers shall respect the schedule set out in section 3 of Annex I.

For capacity restrictions with a major impact on the capacity available to applicants, applicants may request the infrastructure manager to provide alternative planning for the capacity restriction with a view to identify and select an option that takes into account the impacts on applicants and infrastructure managers in a balanced way. The infrastructure manager shall provide those applicants with an indicative planning of alternative capacity available during the capacity restriction.

The indicative planning shall cover both the line affected and alternative lines and shall be reflected in the capacity model referred to in Article 17 and in the capacity supply plan referred to in Article 18.

5. Infrastructure managers shall take into account and mitigate the impact of infrastructure works on cross-border traffic. Infrastructure managers shall coordinate in accordance with Article 53 all infrastructure works on the lines referred to in Article 53(3) and any other infrastructure work with significant cross-border impact.

Coordination shall address in particular the optimisation of the schedule of infrastructure works and the provision of alternative capacity on the line affected and on alternative routes, taking into account the operational and commercial needs of applicants.

6. Reductions in the capacity or performance of infrastructure below its design values resulting from the degradation of assets, such as reductions in permissible speed or axle load, shall also be considered as capacity restrictions. The information obligations set out in Article 9 shall apply to such restrictions.
7. Infrastructure managers shall publish information and consult applicants on planned temporary capacity restrictions, their impact on capacity available for commercial purposes and on alternative capacity as early as possible.
8. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 71 to amend section 3 of Annex I with a view to reduce the impact of capacity restrictions resulting from infrastructure works on rail traffic while taking into account planning, operational, technical and commercial considerations of the stakeholders concerned.

SECTION 2

STRATEGIC CAPACITY PLANNING

Article 11

Strategic capacity planning

1. Strategic capacity planning shall include all activities set out in Articles 12 to 25.
2. Strategic capacity planning shall result in the following sequence of planning documents which provide progressively increasing level of details about available capacity:
 - (a) the capacity strategy referred to in Article 16;
 - (b) the capacity model referred to in Article 17;
 - (c) the capacity supply plan referred to in Article 18.

The contents of and the schedule for preparing those deliverables are set out in sections 1 and 2 of Annex I.

Infrastructure managers shall adopt the planning documents as a basis for the next phase in the planning process.

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 71 to amend sections 1 and 2 of Annex I, to ensure an efficient strategic planning process and reflect the operational concerns of infrastructure managers and applicants, taking into account the experience of ENIM, infrastructure managers, applicants and other operational stakeholders, regulatory bodies and the ENRB in implementing this section.

3. Subject to the principle of management independence laid down in Article 4 of Directive 2012/34/EU, Member States may provide the infrastructure manager with strategic guidance based on the indicative rail infrastructure development strategies referred to in Article 8(1) of Directive 2012/34/EU. That guidance may cover/contain in particular:
 - (a) general objectives of national rail policy relevant for strategic capacity planning within the scope of this Regulation;
 - (b) an outlook on the development of rail infrastructure, taking into account relevant plans and strategies at national or regional level and the work plans of the European Transport Corridors referred to in Article 53 of the [new TEN-T Regulation];
 - (c) general requirements and guidelines as regards the use of rail infrastructure capacity, which the infrastructure manager shall take into account in strategic capacity planning, in particular in relation to highly utilised and congested infrastructure referred to in Article 21;
 - (d) an outlook on the planned development of rail services operated under public service obligations, taking into account, where necessary, the views of the regional or local authorities involved.

Member States shall coordinate to ensure consistency between the respective strategic guidance they provide in accordance with this paragraph with a view to supporting the development of international passenger and freight rail services.

4. Strategic capacity planning shall not involve the granting of capacity rights to individual applicants in accordance with Article 26.

Article 12

General requirements for strategic capacity management

1. Infrastructure managers shall take into account in a balanced, fair and non-discriminatory manner all types of rail transport services for which they are liable to receive requests for capacity, irrespective of their volume, size of downstream market, stability between consecutive timetables, regularity or frequency within a given working timetable period.
2. In strategic capacity planning, in particular in the capacity model referred to in Article 17 and in the capacity supply plan referred to in Article 18, infrastructure managers shall differentiate at least between the following types of rail transport services:
 - (a) freight transport services;
 - (b) inter-urban passenger services (long distance);

(c) urban and regional passenger services.

If necessary, in the light of experience gained in the implementation of this Regulation, ENIM may define a more detailed list which further differentiates between types of rail transport services. With a view to supporting the cross-border consistency of the strategic planning process, a harmonised list shall be included in the European framework for capacity management referred to in Article 6.

3. In strategic capacity planning, in particular in the capacity model referred to in Article 17 and in the capacity supply plan referred to in Article 18, infrastructure managers shall indicate the pre-planned capacity suitable for the provision of multi-network transport services.
4. Strategic capacity planning shall also take into account:
 - (a) the observed structure and developments of demand for infrastructure capacity, as identified through capacity allocation in previous working timetable periods and through the market monitoring referred to in Article 15 of Directive 2012/34/EU;
 - (b) the expected development of transport needs and of the resulting demand for rail transport services and infrastructure capacity, as identified through the analysis referred to in Article 15 of this Regulation;
 - (c) the input from the consultation of current and potential applicants in accordance with Article 13;
 - (d) the expected or planned development of infrastructure capacity, in particular as identified in the indicative rail infrastructure development strategy referred to Article 8(1) of Directive 2012/34/EU and the business plan of the infrastructure manager referred to in Article 8(3) of Directive 2012/34/EU;
 - (e) the planned infrastructure works which are expected to affect the network;
 - (f) The characteristics of different rail transport markets, as regards in particular:
 - (i) speed;
 - (ii) frequency;
 - (iii) tolerance for deviations from the allocated train path;
 - (iv) possibility to re-route, reschedule or replace services by other modes in the event of network disruptions;
 - (v) volatility of demand for rail transport and the consequent need to plan rail services on a different time horizon.
5. Strategic capacity planning shall reflect the capacity allocated through framework agreements and rolling planning.
6. Strategic capacity planning shall cover the lines part of the TEN-T core and extended core network referred to in Article 6 of and Annex I to [new TEN-T Regulation]. Infrastructure managers may include other lines and nodes of the network they manage.

Strategic capacity planning shall be carried out at a level which is sufficiently detailed to allow capacity planning for specific sections of the network. For this purpose, the network shall be represented by nodes and sections that allow to take into account relevant characteristics of capacity demand and supply.

These nodes and sections shall be indicated in the register of infrastructure referred to in Article 49 of Directive (EU) 2016/797.

7. Strategic capacity planning shall cover a period that is at least five years ahead in time. Infrastructure managers may extend the period to more than five years, in particular to support infrastructure development within the framework of the indicative rail infrastructure development strategy referred to in Article 8(1) of Directive 2012/34/EU.
8. Infrastructure managers shall regularly review and update the results of the strategic capacity planning taking account, in particular, of the following:
 - (a) the development of the railway infrastructure;
 - (b) changes in market demand for infrastructure capacity;
 - (c) the results of the allocation processes set out in sections 3 and 4 in previous working timetable periods, including the degree of utilisation of infrastructure capacity by applicants;
 - (d) insights from traffic management performed in accordance with Chapter III;
 - (e) the result of disruption and crisis management performed in accordance with Chapter III;
 - (f) the results of the performance review in accordance with Chapter IV.
9. ENIM shall develop guidelines setting out common principles, procedures and methodologies for strategic capacity planning. It shall include those guidelines in the European framework for capacity management referred to in Article 6 of this Regulation. Those guidelines should contain at least the elements listed in Annex III to this Regulation. The infrastructure managers shall take the utmost account of those guidelines in the network statement referred to in Article 27 of Directive 2012/34/EU. They shall explain in the network statement the reason for any deviation from the common principles, procedures and methodologies established in the guidelines.

Article 13

Consultation of stakeholders on strategic capacity planning

1. Infrastructure managers shall consult all operational stakeholders on strategic capacity planning in accordance with Article 7e of Directive 2012/34/EU.
2. Infrastructure managers shall consult all operational stakeholders operating multi-network rail services on strategic capacity planning in accordance with Articles 53 and 54.

Article 14

Coordination on strategic capacity planning between infrastructure managers

1. Infrastructure managers shall coordinate their activities related to strategic capacity planning in accordance with Article 53.

Coordination shall ensure in particular:

 - (a) the consistency of strategic planning across the networks concerned, in particular in relation to the capacity strategy, the capacity model and the

- capacity supply plan, the planning of infrastructure works and contingency planning;
- (b) appropriate consideration of the capacity needs for multi-network rail services in the capacity strategy, capacity model and capacity supply plan;
 - (c) a review of the performance of strategic capacity planning and its outcomes in accordance with Chapter IV;
 - (d) the involvement of all operational stakeholders, regulatory bodies and the European Network of Rail Regulatory Bodies ('the ENRRB'), the European Coordinators and, where necessary, Member State authorities and other stakeholders.
2. ENIM shall take into account any relevant complaint by applicants or potential applicants on the planning documents referred to in Article 11(2) and shall request additional information from the entities involved in the coordination in accordance with Article 53 and from operational stakeholders consulted in accordance with Article 54, prior to adopting an opinion or recommendation to improve the consistency of those planning documents. ENIM shall share its opinion on the draft planning documents with the ENRRB or inform the latter of a failure to adopt an opinion. The ENRRB shall act in accordance with Article 65(3).
3. Infrastructure managers shall take into account any recommendation adopted by ENIM in accordance with paragraph 2. Where infrastructure managers do not follow the recommendation, they shall explain the reasons in the planning documents. The ENRRB shall monitor the coordination process and its implementation. It shall inform the Commission of its views on the need to address any shortcomings of the coordination process.

Article 15

Analysis of expected transport market developments

1. Infrastructure managers and ENIM shall regularly monitor and analyse transport markets in order to inform their overall business strategy, capacity and contingency management and investment decisions. Infrastructure managers shall communicate the results of this analysis to other stakeholders for similar purposes, including the European Coordinators.
2. For the purposes of this Regulation, the transport market analysis referred to in paragraph 1 shall in particular provide input to strategic capacity planning as referred to in Article 11, to the partitioning of infrastructure capacity as referred to in Article 25 and to the allocation of capacity on the basis of the formal conflict resolution mechanism referred to in Article 37.
3. ENIM shall carry out a European transport market study covering passenger and freight transport in multimodal context at the latest by [31 December 2028]. The study shall address in particular:
- (a) projections of the demand for passenger and freight transport for all modes in the Union;
 - (b) estimates of the potential to increase the volume rail transport, both passenger and freight, and the conditions necessary to achieve such growth;

- (c) if possible, a geographical breakdown of the projected transport flows as an input to strategic capacity planning.
4. ENIM shall consult applicants, customers of rail transport services and their associations, national and EU public authorities on the terms of reference for the study, in particular as regards the purpose of the study and the process for stakeholder involvement.
5. ENIM shall review and update the study as appropriate, and in any case at least every five years.

Article 16

Capacity strategy

1. The infrastructure manager shall adopt a capacity strategy setting out its expectations on future developments of demand and supply of rail infrastructure capacity and its vision on how to accommodate those developments.

The capacity strategy shall serve as a tool for communication, consultation and coordination between operational stakeholders.

2. The capacity strategy shall contain information about the future development of rail infrastructure, an outlook on the development of the demand for different rail transport services and any other relevant information about the availability and utilisation of railway infrastructure.
3. The capacity strategy shall comprise a strategic route map which defines the following:
 - (a) the geographical scope of the capacity strategy referred to in Article 16, of the capacity model referred to in Article 17 and of the capacity supply plan referred to in Article 18;
 - (b) the alternative lines considered in the event of capacity restrictions referred to in Article 10 and in the context of contingency planning referred to in Article 19.

The strategic route map shall be included in the register of infrastructure referred to in Article 49 of Directive (EU) 2016/797.

4. The infrastructure manager shall prepare, publish and regularly update the capacity strategy in accordance with the schedule and the contents set out in section 2 of Annex I.
5. Infrastructure managers shall consult applicants on the capacity strategy in accordance with Article 13 and coordinate capacities strategies with other infrastructure managers in accordance with Article 14.

Article 17

Capacity model

1. The infrastructure manager shall establish a capacity model that refines the capacity strategy on the basis of the outcome of the consultation and coordination activities referred to in Articles 13 and 14.

The capacity model shall support a balanced consideration of the capacity needs of different segments of rail transport services and of infrastructure managers' needs to maintain, renew and develop (upgrade of existing and construction of new) the rail infrastructure. It shall serve as an instrument for communication, consultation and coordination of strategic capacity planning between the operational stakeholders.

2. The capacity model shall at least provide information about the total volume of capacity available by network section, the shares of capacity reserved for different segments of rail transport services and for capacity restrictions resulting from infrastructure works. Infrastructure managers shall prepare and publish the capacity model for each working timetable period and regularly update the capacity model in accordance with the contents and schedule set out in sections 1 and 2 of Annex I.
3. Infrastructure managers shall document and, where relevant, justify any divergence between the capacity model and the capacity strategy concerning the same working timetable period. Where needed, the capacity strategy shall be revised in the light of developments since the adoption or the latest update of the capacity strategy.
4. Infrastructure managers shall consult applicants on the capacity model in accordance with Article 13 and coordinate capacities strategies with other infrastructure managers in accordance with Article 14.

Article 18

Capacity supply plan

1. The infrastructure manager shall establish a capacity supply plan with a view to providing comprehensive information about:
 - (a) infrastructure capacity available for allocation to applicants;
 - (b) infrastructure capacity not available for allocation.

The capacity supply plan shall provide the basis for capacity allocation.

2. Infrastructure managers shall publish the capacity supply plan for each working timetable period at the latest by the deadline set out in section 2 of Annex I and shall continuously update it until the end of the working timetable period, to which that plan refers. The capacity supply plan shall be provided for each individual day of the working timetable period concerned.
3. Infrastructure managers shall prepare the capacity supply plan on the basis of the results of the strategic capacity planning process referred to in Articles 11 to 17 and in sections 1 and 2 of Annex I.

Infrastructure managers shall document and, where relevant, justify any divergence between the capacity supply plan and the capacity model concerning the same working timetable period.

4. In the capacity supply plan, infrastructure managers may indicate infrastructure capacity as pre-planned. Pre-planned capacity means capacity for which the infrastructure manager defines characteristics and volumes of the capacity available for requests by applicants, sets out rules for the allocation of such capacity and defines the process through which such capacity can be requested, in accordance with Article 20. The specified characteristics, rules and allocation processes shall be taken into account when allocating pre-planned capacity.

5. Pre-planned capacity shall be presented in the capacity supply plan in the form of capacity objects as referred to in Article 20, which specify the volume and characteristics of capacity and which are linked to allocation rules and processes through which such capacity is made available.
6. Subject to paragraph 7, the capacity supply plan shall comprise the following elements:
 - (a) capacity available for allocation to applicants for the working timetable period to which the capacity supply plan refers:
 - (i) capacity, which has not been pre-planned by the infrastructure manager;
 - (ii) capacity, which has been pre-planned by the infrastructure manager.
 - (b) capacity which is not available for allocation to applicants:
 - (i) capacity reserved for infrastructure works with significant commercial and operational impact on applicants and railway undertakings as referred to in section 3 of Annex I;
 - (ii) capacity reserved for regular time windows allowing to schedule infrastructure works with limited impacts at a later stage;
 - (iii) capacity already allocated through framework agreements in accordance with Article 31 or through the multi-annual rolling planning process in accordance with Article 33;
 - (iv) capacity reserved for purposes other than those set out in points (i), (ii) and (iii), which shall be clearly indicated by the infrastructure manager.

The capacity supply plan shall indicate the restrictions applicable for the use of specialised infrastructure referred to in Article 24.

7. Infrastructure managers shall include in the capacity supply plan the elements listed in paragraph 6, point (b) of for the rail infrastructure that they manage.

Infrastructure managers shall include in the capacity supply plan all elements listed in paragraph 6 for all lines and nodes included in the TEN-T core and extended core network as defined in [new TEN-T Regulation].

Infrastructure managers may include in the capacity supply plan the elements referred to in paragraph 6 for other lines and nodes of the network they manage.

8. When pre-planning capacity in accordance with paragraph 6, point (a)(ii), infrastructure managers shall follow the principles set out in Article 8(4).

Infrastructure managers shall pre-plan capacity based on the strategic guidance by Member States in accordance with Article 11(3), the results of the consultation of applicants in accordance with Article 13 and the coordination between infrastructure managers in accordance with Article 14.

9. The regulatory body shall analyse the capacity supply plan and may take a decision requiring the infrastructure manager to amend the capacity supply plan. The decision of the regulatory body shall take into account any opinion of or recommendation by ENIM, where such has been provided.
10. ENIM shall adopt guidelines and include them in the European framework for capacity management referred to in Article 6, setting out the following:

- (a) the means for publication of the capacity supply plan, including digital services, tools, functions and interfaces;
- (b) the process for the consultation of applicants on the capacity supply plan.

Article 19

Contingency planning

1. Infrastructure managers shall put in place and implement a continuous process of contingency planning to prepare for disruptions of network operations and for other crisis situations affecting rail traffic.

Contingency planning shall provide the basis for traffic management, disruption management and crisis management in accordance with Article 42, with a view to enabling a fast reaction in such situations and to minimize their impact on rail traffic.

Infrastructure managers shall document the results of contingency planning in a contingency plan.

2. Contingency planning shall involve in particular:
 - (a) the designation of alternative routes allowing to re-route traffic in the event of non-availability of the lines included in the core and extended core TEN-T network as set out in Article 6 of and Annex I to [new TEN-T Regulation];
 - (b) an indicative planning of the infrastructure capacity available on the alternative routes designated in accordance with point (a) providing transparency about infrastructure capacity available on such lines, which can be utilised in the case of incidents and, in particular, network disruptions in accordance with Article 46;
 - (c) the definition of rules and procedures for traffic and crisis management, including on the sharing of information between infrastructure managers, other operational stakeholders and other stakeholders such as public authorities in charge of rail or security and emergency response, as well as criteria for the activation of these procedures;
 - (d) the identification and listing of bodies to be informed in the event of serious incidents or serious disruptions to train movements;
 - (e) any other preparations necessary to perform disruption management and crisis management in accordance with Article 42 and with the European framework for the cross-border coordination of traffic management, disruption management and crisis management referred to in Article 44.
3. Infrastructure managers shall ensure the consistency of contingency planning with strategic capacity planning, in particular the capacity strategy, the capacity model, the capacity supply plan and with the planning for infrastructure works as referred to in Article 10.
4. The results of contingency planning, in particular the designation of alternative lines in accordance with paragraph 2, point (a) and the indicative capacity planning on alternative lines in accordance with paragraph 2, point (b) shall be included in the capacity model and in the capacity supply plan.
5. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts setting out the details of the procedure and criteria to be followed for the application of paragraph 2, in particular

for situations which have a potential impact on cross-border traffic. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 72(3).

Article 20

Criteria and procedures for the allocation of pre-planned capacity and for the definition of capacity planning objects

1. Infrastructure managers shall allocate pre-planned capacity included in the capacity supply plan referred to in Article 18 via transparent and non-discriminatory criteria and procedures.
2. Capacity planning objects shall define the characteristics and properties of different types of pre-planned capacity, including capacity available for requests by applicants, capacity reserved for infrastructure works and capacity already allocated. Those characteristics and properties shall include all aspects relevant for specific types of pre-planned capacity, such as route, timing, guaranteed or required minimum speed, the technical compatibility between rolling stock with infrastructure, parameters and number of slots included.
3. ENIM shall develop a common framework for the criteria and procedures referred to in paragraph 1 and include it in the European framework for capacity management referred to in Article 6. That common framework shall balance the benefits of reserving capacity for specific types of rail services or allocation processes with the need to ensuring flexibility to accommodate market needs in capacity allocation. For that purpose, the common framework shall provide for the possibility of taking into account requests for capacity rights not consistent with pre-planned capacity in the context of the consensual conflict resolution mechanism referred to in Article 36.
4. ENIM shall develop and adopt formal specifications for capacity planning objects in human-readable and in machine-readable format. ENIM shall include these specifications in the European framework for capacity management referred to in Article 6. Based on its experience in applying this Article, ENIM shall provide information to the Commission on possible amendments to the technical specifications on interoperability as provided for by Directive (EU) 2016/797 and the implementing acts adopted under that Directive, in accordance with Article 62(3) of this Regulation.

Article 21

Highly utilised and congested infrastructure

1. Infrastructure managers shall declare without delay an element of infrastructure either to be highly utilised or to be congested if at least one of the following conditions is met:
 - (a) the capacity utilisation has exceeded the threshold values for highly utilised or for congested infrastructure during the reference periods set out in point 1 of Annex II in the previous or the current working timetable period;
 - (b) the results of strategic capacity planning carried out in accordance with this section indicate that the capacity needs expressed during the strategic capacity planning phases exceed the capacity available for allocation during a given working timetable period;

- (c) infrastructure works resulting in capacity restrictions scheduled in accordance with Article 10 result in capacity becoming scarce.
2. The declaration referred to in paragraph 1 shall specify the working timetable period and the element of infrastructure and the specific time periods to which it relates.
 3. Conflicting individual capacity requests submitted for allocation during the working timetable shall not be a ground for declaring an element of infrastructure to be highly utilised or congested unless the conditions set in paragraph 1 are met.
 4. Where infrastructure has been declared to be highly utilised or congested, the infrastructure manager shall carry out a capacity analysis in accordance with Article 22, unless a capacity-enhancement plan, as provided for in Article 23, is already being implemented.
 5. For elements of infrastructure declared highly utilised or congested, infrastructure managers shall reserve capacity in the capacity supply plan referred to in Article 18, taking into account the outcome of the capacity analysis referred to in Article 22.
 6. Where charges in accordance with Article 31(4) of Directive 2012/34/EU have not been levied or have not achieved a satisfactory result and the infrastructure has been declared to be congested, the infrastructure manager shall apply a procedure to partition or to allocate scarce infrastructure capacity on the basis of transparent and objective criteria. That procedure shall be implemented in accordance with Article 8 of this Regulation and shall be set out, together with the applicable criteria, in the network statement.
 7. Infrastructure managers shall indicate infrastructure declared highly utilised or congested in the register of infrastructure referred to in Article 49 of Directive (EU) 2016/797.
 8. The procedures to be followed and the criteria to be used where infrastructure is congested shall be set out in the network statement and shall respect any measures and criteria adopted in accordance with paragraph 7.
 9. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 71 to amend Annex II, to ensure an efficient management of capacity on highly utilised and congested infrastructure and reflect the operational concerns of infrastructure managers and applicants, taking into account the experience of ENIM, infrastructure managers, applicants and other operational stakeholders, regulatory bodies and the ENRB in implementing this Article.

Article 22

Capacity analysis in case of highly utilised or congested infrastructure

1. The infrastructure manager shall carry out a capacity analysis within six months of the declaration of infrastructure as highly utilised or congested.

The capacity analysis shall determine the constraints on infrastructure capacity which prevent the inclusion of capacity needs expressed by applicants in the capacity model, or in the capacity supply plan, or which prevent requests for infrastructure capacity from being adequately met.

The capacity analysis shall also include a first indicative set of possible measures to be taken in the short, medium and long term to ease the congestion and increase the availability of capacity.

2. The capacity analysis shall consider the characteristics of infrastructure in terms of capacity, capabilities and interoperability, operating procedures, the nature of the different services operating and the effect of all those factors on infrastructure capacity. Measures to be considered shall include in particular rerouting services, retiming services, speed alterations, harmonisation of operating procedures and infrastructure improvements.

3. Infrastructure managers shall consult applicants on the draft capacity analysis in accordance with Article 7e of Directive 2012/34/EU and, if the section of the infrastructure concerned is part of a European Transport Corridor, in accordance with Article 54.

The infrastructure manager shall make public the result of the capacity analysis. ENIM shall ensure that these publications are easily available.

4. Infrastructure managers shall take into account the results of any capacity analysis carried out pursuant to this Article in strategic capacity planning, in particular in the capacity strategy, in the capacity model and in the capacity supply plan.

The results of the capacity analysis shall be submitted to Member States' authorities in charge of preparing the indicative rail infrastructure development strategy referred to in Article 8(1) of Directive 2012/34/EU and to the European Coordinator in charge of the European Transport Corridor concerned.

Article 23

Capacity-enhancement plan

1. Within six months of the completion of a capacity analysis in accordance with Article 22, the infrastructure manager shall establish a capacity-enhancement plan.

The capacity-enhancement plan shall identify:

- (a) the reasons for the congestion;
- (b) the likely future development of traffic;
- (c) the constraints on infrastructure development;
- (d) the options and costs for capacity enhancement, including likely changes to access charges.

On the basis of a cost benefit analysis of the possible measures identified, the capacity-enhancement plan shall also determine the action to be taken to enhance infrastructure capacity, including a timetable for implementing the measures.

2. The capacity-enhancement plan shall be established after consultation with users of the relevant congested infrastructure in accordance with Article 13.

It may be subject to prior approval by the Member State.

3. The Member State concerned shall take into account capacity-enhancement plans when renewing the indicative rail infrastructure development strategy referred to in Article 8(1) of Directive 2012/34/EU.

The European Coordinator of the European Transport Corridor concerned shall take into account the capacity-enhancement plan in its work plan referred to in Article 53 of [new TEN-T Regulation].

4. Without prejudice to Article 40 of this Regulation, the infrastructure manager shall cease to levy any charges for the relevant infrastructure under Article 31(4) of Directive 2012/34/EU in one of the following cases:
 - (a) the infrastructure manager does not produce a capacity-enhancement plan;
 - (b) the infrastructure manager does not make progress with the actions identified in the capacity enhancement plan.
5. Notwithstanding paragraph 4, the infrastructure manager may, subject to the approval of the regulatory body, continue to levy the charges in one of the following cases:
 - (a) if the capacity-enhancement plan cannot be realised for reasons beyond its control;
 - (b) if the options available are not economically or financially viable.

Article 24

Specialised infrastructure

1. Without prejudice to paragraph 2, infrastructure capacity shall be considered to be available for the use of all types of traffic compatible with the route intended for operation in accordance with Directive (EU) 2016/797 and the specifications laid down in implementing acts adopted under it.
2. Where there are suitable alternative routes and where in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 25 it can be demonstrated that it is justified from a social, economic and environmental perspective to do so, the infrastructure manager may, after consultation with interested parties, designate particular infrastructure for use by specified types of traffic. In that case the infrastructure manager shall indicate the designation in the planning documents referred to in Article 11(2) and shall reserve capacity for the specified types of traffic in the capacity supply plan.

Such designation shall not prevent the use of such infrastructure by other types of traffic when capacity is available.
3. Infrastructure designated pursuant to paragraph 2 shall be indicated in the network statement, in the register of infrastructure referred in Article 49 of the Directive (EU) 2016/797, in the capacity strategy, in the capacity model and in the capacity supply plan.

Article 25

Partitioning of infrastructure capacity on the basis of socio-economic and environmental criteria

1. Where an element of infrastructure has been declared to be highly utilised or congested in a future working timetable period, the infrastructure manager shall partition capacity on that element of infrastructure in the capacity model referred to in Article 17 and in the capacity supply plan referred to in Article 18 which relate to the working timetable period concerned.
2. When partitioning infrastructure capacity pursuant to paragraph 1, the infrastructure manager shall act in accordance with Article 8.

The infrastructure manager shall take into account the need for capacity for multi-network rail services.

SECTION 3

Scheduling and capacity allocation

Article 26

Capacity rights

1. Applicants may apply under public or private law to the infrastructure manager to request an agreement granting rights to use railway infrastructure against a charge as provided for in section 2 of Chapter IV of Directive 2012/34/EU.

Infrastructure managers shall allocate the right to use infrastructure capacity to applicants in the form of one of the following:

- (a) capacity specifications;
- (b) train paths.

ENIM shall define the characteristics of capacity specifications and include those in the European framework for capacity management referred to in Article 6.

2. Infrastructure managers shall convert the capacity rights allocated in the form of a capacity specification into capacity rights in the form of a train path prior to the actual train run in accordance with the deadlines set out in sections 4, 5 and 6 of Annex I.
3. Capacity rights in the form of a train path may be granted to applicants for a maximum duration of one working timetable period. Capacity rights in the form of a capacity specification may be allocated for a duration exceeding one working timetable period in accordance with Articles 31 and 33.
4. Unless otherwise specified in this Regulation, the respective rights and obligations of infrastructure managers and applicants in respect of any allocation of capacity shall be laid down in contracts or in Member States' legislation.
5. Where an applicant intends to request infrastructure capacity with a view to operating a passenger service, in a Member State where the right of access to railway infrastructure is limited in accordance with Article 11 of Directive 2012/34/EU, it shall inform the infrastructure managers and the regulatory bodies concerned no less than 18 months before the entry into force of the working timetable to which the request for capacity relates. In order to enable the regulatory bodies concerned to assess the potential economic impact on existing public service contracts, regulatory bodies shall ensure that any competent authority that has awarded a rail passenger service on that route defined in a public service contract, any other interested competent authority with the right to limit access under Article 11 of Directive 2012/34/EU and any railway undertaking performing the public service contract on the route of that passenger service is informed without undue delay and at the latest within 10 days.
6. Once allocated to an applicant, a capacity right shall not be transferred by the recipient to another undertaking or service.

Any form of transfer shall lead to exclusion from the further allocation of capacity.

The use of capacity by a railway undertaking when carrying out the business of an applicant which is not a railway undertaking shall not be considered as a transfer.

Article 27

Methods of capacity allocation

1. Infrastructure managers shall grant capacity rights to applicants by means of the allocation processes referred to in Articles 31 to 34.

Any change to allocated capacity shall also be considered capacity allocation.

2. Applicants shall have the right to request multi-network capacity rights, and to receive answers to such requests, in a single place and in a single operation. Infrastructure managers shall cooperate in the allocation of capacity for multi-network rail services, including in particular international rail freight services and international rail passenger services.

Infrastructure managers shall allocate and manage multi-network capacity rights in accordance with Article 28.

3. Infrastructure managers shall respect the commercial confidentiality of information provided to them.
4. Infrastructure managers shall allocate infrastructure capacity via digital tools and digital services in accordance with Article 62.

For multi-network capacity rights, ENIM shall establish a single interface or a common system in accordance with Article 62, in order to manage capacity allocation in a single place and operation.

5. When requesting or making changes to allocated capacity, applicants and infrastructure managers shall comply with Article 39.
6. The infrastructure manager shall cancel a capacity right which, over a period of at least one month, has been used less than a threshold quota, to be laid down in the network statement, unless this was due to non-economic reasons beyond the applicant's control. ENIM shall define ranges for the threshold quota and include them in the European framework for capacity management referred to in Article 6.

The regulatory body shall monitor the transparent and non-discriminatory application of this paragraph and investigate any complaints received.

7. Where the infrastructure manager cancels, in accordance with paragraph 6, multi-network capacity rights, the regulatory body responsible for that infrastructure manager shall inform the relevant regulatory bodies and the ENRRB.

Article 28

Coordination of the allocation of multi-network capacity rights

1. Where the infrastructure manager receives a request for multi-network capacity rights pursuant to Article 27(2), they shall coordinate with the other infrastructure managers concerned in accordance with Article 53.
2. In particular, coordination shall ensure:

- (a) the appointment of a single point of contact in charge of communication with the applicant in relation to the request for multi-network capacity right, which shall be notified to the applicant without delay after receipt of the request;
- (b) the compliance of the multi-network capacity right with minimum quality criteria in terms of consistency between networks and as regards aspects such as routing, timing, availability on different running days and status of the allocation;
- (c) the consistent performance of the process of allocating multi-network capacity rights, including in particular of the consensual conflict resolution mechanism referred to in Article 36 and of the formal conflict resolution mechanism referred to in Article 37;
- (d) the coordination of any changes to allocated multi-network capacity rights in accordance with section 4 with a view to ensuring the integrity of multi-network capacity rights at all times.

If infrastructure managers fail to appoint a single point of contact, the infrastructure manager on whose network the first place of departure is located shall be responsible to act as the single point of contact for enquiries related to the specific capacity request.

- 3. Infrastructure managers shall not provide capacity rights of worse quality in response to requests for multi-network capacity rights compared to requests for capacity concerning a single network.
- 4. As regards the compensation for changes to capacity rights referred to in Article 40, a multi-network capacity right shall be considered as a single capacity right. In particular, a cancellation due to *force majeure* on one network shall be considered as a cancellation due to *force majeure* for the capacity right along the entire route covered by it.
- 5. ENIM shall define the detailed procedures and methods to implement this Article and the minimum quality requirements referred to in paragraph 2(b) and include them in the European framework for capacity management referred to in Article 6.

Article 29

Cooperation in the allocation of rail infrastructure capacity and service facilities

- 1. Operators of service facilities that provide indicative information on available service facility capacity in accordance with Article 6(3) of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2177¹² shall cooperate with infrastructure managers for the purpose of the latter offering train paths that include rail facility capacity. Other operators of service facilities may enter into an agreement with infrastructure managers for the joint provision of capacity.
- 2. Infrastructure managers shall provide a list in the network statement of the service facilities referred to in paragraph 1.

¹² Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2177 of 22 November 2017 on access to service facilities and rail-related services (OJ L 307, 23.11.2017, p. 1).

3. Infrastructure managers shall ensure that applicants can request in one place and operation capacity rights on railway infrastructure and in the service facilities referred to in paragraph 1.
4. For the purpose of paragraph 3, infrastructure managers and service facility operators shall coordinate the capacity and shall provide capacity rights including capacity in the rail facility that meets the requirements of the applicant or shall make an effort to provide a viable alternative.
5. The operators of service facilities referred to in paragraph 1 shall make available information, upon request or in real time where necessary, about the available capacity to the infrastructure manager in a digital format in accordance with Article 62.
6. For the purpose of this Article and in accordance with Article 62, ENIM shall provide guidelines on the functional and technical requirements for the exchange of information between the operators of rail facilities and infrastructure managers for the purposes of this Article. Without prejudice to Article 2 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2177, operators of service facilities may request to be exempted from the application of this Article. Such requests shall be submitted to the regulatory body and be duly substantiated. Regulatory bodies may decide to extend an exemption in duly justified cases.
7. The ENRRB shall monitor the application of paragraph 7 and shall provide recommendations on the criteria to be used in assessing the requests for exemptions.

Article 30

Working timetable

1. Infrastructure managers shall establish a new working timetable before the start of each working timetable period. The duration of the working timetable period shall be one year.

Infrastructure managers shall initiate the preparation of the working timetable when allocating capacity through the annual allocation process referred to in Article 32, taking into account capacity rights allocated through framework agreements in accordance with Article 31 and through the rolling planning process referred to in Article 33.
2. Infrastructure managers shall continuously update the working timetable until the end of the working timetable period, taking into account capacity allocated through the rolling planning process referred to in Article 33, capacity allocated through the ad hoc process referred to in Article 34, changes to capacity rights in accordance with Article 39 and rescheduling in the context of disruption management and crisis management in accordance with Article 41.

Article 31

Capacity allocation through framework agreements

1. An applicant shall have the right to request infrastructure capacity over a period of time exceeding one working timetable period. Without prejudice to Articles 101, 102 and 106 TFEU, the infrastructure manager shall allocate such capacity through framework agreements concluded with that applicant, subject to paragraph 3 and paragraph 4.

Framework agreements shall specify the capacity rights granted in the form of a capacity specification as referred to in paragraph 1, point (a) of Article 26. They may not include capacity rights in the form of a train path.

Member States may require prior approval of framework agreements by the regulatory body.

2. An applicant who is a party to a framework agreement shall request the conversion of the capacity specifications included in the framework agreement into a corresponding train path in accordance with that agreement.
3. Infrastructure managers shall conclude framework agreements only where the capacity right requested is consistent with the planning documents of the strategic capacity planning referred to in Article 11(2). Infrastructure managers shall indicate the capacity that they plan to reserve for allocation through framework agreements in these planning documents.
4. Framework agreements shall not be such as to preclude the use of the relevant infrastructure by other applicants or services. For this purpose, infrastructure managers shall set the maximum shares of total capacity that can be allocated through framework agreements and include these in the network statement.
5. Framework agreements shall allow for the amendment of their terms to enable better use to be made of the railway infrastructure, without prejudice to Article 39 and Article 40.
6. Changes to capacity rights allocated through framework agreements shall be subject to compensation in accordance with Article 40, except for the situation referred to in paragraph 5.
7. Framework agreements shall, in principle, cover the period indicated in section 5 of Annex I. The infrastructure manager may agree to a shorter or longer period in specific cases. Any period longer than the period indicated in point 5 of Annex I shall be justified by the requirement of dedicated investments by new entrants or by the substantial novelty of the service.
8. For services using specialised infrastructure referred to in Article 24, which requires substantial and long-term investment, duly justified by the applicant, framework agreements may be concluded for a period of 15 years. Any period longer than 15 years may be agreed only in exceptional cases, in particular where there is large-scale and long-term investment and where such investment is covered by contractual commitments including a multiannual amortisation plan.
9. Infrastructure managers shall include capacity allocated through framework agreements in the capacity model referred to in Article 17 and in the capacity supply plan referred to in Article 18.
10. While respecting commercial confidentiality, the general nature of each framework agreement shall be made available to any interested party.
11. Based on the experience of regulatory bodies, competent authorities and railway undertakings and based on the activities of the ENRRB, the Commission may adopt an implementing act setting out the details of the procedure and criteria to be followed for the uniform application of this Article and of Article 33. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 72(3).

Article 32

Capacity allocation through the annual allocation process

1. The infrastructure manager shall establish the first operational version of the working timetable for a given working timetable period on the basis of the following:
 - (a) requests for capacity rights received in the annual allocation process;
 - (b) capacity rights relating to the working timetable period concerned and granted through framework agreements in accordance with Article 31;
 - (c) capacity rights relating to the working timetable period concerned and granted through the rolling planning process in accordance with Article 33.
2. The infrastructure manager shall allocate capacity through simultaneous capacity allocation, with a view to meeting, to the extent possible, all requests for infrastructure capacity referred to in paragraph 1, subject to paragraphs 5 and 6. The infrastructure manager shall take into account, to the extent possible, all constraints on applicants, including the economic effect on their business.
3. In the event of a conflict between two or more capacity requests, the infrastructure managers shall first attempt to resolve the conflict through the consensual consultation mechanism referred to in Article 36.
4. If the consensual dispute resolution mechanism referred to in paragraph 3 has not resolved the capacity conflict, the infrastructure managers shall apply the formal conflict resolution mechanism referred to in Article 37.
5. In accordance with Article 18 and Article 20, the infrastructure manager shall give priority to requests that are consistent with the pre-planned capacity defined in the capacity supply plan. As a result, the infrastructure manager may either accept or refuse requests that are not consistent with the capacity supply plan.

When accepting requests not consistent with the capacity supply plan, the infrastructure manager shall aim to maintain the overall balance between the elements of the capacity supply plan listed in Article 18(6).

When refusing requests not consistent with the capacity supply plan, the infrastructure manager shall, without delay, inform the applicant concerned of its intention to refuse a request. The latter shall have the right to lodge a complaint with the regulatory body.
6. Capacity rights granted through the annual allocation process may comprise:
 - (a) train paths;
 - (b) capacity specifications.

Infrastructure managers shall convert capacity rights granted in the form of capacity specifications to train paths in accordance with section 4 of Annex I.
7. The infrastructure manager shall comply with the schedule for the allocation process set out in section 4 of Annex I.
8. The infrastructure manager shall consider requests submitted after the initial deadline and prior to the final deadline set out in point 4 of Annex I. In such cases, the infrastructure managers shall allocate capacity rights in accordance with section 4, point 2 of Annex I.

9. For requests for the working timetable received after the initial deadline, which cannot be accommodated either with residual capacity reserved for the working timetable, or with the available unplanned capacity, the infrastructure manager shall try to offer alternatives via a different itinerary.
10. The infrastructure manager shall consult interested parties on the draft working timetable. Interested parties shall include all those who have requested infrastructure capacity and other parties who wish to have the opportunity to comment on how the working timetable may affect their ability to procure rail services during the working timetable period.
11. The infrastructure manager shall take appropriate measures to deal with any concerns that are expressed.

Article 33

Capacity allocation through the rolling planning process

1. Infrastructure managers shall allocate capacity through the rolling planning process in accordance with the deadlines set out in point 6 of Annex I. Infrastructure managers shall reserve capacity for this purpose in the capacity supply plan referred to in Article 18.
2. Capacity rights granted through the rolling planning process may comprise:
 - (a) train paths or capacity specifications for all running days during the working timetable period comprising the first running day included in the request;
 - (b) capacity specifications for all running days beyond the working timetable period comprising the first day included in the request for a maximum period specified in point 6 of Annex I.

Infrastructure managers shall convert capacity rights granted in the form of capacity specifications to train paths in accordance with section 6 of Annex I.

3. Without prejudice to Article 18, infrastructure managers shall allocate capacity reserved for the rolling planning allocation process on the basis of the allocation principle set out in section 5, point 2 of Annex I.
4. In accordance with the rules and procedures set out in Article 20, infrastructure managers may refuse to allocate capacity for rolling planning requests if requests are inconsistent with the capacity supply plan adopted in accordance with Article 18. A refusal shall be communicated to the applicant without delay. The applicant shall have the right to lodge a complaint with the regulatory body.
5. Infrastructure managers shall inform the regulatory body of all capacity requests received that did not fit the parameters of the available capacity as defined in the capacity supply plan, regardless of whether they were accepted or refused. On the basis of this information the regulatory body shall issue an opinion at least every two years, which may recommend to the infrastructure manager to amend the capacity model.
6. The infrastructure manager, following a notification to the regulatory body, or following a recommendation by the regulatory body, shall refuse rolling planning requests, if they are of repetitive nature and meet the characteristics of capacity that is normally allocated through framework agreements in accordance with Article 31. The regulatory body shall inform the ENRRB of such decisions and

recommendations and the former shall ensure a coherent application of this paragraph.

Article 34

Capacity allocation through the ad hoc process

1. The infrastructure manager shall respond promptly, and in any event within the deadlines set out in section 7 of Annex I, to ad hoc requests for infrastructure capacity submitted at any time during the validity of the working timetable. Information on available spare capacity shall be made available in accordance with Article 9 to all applicants who may wish to use this capacity.

Capacity rights granted through the ad hoc process shall take the form of train paths.

2. The allocation of infrastructure capacity in response to ad hoc requests shall be based on the first come, first served principle.

Article 35

Scheduling of capacity restrictions resulting from infrastructure works

1. Infrastructure managers shall schedule capacity restriction resulting from infrastructure works not included in the capacity supply plan referred to in Article 18 as soon as possible.
2. When scheduling infrastructure works, infrastructure managers shall limit the impact on pre-planned capacity included in the capacity model or in the capacity supply plan to the extent possible.
3. If the scheduling of a capacity restriction resulting from infrastructure works requires a change to an allocated capacity right within the meaning of Article 39, the applicant or applicants concerned shall be entitled to the compensation referred to in Article 40.
4. If the scheduling of a capacity restriction resulting from infrastructure works requires a change to an allocated capacity right within the meaning of Article 39, the infrastructure manager shall do its utmost to provide the applicants concerned with alternative capacity.

For that purpose, the infrastructure manager shall inform all applicants concerned about the intended change to the capacity rights concerned. It shall offer to the applicants concerned alternative capacity rights or launch a coordination with the applicants concerned with a view to agreeing on alternative capacity rights.

5. When scheduling infrastructure works in accordance with this Article, infrastructure managers shall adhere to the schedule set out in section 3 of Annex I.
6. Infrastructure managers shall include all capacity restrictions resulting from infrastructure works in the capacity model and in the capacity supply plan, irrespective of the moment when they are scheduled.

Article 36

Consensual conflict resolution mechanism and coordination of requests

1. Where in the context of simultaneous capacity allocation the infrastructure manager encounters conflicts between different requests for infrastructure capacity, it shall

attempt to ensure the best possible matching of all requirements, through coordination of the requests.

2. Where a situation requiring coordination arises, the infrastructure manager shall have the right, within reasonable limits, to propose infrastructure capacity that differs from that which was requested. The infrastructure manager shall define the applicable limits in its network statement. ENIM shall provide guidelines on the definition of such limits and include them in the European framework for capacity management referred to in Article 6.
3. The infrastructure manager shall attempt, through consultation with the appropriate applicants, to resolve any conflicts. Such consultation shall be based on the disclosure of the following information within a reasonable time, free of charge and in electronic form:
 - (a) train paths requested by all other applicants on the same routes;
 - (b) train paths allocated on a preliminary basis to all other applicants on the same routes;
 - (c) alternative train paths proposed on the relevant routes in accordance with paragraph 2;
 - (d) full details of the criteria being used in the capacity-allocation process.

Without prejudice to Article 27(3) and subject to the agreement of all applicants, the infrastructure manager may establish contact between all applicants potentially involved in the resolution of a conflict to facilitate the coordination of requests.

4. The principles governing the coordination of capacity requests for domestic rail services shall be set out in the network statement.
5. Where requests for infrastructure capacity cannot be satisfied without coordination, the infrastructure manager shall attempt to accommodate all requests through coordination.
6. Without prejudice to the existing appeal procedures and to Article 56 of Directive 2012/34/EU, in the event of disputes relating to the allocation of infrastructure capacity, Member States shall ensure that a dispute resolution system is made available in order to resolve such disputes promptly. That system shall be set out in the network statement for capacity requests for domestic rail services. If this system is applied, a decision shall be reached within a time limit of 10 working days.
7. In case of multi-network capacity requests, the consensual conflict resolution mechanism set out in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall be performed in accordance with Article 53 and shall involve the Network Coordinator.
8. ENIM shall prepare guidelines for the consensual conflict resolution mechanism for multi-network capacity requests and include them in the European framework for capacity management referred to in Article 6.

Article 37

Formal conflict resolution mechanism on the basis of socio-economic and environmental criteria

1. Where the consensual conflict resolution mechanisms referred to in Article 36 has not resolved the capacity conflict, infrastructure managers shall allocate infrastructure capacity in accordance with Article 8.
2. In the context of the formal conflict resolution process, requests for multi-network capacity rights shall be taken into consideration in their entirety. If, in accordance with Article 8(6), different national parameters apply, those parameters shall be used for the respective sections.
3. In case of conflicting capacity requests involving rail services with similar characteristics and socio-economic profile, the infrastructure manager shall assign capacity on the basis of an auction or in a way providing access to the largest number of applicants. The latter method shall be applied subject to approval by the regulatory body.

Article 38

Schedule for capacity allocation processes

1. The infrastructure manager and applicants shall comply with the schedule for capacity allocation processes set out in sections 4, 5, 6, and 7 of Annex I.
2. Infrastructure managers may decide time periods and deadlines for the schedule for capacity allocation which are different from those referred to in this Regulation and in point 2(b) of Annex VI of Directive 2012/34/EU if the establishment of international train paths in cooperation with infrastructure managers of third countries on a network whose track gauge is different from the main rail network within the Union has a significant impact on the schedule for capacity allocation in general.
3. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 71 to amend sections 4, 5, 6, and 7 of Annex I with a view to ensure an efficient allocation process and address planning, operational, technical and commercial interests of the stakeholders concerned relating to scheduling and capacity allocation.

SECTION 4

Adaptation and rescheduling

Article 39

Changes to capacity rights after allocation

1. Infrastructure managers may change capacity rights allocated to an applicant on their own initiative only in accordance with this Regulation. Applicants may request changes to allocated capacity at all times. A cancellation shall be considered a specific type of change.

In the event of changes to allocated capacity rights, Article 40 shall apply. Infrastructure managers shall, without delay, update the working timetable referred to in Article 30.

2. Infrastructure managers and applicants shall limit changes to capacity rights after allocation to the largest extent possible, in accordance with the objectives set out in Article 2(3).

3. Changes to capacity rights shall include cases where the infrastructure manager cannot allow the train to run in accordance with the allocated capacity right and has sufficient time to offer the applicant an alternative capacity right after having informed the applicant of the need for the change.

Infrastructure managers may indicate different deadlines for the allocation of capacity rights on a single network and the allocation of multi-network capacity rights. Infrastructure managers shall provide information on the time necessary to construct a train path in the network statement. This time shall not be longer than the deadlines indicated in section 8 of Annex I.

4. The rules and procedures to be applied in the event of a change to a capacity right shall take into account the impact of the change to the capacity right on the applicant in operational and commercial terms. For that purpose, changes shall be categorised based on their impact in accordance with paragraph 8 of this Article and shall give rise to different levels of compensation referred to in Article 40.

5. In the event of a change to a multi-network capacity right, the infrastructure managers concerned shall make all reasonable efforts to ensure the consistency between the capacity rights over the entire train run.

The infrastructure manager making a change to a multi-network capacity right shall be responsible for the process to coordinate the allocation of an alternative multi-network capacity right with the other infrastructure managers concerned and shall inform the applicant and all parties concerned about the outcome of the coordination. That outcome can be either the allocation of an alternative multi-network capacity right or the information that no alternative capacity right is available.

6. For the purpose of this Regulation, failure to use an allocated capacity right by railway undertakings shall be considered equivalent to a cancellation on the day of the train run concerned.

7. Where an infrastructure manager changes an allocated capacity right, it shall inform the applicant and the railway undertaking concerned without delay.

The infrastructure manager shall offer alternative capacity rights to the applicant within the deadlines set out in section 8 of Annex I. Where this is not possible, the infrastructure manager shall provide the applicant with relevant information enabling the applicant to place a new request for infrastructure capacity. Where relevant, that information shall make reference to the capacity supply plan referred to in Article 18 and the contingency planning referred to in Article 19.

8. ENIM shall prepare and adopt harmonised procedures to manage changes to capacity rights after allocation and include them in the European framework for capacity management referred to in Article 6.

These harmonised procedures shall differentiate between changes, which have a major impact on applicants and railway undertakings in commercial and operational terms and changes with minor impacts. The criteria to be used to categorise a change as major shall take into account, among others, the ability of the railway undertaking to perform the service in accordance with its contractual obligations, delays at departure or changes to the route that result in increase of distance, time of travel,

track access charges or other related costs, as well as thresholds for these changes. More stringent criteria shall apply to changes with major impact.

9. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 71 to amend section 8 of Annex I with a view to ensure efficient adaptation and rescheduling processes taking into account planning, operational, technical and commercial considerations of the stakeholders concerned.

Article 40

Compensation for changes to capacity rights

1. Where the infrastructure manager or an applicant do not fulfil their commitments with respect to an allocated capacity right and where this results in a change that is categorised as major in accordance with Article 39, the party initiating the change shall pay a compensation to the other party.
2. The compensation referred to in paragraph 1 shall not be due in cases of *force majeure*.
3. Following a consultation of the ENRRB, ENIM shall define harmonised conditions giving rise to compensation. Those conditions shall take into account the rules set out in Article 39(4) and (8). ENIM shall include these conditions in the European framework for capacity management referred to in Article 6. The ENRRB shall publish an opinion on the conditions defined by ENIM.
4. Following the approval of the regulatory body, the infrastructure managers shall set out in the network statement the levels of compensation to be paid by the applicants.

Following a proposal by the infrastructure manager and after consulting applicants and potential applicants, the regulatory body shall set the levels of compensation to be paid by the infrastructure manager. The infrastructure manager shall publish that information in the network statement.

The levels of compensation shall be such that they provide effective incentives for the infrastructure manager and for applicants to respect the planned use of capacity and minimise disturbances. These levels shall be proportionate and non-discriminatory.

Infrastructure managers and regulatory bodies may set different levels of compensation depending on the impact of the change and whether the capacity can be re-allocated and used by another applicant. Those levels shall, in particular, take into account the rules in Article 39(4) and (8), the time left after the change was requested or took place until the time of the train run and the rate of utilisation of the rail infrastructure included in the capacity right.

5. In the case of multi-network capacity rights, the obligation to pay the compensation to the applicant shall apply to the infrastructure manager or managers which is or are responsible for the change to the capacity right, taking into account the capacity right in its entirety and, where more than one infrastructure manager is responsible, the ratio of the length of their networks in the capacity right. The compensation for the entirety of the capacity right shall not exceed the compensation due for the capacity right allocated by the infrastructure manager multiplied by three.
6. Regulatory bodies shall decide on disputes related to the reason for the change to a capacity right or delayed compensation and shall take a decision without delay and

within one month of collecting all the necessary information to assess the cause of the change. Regulatory bodies shall inform and may consult the ENRRB on such decisions. The ENRRB shall ensure that such decisions are coherent and based on commonly recognized principles.

7. The Commission may adopt implementing acts setting out the conditions giving rise to the payment of compensations, the categorisation of changes to capacity rights and the methodologies to set the levels of compensation. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 72(3).

Article 41

Rescheduling in the context of disruption management and crisis management

1. In the event of a network disruption as referred to in Article 46 or of a crisis situation as referred to in Article 47, the infrastructure manager or managers concerned shall make all possible efforts to reschedule traffic affected by the disruption. For that purpose, infrastructure managers shall allocate rail infrastructure capacity in accordance with the European framework for the cross-border coordination of traffic management, disruption management and crisis management referred to in Article 44, on the basis of the contingency plans prepared in accordance with Article 19 and in close coordination with operational stakeholders and, where relevant, other stakeholders concerned.
2. ENIM shall develop and adopt guidelines for managing and allocating infrastructure capacity in the event of a network disruption in a transparent and non-discriminatory way. In particular, ENIM shall provide guidelines on the application of the simultaneous capacity allocation process and the first come, first served principle.

Where the simultaneous allocation process applies, ENIM shall provide guidelines on the procedures to be applied, involving as appropriate the application of the consensual conflict resolution process referred to in Article 36 and of the formal conflict resolution process referred to in Article 37. ENIM shall include those guidelines in the European framework for capacity management referred to in Article 6.
3. When rescheduling, infrastructure managers shall not unilaterally change or cancel existing capacity rights for the purpose of managing disruptions. However, based on the experience of regulatory bodies, infrastructure managers and railway undertakings and on the activities of ENIM and the ENRRB, the Commission may adopt an implementing act setting out the criteria and procedures for rescheduling, including unilateral changes to allocated capacity rights by infrastructure managers for the purpose of managing network disruptions. That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 72(3).
4. Infrastructure managers and applicants may conclude, on a voluntary basis, agreements providing for a replacement of certain capacity rights in the event of a network disruption. Such agreements shall be mentioned in the contingency plan referred to in Article 19.
5. In the case of a network disruption affecting traffic on more than one network, the infrastructure managers concerned shall coordinate the allocation of alternative capacity in accordance with Article 53 and with the European framework for the cross-border coordination of traffic management, disruption management and crisis management referred to in Article 44.

CHAPTER III

TRAFFIC, DISRUPTION AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT

Article 42

Traffic management, disruption management and crisis management

1. Infrastructure managers shall perform traffic management in accordance with this Regulation and Directive (EU) 2016/797 and the specifications laid down in implementing acts adopted under that Directive.

For that purpose, infrastructure managers shall perform:

- (a) traffic management during normal operating conditions involving the management of incidents resulting in limited deviations from the working timetable;
 - (b) disruption management to address significant disturbances to network operations requiring concerted action in accordance with Article 46;
 - (c) traffic management during crisis situations as set out in Article 47.
2. In the event of large-scale crisis situations, both within and beyond the transport sector, Member States may implement measures derogating from the rules applicable in normal situations in accordance with Article 47. In such cases and where relevant, infrastructure managers shall adopt and apply special rules and procedures, subject to the conditions specified in Article 47.
3. When managing traffic, infrastructure managers shall adhere to the principles set out in Article 2.

In particular, infrastructure managers shall minimise disturbances and their impact on rail traffic and shall:

- (a) ensure a fast and coordinated reaction to disturbances, in particular in the event of network disruptions and crisis situations;
 - (b) stabilise and optimise rail traffic during the entire duration of network disruptions and crises;
 - (c) provide relevant, accurate and up-to-date information to operational stakeholders and to other concerned parties, in particular authorities in charge of managing crisis situations outside the rail sector. This information shall be provided by the appropriate means, including those referred to in Article 62.

Article 43

Rules and procedures for traffic management and disruption management

1. Infrastructure managers shall put in place rules and procedures to manage deviations of train movements from the working timetable. Those rules and procedures shall be published in the network statement referred to in Article 27 of Directive 2012/34/EU and shall cover traffic management in the situations set out in Article 42(1), points (a), (b) and (c) of this Regulation.
2. The rules and procedures referred to in paragraph 1 shall aim at minimising the overall impact of deviations from the timetable on rail traffic, taking into account the needs of all types of transport. The principles may involve priority rules for the

management between the different types of traffic and the specific procedures, criteria and targets to be applied in an optimisation-based approach that relies on the optimisation of a target function, such as the minimization of the delay minutes or of the time to return to normal operations, rather than explicit priority rules.

3. In the event of a disruption to train movements caused by technical failure or accident, the infrastructure manager shall take all necessary steps to restore the situation to normal. To that end, it shall implement a contingency plan in accordance with Article 19. In the event of a disturbance which has a potential impact on cross-border traffic, the infrastructure managers concerned shall cooperate with each other to restore the cross-border traffic to normal in accordance with the European framework for the coordination of traffic, disruption and crisis management referred to in Article 44.
4. When setting out the rules and procedures referred to in paragraph 1, infrastructure managers shall take the utmost account of the European framework for the coordination of traffic, disruption and crisis management referred to in Article 44. They shall explain in the network statement the reason for any deviation from the common rules and procedures established in the European framework for the coordination of traffic, disruption and crisis management.
5. In cases of *force majeure*, and, where absolutely necessary, on account of an incident making the infrastructure temporarily unusable, allocated capacity rights may be withdrawn without warning for as long as is necessary to repair the system.

The infrastructure manager may, if it deems this necessary, require railway undertakings to make available to it the resources which it considers are the most appropriate to restore the situation to normal as soon as possible.
6. Member States may require railway undertakings to be involved in assuring the enforcement and monitoring of their own compliance with the safety standards and rules.

Article 44

European framework for the coordination of cross-border traffic management, disruption management and crisis management

1. ENIM shall develop and adopt a European framework for the coordination of cross border traffic, traffic disruption and crisis management in accordance with Article 42 at the latest by [12 months after the entry into force of this Regulation].

ENIM shall develop the European framework for the coordination of cross-border traffic management, disruption management and crisis management in cooperation with operational stakeholders and interested parties through the consultation process referred to in Article 54, taking into account the work of the Europe's Rail Joint Undertaking established in Title IV of Regulation (EU 2012/2085).
2. The European framework for the coordination of cross-border traffic management, disruption management and crisis management shall provide guidelines for the coordination between infrastructure managers, railway undertakings and other operational stakeholders.
3. In particular, the European framework for the cross-border coordination of traffic management, disruption management and crisis management shall comprise the elements listed in Annex V.

Article 45

Coordination of traffic management, disruption management and crisis management

Infrastructure managers shall coordinate traffic management in accordance with Article 53 and on the basis of the European framework for the cross-border coordination of traffic management, disruption management and crisis management referred to in Article 44.

Coordination shall ensure in particular:

- (a) that international rail services operate with minimum disruptions both under regular operations and in disturbed situations;
- (b) that the specific challenges related to cross-border sections resulting, inter alia, from limited interoperability in terms of infrastructure, technical equipment and operations, language and training requirements related to staff, administrative or border formalities are properly taken into account;
- (c) an efficient exchange of up-to-date and relevant information between infrastructure managers, applicants, railway undertakings and other operational stakeholders, as well as any EU-level relevant crisis management governance structures as appropriate, including in accordance with Article 62.

Article 46

Network disruptions

1. Where an incident results or is likely to result in restrictions to network operations, which require concerted action by operational stakeholders to ensure the best possible management of traffic during the restrictions, the affected infrastructure managers shall assess the likely duration and impact of the incident on the basis of all available information and previous experience.

If the estimated duration and impact meet the criteria for the declaration of network disruptions as set out in Annex VI, the infrastructure managers concerned shall declare a network disruption and implement the measures laid down in Article 43.

2. Where the incident has, or is likely to have, impacts on more than one network, the infrastructure manager where the incident took place shall declare a multi-network disruption and coordinate actions in accordance with Articles 44, 45 and 53.
3. ENIM shall define a harmonised method to estimate the likely duration and impact of network disruptions and include it in the European framework for the coordination of traffic and crisis management referred to in Article 44.
4. The infrastructure manager shall inform, as soon as possible, interested parties about the unavailability of infrastructure capacity, in particular due to an incident.

The regulatory body may require the infrastructure manager to make such information available to it, if it deems it necessary.

5. The Network Coordinator shall collect information on network disruptions, analyse the response, draw conclusions on the effectiveness of the management of such incidents and consult operational stakeholders in accordance with Article 54 and report to ENIM and the Performance Review Body.
6. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 71 to amend Annex VI with a view to ensure an effective and efficient

management of network disruptions, taking into account planning, operational, technical and commercial considerations of the stakeholders concerned.

Article 47

Crisis situations

1. In cases of crises related to public safety, health epidemics, natural disasters, environmental, defence and security crises, that have or are expected to have a critical effect on the supply or demand of rail transport services, Member States shall be allowed to apply emergency measures that include, by way of derogation from the rules of this Regulation:
 - (a) the cancellation of capacity rights without compensation;
 - (b) alternative principles, rules and procedures for capacity management, in particular for the allocation of scarce infrastructure capacity;
 - (c) alternative procedures for traffic management;
 - (d) the use of alternative routes;
 - (e) the amendment of capacity supply plans.

The Member State concerned shall ensure that the emergency measures follow to the extent possible the principles on capacity and traffic management set out in this Regulation and that they make use of existing plans prepared in accordance with Article 19. They shall coordinate such emergency measures with other Member States.

2. The Member State concerned shall inform the Commission and ENIM without delay of its decision to apply emergency measures and shall provide a justification and a description of those measures and the expected duration of their application. If applicable, the Member States shall also notify the Commission and the central liaison offices as foreseen under Article 8 of the [Regulation on a Single Market Emergency Instrument].
3. The infrastructure manager shall appoint a focal point in the meaning of Article 60, which shall provide information to the Commission, ENIM, other infrastructure managers and other interested parties about the emergency measures and shall help coordinate such measures.
4. Where emergency measures have a significant impact on cross-border traffic, infrastructure managers shall coordinate between themselves in accordance with Articles 53 and 54 . When performing coordination through dedicated coordination structures in accordance with Article 53, paragraph 2, point (a), the Commission and the Member States concerned shall be involved.
5. At the request of the Commission, regulatory bodies and the ENRRB shall provide their opinion on the emergency measures to the Commission within the deadline set by the latter. The Commission may adopt decisions requiring a Member State to repeal the emergency measures, if they are deemed not to be necessary.
6. Member States shall provide updated information where necessary or upon the request of the Commission. Member States shall provide all the information required by the Commission about the emergency measures within the deadlines set by the latter.

7. Public authorities in charge of managing crisis situations, including the military, civil protection agencies, and others, may organise exercises simulating crisis situations falling within the scope of this Article. In such cases, the infrastructure manager shall allocate capacity as needed, including the cancellation of allocated capacity rights if necessary. The public authorities concerned shall compensate the applicants concerned in accordance with Article 40.

Article 48

Exchange of information on traffic management

1. All operational stakeholders directly involved in the operation of a rail transport service shall have the right of access to the information concerning this rail transport service set out in Annex VIII.

The parties concerned may only use this information for the purposes of this Regulation and for the purposes of Directive (EU) 2016/797 and implementing acts adopted under that Directive, unless specified otherwise in contractual agreements.
2. The information shall be made accessible in accordance with Article 62.
3. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 71 to amend Annex VIII with a view to ensure that it reflects any changes to the technical specifications for interoperability laid down in the relevant implementing acts that are adopted in accordance with Directive (EU) 2016/797 and taking into account planning, operational, technical and commercial considerations of the stakeholders concerned.

CHAPTER IV PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Article 49

General principles for performance review

1. In accordance with Article 7f, point (d) of Directive 2012/34/EU, ENIM shall monitor and benchmark performance of rail infrastructure services taking into account the general objectives set out in Article 2 of this Regulation. Rail infrastructure managers shall also monitor the performance of rail transport services.
2. For this purpose, infrastructure managers shall set out their own performance targets in the plan referred to in Article 8(3) of Directive 2012/34/EU, taking into account any objectives set out in the contractual agreements referred to in Article 30 of that Directive. They shall put in place and perform procedures to monitor and report on progress towards the achievement of the targets, to identify the causes of performance deficiencies with operational stakeholders and to design and implement remedial measures to improve performance. These procedures shall take into account the European framework for performance review referred to in Article 50 of this Regulation. Infrastructure managers shall explain in the network statement the reason for any deviation from the common procedures established in the European framework for performance review.

3. ENIM shall cooperate with the European Coordinators on performance reviews in accordance with the operational requirements for the European Transport Corridors set out in Article 18 of [new TEN-T Regulation].

Article 50

European framework for performance review

1. ENIM shall set up and implement by [12 months after the entry into force of this Regulation] a European framework for the review of performance. This framework shall take into account in particular the principles defined in Article 2(3), Article 8(4), Article 42(3) and the operational requirements, the performance objectives and target values set out in [Article 18 of the new TEN-T Regulation].
2. The European framework shall cover the performance areas set out in Annex VII. In particular, it shall include:
 - (a) a list of priority performance issues to be addressed in the performance areas set out in Annex VII;
 - (b) performance indicators allowing to monitor progress on the performance issues, including methodology and data requirements to calculate such indicators;
 - (c) criteria and procedures to define performance objectives at the level of infrastructure managers;
 - (d) procedures to monitor and review the elements in points (a) to (c) as well as the implementation of corrective measures and the achievement of the performance objectives referred to in paragraph 4.
3. On the basis of paragraph 2, point (d), ENIM shall regularly review the European framework for performance review and the results of its implementation and shall propose appropriate changes to the framework.
4. Infrastructure managers shall take the utmost account of the European framework for performance review when fulfilling their functions. In particular, infrastructure managers shall include the objectives defined in accordance with paragraph 2 point (c) of this Article in the business plan referred to in Article 8(3) of Directive 2012/34/EU. These objectives shall include the target values set out in [Article 18(1), points (a) and (b) of new TEN-T Regulation].
5. The Commission may adopt implementing acts, setting out detailed rules on the elements in paragraph 2, points (b) to (d), in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 72(2). In doing so, the Commission shall take into account the work done by ENIM in accordance with paragraph 3 and any recommendations of the performance review body.

Article 51

European performance review report

1. Without prejudice to Article 15 of Directive 2012/34/EU and Article 3 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1100¹³, ENIM shall prepare and publish by [24 months after the entry into force of this Regulation] a European performance review report on the basis of the European framework for performance review referred to in Article 50 of this Regulation and publish it every year.
2. The Performance Review Body shall prepare a self-standing section of the report providing its assessment of the performance of rail infrastructure services and rail transport services, recommendations on performance issues to be addressed with priority and recommendations on measures to improve performance.
3. The performance review report shall cover at least the lines included in the European Transport Corridors referred to in Regulation [new TEN-T Regulation] and shall include the information required by [Article 53(3)(g)] thereof. The information presented shall be sufficiently detailed in terms of geographical scope and should cover a sufficiently long period of time to allow for meaningful interpretations.
4. The performance review report shall include a dedicated section on the performance of coordination between infrastructure managers in accordance with Article 53 and on the consultation mechanism referred to in Article 54 of this Regulation.

Article 52

Performance Review Body

1. In accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 73(3), the Commission may set up or designate an impartial and competent body to act as a Performance Review Body.
2. The Performance Review Body shall provide advice to the Commission and the European Coordinators on matters related to the performance of rail infrastructure services and rail transport services, on request by the Commission or the European Coordinators.
3. The Performance Review Body shall perform the following tasks:
 - (a) providing recommendations to ENIM as regards the establishment and review of the European framework for performance review referred to in Article 50, including on performance areas, performance issues to be addressed under each of the performance areas, harmonisation of methodologies, processes, criteria and definitions for the collection and analysis of data related to performance and performance indicators;
 - (b) providing recommendations to ENIM, the ENRRB, infrastructure managers, applicants, regulatory bodies, Member State authorities, and, where relevant, other stakeholders for corrective measures, on capacity management, traffic management, disruption management and crisis management;
 - (c) reviewing the results of the draft European performance report and, preparing the self-standing section referred to in Article 51(2);
 - (d) providing opinions and recommendations relating to the performance of rail infrastructure services in relation to the indicative rail infrastructure

¹³ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1100 of 7 July 2015 on the reporting obligations of the Member States in the framework of rail market monitoring (OJ L 181, 9.7.2015, p. 1).

development strategy referred to in Article 8(1), the business plan referred to in Article 8(3), the contractual agreements referred to in Article 30(2) and the performance scheme referred to in Article 35 of Directive 2012/34/EU.

- (e) providing advice to the European Coordinators on matters related to the performance of rail infrastructure services and rail transport services.
- 4. The addressees of opinions and recommendations referred to in paragraph 3 shall provide responses to the Performance Review Body within the deadlines set by the latter.
- 5. ENIM, the Network Coordinator, infrastructure managers, regulatory bodies, the ENRRB and, where relevant, other stakeholders shall cooperate with the performance review body, in particular by providing information related to performance on their own initiative or upon the body's request and make the utmost effort to take into account its recommendations in their work on rail performance management.
- 6. The performance review body shall respect the confidentiality of business secrets when handling information provided by relevant stakeholders or the Commission.

CHAPTER V

EUROPEAN NETWORK FOR COORDINATION

Article 53

Coordination between infrastructure managers

- 1. When reference is made to this Article, infrastructure managers shall coordinate between themselves and with other relevant stakeholders in relation to the responsibilities and tasks entrusted to them in this Regulation.
- 2. Infrastructure managers shall coordinate at least on the issues set out in Annex IX and shall comply with the specific coordination requirements set out in the Articles referenced therein.

Infrastructure managers shall in particular:

- (a) establish organisational structures, procedures and tools, as appropriate, including the digital tools referred to in Article 62;
- (b) coordinate at the most appropriate geographical level, involving the entities which are best placed to achieve effective and efficient outcomes, in line with the principle of subsidiarity;
- (c) cooperate with other infrastructure managers through the designated focal points referred to in Article 60;
- (d) involve ENIM or the Network Coordinator, as appropriate, on matters having Union relevance. Coordination between infrastructure managers may be implemented at more than one level, in particular for matters where coordination is required both at Union level and within a more specific geographical scope;

- (e) appoint a leading entity, whenever coordination activities involve multiple actors, which shall report to ENIM and shall be responsible for organising consultation activities in accordance with Article 54;
 - (f) refer to ENIM cases where agreed outcomes cannot be reached at first instance;
 - (g) review the performance of coordination activities in accordance with Chapter IV.
3. Coordination shall cover all lines and nodes which are part of the European Transport Corridors set out in Article 7 of and Annex III to [new TEN-T Regulation]. Infrastructure managers may extend coordination to additional lines subject to an agreement between all infrastructure managers concerned.
 4. Coordination between infrastructure managers relating to the allocation of multi-network capacity rights in accordance with Article 29 shall cover the entire networks of the infrastructure managers which are members of ENIM.
 5. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 71 to amend Annex IX with a view to ensure an efficient coordination between infrastructure managers, taking into account planning, operational and commercial considerations of all stakeholders concerned, and in the light of experience gained in the implementation of this Regulation.

Article 54

Consultation mechanism for European and cross-border matters

1. ENIM shall prepare, adopt and implement guidelines to ensure appropriate and regular consultation of interested parties and include them in the European framework for capacity management referred to in Article 6, the European framework for the cross-border coordination of traffic management, disruption management and crisis management referred to in Article 44 and the European framework for performance review referred to in Article 50. The process shall be developed and implemented with the support of the Network Coordinator and with the involvement of the designated focal points of infrastructure managers referred to in Article 60.
2. Where ENIM adopts an opinion or a recommendation likely to have an impact on railway undertakings, other applicants, other operational stakeholders and interested parties, it shall publish a draft for the consultation of concerned parties. The concerned parties shall be given an appropriate amount of time to provide feedback on the draft decision. Member State authorities shall be involved when required.
3. ENIM shall take account of the feedback provided by concerned parties in accordance with paragraph 2 when adopting the final opinion or recommendation. Where ENIM fails to take into account significant elements of the feedback provided, it shall provide the reasons for doing so.

Article 55

Organisation of the European Network of Infrastructure Managers

1. For the purposes of this Regulation, the European Network of Infrastructure Managers referred to in Article 7f of Directive 2012/34/EU shall be organised in accordance with this article.

2. All rail infrastructure managers, which are responsible for lines that form part of the core and extended core TEN-T network, referred to in [Article 6 of and Annex I to new TEN-T Regulation], shall be members of ENIM. They shall appoint a representative and an alternate.
3. Rail infrastructure managers, which do not meet the criterion defined in paragraph 2 may appoint a non-member representative to participate in the deliberations of ENIM.
4. Following the consultation of and the approval by the Commission, ENIM shall adopt and publish its rules of procedure. It shall organise its activities in accordance with the rules of procedure.
5. ENIM shall take its decisions by a simple majority, unless otherwise provided for in the rules of procedure. All members from one Member State shall together have one vote. In the absence of a member, the alternate shall be entitled to exercise the right to vote.
6. ENIM shall meet at regular intervals. It shall elect a Chair from among its members with a two-thirds majority of its members.
7. The Commission shall be a non-voting member of ENIM. It shall support the work of ENIM and facilitate coordination.
8. ENIM shall define its work programme. The work programme shall cover at least a period of two years. ENIM shall consult applicants and other operational stakeholders through the consultation mechanism referred to in Article 54 on the draft work programme. In addition, it shall consult the European Commission, the European Union Agency for Railways and the Europe's Rail Joint Undertaking and, as appropriate, other stakeholders

Article 56

Responsibilities of ENIM

1. In addition to the tasks laid down in Article 7f of Directive 2012/34/EU, ENIM shall be responsible for all tasks assigned to it in this Regulation. It shall, in particular:
 - (a) adopt the European framework for capacity management referred to in Article 6;
 - (b) adopt the European framework for the coordination of traffic and crisis management referred to in Article 44;
 - (c) adopt the European framework for performance review, referred to in Article 50;
 - (d) adopt opinions and recommendations to infrastructure managers in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation and on its own initiative;
 - (e) adopt opinions and recommendations to infrastructure managers in the cases referred to in Article 53(2)(f);
 - (f) organising the coordination between infrastructure managers in accordance with Article 53.
2. When performing coordination through dedicated coordination groups, infrastructure managers shall appoint the entities participating in this group, including focal points

appointed by infrastructure managers in accordance with Article 60, the Network Coordinator or both.

Article 57

Transparency

1. ENIM shall ensure that its membership, methods of operation and all relevant information about its work are made publicly available on its website. It shall include contact details of dedicated coordination groups, established by the infrastructure managers and references to coordination tools and procedures in accordance with Article 53.
2. ENIM shall invite the Commission, including the European Coordinators and, where relevant, representatives of the Member States, to its meetings with a view to discuss issues related to the development of rail infrastructure and to ensure cooperation with the European Coordinators, as outlined in [new TEN-T Regulation]. ENIM shall provide the information required under [Article 53, third subparagraph of the new TEN-T Regulation].

Article 58

Network Coordinator

1. The infrastructure managers shall provide ENIM with the necessary resources to perform its tasks. For this purpose, they shall appoint by [12 months after the entry into force of this Regulation] an impartial and competent entity to fulfil the functions referred to in Article 59. Such entity will be designated as a Network Coordinator.

Prior to the appointment of the Network Coordinator, infrastructure managers shall seek the consent of the Commission regarding the designated entity and the following aspects:
 - (a) the terms and conditions for the appointment of the Network Coordinator;
 - (b) the conditions of withdrawal of the appointment;
 - (c) the procedure to regularly monitor its work and to assess whether it has performed its tasks effectively;
 - (d) any additional operational duties and tasks of the Network Coordinator.
2. The Network Coordinator shall execute its tasks in an impartial and cost-effective manner and shall act on behalf of ENIM. For this purpose, it shall submit to ENIM its annual work programme with respect to the tasks set out in this Regulation as well as an annual report on the implementation of the work programme.

Article 59

Tasks and responsibilities of the Network Coordinator

The Network Coordinator shall carry out in support of ENIM the following tasks:

- (a) act as secretariat and prepare ENIM's meetings, documents, decisions and opinions;
- (b) contribute to the preparation of the European framework for capacity management referred to in Article 6, the European framework for the coordination of cross-border traffic management, disruption management and crisis management referred to in

Article 44 and the European framework for performance review referred to in Article 50;

- (c) contribute to the operational coordination between infrastructure managers in accordance with Article 53;
- (d) identify rules, procedures and tools within the scope of this Regulation and adopted at national or infrastructure manager level which create obstacles for multi-network rail services, as set out in this Regulation;
- (e) act as a contact point on behalf of infrastructure managers for enquiries related to capacity planning and allocation, in particular regarding potential requests for capacity, for information or contact points related to rail incidents and temporary capacity restrictions;
- (f) act as a first point of contact for stakeholders outside the rail sector interested in using rail services, providing contacts to relevant actors at infrastructure managers and other operational stakeholders;
- (g) act as a contact point on behalf of ENIM for applicants and other operational stakeholders on issues not explicitly covered by this Regulation, in particular the launch or change of cross-border rail transport services or organising support for ad hoc activities, in particular to address the crisis situations referred to in Article 47.

Article 60

Focal points for coordination of infrastructure managers

1. In order to ensure coordination between infrastructure managers in accordance with Article 53, the infrastructure managers shall designate focal points. The focal point shall act as the central interface between the organisation of the infrastructure manager and the other entities involved in the coordination activities.
2. Infrastructure managers shall inform without delay ENIM about any changes in focal points for inclusion in the publications referred to in Article 57(1) (Transparency).

Article 61

Common structure, contents and schedule for network statements

1. ENIM shall prepare and adopt a common structure for the network statement referred to in Article 27 of Directive 2012/34/EU, which shall take into consideration the information listed in Annex IV to that Directive, Annex IV to this Regulation, and a common schedule for the consultation of interested parties on the draft network statement. Infrastructure managers shall take the utmost account of this structure and schedule when preparing the network statement.
2. When preparing the network statement referred to in Article 27 of Directive 2012/34/EU, the infrastructure manager shall take utmost account of the European framework for capacity management, the European framework for the cross-border coordination of traffic management, disruption management and crisis management and the European framework for performance review, referred to respectively in Articles 6, 44 and 50 of this Regulation.
3. Where the infrastructure manager does not comply with paragraph 1 or 2, it shall provide a justification in the network statement and inform the competent regulatory body and ENIM.

Digitalisation of capacity and traffic management

1. Infrastructure managers shall ensure that capacity management and traffic management processes within the scope of this Regulation are implemented by means of digital tools and digital services.
2. The digital tools deployed and the digital services provided shall:
 - (a) improve the performance and the quality, including full interoperability, of the services infrastructure managers provide to applicants;
 - (b) improve the transparency of rail capacity management and traffic management throughout all their phases;
 - (c) reduce the administrative burden for applicants by requesting each piece of information only once and by providing information or data in a single place, including as regards cross-border services.
3. Where the digital tools or of the digital services necessary to support capacity management or traffic management processes need to be covered by technical specifications for interoperability, or where existing specifications covering or partially covering those tools, as provided for by Directive (EU) 2016/797 and the implementing acts adopted under that Directive, need to be amended, ENIM and infrastructure managers shall contribute to the development and maintenance of such specifications in cooperation with the Europe's Rail Joint Undertaking and through the process referred to in Article 5 of Directive (EU) 2016/797.
4. Infrastructure managers shall contribute the work of the Europe's Rail Joint Undertaking on issues that fall within the scope of this Regulation. For this purpose, ENIM and the infrastructure managers shall seek for appropriate representation in the System Pillar Steering Group and the Deployment Group referred to respectively in Articles 96 and 97 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2085.
5. Infrastructure managers, railway undertakings, other applicants and, where relevant, the operators of rail service facilities shall exchange digital information related to capacity management and traffic management by means of digital tools and digital services which are based on a harmonised architecture and which involve standardised interfaces or common systems in accordance with Directive (EU) 2016/797 and the specifications laid down in implemented acts adopted under that Directive.

In the case of multi-network rail services, infrastructure managers shall provide digital services and digital information through a single interface or common systems developed and deployed under coordination of ENIM in accordance with paragraph 3.

CHAPTER VI

REGULATORY OVERSIGHT OF CAPACITY AND TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

SECTION 1

Regulatory bodies

Article 63

Responsibilities of regulatory bodies

1. The functions and the powers laid down in Article 56 of Directive 2012/34/EU shall also be exercised with respect to the matters covered by this Regulation. In particular, the regulatory body shall monitor the activities of infrastructure managers as set out in Chapters II to V and shall verify compliance with this Regulation on its own initiative and with a view to preventing discrimination against applicants.
2. A railway undertaking, an applicant, a potential applicant, a national, regional or local authority responsible for transport shall have the right to appeal to the regulatory body in accordance with article 56 of Directive 2012/34/EU if it believes it has been unfairly treated, discriminated against or in any other way aggrieved by the infrastructure manager when the latter carried out the activities set out in Chapters II, III, IV and V of this Regulation (Management of infrastructure; Traffic and crisis management; Performance review and management; European network for coordination).

Article 64

Cooperation of regulatory bodies within the European Network of Rail Regulatory Bodies (ENRRB)

1. For the purpose of fulfilling their responsibilities under this Regulation, the regulatory bodies shall cooperate in the framework of the ENRRB referred to in Article 57(1) of Directive 2012/34/EU, including through joint consultations and investigations, by adopting opinions or recommendations or through other relevant activities. Regulatory bodies shall provide all the required information to the ENRRB.

When acting within the scope of this Regulation, the ENRRB shall have the tasks and responsibilities and organise its work as defined in section 2 of this Chapter.

2. In the case of a complaint or an own-initiative investigation on a matter falling within the scope of this Regulation and affecting the access to or the use of rail networks in more than one Member State, the regulatory body concerned shall inform the ENRRB and the Commission of the complaint or the investigation.
3. A regulatory body may transmit any relevant matter, complaint or investigation to the ENRRB for an exchange of views or for the adoption of an opinion or recommendation.
4. When taking decisions on matters affecting more than one Member State, the regulatory bodies concerned shall cooperate in preparing their respective decisions

under the coordination of the ENRRB in order to bring about a resolution of the matter. For that purpose, the regulatory bodies concerned shall carry out their functions in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article and Article 56 of Directive 2012/34/EU. They shall take into account any relevant opinion and recommendation adopted by the ENRRB and shall provide these decisions to the ENRRB.

5. Where a regulatory body adopts a decision, which departs from any relevant opinion or recommendation of the ENRRB or where it refuses to adopt a decision, it shall provide to the ENRRB an explanation laying out the differences and its reasoning for not following the opinions or recommendations of the ENRRB.
6. The regulatory bodies consulted by the ENRRB shall reply within the deadlines set by the ENRRB and, upon the latter's request, shall provide all the information that they have the right to request under their national law. This information may only be used for the purpose of the activities carried out by the regulatory bodies in accordance with this Regulation.
7. Infrastructure managers shall provide, without delay, all the information necessary for the purpose of handling the complaint or investigation referred to in this Article and requested by the regulatory body of the Member State in which the infrastructure manager is located. Regulatory bodies shall have the right to request information from ENIM on investigations within their competence. Regulatory bodies shall be entitled to transfer such information to the ENRRB.
8. Rail regulatory bodies shall provide the necessary resources for the functioning of the ENRRB.

SECTION 2

Tasks and responsibilities of the European Network of Rail Regulatory Bodies

Article 65

Tasks and responsibilities

1. In addition to its tasks under Directive 2012/34/EU, the ENRRB shall also have the tasks and responsibilities laid down in this Regulation.
2. The ENRRB shall coordinate all cooperation activities of rail regulatory bodies as outlined in Article 64 and promote alignment of decisions of regulatory bodies in relation to international rail services.
3. Based on requests by applicants, infrastructure managers, and other interested parties, the ENRRB shall provide opinions or recommendations on pending or adopted decisions on complaints submitted to the rail regulatory bodies.
4. Interested parties may lodge a complaint with the ENRRB on matters within the scope of this Regulation or affecting the access to or the use of rail infrastructure in more than one Member State. Where the ENRRB receives such a complaint, it shall transfer it to the competent regulatory body or bodies without delay.

In such cases, the ENRRB shall immediately inform the rail regulatory bodies concerned about its intention to adopt an opinion or recommendation on any such matter.

5. The ENRRB shall submit its opinion or recommendation to the rail regulatory bodies concerned within one month of receipt of all the relevant information regarding the complaint. The ENRRB may extend the period for particularly complex matters.
6. The ENRRB shall develop common principles and practices for taking the decisions for which regulatory bodies are empowered under this Regulation.

Article 66

Organisation and structure of the European Network of Rail Regulatory Bodies (ENRRB)

For the purpose of this regulation, the ENRRB shall be organised into:

- (a) a Board of Regulatory Bodies;
- (b) a Secretariat.

Regulatory bodies shall ensure the operation of the Secretariat.

Article 67

Composition of the Board of Regulatory Bodies

1. The Board of Regulatory Bodies shall be composed of one voting member from each Member State that has a rail network in use and one member appointed by the Commission.
2. The voting members shall be the head, or a deputy head, of the regulatory body referred to in Article 55 of Directive 2012/34/EU. They shall have one alternate to represent the member in her or his absence. The alternate shall be appointed by the regulatory body from among the governance or the management of the regulatory body or, where this is not possible, from its staff.
3. Members of the Board and their alternates shall act independently and objectively in the interests of the Union, regardless of any particular national or personal interests. They shall neither seek nor take instructions from any government, institution, person or body.
4. An up-to-date list of members of the Board and their alternates, together with their declarations of interest, shall be made public by the Secretariat of the ENRRB.

Article 68

Role and tasks of the Board

1. The Board shall perform all tasks of the ENRRB set out in this Regulation.
2. In particular, the Board shall:
 - (a) adopt opinions or recommendations on complaints or investigations presented to it by its Chair or by a regulatory body or bodies in accordance with the rules laid down in Article 69;
 - (b) draft and adopt an annual report on the ENRRB's activities;

- (c) set up working groups and appoint their Chairs.

Article 69

Organisation of the work of the Board

1. The Board shall adopt its rules of procedure, following approval by the Commission.
2. The Commission shall chair the meetings of the Board. It shall have no voting right.
3. The Secretariat shall provide the necessary services for organising the meetings and the work of the Board.
4. The Board shall take decisions by a simple majority of its members, unless otherwise provided for in the rules of procedure.
5. Each member shall have one vote. In the absence of a member, the alternate shall be entitled to exercise the right to vote.
6. The rules of procedure may establish more detailed voting arrangements, in particular the procedure for voting on urgent matters and on cases of recommendations on decisions of rail regulatory bodies.

Article 70

Working groups of the ENRRB

1. On its own initiative or upon a proposal by the Commission, and in accordance with the Board's rules of procedure, the Board may decide with a simple majority to set up working groups to organise the work of the ENRRB on specific topics related to the implementation of this Regulation.
2. The Board shall define the mandate of the working group and appoint the Chairs of the working groups, representing, where possible, different rail regulatory bodies.
3. The working groups shall be open to the participation of experts from rail regulatory bodies, the Commission, operational stakeholders and, where relevant, from other public or private bodies.
4. The Secretariat shall provide administrative support to the working groups.
5. The Board or the Chairs of the working groups may invite individual experts recognised as competent in the relevant field to participate in the working group meetings if necessary on a case-by-case basis.

CHAPTER VII FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 71

Exercise of the delegation

1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.

2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 10(8), Article 11(2), Article 21(9), Article 38(3), Article 39(9), Article 46(6), Article 48(3) and Article 53(5) shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of five years from [1 January 2026]. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.

Article 72

Committee procedure

1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Committee referred to in Article 62 of Directive 2012/34/EU. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.
2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.
3. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.

Article 73

Report and review

By [31 December 2030], the Commission shall evaluate the impact of this Regulation on the rail sector and shall submit to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions a report on its implementation.

The report shall, in particular, evaluate:

- (a) the impact of this Regulation on the performance of rail infrastructure services;
- (b) the impact of this Regulation on the development of rail services, notably international services, long-distance services and freight services;
- (c) the work of the European Network of Infrastructure Managers, of the Network Coordinator, the European Network of Rail Regulatory Bodies and the Performance Review Body in general and in relation to the development, adoption and implementation of common criteria, methodologies and procedures.
- (d) the need to reinforce coordination mechanisms by replacing elements of the European frameworks referred to in Articles 6 and 44 with binding rules;
- (e) the need to strengthen regulatory oversight by establishing a Union rail regulatory body.

Article 74

Amendments to Directive 2012/34/EU

1. Directive 2012/34/EU is amended as follows:
 - (a) In Article 1, point (c) is replaced by the following:

‘(c) the principles and procedures applicable to the setting and collecting of railway infrastructure charges as set out in Chapter IV.’

- (b) In Article 2, paragraph 6 is deleted;
 - (c) points (20), (22), (23), (27) and (28) are deleted;
 - (d) Article 7b is deleted;
 - (e) Article 36 is deleted;
 - (f) Articles 38 to 54 are deleted;
 - (g) In Annex IV, points (1) and (3) are deleted;
 - (h) Annex VII is deleted.
2. References to the deleted provisions of Directive 2012/34/EU shall be construed as references to this Regulation and shall be read in accordance with the correlation table in Section 1 of Annex X.

Article 75

Transitional provisions

1. Framework agreements concluded in accordance with Article 42 of Directive 2012/34/EU shall continue to apply until their expiration date.
2. Article 3, points (20), (22), (23), (27) and (28), Articles 7b, 36 and 38 to 54, Annex IV point (3) and Annex VII of Directive 2012/34/EU shall not apply to activities and tasks carried out in relation to the working timetables entering into force after [8 December 2029].

Article 76

Repeal

1. Regulation (EU) No 913/2010 is repealed with effect from [9 December 2029].
2. References to the repealed Regulation shall be construed as references to this Regulation and shall be read in accordance with the correlation table in Section 2 of Annex X.

Article 77

Entry into force and application

1. This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.
2. It shall apply from [1 January 2026]. However:
 - (a) Articles 1, 2 and 3, Chapter II, with the exception of Article 9(1) and (2) and Article 27(4), and Chapter III, with the exception of Article 48, of this Regulation shall apply only to activities and tasks carried out in relation to the working timetables entering into force after [8 December 2029];
 - (b) Article 9(1) and (2) shall apply from [1 January 2028];
 - (c) Article 27(4) shall apply from [1 March 2026];
 - (d) Articles 48 and 62 shall apply from [13 December 2026];
 - (e) Article 74 shall apply from [9 December 2029].

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Strasbourg,

For the European Parliament
The President

For the Council
The President

LEGISLATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1. FRAMEWORK OF THE PROPOSAL/INITIATIVE

1.1. Title of the proposal/initiative

1.2. Policy area(s) concerned

1.3. The proposal/initiative relates to:

1.4. Objective(s)

1.4.1. General objective(s)

1.4.2. Specific objective(s)

1.4.3. Expected result(s) and impact

1.4.4. Indicators of performance

1.5. Grounds for the proposal/initiative

1.5.1. Requirement(s) to be met in the short or long term including a detailed timeline for roll-out of the implementation of the initiative

1.5.2. Added value of Union involvement (it may result from different factors, e.g. coordination gains, legal certainty, greater effectiveness or complementarities). For the purposes of this point 'added value of Union involvement' is the value resulting from Union intervention, which is additional to the value that would have been otherwise created by Member States alone.

1.5.3. Lessons learned from similar experiences in the past

1.5.4. Compatibility with the Multiannual Financial Framework and possible synergies with other appropriate instruments

1.5.5. Assessment of the different available financing options, including scope for redeployment

1.6. Duration and financial impact of the proposal/initiative

1.7. Method(s) of budget implementation planned

2. MANAGEMENT MEASURES

2.1. Monitoring and reporting rules

2.2. Management and control system(s)

2.2.1. Justification of the management mode(s), the funding implementation mechanism(s), the payment modalities and the control strategy proposed

2.2.2. Information concerning the risks identified and the internal control system(s) set up to mitigate them

2.2.3. Estimation and justification of the cost-effectiveness of the controls (ratio of "control costs ÷ value of the related funds managed"), and assessment of the expected levels of risk of error (at payment & at closure)

2.3. Measures to prevent fraud and irregularities

- 3. ESTIMATED FINANCIAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSAL/INITIATIVE**
- 3.1. Heading(s) of the multiannual financial framework and expenditure budget line(s) affected**
- 3.2. Estimated financial impact of the proposal on appropriations**
 - 3.2.1. Summary of estimated impact on operational appropriations*
 - 3.2.2. Estimated output funded with operational appropriations*
 - 3.2.3. Summary of estimated impact on administrative appropriations*
 - 3.2.3.1. Estimated requirements of human resources*
 - 3.2.4. Compatibility with the current multiannual financial framework*
 - 3.2.5. Third-party contributions*
- 3.3. Estimated impact on revenue**

1. FRAMEWORK OF THE PROPOSAL/INITIATIVE

1.1. Title of the proposal/initiative

Proposal for a Regulation on the use of railway infrastructure capacity in the single European railway area.

1.2. Policy area(s) concerned

Transport, single European railway area.

1.3. The proposal/initiative relates to:

a new action

a new action following a pilot project/preparatory action²⁴

the extension of an existing action

a merger or redirection of one or more actions towards another/a new action

1.4. Objective(s)

1.4.1. General objective(s)

The general objective of this initiative is to improve the management of rail infrastructure capacity and traffic with a view to optimising the utilisation of the rail network and the quality of capacity and operations, thus improving the performance of rail transport services and accommodating larger amounts of traffic.

1.4.2. Specific objective(s)

The specific objectives of this initiative are:

- to enable more effective capacity management procedures in the legal framework,
- to strengthen incentives to improve performance of rail infrastructure and rail transport services,
- to introduce more effective mechanisms for coordination between stakeholders, in particular across borders, and
- to support the deployment of digital tools enabling better capacity and traffic management.

1.4.3. Expected result(s) and impact

Specify the effects which the proposal/initiative should have on the beneficiaries/groups targeted.

By introducing a harmonised, directly applicable framework for the management of railway infrastructure and railway traffic, the proposal will contribute to the general objective of accommodating larger amounts of traffic on the rail network, for the

²⁴ As referred to in Article 58(2)(a) or (b) of the Financial Regulation.

benefit of rail customers in both the passenger and freight segments. The additional capacity resulting from the proposal is expected to increase railway traffic (expressed in train-km) by 4%, representing nearly 250 million train-km of additional capacity. In monetary terms, it is estimated that this additional capacity will generate an economic value of EUR 2 500 million for railway undertakings and their customers, expressed as net present value in 2021 prices over 2025 – 2050.

The proposal will make the capacity allocation process more efficient by introducing measures which will improve the stability of allocated train paths, generating cost savings of about EUR 420 million for railway undertakings and of a similar value for infrastructure managers, expressed as net present value in 2021 prices over 2025 – 2050.

In addition, the proposal will improve the cross-border coordination of temporary capacity restrictions, which will increase the reliability of rail transport. The proposal's various measures are also expected to lead to improvements in punctuality whose economic benefit for railway undertakings is estimated at EUR 658 million.

It is also expected that the proposal will lead to administrative costs savings for national public authorities due to the implementation of a harmonised legal framework for railway capacity and traffic management and to the abolition of the rail freight corridors. Those savings are estimated at EUR 2.6 million, expressed as present value in 2021 prices over 2025-2050.

1.4.4. *Indicators of performance*

Specify the indicators for monitoring progress and achievements.

The Commission services will monitor the implementation and effectiveness of this initiative through a number of actions and a set of core indicators that will measure progress towards achieving the operational objectives. These indicators will be developed based on the advice of a Performance Review Body, which will include independent experts with experience in rail, coming from different stakeholder groups. Data will be provided by the European Network of Infrastructure Managers (ENIM) and in particular by the supporting operational entity - the Network Coordinator. The quality of data is expected to increase following the application of uniform definitions and methods for collecting and presenting the data, which the rail network coordinator should develop in cooperation with the Commission. Data and analysis on competition developments and implementation is expected to be provided by the European Network of Rail Regulatory Bodies (ENRRB). Improvements in quality of the information are expected due to the collaboration of regulatory bodies.

Performance indicators may typically include quantitative indicators such as volumes of requested and allocated capacity, number of changes – including cancellations – to allocated train paths, number of events in which rail infrastructure capacity is temporarily unavailable, dwelling times and punctuality figures, as well as financial indicators (administrative, adjustment and enforcement costs stemming from the implementation of the initiative's measures).

The initiative will provide a legal framework for the development of more detailed rules, procedures and templates, which will be laid down in non-legislative acts. Therefore, the implementation period should reflect the entry into effect of these acts. Five years after the end of the implementation date of all the relevant legislation (including the adoption and entry into effect of any implementing and delegated

acts), the Commission services should carry out an evaluation to verify to what extent the objectives of the initiative have been reached.

1.5. Grounds for the proposal/initiative

1.5.1. Requirement(s) to be met in the short or long term including a detailed timeline for roll-out of the implementation of the initiative

The proposed Regulation is currently planned to enter into force in 2025.

Funding for the three coordination activities the initiative entails (see box 1.5.5) is already secured for the period 2025 – 2027 in the form of CEF Technical Assistance grants; and the aim is to continue to provide funding for these activities using CEF from 2028 onwards.

1.5.2. Added value of Union involvement (it may result from different factors, e.g. coordination gains, legal certainty, greater effectiveness or complementarities). For the purposes of this point 'added value of Union involvement' is the value resulting from Union intervention, which is additional to the value that would have been otherwise created by Member States alone.

Action at EU level is necessary to introduce new processes, tools and incentives for management of rail capacity and traffic. In addition, action at EU level is needed to overcome the current deficiencies of cross-border coordination for capacity and traffic management.

Action at EU level is also needed to tackle cross-border issues concerning the use of performance schemes.

Finally, action at EU level is necessary to address the lack of harmonisation and interoperability of digital tools, which remains a major weakness of rail infrastructure capacity management and is unlikely to be solved by sectoral or national initiatives in view of insufficient enforcement possibilities.

This initiative is also needed to address obstacles in current EU legislation which hinder the full implementation of sector-driven initiatives concerning capacity allocation such as the 'Timetable Redesign for Smart Capacity Management' project (TTR) developed by the EU rail sector.

The adoption of a legal framework at EU level will eliminate the differences in national rules and practices that stand in the way of maximising capacity use of the rail network, reduce the effectiveness of rail traffic management, and ultimately result in the poor performance of cross border rail. Action at EU level would also makes it possible to put in place effective and efficient instruments for coordination of strategic infrastructure capacity planning, address potential gaps in the mandate of regulatory bodies with regard to cross-border rail traffic, and introduce harmonised rules incentivising the reduction of cancellations of and amendments to capacity requests.

1.5.3. Lessons learned from similar experiences in the past

In 2018, the Commission produced a report on the application of the RFC Regulation, followed, in 2021, by an evaluation.

The conclusions of the evaluation are that there had been limited use of the corridors' structures and a general failure to achieve the goals of the Regulation. The information available from the evaluation suggests that freight trains' punctuality is

relatively poor at departure and further deteriorates during the train run, with punctuality at destination being even worse. This makes rail services less attractive than other modes of freight transport.

On the other hand, the significant improvement in punctuality of rail freight transport during the COVID-19 pandemic – when more capacity became available to freight following the collapse of passenger transport – confirmed that there is much unexploited potential for cross-border rail freight.

On the positive side, the evaluation found that the RFC Regulation contributed to the objective of improved cooperation, and also – but to a lesser extent – to the objective of increasing the competitiveness of rail freight in the multimodal transport system. Rail freight corridors also paved the way for initiatives aiming to remove technical and operational bottlenecks, modernise timetabling, and predict train arrival times.

1.5.4. Compatibility with the Multiannual Financial Framework and possible synergies with other appropriate instruments

The initiative on the use of railway infrastructure capacity intends to use funding from the Connecting Europe Facility programme (second heading of the Multiannual Financial Framework) with the view to co-finance three complementary coordination activities, as they are described in point 1.5.5. below. Funding for these activities will contribute to operational expenses related to expert staff developing processes, supporting cross-border coordination and monitoring performance.

For the first identified activity (see point 1.5.5. below), EU co-funding will essentially consist in a continuation of the technical assistance schemes currently supporting the Rail Freight Corridors and RailNetEurope, but within the revised governance envisaged in the proposal.

1.5.5. Assessment of the different available financing options, including scope for redeployment

The initiative on the use of railway infrastructure capacity intends to provide EU co-funding for the following complementary coordination activities:

(1) Support for the coordination of infrastructure managers:

This would consist in a continuation of the technical assistance schemes currently supporting RFCs and RNE, but within the revised governance envisaged in the proposal under which a ‘Network Coordinator’ will be appointed at EU level as part of the European Network of Infrastructure Managers (ENIM), replacing the current 11 corridor bodies. The obligation to finance the operation of ENIM, including the Network Coordinator, will be with national infrastructure managers. Infrastructure managers will receive EU co-financing.

(2) Support for the coordination of rail regulatory bodies:

The proposal will require national rail regulatory bodies to establish a secretariat supporting cooperation at EU level, based on the existing European Network of Rail Regulatory Bodies, which is not a decentralised agency or other body setup under the Union treaties within the meaning of Article 70 of the Financial Regulation. This secretariat will receive funding from national regulatory bodies as well as EU co-financing.

(3) Performance Review Body:

The proposal also entails the creation of an independent group of rail experts called 'Performance Review Body', which is not a decentralised agency or other body setup under the Union treaties within the meaning of Article 70 of the Financial Regulation. The Body will review the performance of rail infrastructure and transport services and provide advice to the rail sector and to the European Commission on possible performance improvements. EU funds should cover the costs incurred by members of the group for their participation in the body (part time), their travel costs, etc.

For each of these activities, EU co-financing will come in the form of CEF Technical Assistance for the period 2025 - 2027. CEF grants will be awarded to the beneficiary without a call for proposals (direct award), as there exist no competing alternative bodies to the pre-identified recipients referred to the points above.

The conduct of these activities does not require an increase of human resources of the European Commission.

1.6. Duration and financial impact of the proposal/initiative

limited duration

- in effect from [DD/MM]YYYY to [DD/MM]YYYY
- Financial impact from YYYY to YYYY for commitment appropriations and from YYYY to YYYY for payment appropriations.

unlimited duration

- Implementation with a start-up period from YYYY to YYYY,
- followed by full-scale operation.

1.7. Method(s) of budget implementation planned²⁵

Direct management by the Commission

- by its departments, including by its staff in the Union delegations;
- by the executive agencies

Shared management with the Member States

Indirect management by entrusting budget implementation tasks to:

- third countries or the bodies they have designated;
 - international organisations and their agencies (to be specified);
 - the EIB and the European Investment Fund;
 - bodies referred to in Articles 70 and 71 of the Financial Regulation;
 - public law bodies;
 - bodies governed by private law with a public service mission to the extent that they are provided with adequate financial guarantees;
 - bodies governed by the private law of a Member State that are entrusted with the implementation of a public-private partnership and that are provided with adequate financial guarantees;
 - bodies or persons entrusted with the implementation of specific actions in the CFSP pursuant to Title V of the TEU, and identified in the relevant basic act.
- *If more than one management mode is indicated, please provide details in the 'Comments' section.*

Comments

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²⁵ Details of budget implementation methods and references to the Financial Regulation may be found on the BUDGpedia site: <https://myintracomm.ec.europa.eu/corp/budget/financial-rules/budget-implementation/Pages/implementation-methods.aspx>

2. MANAGEMENT MEASURES

2.1. Monitoring and reporting rules

Specify frequency and conditions.

The tasks directly implemented by DG MOVE will follow the annual cycle of planning and monitoring, as implemented in the Commission and the executive agencies, including reporting the results through the Annual Activity Report of DG MOVE.

More specifically, as regards the Network Coordinator (activity (2) in box 1.5.5. above), the proposed Regulation requires that the work programme and budget of the Network Coordinator must be approved by the Board of Infrastructure Managers.

2.2. Management and control system(s)

2.2.1. *Justification of the management mode(s), the funding implementation mechanism(s), the payment modalities and the control strategy proposed*

Unit single European railway area within DG MOVE will monitor the implementation of the proposed Regulation.

The expenditure will be implemented under direct management, in full application of the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2021/1153 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2021 establishing the Connecting Europe Facility and of the provisions of the Financial Regulation.

Funding will be provided through grant agreements awarded to pre-identified beneficiaries (direct award), as explained in box 1.5.5. above.

CEF funds will cover only part the costs of activities (1) and (2) described in box 1.5.5. above (co-financing), as the proposed Regulation requires stakeholders to provide a significant part of the funding necessary to cover the costs of these activities.

The control strategy for procurements and grants in DG MOVE includes specific ex-ante legal, operational and financial controls on the procedures as well as on the signature of contracts and agreements. In addition, expenditure made to procure goods and services is subject to *ex ante* and, when necessary, *ex post* financial controls.

2.2.2. *Information concerning the risks identified and the internal control system(s) set up to mitigate them*

The pre-identified recipients of CEF technical assistance grants (see point 1.5.5. above) are regarded as low-risk beneficiaries. Potential risks would therefore be covered by the existing mechanisms of the Financial Regulation and mitigated by the set of internal controls of DG MOVE (systematic *ex ante* legal and financial controls, *ex post* audits of expenditure as defined in the yearly audit work plans).

Appropriate controls will also be put in place to mitigate the potential risk of conflict of interest, in particular concerning the respect by the beneficiaries of the obligations imposed on them and concerning the rules determining the functioning of the Performance Review Body.

2.2.3. *Estimation and justification of the cost-effectiveness of the controls (ratio of "control costs ÷ value of the related funds managed"), and assessment of the expected levels of risk of error (at payment & at closure)*

Considering the limited scope and amount of EU funding to be granted, and since beneficiaries of EU funds are regarded as low-risk, it is expected that this initiative will not cause control costs to go beyond the existing cost of controls of DG MOVE. The risk of error at payment and at closure is expected to remain under 2%.

2.3. Measures to prevent fraud and irregularities

Specify existing or envisaged prevention and protection measures, e.g. from the Anti-Fraud Strategy.

The regular Commission prevention and protection measures would apply, specifically:

- Payments for any services are checked by the Commission staff prior to payment, taking into account any contractual obligations, economic principles and good financial or management practice. Anti-fraud provisions (supervision, reporting requirements, etc.) will be included in all grant agreements and contracts concluded between the Commission and recipients of any payments.

- To combat fraud, corruption and other unlawful activities the provisions of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 concerning investigations conducted by the European Anti-fraud Office (OLAF) shall apply without restriction.

DG MOVE adopted a revised Anti-fraud Strategy (AFS) in 2020. The MOVE AFS is based on the Commission Anti-fraud Strategy and a specific risk assessment carried out internally to identify the areas most vulnerable to fraud, the controls already in place and the actions necessary to improve DG MOVE's capacity to prevent, detect and correct fraud.

3. ESTIMATED FINANCIAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSAL/INITIATIVE

3.1. Heading(s) of the multiannual financial framework and expenditure budget line(s) affected

- Existing budget lines

In order of multiannual financial framework headings and budget lines.

Heading of multiannual financial framework	Budget line	Type of expenditure	Contribution			
	Number	Diff./Non-diff. ²⁶	from EFTA countries ²⁷	from candidate countries and potential candidates ²⁸	from other third countries	other assigned revenue
1	02 03 01 00 - CEF Transport.	Diff.	NO	YES	NO	NO

²⁶ Diff. = Differentiated appropriations / Non-diff. = Non-differentiated appropriations.

²⁷ EFTA: European Free Trade Association.

²⁸ Candidate countries and, where applicable, potential candidates from the Western Balkans.

3.2. Estimated financial impact of the proposal on appropriations

3.2.1. Summary of estimated impact on operational appropriations

- The proposal/initiative does not require the use of operational appropriations
- The proposal/initiative requires the use of operational appropriations, as explained below:

EUR million (to three decimal places)

Heading of multiannual financial framework	01	Single Market, Innovation and Digital
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DG: MOVE			Year 2025 ²⁹	Year 2026	Year 2027	Year 2028+ ³⁰	TOTAL (2025 – 2027)
Operational appropriations							
Budget line ³¹ : 02 03 01 00 (CEF Transport)	Commitments	(1a)	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	16.5
	Payments	(2a)	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	16.5
TOTAL appropriations for DG MOVE	Commitments	=1a	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	16.5
	Payments	=2a	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	16.5

TOTAL operational appropriations	Commitments	(4)	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	16.5
	Payments	(5)	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	16.5

²⁹ Year 2025 is the year in which implementation of the proposal/initiative starts. For the 2025 – 2027 period, expenses will be covered using CEF Transport technical assistance funds.

³⁰ Amounts indicated for the period post 2028 are purely indicative and will depend on the next Multi-annual Financial Framework discussions and final agreement.

³¹ According to the official budget nomenclature.

TOTAL appropriations under HEADING 1 of the multiannual financial framework	Commitments	=4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	16.5
	Payments	=5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	16.5

Heading of multiannual financial framework	7	‘Administrative expenditure’
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This section should be filled in using the 'budget data of an administrative nature' to be firstly introduced in the Annex to the Legislative Financial Statement (Annex 5 to the Commission decision on the internal rules for the implementation of the Commission section of the general budget of the European Union), which is uploaded to DECIDE for interservice consultation purposes.

EUR million (to three decimal places)

		Year N	Year N+1	Year N+2	Year N+3	Year N+X		TOTAL
DG: <.....>								
• Human resources								
• Other administrative expenditure								
TOTAL DG <.....>	Appropriations							

TOTAL appropriations under HEADING 7 of the multiannual financial framework	(Total commitments = Total payments)							
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EUR million (to three decimal places)

		Year 2025 ³²	Year 2026	Year 2027	Year 2028+ ³³	TOTAL (2025 – 2027)
TOTAL appropriations under HEADINGS 1 to 7 of the multiannual financial framework	Commitments	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	16.5
	Payments	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	16.5

³² Year 2025 is the year in which implementation of the proposal/initiative starts.

³³ Amounts indicated for the period post 2028 are purely indicative and will depend on the next Multi-annual Financial Framework discussions and final agreement.

3.2.2. Estimated output funded with operational appropriations

Commitment appropriations in EUR million (to three decimal places)

Indicate objectives and outputs ↓			Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	Year 2028+		TOTAL (2025 - 2027)				
			OUTPUTS									
Type	Avg. cost	No	Cost	No	Cost	No	Cost	No	Cost	Total No	Total cost	
Support for the coordination of infrastructure managers ³⁴												
Output	Nbr of 'coordinated' border crossings	0.013 ³⁵	73	0.941	73	0.941	73	0.941	73	0.941	219	2.823
Subtotal for activity No 1			73	0.941	73	0.941	73	0.941	73	0.941	219	2.823
Support for the coordination of rail regulatory bodies												
Output	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Subtotal for activity No 2			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Performance Review Body												
Output	Number of members	0.009 ³⁶	11	0.099	11	0.099	11	0.099	11	0.099	33	0.297
Subtotal for activity No 3			11	0.099	11	0.099	11	0.099	11	0.099	33	0.297
TOTALS³⁷			84	1.040	84	1.040	84	1.040	84	1.040	252	3.120

³⁴ As described in point 1.5.5. 'Assessment of the different available financing options...'

³⁵ Annual costs incurred by ENIM / the Network Coordinator for ensuring alignment between IMs at border crossings (staff costs).

³⁶ Annual costs covering the expenses incurred by members of the performance review body (per diem).

³⁷ Note that the totals here show the sum of costs only for the outputs shown in the table and do not amount to the total costs of activities 1 to 3 covered by EU funding.

3.2.3. Summary of estimated impact on administrative appropriations

- The proposal/initiative does not require the use of appropriations of an administrative nature
- The proposal/initiative requires the use of appropriations of an administrative nature, as explained below:

EUR million (to three decimal places)

	Year N ³⁸	Year N+1	Year N+2	Year N+3	Enter as many years as necessary to show the duration of the impact (see point 1.6)	TOTAL
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HEADING 7 of the multiannual financial framework								
Human resources								
Other administrative expenditure								
Subtotal HEADING 7 of the multiannual financial framework								

Outside HEADING 7³⁹ of the multiannual financial framework								
Human resources								
Other expenditure of an administrative nature								
Subtotal outside HEADING 7 of the multiannual financial framework								

TOTAL								
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The appropriations required for human resources and other expenditure of an administrative nature will be met by appropriations from the DG that are already assigned to management of the action and/or have been redeployed within the DG, together if necessary with any additional allocation which may be granted to the managing DG under the annual allocation procedure and in the light of budgetary constraints.

³⁸ Year N is the year in which implementation of the proposal/initiative starts. Please replace "N" by the expected first year of implementation (for instance: 2021). The same for the following years.

³⁹ Technical and/or administrative assistance and expenditure in support of the implementation of EU programmes and/or actions (former 'BA' lines), indirect research, direct research.

3.2.3.1. Estimated requirements of human resources

- The proposal/initiative does not require the use of human resources.
- The proposal/initiative requires the use of human resources, as explained below:

Estimate to be expressed in full time equivalent units

	Year N	Year N+1	Year N+2	Year N+3	Enter as many years as necessary to show the duration of the impact (see point 1.6)		
• Establishment plan posts (officials and temporary staff)							
20 01 02 01 (Headquarters and Commission's Representation Offices)							
20 01 02 03 (Delegations)							
01 01 01 01 (Indirect research)							
01 01 01 11 (Direct research)							
Other budget lines (specify)							
• External staff (in Full Time Equivalent unit: FTE)⁴⁰							
20 02 01 (AC, END, INT from the 'global envelope')							
20 02 03 (AC, AL, END, INT and JPD in the delegations)							
XX 01 xx yy zz ⁴¹	- at Headquarters						
	- in Delegations						
01 01 01 02 (AC, END, INT - Indirect research)							
01 01 01 12 (AC, END, INT - Direct research)							
Other budget lines (specify)							
TOTAL							

XX is the policy area or budget title concerned.

The human resources required will be met by staff from the DG who are already assigned to management of the action and/or have been redeployed within the DG, together if necessary with any additional allocation which may be granted to the managing DG under the annual allocation procedure and in the light of budgetary constraints.

Description of tasks to be carried out:

Officials and temporary staff	
External staff	

⁴⁰ AC= Contract Staff; AL = Local Staff; END= Seconded National Expert; INT = agency staff; JPD= Junior Professionals in Delegations.

⁴¹ Sub-ceiling for external staff covered by operational appropriations (former 'BA' lines).

3.2.4. *Compatibility with the current multiannual financial framework*

The proposal/initiative:

- can be fully financed through redeployment within the relevant heading of the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF).

The activities referred to in box 1.5.5. will use existing CEF Technical Assistance funds (budget line 02 03 01 00) which are currently planned for allocation to infrastructure managers in the period 2025 - 2027 in the ongoing amendment of the CEF multi-annual work programme.

- requires use of the unallocated margin under the relevant heading of the MFF and/or use of the special instruments as defined in the MFF Regulation.
- requires a revision of the MFF.

3.2.5. *Third-party contributions*

The proposal/initiative:

- does not provide for co-financing by third parties
- provides for the co-financing by third parties estimated below⁴²:

Appropriations in EUR million (to three decimal places)

	Year 2025 ⁴³	Year 2026	Year 2027	Year 2028+	TOTAL (2025 – 2050)
Infrastructure managers ⁴⁴	13.667	5.312	5.312	5.312	32.606
National regulatory bodies ⁴⁵	3.558	0.180	0.185	0.190	9.401
TOTAL appropriations co-financed	17.226	5.492	5.496	5.501	42.007

⁴² Third party calculations were calculated as the difference between the sum of estimated costs of associated with measures from the proposal borne by the relevant beneficiary (see box 1.5.5. above) and the share of EU co-funding provided to said beneficiary. Estimated costs were directly derived from the calculations made for the impact assessment of the proposal.

⁴³ Year 2025 is the year in which implementation of the proposal/initiative starts.

⁴⁴ Financing of the Network Coordinator, see point (1) in box 1.5.5. above.

⁴⁵ To cover the costs of establishing a secretariat for ENRRB, see point (2) in box 1.5.5. above.

3.3. Estimated impact on revenue

- The proposal/initiative has no financial impact on revenue.
- The proposal/initiative has the following financial impact:
 - on own resources
 - on other revenue
 - please indicate, if the revenue is assigned to expenditure lines

EUR million (to three decimal places)

Budget revenue line:	Appropriations available for the current financial year	Impact of the proposal/initiative ⁴⁶					Enter as many years as necessary to show the duration of the impact (see point 1.6)		
		Year N	Year N+1	Year N+2	Year N+3				
Article									

For assigned revenue, specify the budget expenditure line(s) affected.

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Other remarks (e.g. method/formula used for calculating the impact on revenue or any other information).

⁴⁶ As regards traditional own resources (customs duties, sugar levies), the amounts indicated must be net amounts, i.e. gross amounts after deduction of 20 % for collection costs.