

# **ANALYSIS OF THE TEN-T NETWORK WITHIN THE ELIGIBLE AREA OF THE INTERREG V-A ROMANIA-HUNGARY PROGRAMME - FOCUSED ON ROADS INFRASTRUCTURE -**

## **I. Introduction**

The new TEN-T Guidelines define a dual layer approach to the trans-European transport network. The basic layer, or "Comprehensive Network", should ensure accessibility of all regions of the Union. It includes road, rail, inland waterways, maritime and air infrastructure network components, as well as the connecting points between the modes. The Comprehensive Network features minimum infrastructure standards, set out in the TEN-T Guidelines that aim at interoperability wherever necessary for seamless traffic flows across the network. All European citizens and economic operators would then be able to access the Core Network, via this Comprehensive Network, in comparable terms. The second layer, the "Core Network" is constituted of the strategically most important parts of the Comprehensive Network, identified according to a specific methodology, transparently and coherently applied and on which project development and implementation will be supported with priority.

## **II. EU legal framework**

REGULATION (EU) NO 1315/2013 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 11 December 2013 on Union guidelines for the development of the trans-European transport network and repealing Decision No 661/2010/EU

[http://publications.europa.eu/resource/ellar/f277232a-699e-11e3-8e4e-01aa75ed71a1.0006.01/DOC\\_1](http://publications.europa.eu/resource/ellar/f277232a-699e-11e3-8e4e-01aa75ed71a1.0006.01/DOC_1)

REGULATION (EU) NO 1316/2013 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 11 December 2013 establishing the Connecting Europe Facility, amending Regulation (EU) No 913/2010 and repealing Regulations (EC) No 680/2007 and (EC) No 67/2010

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013R1316&from=EN>

## **III. TEN-T structure and its corridors within the eligible area of the ROHU Programme**

Trans-European transport network is structured on two levels:

- ***Comprehensive network***, which consists of all existing and planned transport infrastructures of the trans-European transport network as well as measures promoting the efficient and socially and environmentally sustainable use of such infrastructure.
- ***Core network***, which consists of those parts of the comprehensive network which are of the highest strategic importance for achieving the objectives for the development of the trans-European transport network.

Across EU, ***the TEN-T core network*** is organised in 9 corridors out of which the eligible area of the Interreg V-A Romania-Hungary Programme is crossed by roads from the following 3 corridors:

### **1. RHINE - DANUBE CORRIDOR (see MAP 1)**

### **2. ORIENT/EAST MEDITERRANEAN CORRIDOR (see MAP 2)**

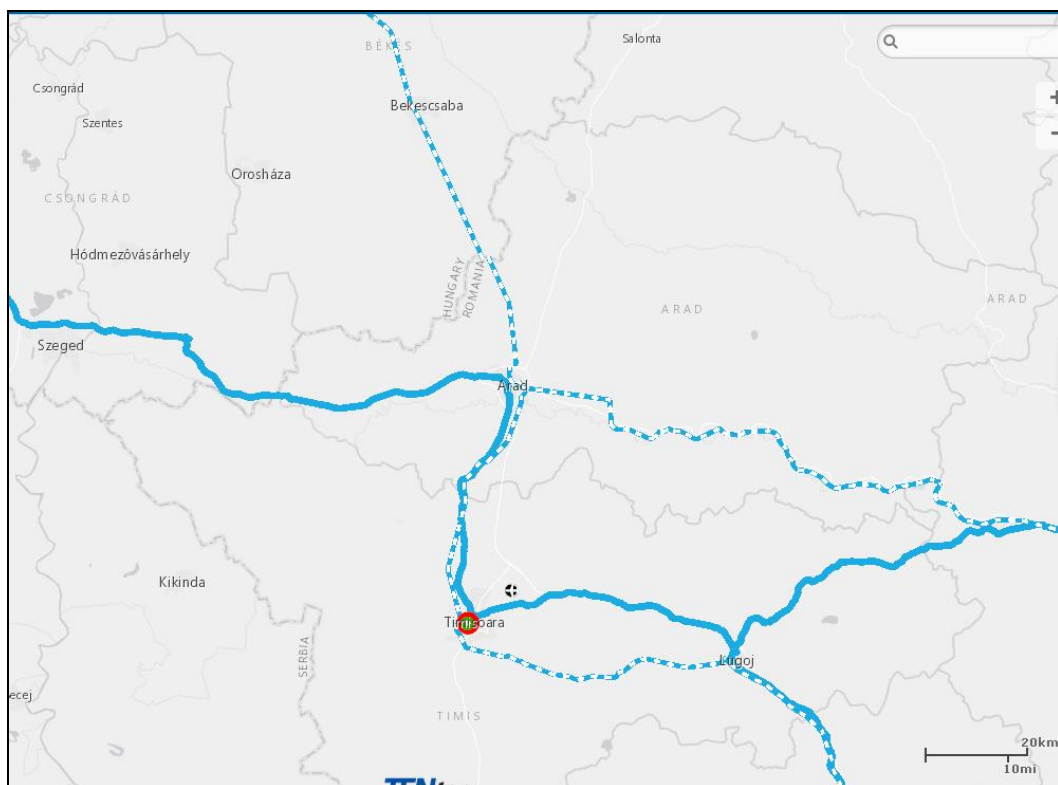
Romanian counties: Timiș, Arad

Roads (within TEN-T core network): A1 highway, European Road No 70/National Road No 6: Lugoj- to the county limit between Timiș and Caraș Severin counties; European Road No 70/ National Road No 59: Timișoara- Moravița

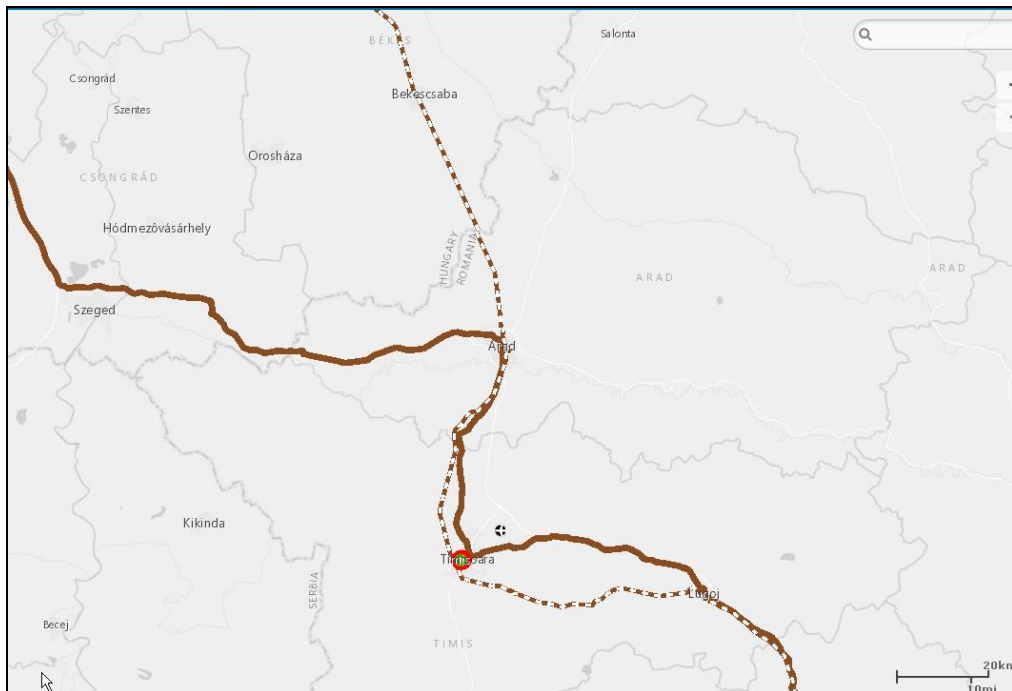
Hungarian counties: Csongrád

Roads (within TEN-T core network): M43, M5 highways

MAP 1: **RHINE - DANUBE CORRIDOR** (with solid line are marked roads, with interrupted line are marked railways)



MAP 2: **ORIENT/EAST MEDITERRANEAN CORRIDOR** (with solid line are marked roads, with interrupted line are marked railways)

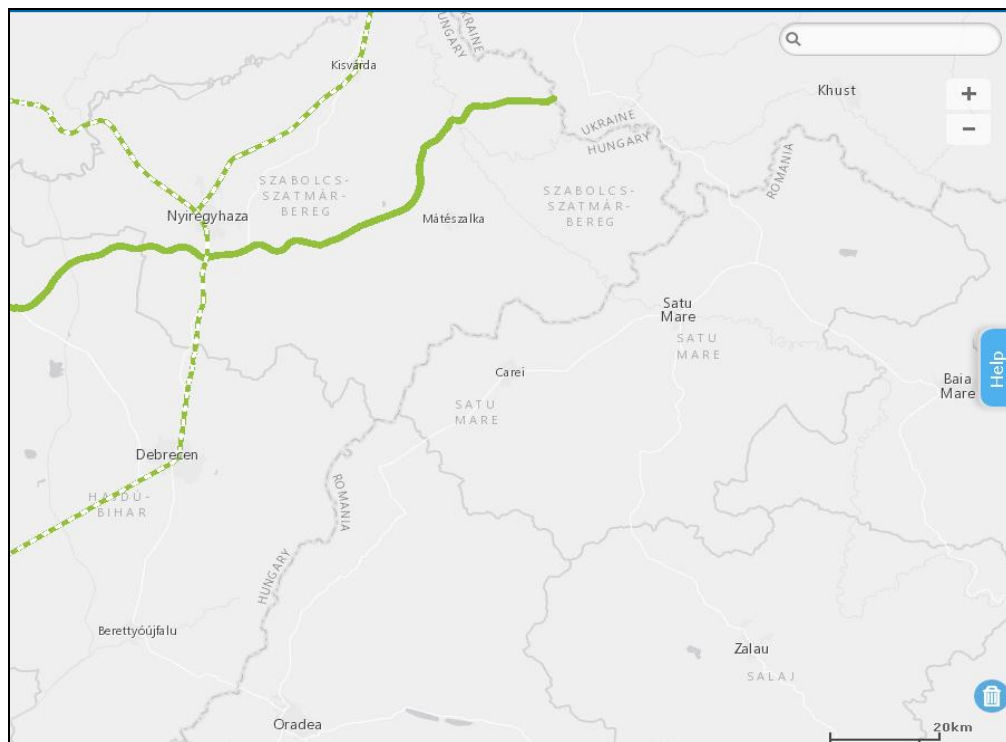


### 3. MEDITERRANEAN CORRIDOR (see MAP 3)

Hungarian counties: Hajdú-Bihar, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg

Roads (within TEN-T core network): M3 highway

MAP 3: **MEDITERRANEAN CORRIDOR** (with solid line are marked roads, with interrupted line are marked railways)



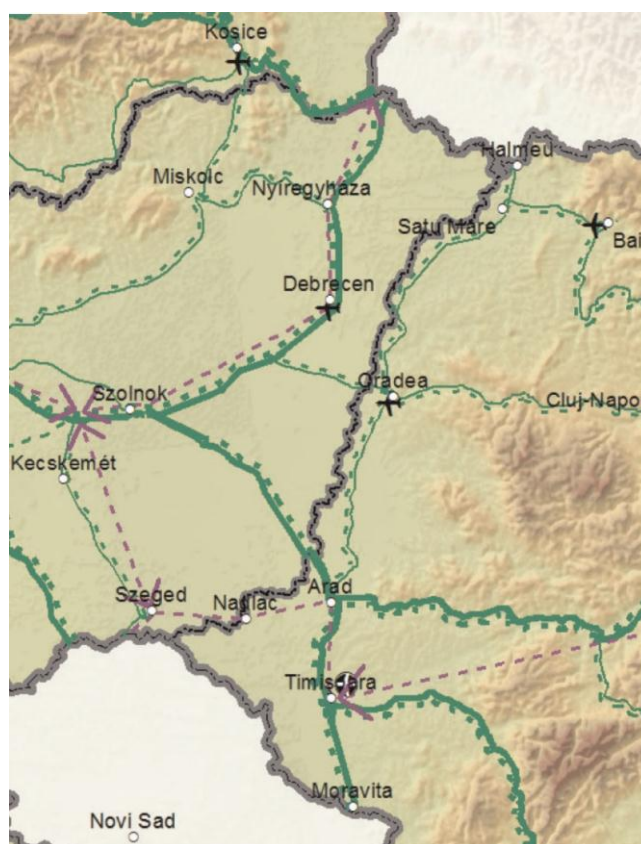
The most important roads (see MAP 4) within **the TEN-T comprehensive network** from the eligible area of the Programme are:

- in ROMANIA:
  - Bihor and Arad Counties: National Road No 79 (Arad - Oradea)
  - Bihor County: European Road No 60/ National Road No 1 (from Hungary/ HU/Borş-Oradea to Cluj-Napoca)
  - Satu Mare County: European Road No 81/National Road No 1F (from Hungary/Satu Mare to Zalău)
- in HUNGARY:
  - Hajdú-Bihar County:
    - M 42 (from Romania/Borş to Berettyóújfalu- Püspökladány – connection with M4)
    - European Roads No 573 and No 60/ M 4 (from the connection with M3 to Debrecen- Szolnok)

MAP 4: **TEN-T comprehensive network- the most important roads within ROHU eligible area** (marked with thin solid/ interrupted red lines)



MAP 5: **TEN-T comprehensive network - the most important railways within ROHU eligible area** (marked with solid / interrupted green lines)



#### IV. TEN-T nodes

The **TEN-T core network** is interconnected in nodes and provides for connections between Member States and with neighbouring countries' transport infrastructure networks.



According to the [List of nodes of the core and comprehensive network](#), in the Programme eligible area is only **one principal node: Timișoara** (established within the identification process of the TEN-T core network).

In "[FAQ on ex ante conditionalities relating to transport](#)" document, and also in EC letter "Clarification on building infrastructure in programming logic for 2014-2020 CBC programmes" (COM to Slovakia, March 2014), are defined another two types of nodes:

**1. Secondary nodes**, which are the branching or crossing points of the core and comprehensive networks, they represent cities (at least of regional importance) and/or multimodal connections.

**2. Tertiary nodes**, which are urban areas (regional towns, towns, cities) providing jobs and public and private services (schools, health or social care, employment services, banks) beyond their administrative boundaries and/or places of multimodal nodes.

Therefore, starting from those definitions from above, related to the TEN-T nodes, within the eligible area of the ROHU can be identified the following nodes:

- 1 principal node of the TEN-T core network: Timișoara.
- 7 secondary nodes of the TEN-T comprehensive network: Arad, Oradea, Satu Mare, Szeged, Békéscsaba, Debrecen, Nyíregyháza (county seats within the eligible area).
- tertiary nodes (small towns/urban areas within the eligible area):
  -  in Romania:
    - **Satu Mare County:** Carei, Tășnad, Negrești Oaș, Livada, Ardud.
    - **Bihor County:** Beiuș, Marghita, Salonta, Aleșd, Nucet, Săcuieni, Ștei, Valea lui Mihai, Vașcău.
    - **Arad County:** Pecica, Sântana, Lipova, Ineu, Chișineu Criș, Nădlac, Curtici, Pâncota, Sebiș.
    - **Timiș County:** Lugoj, Buziaș, Ciacova, Jimbolia, Sânnicolau Mare, Deta, Făget, Gătaia, Recaș.
  -  in Hungary:
    - **Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County:** Ajak, Baktalórántháza, Balkány, Csenger, Demecser, Dombrád, Fehérgyarmat, Ibrány, Kemece, Kisvárda, Máriapócs, Mátészalka, Mándok, Nagyecsed, Nagyhalász, Nyírkálló, Nyírbátor, Nyírlugos, Nyírmada, Nyírtelek, Rakamaz, Tiszalök, Tiszavasvári, Újfehértó, Vaja, Vásárosnamény, Záhony.
    - **Hajdú-Bihar County:** Hajdúböszörmény, Hajdúszoboszló, Balmazújváros, Hajdúnánás, Berettyóújfaló, Püspökladány, Hajdúhadház, Hajdúsámson, Hajdúdorog, Derecske, Nádudvar, Polgár, Nyíradony, Létavértes, Kaba, Téglás, Komádi, Vámospercs, Tiszacsege, Biharkeresztes.
    - **Békés County:** Battonya, Kondoros, Gyula, Orosháza, Békés, Csorvás, Dévaványa, Elek, Füzesgyarmat, Szarvas, Gyomaendrőd, Körösladány, Medgyesegyháza, Mezőberény, Mezőhegyes, Mezőkovácsháza, Sarkad, Szeghalom, Tótkomlós, Újkígyós, Vésztő.
    - **Csongrád County:** Hódmezővásárhely, Szentes, Makó, Csongrád, Sándorfalva, Kistelek, Mindszent, Mórahalom, Csanádpalota.