

# *DG MOVE - Recent policy developments in the EU transport policy*



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# Outline

*1. Political developments*

*2. Use of statistics*



# The European Green Deal

- December 2019
  - by 2050 transport emissions should be 90% lower than in 1990 to achieve climate neutrality
  - Communication underpinned by detailed analysis and modelling
- Accelerating the shift to sustainable and smart mobility
  - **Multimodal transport**
  - **Automated and connected multimodal mobility**
  - **Pricing**
  - **Sustainable alternative transport fuels**
  - **Reducing polluting, especially in cities.**





# Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy

➤ December 2020: The Strategy for sustainable and smart mobility

Key elements:

- Three objectives: making the European transport system more sustainable, smart and resilient
- Comprehensive Staff Working Document
- Action plan with a list of 82 concrete policy actions (e.g. *Revision of the Urban Mobility Package*, *Revision of the Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive*)
- 10 flagship areas and key milestones



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Mobility and  
Transport

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**EUROPE**

# Milestones

By  
2030

- at least 30 million zero-emission cars will be in operation on European roads
- minimum 100 European cities will be climate neutral
- high-speed rail traffic will double
- scheduled collective travel for journeys under 500 km should be carbon neutral
- automated mobility will be deployed at large scale
- zero-emission marine vessels will be market-ready

# Milestones

**By  
2035**

- zero-emission large aircrafts will be market-ready

**By  
2050**

- nearly all cars, vans, buses , new heavy-duty vehicles will be zero-emission;
- rail freight traffic will double
- high-speed rail traffic will triple
- a fully operational, multimodal TEN-T equipped for sustainable and smart transport with high speed connectivity





# *Use and work with statistics in DG MOVE*

- Studies: e.g. Evaluation of the White Paper; Study on return of the truck requirements, Study on the cabotage restrictions on the combined transport road legs ([https://ec.europa.eu/transport/facts-fundings/studies\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/transport/facts-fundings/studies_en))
- Monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context;
- “[EU Transport Scoreboard](#)’ and the report ‘[Transport in the EU – current trends and issues](#)’ identify and compare key issues and relative performance in the EU and between Member States in an objective way – (temporary suspended because of the COVID-19 pandemic)



## EU Transport in Figures

Sources: Eurostat (regulated data collections, Common Questionnaire), ACEA, UIC, UNECE, ITF-OECD, national sources, estimations;

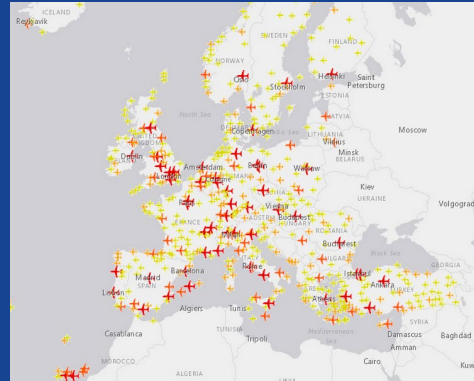


## European Alternative Fuels Observatory

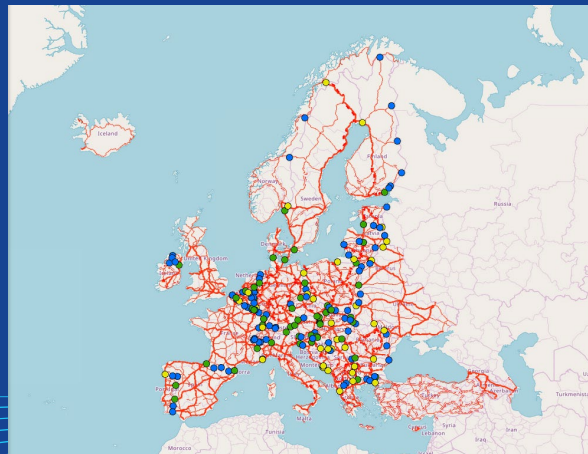
- alternative fuel infrastructure and fleet data
- new phase: improve user-friendliness, extend the scope to rail and aviation.



## Atlas of the Sky



## TENtec Interactive Map Viewer



## Data needs

- Passenger mobility indicators: average travel distance and time, vehicle occupancy rate, trips by mode of transport (including active and new modes), by mode of operation (sharing/pooling/rental); breakdowns by gender & socio-economic characteristics;
- Data on public transport
  - Passenger transport by busses and coaches, and tram and metro;
- Road freight transport: transport by light utility vehicles
- Data on alternative fuel infrastructure and equipment per type of fuel (road, maritime, rail, aviation);
- Data on intermodal transport (e.g. number of transshipment per mode, short sea shipping intermodal transport, comparable ITUs across modes).

## ➤ More breakdowns:

- Data by origin/destination across all transport modes, by distance class, etc .

- More detailed economic and employment data for the transport sector: e.g. GDP and employment for land transport broken down by road and rail;

## ➤ better geographical coverage: all EU countries, cross-border, cities and urban areas)

## ➤ Improved timeliness and higher frequency

## ➤ Harmonisation of methodologies and definitions: e.g aligning methodologies for the modal split indicators, linking final energy consumption data with transport activity statistics; aligning definitions and breakdowns between different modes.



## ***New Mobility Patterns in European Cities***

- launched in October 2019, extensive data collection covering the areas of passenger mobility, urban logistics, accessibility, fleet composition, transport activity and traffic for the EU Member States, with focus on measuring new mobility and logistics pattern in cities (finalisation: July 2022)
  - Task 1: EU-Wide Passenger Mobility Survey: trip characteristics and mobility activity by mode of transport; fieldwork started in March;
  - Task 2: Targeted Survey on Urban Logistics: composition and the mileage of the fleet, the corresponding activity, the fuel/energy consumption and the carbon footprint as well as the air pollutant emissions of their activities in the city and their future plans to achieve low emissions logistics; fieldwork started in April;



## *New Mobility Patterns in European Cities*

- Task 3: Development of a consistent dataset for quantitative analysis: update of the TRACCS database
  - Road, rail, aviation and waterborne (passenger and freight): Detailed information: stock, new registrations, mileage, activity data (pkm, tkm), occupancy rate/ load factors, fuel consumption and emissions, economic data (ticket prices, fuel prices, taxation)
  - Sources: Eurostat, ACEA, UIC, Eurocontrol, EMSA, EEA, IEA, ITF-OECD, UNECE, national sources, ..., estimations;
  - Peer-Review: - 1st round (December 2020: road and rail);
    - 2nd round (April/June 2021: road, aviation and waterborne).





**Thank you for your attention!**

