

● WHITE PAPER 2011

Directorate-General
for Mobility
and Transport



Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area

Towards a competitive and resource efficient transport system

European Commission

28 Mar 2011

● The 2011 White Paper

- WP 1992 → Opening the transport market
- WP 2001 → Rebalancing modes to fight capacity constraints
- WP 2011 → Putting transport in the wider 'EU 2020' perspective:

An agenda for promoting growth and jobs through greater resource efficiency

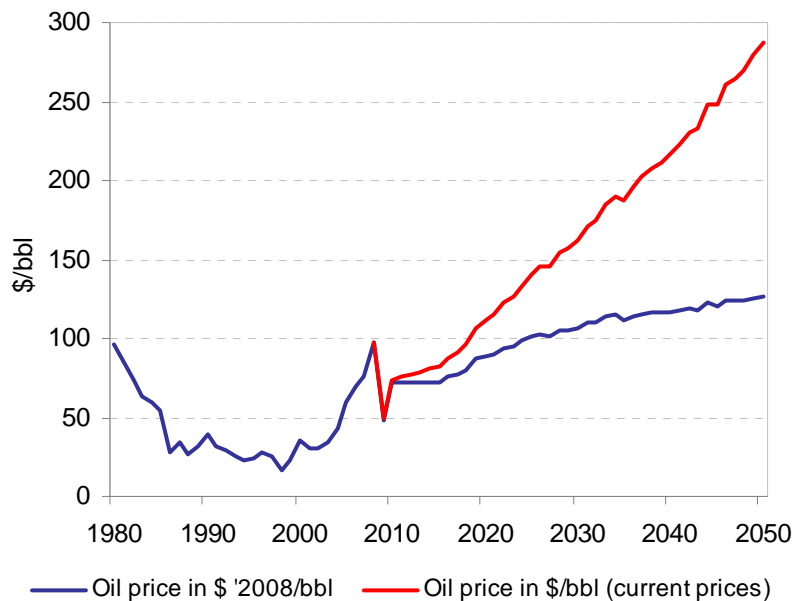
● **Transport for business – Transport as a business**

- EU economy is one of the most open in the world
- The prosperity of the EU owes much to the internal market and to trade links with the rest of the world
- The transport industry is an important part of the economy

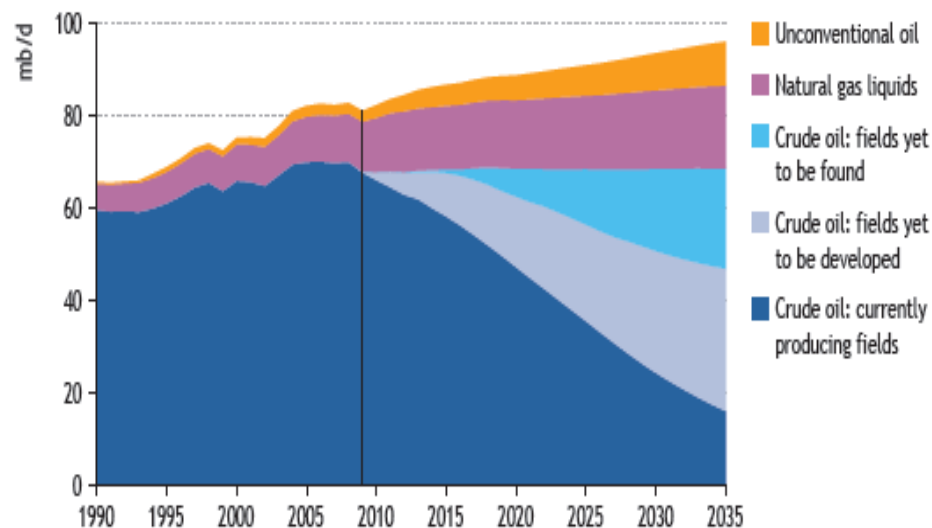


● Increasing oil price and persistent oil dependency

- Transport depends on oil for about 96% of its energy needs.
- The transport sector accounts for almost 90% of the projected increase in global oil use.



Source: Prometheus, NTUA (E3MLab)

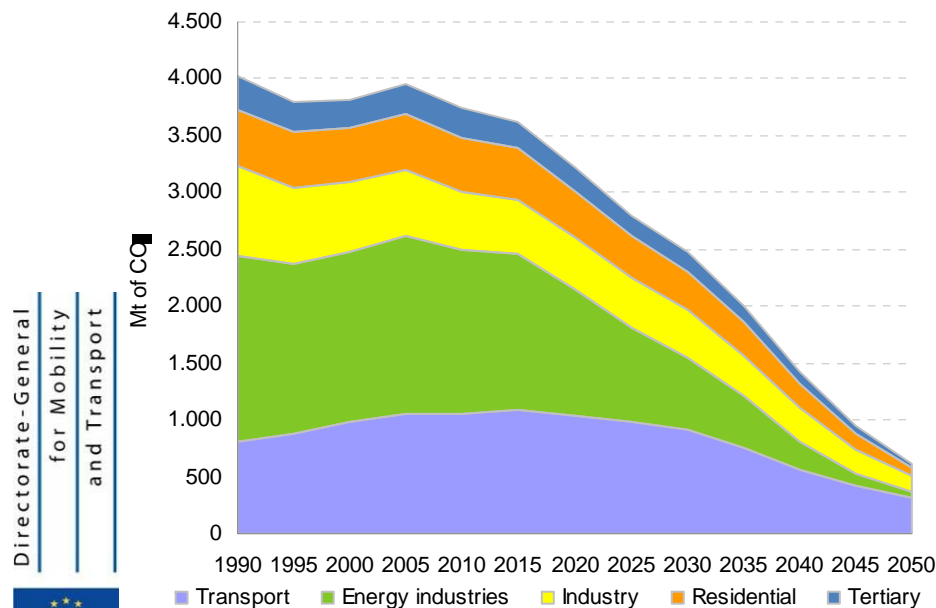


Source: IEA World Energy Outlook 2010

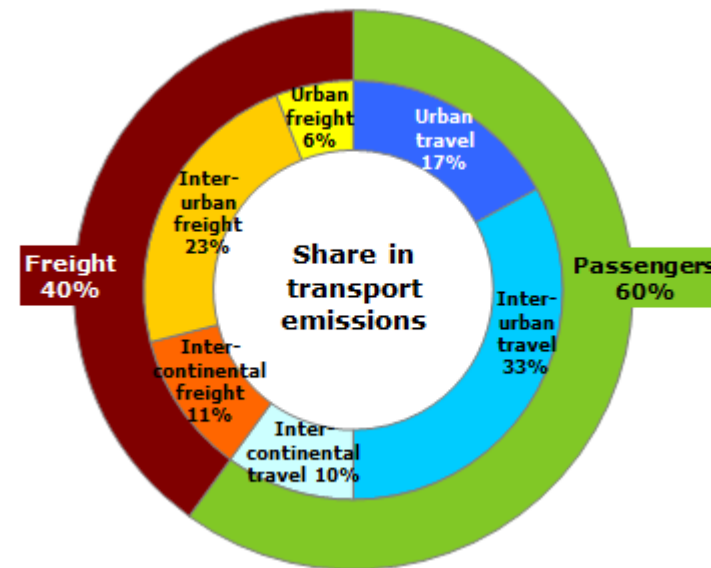
- 750 million cars today, 2.2 billion in 2050
- The depletion of reserves and growing global demand would lead to ever higher oil prices.

● A tight carbon budget for the transport sector

- The international community has agreed to limit climate change to 2°the objective of reducing GHG emissions in the EU by 80 to 95% by 2050 compared to 1990 levels



Source: PRIMES, NTUA (E3MLab)



Source: PRIMES-TREMOVE and TREMOVE

- Transport accounts for about 1/4 of GHG emissions in the EU:
60% comes from passengers
1/4 is urban
1/5 is inter-continental
over half is medium-distance

Outline

- Challenges ahead
- A vision for the transport system of 2050
- 1 target (-60% GHG emissions) and 10 indicative goals/benchmarks to guide policy action
- How to do it – 4 “i”s and 40 actions

● Meeting the challenge

- To meet the challenges, transport has to:
 - Use less energy
 - Use cleaner energy
 - Exploit efficiently a multimodal, integrated and 'intelligent' network



● The vision

	Passengers	Freight
Long-distance travel and intercontinental freight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate capacity and improved overall travel experience (efficient links between airports and rail, minimum hassle for personal security screening...) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High global maritime standards More efficient hinterland connections for ports Modern vessels and cleaner fuels for shipping
Intercity travel and transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seamless multimodal travel (online multimodal info and ticketing, multimodal hubs...) Quality service and enforced passengers' rights Near-zero casualties for road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paperless logistics Multimodal long-distance freight corridors No barriers to maritime transport Cleaner trucks on shorter distances
Urban transport and commuting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-fossil mobility (Clean and efficient cars; Higher share of public transport; Alternative propulsion for urban buses and taxis; Better infrastructure for walking and cycling) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better interface between long distance and last-mile Freight consolidation centres and delivery points ITS for better logistics Low-noise and low-emission trucks for deliveries

● **Ten Goals** for competitive and resource efficient transport

New and sustainable fuels and propulsion systems

- Halve the use of ‘conventionally-fuelled’ cars in urban transport by 2030; phase them out in cities by 2050; achieve essentially CO₂-free city logistics by 2030
- 40% of low-carbon sustainable fuels in aviation and 40% (if feasible 50%) less emissions in maritime by 2050



● **Ten Goals** for competitive and resource efficient transport

Optimising the performance of multimodal logistic chains, including by making greater use of more energy-efficient modes

- 30% of road freight over 300 km should shift to other modes by 2030, and more than 50% by 2050
- Triple the length of the existing high-speed rail network. By 2050 the majority of medium-distance passenger transport should go by rail
- A fully functional and EU-wide multimodal TEN-T 'core network' by 2030
- By 2050, connect all core network airports to the rail network; all seaports to the rail freight and, where possible, inland waterway system



● **Ten Goals** for competitive and resource efficient transport

Increasing the efficiency of transport and of infrastructure use with information systems and market-based incentives

- Deployment of SESAR by 2020 and completion of the European Common Aviation Area. Deployment of ERTMS, ITS, SSN and LRIT, RIS and Galileo
- By 2020, establish the framework for a European multimodal transport information, management and payment system
- 2050, move close to zero fatalities in road transport
- Move towards full application of “user pays” and “polluter pays” principles



● How to do it – 4 “i”s and 40 actions

Internal market: Create a genuine Single European Transport Area by eliminating all residual barriers between modes and national systems.

Innovation: EU research needs to address the full cycle of research, innovation and deployment in an integrated way.

Infrastructure: EU transport infrastructure policy needs a common vision and sufficient resources.
The costs of transport should be reflected in its price in an undistorted way.

International: Opening up third country markets in transport services, products and investments continues to have high priority.

● The 2011 White Paper

- WP 2001 → Modal shift
- MR 2006 → Co-modality
- WP 2011 → Full modal integration

A Single European Transport Area in which all residual barriers – between modes and between borders – are eliminated

● Thank you for your attention!

http://ec.europa.eu/transport/strategies/2011_white_paper_en.htm

