

Decarbonising Transport

An ITF project to help achieve carbon-neutral mobility

March 2016



2015
NEW ZEALAND PRESIDENCY

DECARBONISING TRANSPORT

Objective: A commonly acceptable roadmap to bring transport to carbon neutrality by circa 2050

- ▶ Transport represents 23% of all energy-related emissions and is growing globally
- ▶ COP21 created political pathway with 5-year reviews of national decarbonisation commitments starting in 2020
- ▶ Paris Agreement does not include any specific component dedicated to Transport
- ▶ Transport now has an opportunity to play the important role that it holds in mitigating climate change
- ▶ Different paths and schedules per mode and per region, but a common target
 - And a common assessment methodology



A QUANTITATIVE AND INCLUSIVE PROJECT

- ▶ **Quantitative: A comprehensive model framework covering all modes of transport**
 - Allows rigorous, coherent analysis of policies and outcomes across the world
 - Considers global exogenous factors (demographics/urbanisation, economic development, digital connectivity, etc.) and impact on transport emissions
 - Simulation of technological evolution, alternative policy paths, and their expected outcomes. Adjustments to evolving results
- ▶ **Inclusive: Dialogue and engagement with all partners**
 - Countries, multilateral organisations, technology providers, operators and other service providers, regulatory agencies, NGOs, etc.
 - The model supports the dialogue process
 - The main intended outcomes are collective learning and commitments

WHY ITF

► Best-in-class modelling tools

- From global to regional and to urban scale

► Best platform for dialogue

- Only intergovernmental organisation dealing with all modes of transport
- Wide geographic diversity and CO₂ emissions profile amongst membership
- Established Corporate Partnership Board with (currently) 19 leading companies from around the world, developing projects since 2014
- Strong relations with multilateral institutions and other key stakeholders

**International
freight model**



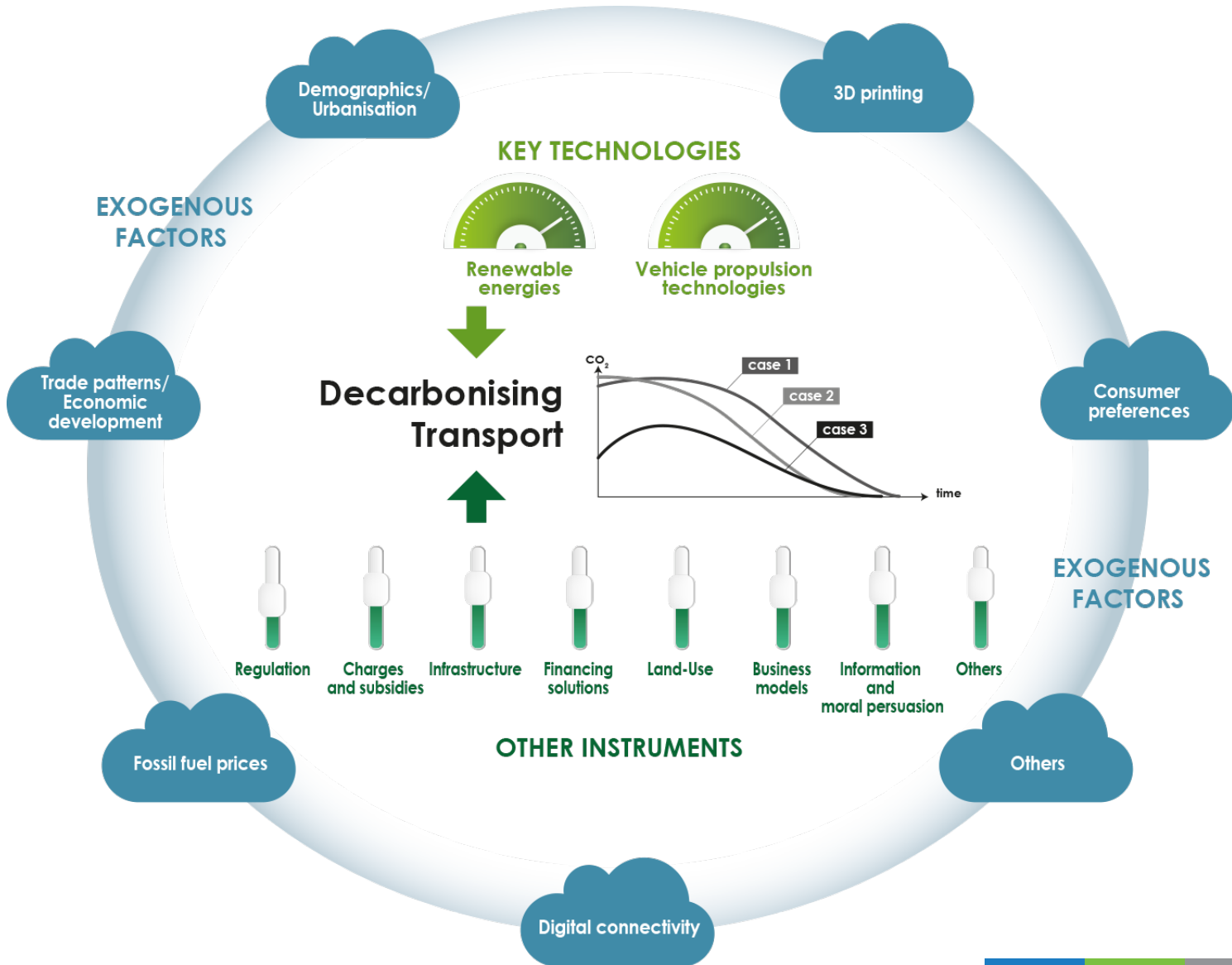
**Air passenger
model**



**Urban mobility
simulator**



**Urban
passenger and
access models**



DECARBONISING TRANSPORT MODELLING PROCESS

► **Baseline trajectories**

1. Business-As-Usual
2. BAU + national decarbonisation commitments
3. BAU + national decarbonisation commitments + other decarbonisation commitments (UN modal agencies)
 - Taking into account exogenous factors
 - Selected modelling approach enables transparent assessment of impacts

► **Model outcomes: Emissions and other SDG-related indicators**

- Accessibility, safety, connectivity ...
- Also CAPEX, OPEX, economic efficiency, interdependencies and trade-offs

DECARBONISING TRANSPORT MODELLING PROCESS

► Progressive model development

- Building up from existing basis in collaboration with knowledge partners
- Successive phases' outputs useful to expand coalition of partners, funding

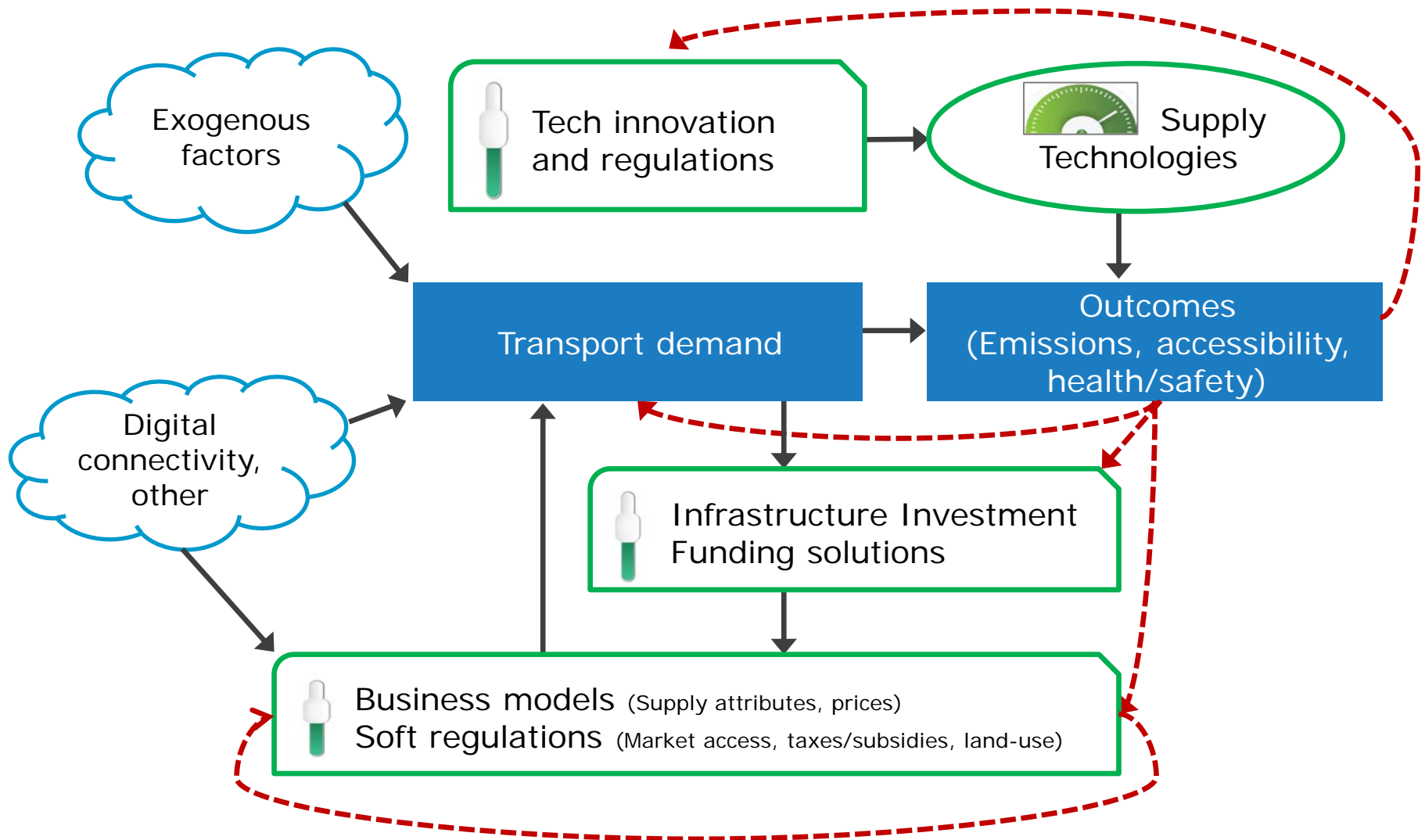
► Review, explore, assess other assumptions and policy actions

- Non-prescriptive model
- Dialogue with partners for knowledge and action adjustments

► Results produced at global, regional, national and city level

- 310 regions, all countries, 1600 cities (as used in existing partial ITF models)

► Periodic communication of intermediate results with partners



PROJECT ANCHOR: CORPORATE PARTNERSHIP BOARD

- ▶ Companies are close to technologies, markets, implementation
- ▶ Current CPB Members:



MULTI-LEVEL STAKEHOLDERS


- ▶ **Governments**
- ▶ **Industry** (via Corporate Partnership Board, via sectoral organisations)
- ▶ **Knowledge partners** (universities, research centres, public agencies)
- ▶ **Multilateral organisations and development banks**
- ▶ **Green Finance sector**
- ▶ **Foundations**
- ▶ **NGOs**
- ▶ **Others**

Across stakeholders: Different roles, styles of interaction

Co-Funding as a basic principle



MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS

- ▶ Outcomes include improved capacity to test out impact of sustainable transport policies and climate change mitigation initiatives, assess risks, calibrate strategies
 - › ***Common assessment methodology*** is essential to enable « clarity, transparency and understanding » of INDCs as required in Paris Agreement (trust building)
 - ▶ Project will take into account common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities
 - ▶ MDBs are key stakeholders necessary for sharing data and technical knowledge, ongoing dialogue, particularly with countries beyond the ITF membership, and co-funding
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NEXT STEPS, MILESTONES

- ▶ **Formal commitments to join project by the end of April**
- ▶ **Kick-off at ITF Annual Summit in May**
 - Partners to be publicly recognised at project kick-off on 19 May 2016
(stage presentation, partners' group photo, press release, online visibility etc.)
- ▶ **Other Milestones**
 - First public presentation of results at ITF Summit 2017
 - Results effective for 2020 COP negotiations, available in 2019
(presented at ITF Summit)

Thank you

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