

Policy Options to Decarbonise Urban Passenger Transport

Results of expert opinion survey

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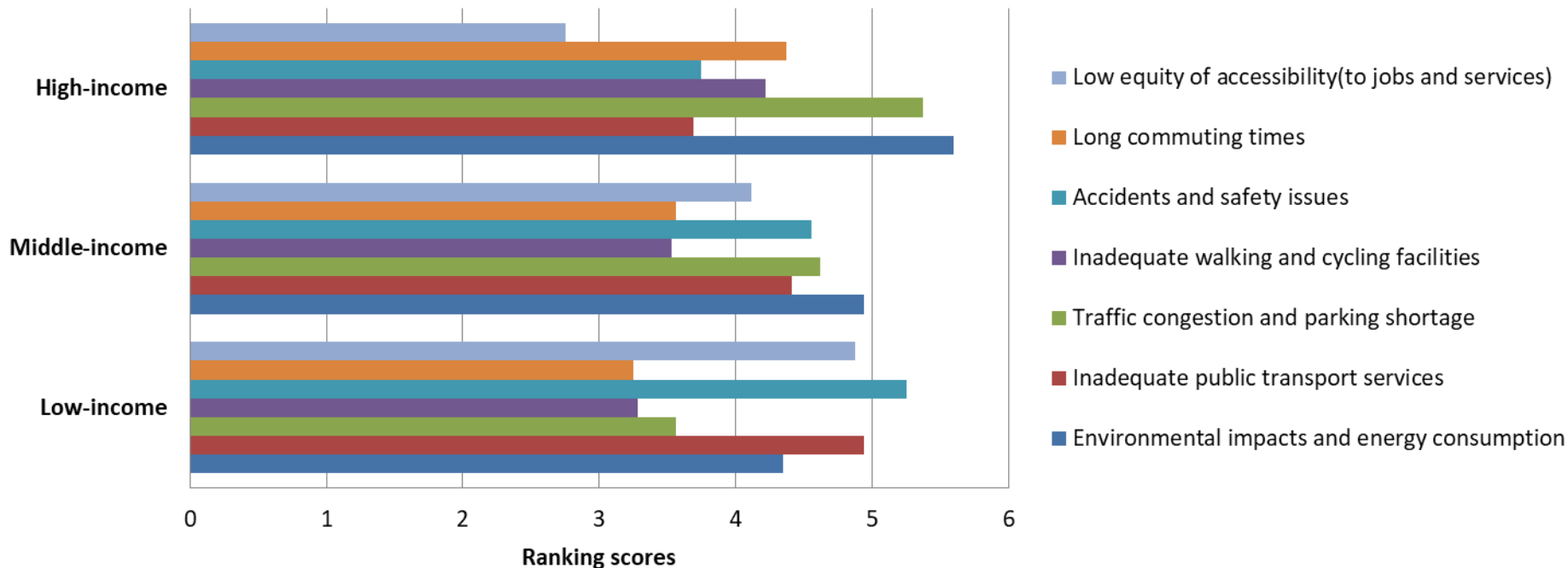
INTRODUCTION

- ❑ **The expert survey is part of the ITF Decarbonising Transport project's thematic work stream on urban passenger transport, aiming to**
 - Identify policy priorities, megatrends and pressing issues in this sector
 - Gather initial evidence on the effectiveness of new urban mobility options and emerging technologies
- ❑ **The survey was sent to experts from the government, industry, civil society and academia etc.**
 - 116 experts replied, around 65% completed fully the questionnaire
 - 85% of respondents European based, 15% are non-European based

URBAN TRANSPORT CHALLENGES

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□ Pressing urban transport challenges differ based on the level of development



URBAN TRANSPORT CHALLENGES

- ❑ **Environmental issues are the most pressing challenges in the middle- and high-income countries**

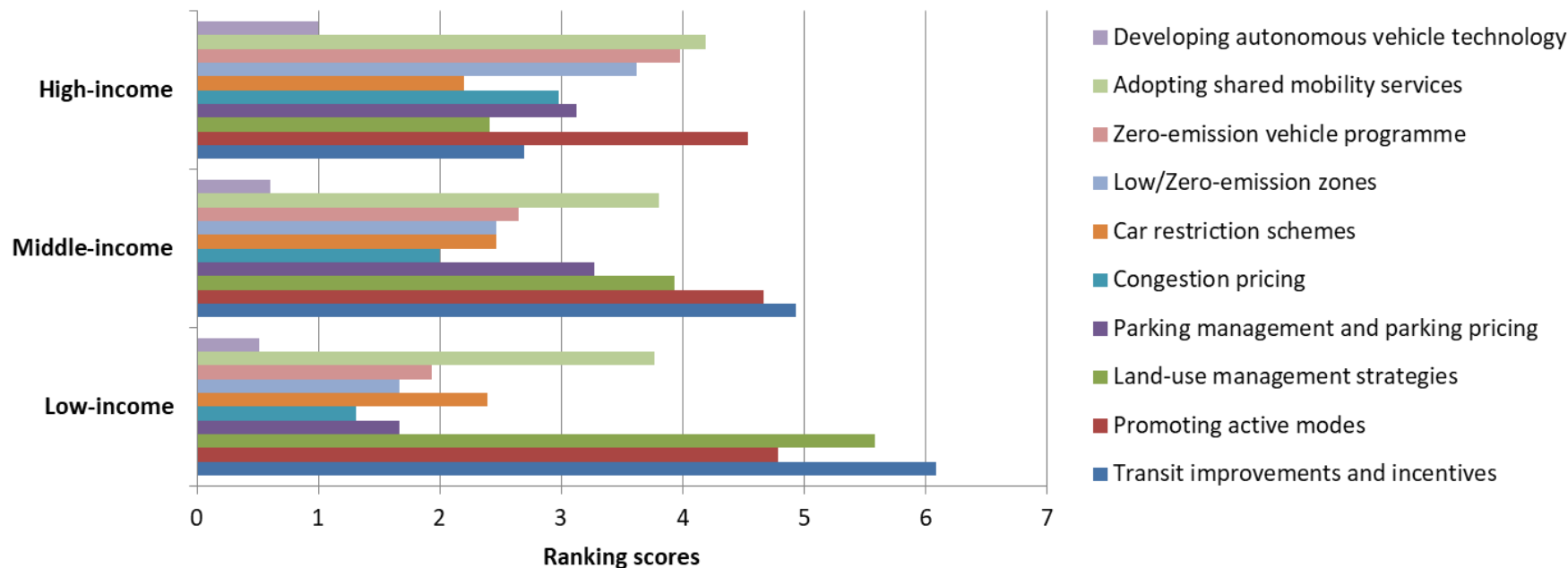
	Low-income	Middle-income	High-income
1	Accidents and safety issues	Environmental impacts and energy consumption	Environmental impacts and energy consumption
2	Low equity of accessibility	Traffic congestion and parking shortage	Traffic congestion and parking shortage
3	Inadequate public transport services	Accidents and safety issues	Long commuting times

URBAN POLICY PRIORITY

POLICY PRIORITY

□ Policy priorities for each country group vary significantly

- Promoting active modes and shared mobility are consistent among all groups



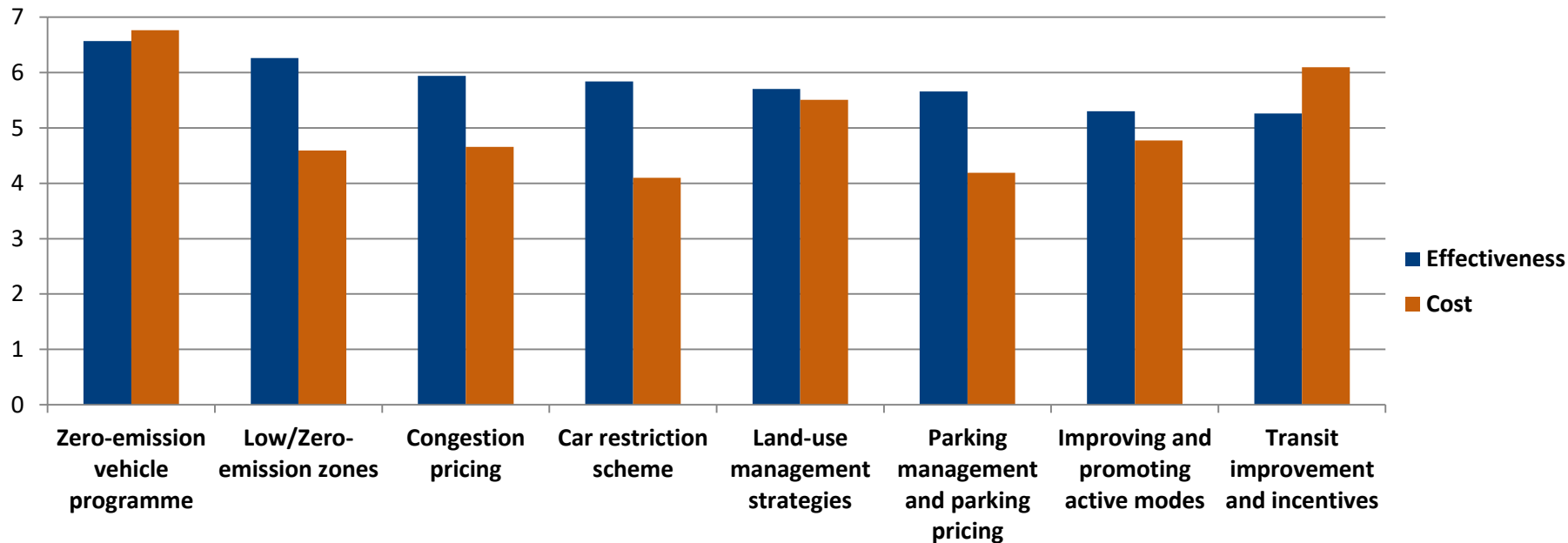
POLICY PRIORITY

	Low-income	Middle-income	High-income
1	Transit improvements and incentives	Transit improvements and incentives	Promoting active modes
2	Land-use management strategies	Promoting active modes	Adopting shared mobility services
3	Promoting active modes	Land-use management strategies	Zero-emission vehicle programme
4	Adopting shared mobility services	Adopting shared mobility services	Low/Zero-emission zones

COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF MEASURES

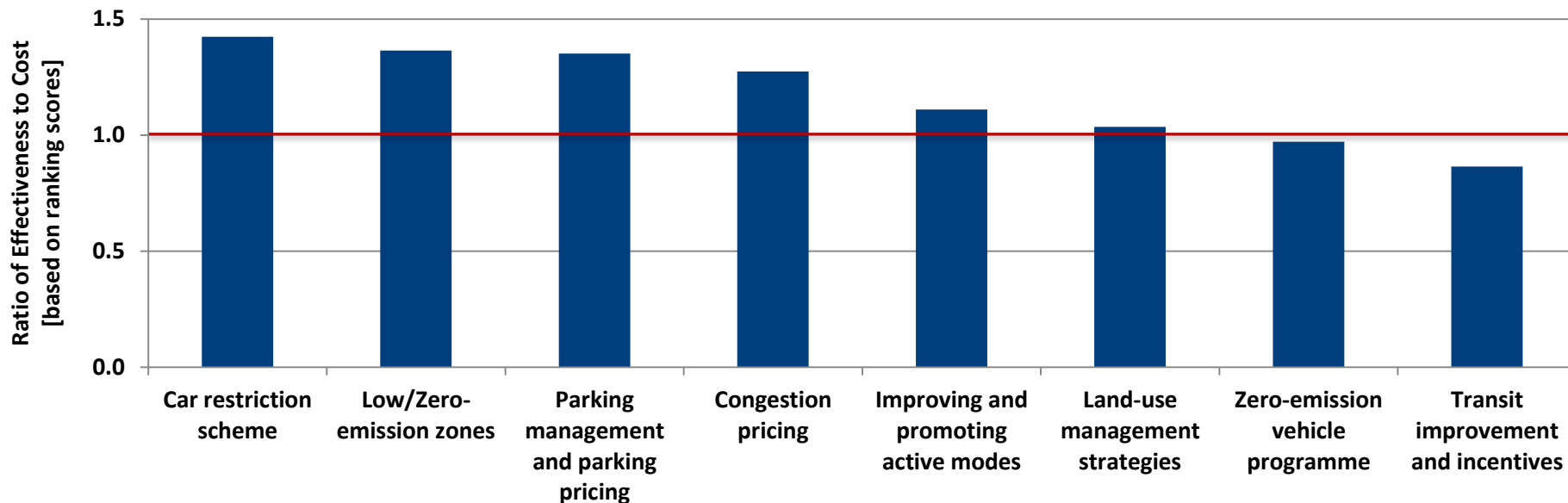
COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF MEASURES - in reducing CO₂ emissions

Average ranking of cost and effectiveness [scale 1-10]



COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF MEASURES - in reducing CO₂ emissions

❑ Car restriction scheme is considered to be the most cost-effective



ZERO-EMISSION VEHICLE, ZONES

ZERO-EMISSION VEHICLES

- ❑ **On average, ZEV will take up less than 50% of the passenger car fleet by 2050**

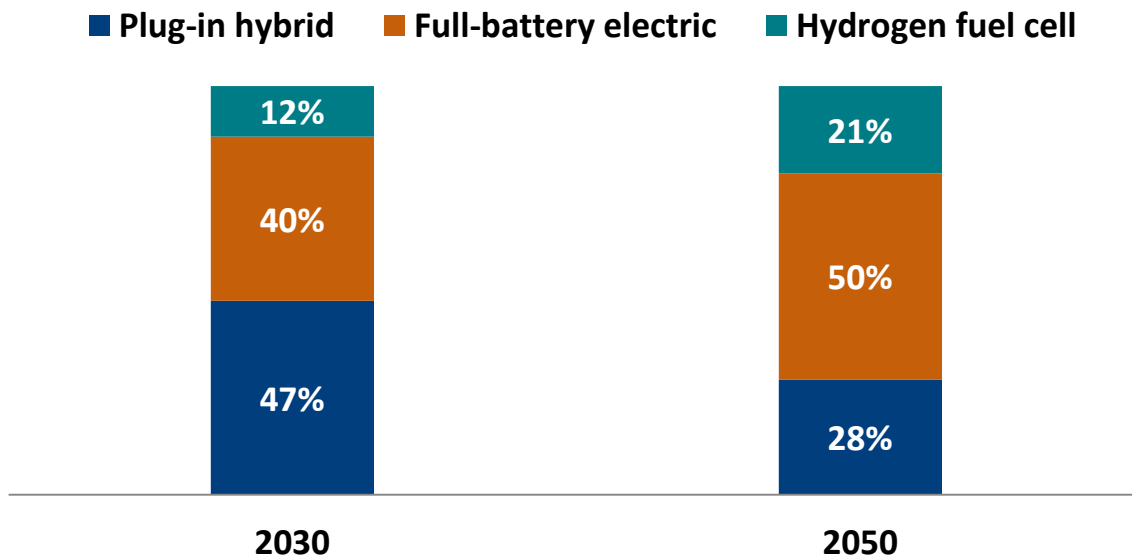
Expected penetration rate of ZEV

	Low-income	Middle-income	High-income
2030	Less than 10%	Between 10% and 30%	Between 20% and 40%
2050	Between 10% and 30%	Between 30% and 50%	Between 50% and 70%

ZERO-EMISSION VEHICLES

- ❑ Full-battery electric cars will take the highest share among the electric car fleet by 2050

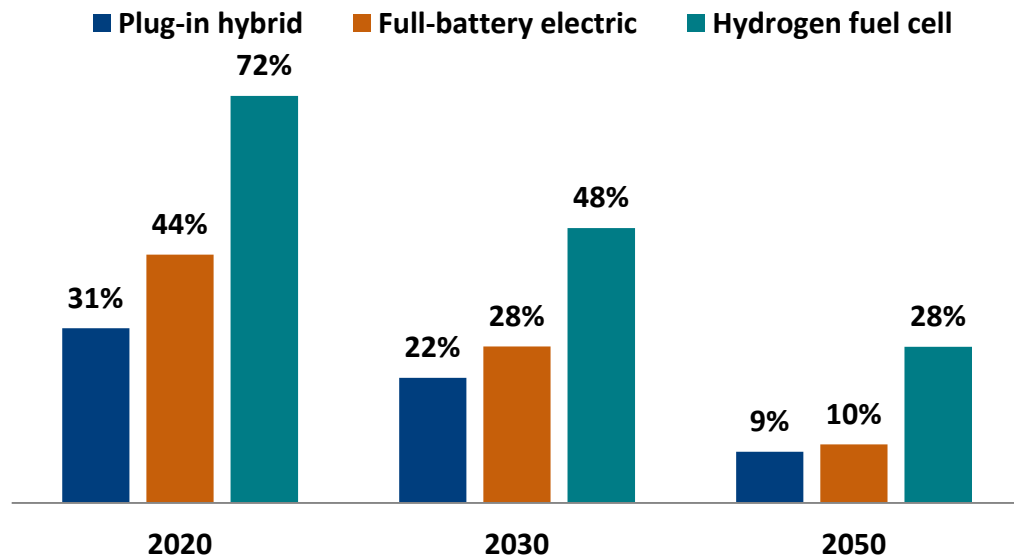
Expected technology mix



ZERO-EMISSION VEHICLES

□ Average price difference between an electric car and an internal combustion engine (ICE) car?

Expected price difference compared to ICE Car



- Prices of electric cars are expected to remain higher than ICE cars by 2050, despite the price gaps being reduced over time.

ZERO-EMISSION VEHICLES

- ❑ Cost, charging facilities and vehicle performance are the top three barriers for the uptake of ZEVs**

24%

Vehicle purchase cost

23%

Vehicle recharge time

20%

Availability of charging facilities

17%

Vehicle range

10%

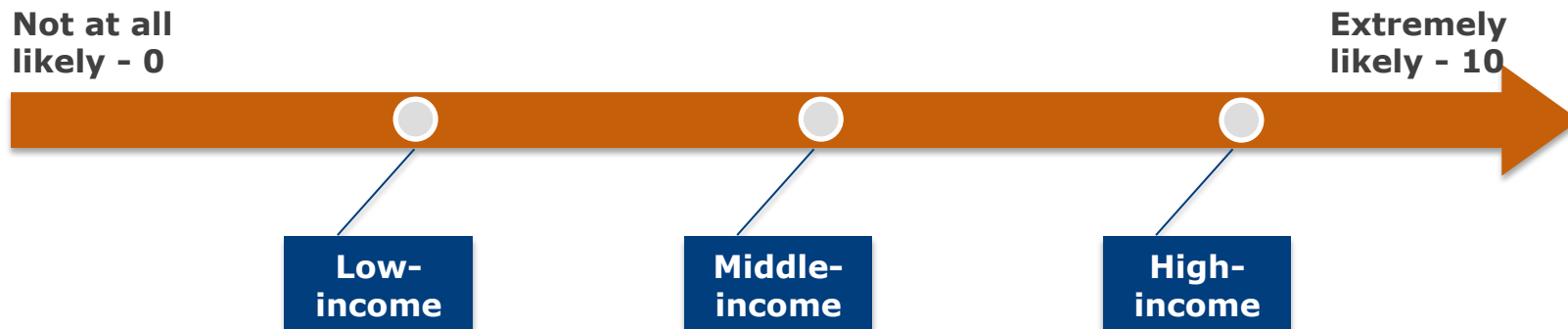
Lack of strict emission regulations

7%

Consumer knowledge and awareness

ZERO-EMISSION ZONE

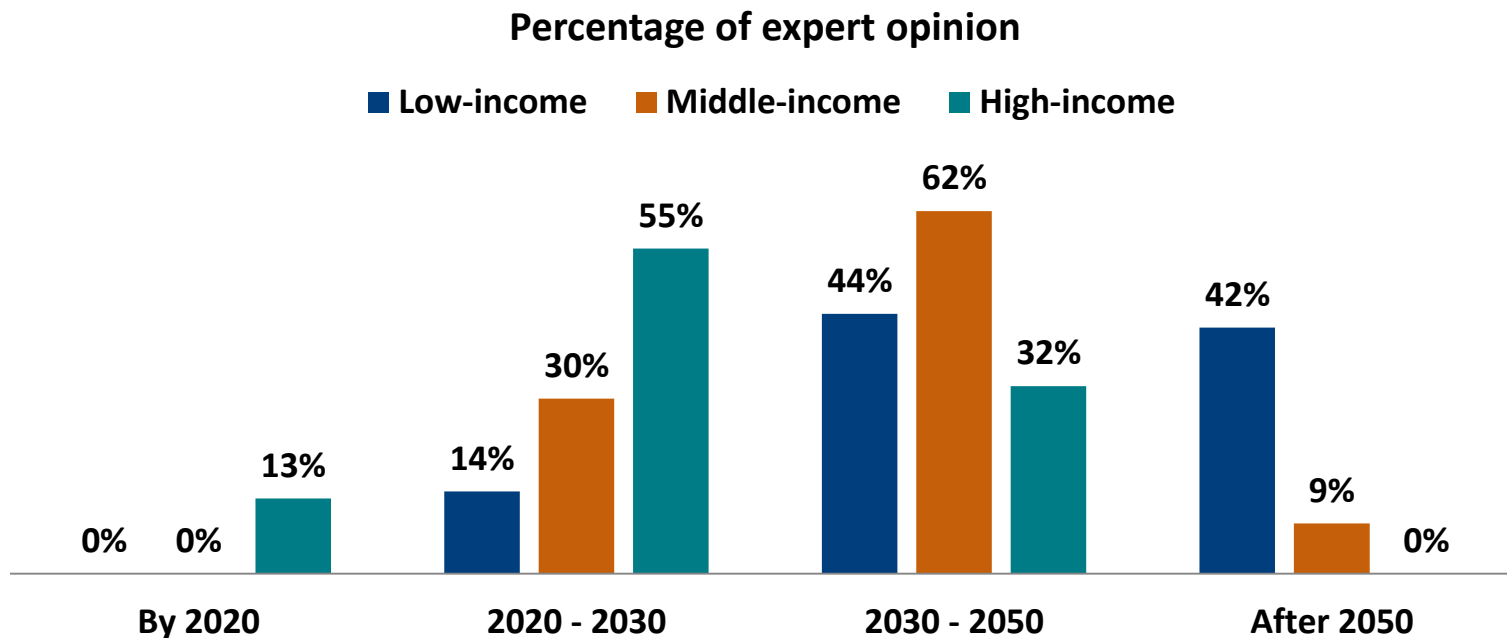
- ❑ **Cities in high-income countries are highly likely to implement ZEZ by 2050, whereas very unlikely for low-income cities**



SHARED MOBILITY SERVICES

SHARED MOBILITY SERVICES

□ When will shared mobility services have a significant mode share in cities? (e.g. > 10%)

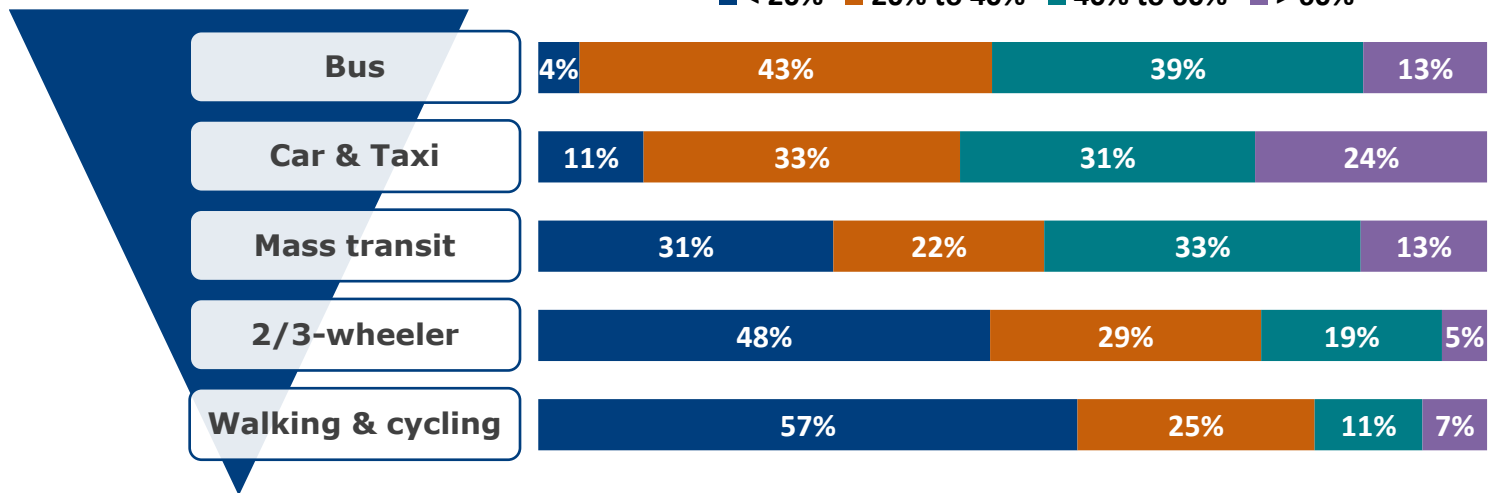


SHARED MOBILITY SERVICES

- ❑ Current Bus, Car, Taxi and Mass transit trips will be significantly replaced by shared mobility services by 2050
- ❑ Bus will be affected the most by shared mobility, while NMT the least

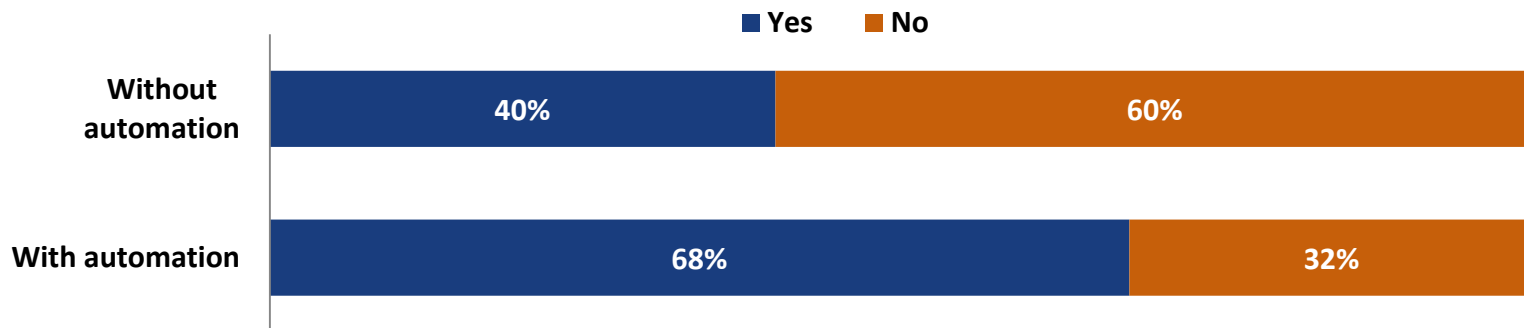
Percentage of expert opinion

■ < 20% ■ 20% to 40% ■ 40% to 60% ■ > 60%



SHARED MOBILITY SERVICES

- ☐ **Could average trip cost of on-demand bus services become lower than the regular bus services?**



SHARED MOBILITY SERVICES

☐ **Who is in the best position to lead a transition to shared mobility services?**

45%

New mobility service providers

31%

Public transport operators

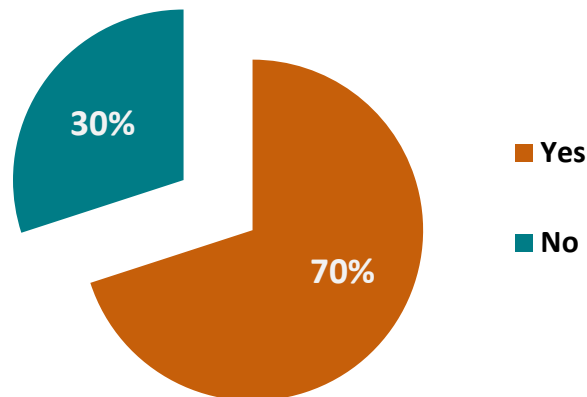
15%

Public-private partnership

6%

Automotive industry

☐ **Should shared mobility be a public transport option managed by local transport authorities?**



SHARED MOBILITY SERVICES

❑ Convenience and cultural barriers are top two barriers to the uptake of shared mobility services

31%

Convenience and flexibility concerns compared to private vehicle ownership

30%

Cultural barriers to sharing rides with strangers

19%

Permits, standards and regulations (e.g. labour laws and regulations)

12%

Governmental or industry-level coordination and support

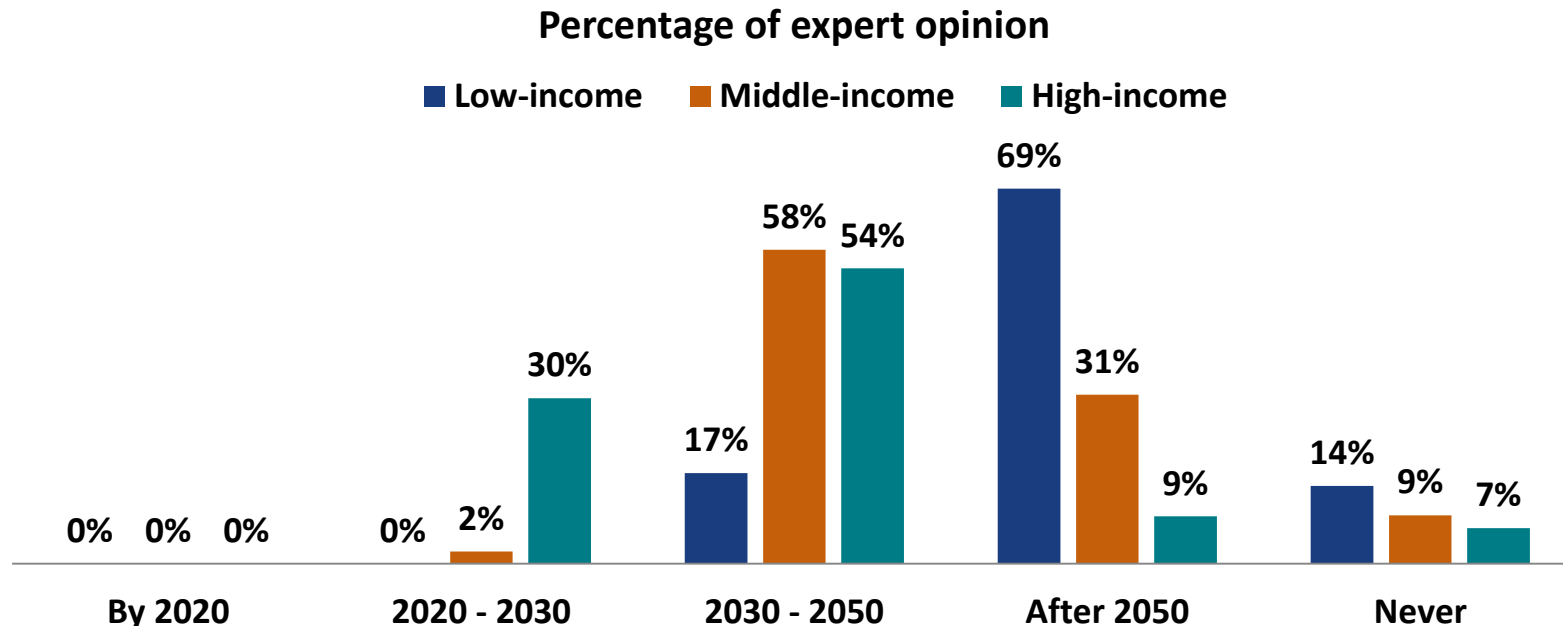
8%

Physical, digital and other infrastructure supply

AUTONOMOUS CARS

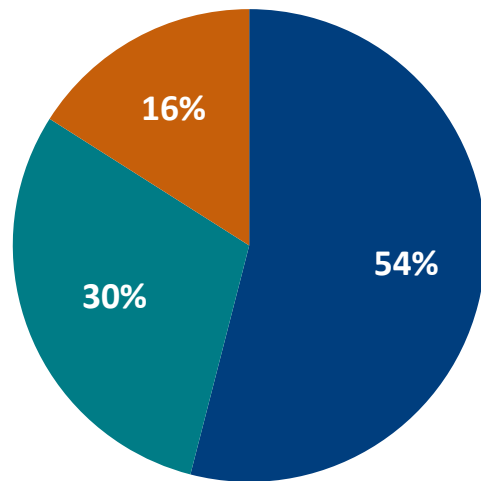
AUTONOMOUS CARS

□ By when do you think the autonomous cars will take a significant share of the urban passenger car fleet? (e.g. >20%)



AUTONOMOUS CARS

□ Majority considers that autonomous cars will increase the overall car use



- It will increase car use
- It will reduce car use
- It will not affect car use

- Why do you choose increasing?
 - It will reduce travel and parking costs and provides improved mobility to those who are too young to drive or older people.
- Why do you choose decreasing?
 - It will reduce the car use by being more efficient at completing the tasks drivers currently perform. More car-sharing is also expected.
- Why do you choose no impact?
 - Other modes will also adopt automation technology to compete with autonomous car, thus offsets the growth potential of autonomous private car use.

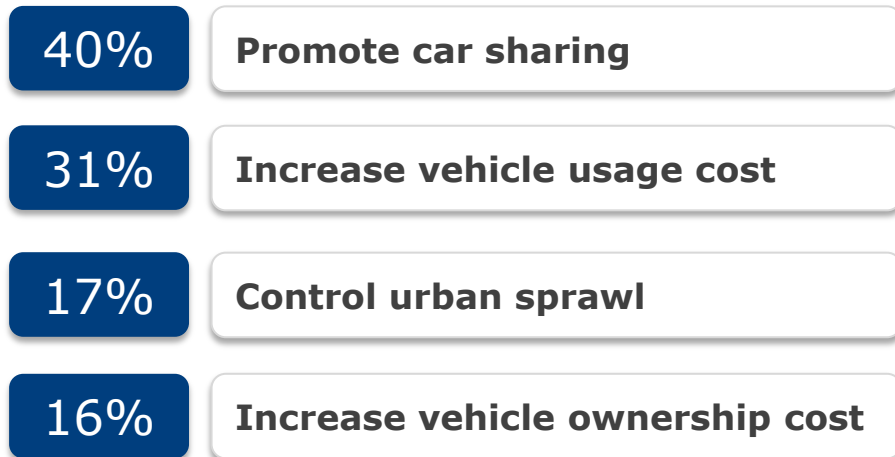
AUTONOMOUS CARS

☐ **Would you limit the increasing car use brought by autonomous car? (increase in trip distances and trip rates)**

■ Yes ■ No



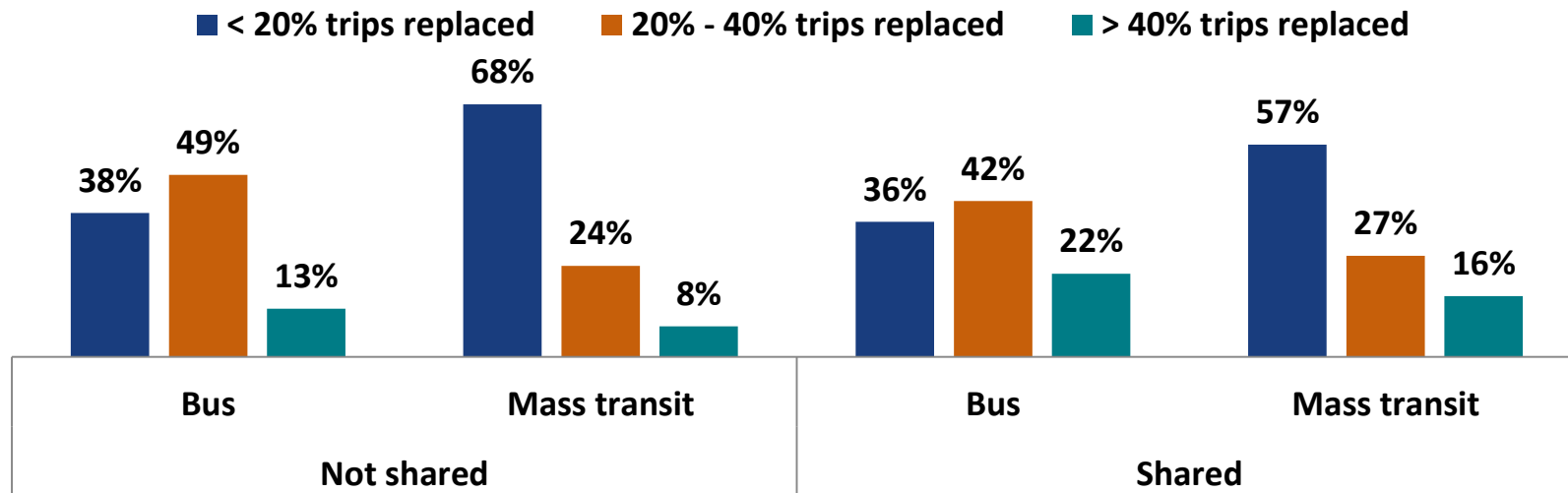
☐ **How would you limit this effect?**



AUTONOMOUS CARS

- ❑ **Autonomous cars have higher impacts on bus than on mass transit**
- ❑ **If autonomous cars are shared, the impacts on public transport trips will be higher**

Percentage of expert opinion



AUTONOMOUS CARS

- ☐ **Safety and security concerns appears to be the biggest barrier for the uptake of autonomous cars**



CONCLUSIONS

- **TAILOR** the decarbonising pathways to the climate and development priorities of different country groups
- **MAXIMISE** the co-benefits from CO₂ mitigation strategies, especially for the low-income countries (*safety, accessibility, equity*)
- **TRANSIT** to Zero-Emission Vehicles (*cheaper and better performance*) to achieve the decarbonising goal
- **INTEGRATE** shared mobility into multimodal transport planning to reduce emissions from urban mobility and meet public goals
- **TACKLE** the challenges of combining realistic behavioural factors towards autonomous cars and policy options that cities might pursue