



# Recent developments in the EU transport policy

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## Outline

### **I. Policy developments / sustainable mobility:**

*2016 'European strategy for low-emission mobility'*

*2017-2018 Mobility Packages*

*2018 'Clean planet for all vision'*

*Sustainable Development Goals*

### **II. DG MOVE studies and work on statistics**

### **III. Expected statistical needs for the future**



## **2016 EU strategy for low-emission mobility**

- 1. Increasing the efficiency of the transport system:** digital technologies, fair and efficient pricing in transport, promoting multi-modality
  - 2. Scaling up the deployment of low-emission energy/fuels:** effective framework for low-emission energy; building/expanding the infrastructure, ensuring interoperability and standardization for electro-mobility
  - 3. moving towards zero-emission vehicles:** improvements in vehicle testing, post-2020 strategy for cars and vans, post-2020 strategy for lorries, busses and coaches
- + **horizontal initiatives:** Energy union – linking the transport and energy systems; research and innovation to support long-term transition toward zero-emission, incentives for the development and market uptake of digital technologies, skills, investment, involving cities and local authorities, international aspects.

**The Strategy framed the initiatives that the Commission proposed in the three Mobility Packages of 2017-2018**



- **Mobility Package I: 'Clean, competitive and connected mobility for all'** (May 2017):
  - *A first set of 8 legislative initiatives with a special focus on road transport*
  - *The proposals aim notably at: improving the functioning of the road haulage market, enhancing the employment and social conditions of workers, and promoting smart road-charging in Europe*
- **Mobility Package II: 'Delivering on low-emission mobility'** (November 2017)
  - *Legislative initiatives on road transport vehicles, infrastructure and combined transport of goods*
  - *The initiatives focus on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and air pollutant emissions and aim for a broad take up of low-emission alternative fuels and low-emission vehicles on the market*
  - *Non legislative measures presented in an Alternative Fuels Action Plan*



## 3rd Mobility Package (May 2018)

- 'Safe Mobility' - Communication outlining a new road safety policy framework for 2020-2030;
- two legislative initiatives on vehicle and pedestrian safety, and on infrastructure safety management;
- a dedicated communication on Connected and Automated Mobility;
- legislative initiatives on CO2 standards for trucks, on their aerodynamic performance, on tyre labelling and on a common methodology for fuels price comparison, accompanied by a Strategic Action Plan for Batteries;
- two legislative initiatives establishing a digital environment for information exchange in transport
- a legislative initiative to streamline permitting procedures for projects on the core trans-European transport network (TEN-T).
- legislative initiatives on European Maritime Single Window environment and electronic freight transport information





## 2018 'Clean planet for all' long-term vision

- All Parties to the Paris Agreement are invited to submit mid-century strategies by 2020.
- The Communication 'A Clean Planet for all: A European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy' provides a vision for reducing EU greenhouse gas emissions to net-zero level through a positive long-term transformation, leading to a smarter, more circular and resource efficient economy, increasing EU competitiveness and protecting the health of EU citizens.
- Reinforces the message of the 2016 European Strategy for Low-Emission Mobility that achieving such emission reductions in transport will require an integrated system approach.
- Accompanied by an in-depth analysis underpinning the vision.
- Transport: by 2050 transport emissions should be 60 to 90% lower than in 1990





## UN Sustainable development goals

- 2019 EU SDG Monitoring Report

Goal 3: Good health and well-being

Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities

Goal 13: Climate action

- 2019: Reflection Paper "Towards a Sustainable Europe by 2030" : 3 scenarios:

- An overarching EU SDGs strategy guiding the actions of the EU and its Member States;
- A continued mainstreaming of the SDGs in all relevant EU policies by the Commission, but not enforcing Member States' action;
- An enhanced focus on external action while consolidating current sustainability ambition at EU level.





## II. Studies and statistics

- Study on the internalisation of the external costs of transport (mid-2019): asses to what extent EU Member States and some other countries have implemented the 'user-pays' and the 'polluter-pays' principle.
- White Paper evaluation
  - 2011 White Paper 'Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area': a ten-year programme articulated in 40 points aimed at creating a competitive and resource-efficient transport system by 2050
  - 2019: evaluation of the White Paper strategy: effectiveness of the initiatives adopted, achievement of the objectives, identify areas requiring further action, evaluating the added value of a common EU transport strategy, analysing benefits and costs of the initiatives, review the validity of the 2011 objectives, asses coherence of the strategy with targets in other policy areas.
- Results: Q4 2020





## II. Studies and statistics

2019: 'New Mobility Patterns in European Cities': (launched in 2019) extensive data collection covering the areas of passenger mobility, urban logistics, fleet composition, transport activity and traffic for the EU Member States

- Task 1: EU-Wide Passenger Mobility Survey: individual/household level: number of trips and mobility activity by mode of transport
- Task 2: Targeted Survey on Urban Logistics: targeted at businesses that provide delivery services to understand the 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
- Task 3: Development of a consistent dataset for quantitative analysis: update of the TRACCS database

-first results: Q1 2021

# Transport in the EU: current trends and issues (March 2019)

Overview of transport sector in the EU: available on our website, and updated on a regular basis.

- Policy challenges: overview of performance in the EU countries
- Identification of policy levers to address the challenges
- Examination of policy state of play

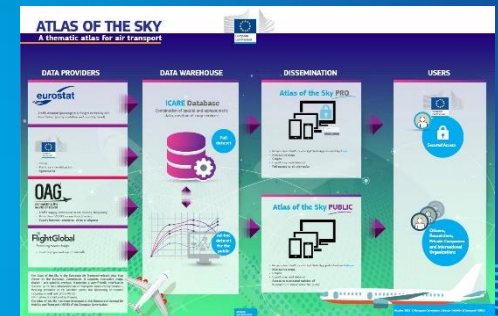
Overview of transport sectors in the EU countries – 4-page factsheets on key issues and statistics per country: modal split, rail market opening, renewable energy in transport, road safety, quality of infrastructure.





European Commission

# DG MOVE work on statistics



## III. Expected statistical needs for the future

New forms of mobility are rising:

- *on-demand mobility;*
- *shared mobility;*
- *autonomous driving, intelligent vehicles, etc.*

Mostly based on data-intensive technologies (e.g. big data).

Growing attention at political level, sometimes competing with official statistics.

Transport statistics still based on a modal perspective, difficult to combine data between modes and with other data sources (e.g. energy, national accounts, emissions).

Convergence across methodologies is needed to ensure comparability!





# Thank you for your attention!

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