



Green transportation in Europe: vehicles, energy and environment

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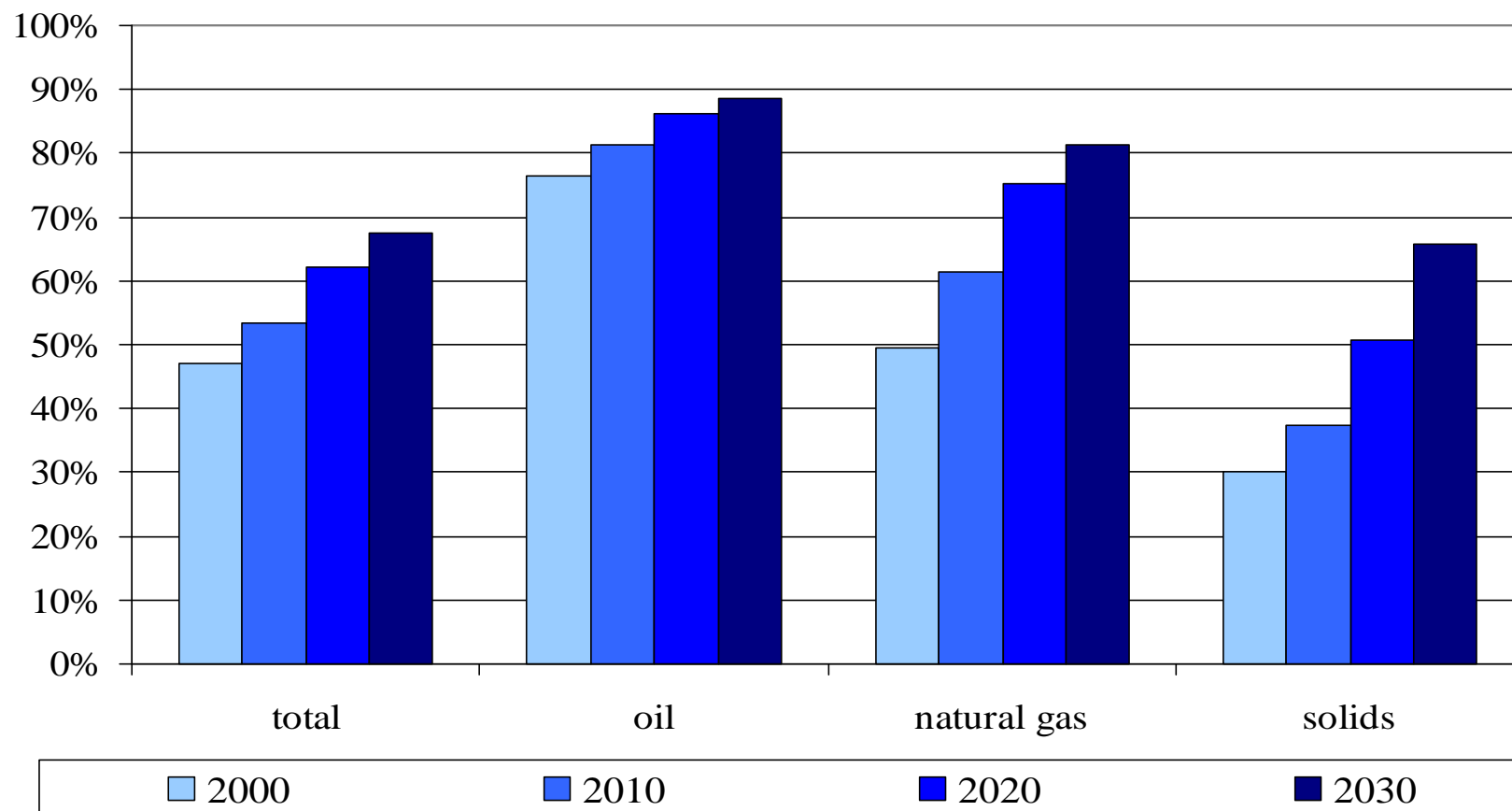


Contents of presentation

- Holistic approach towards sustainable (urban) mobility
- Improve vehicle performance to respond to main environmental challenges
 - ◆ Achievements
 - ◆ Future actions
- Green Paper on urban mobility
 - ◆ Preparations
 - ◆ Key issues

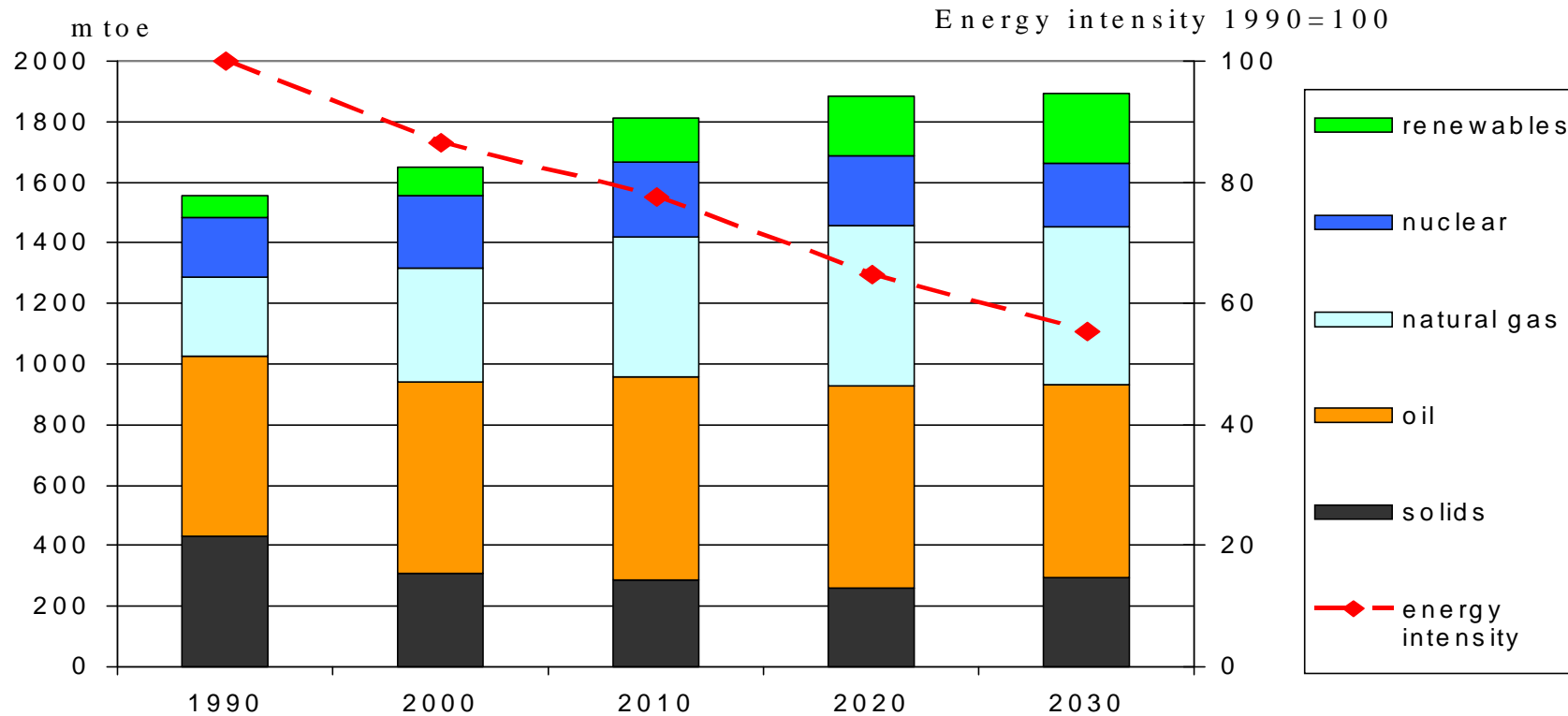


EU Energy Import Dependency





Trends in EU Energy Consumption



Renewables increase strongly

Oil remains main energy source

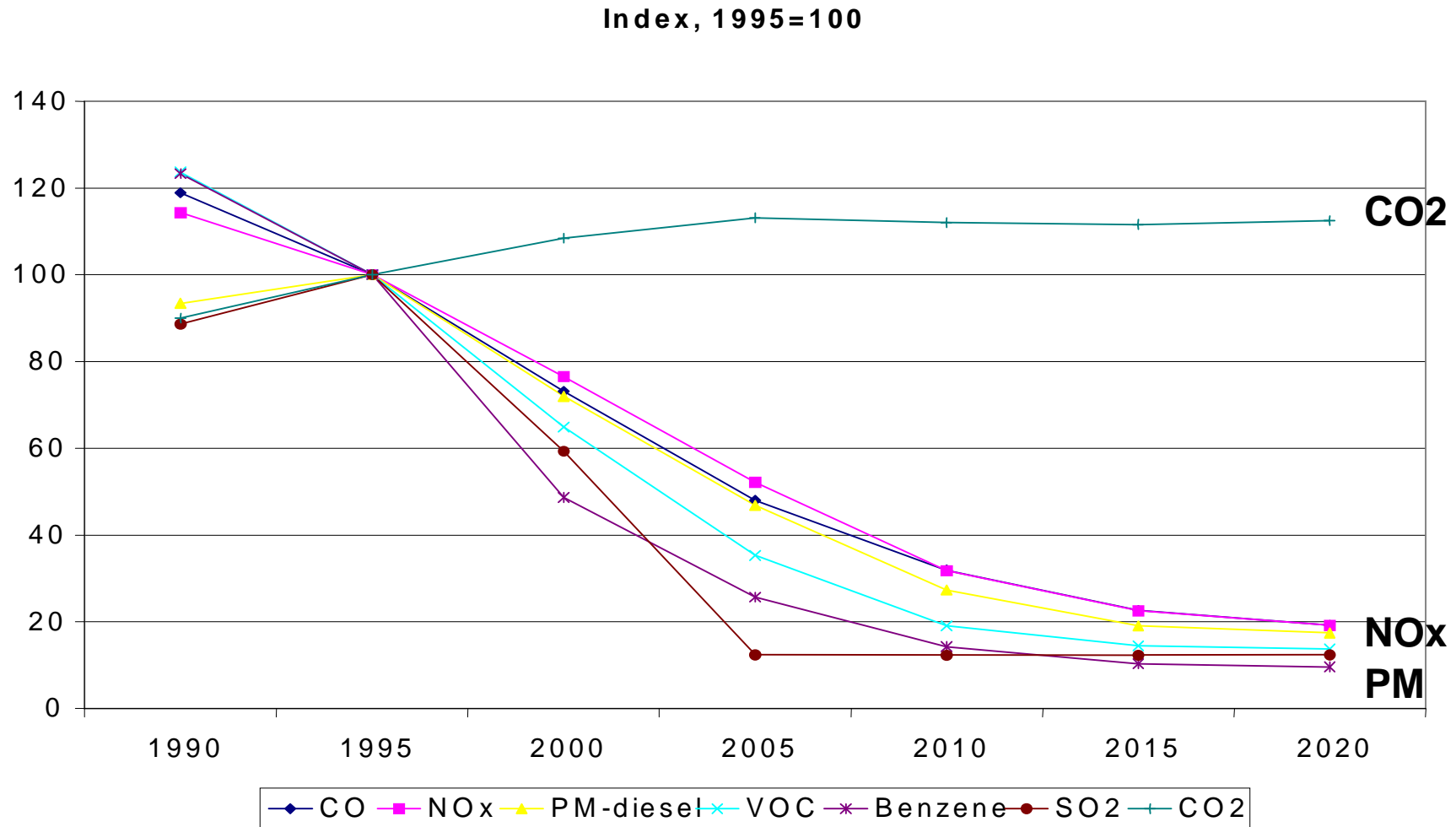
Natural gas increases its share considerably

Energy intensity continues falling



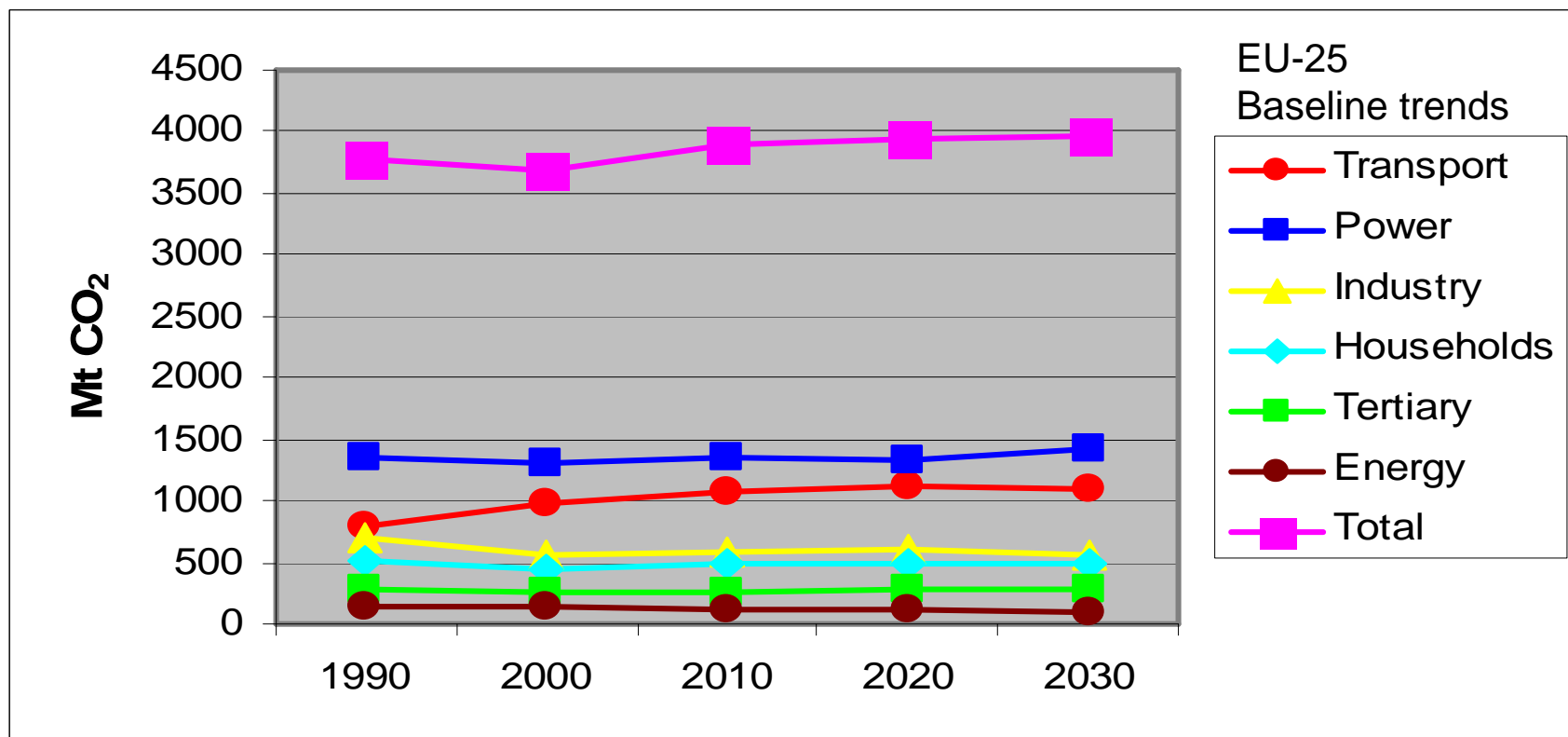


Trends in EU Transport Emissions





Trends in EU CO₂ Emissions



CO₂ emissions projected to slightly increase

Power production and transport remain main emitters





Improve vehicle performance

- Improve vehicle performance to respond to main environmental challenges
 - ◆ Improve energy efficiency
 - ☞ contribute to security of energy supply
 - ◆ Reduce CO₂ emissions
 - ☞ contribute to climate protection
 - ◆ Reduce pollutant emissions
 - ☞ contribute to reduction of health impact



Achievements

- Energy efficiency

Reduction of fuel consumption of new cars by 15%:
from 7.6 l/100 km (1995) to 6.4 l/100 km (2004)

- CO₂ emission reduction

Reduction of emissions of new cars by 12.4 %:
from 186 g/km (1995) to 163 g/km (2004)

- Pollutant emission reduction

Reduction through tightening of Euro standards

Particulate emissions: by factor 18 for heavy duty vehicles (Euro I/1993 to IV/2006); by factor 28 for cars (Euro 1/1993 to 5/2009)





Future Actions

- **Energy efficiency**

 - Save 20% energy consumption by 2020

 - Improve fuel efficiency of cars through CO₂ reduction measures

 - Revision of Car Labelling Directive

 - Energy-efficient eco-driving education of drivers

 - Tyre pressure standard and rolling resistance limits

 - Research and technological development priority funding

 - Promote market development through public procurement

- **CO₂ emission reduction**

 - Reducing CO₂ emissions by 20% by 2020 (compared to 1990)

 - Integrated approach on vehicles, fuels, policy, drivers

- **Pollutant emission reduction**

 - Lower limits in new Euro standards (Euro VI proposal: 2007)



CO₂ Strategy on Vehicles

- **Amendment of the fuels quality Directive**
(Commission proposal of 31 January 2007)
Reduction of average CO₂ content of motor fuels in the EU by 1 % annually from 2010 to 2020
- **Review of Community strategy on CO₂ from cars → an integrated approach**
(Commission Communications of 7 February 2007)
Legislation with mandatory emission reductions
Cars: 120g/km by 2012 (130 g/km engine technology, 10g/km by other technological improvements and biofuels)
Light commercial vehicles: 175 g/km in 2012, 160 g/km in 2015



Green Paper on urban transport

- Background

- ◆ Mid term review of Transport White Paper in 2006
- ◆ One of EC 21 strategic priorities for 2007
- ◆ ‘Open’ approach
- ◆ Focus on facilitating cities
- ◆ Building on CIVITAS experiences



- Planning

- ◆ Preparatory phase with consultations: January – June 2007
- ◆ Writing and internal coordination: June – August 2007
- ◆ Planned adoption: September 2007, followed by another round of consultations
- ◆ Action plan in 2008 (second half)



Preparatory phase (1)

- Launch conference
- Four technical workshops with stakeholders
 - ◆ “Green Propulsion ”
 - ◆ “Financing”
 - ◆ “Public transport, intermodality and intelligent transport”
 - ◆ “Integrated approaches”
- Final conference



Preparatory phase (2)

- Internet consultation
 - ◆ On Europa website
 - ◆ 14 multiple choice questions, with options to add extra details and clarifications
 - ◆ 915 responses
 - ☞ Stakeholders (370)
 - ☞ Citizens (545)
 - ◆ Open 28 February - 30 April 2007
 - ◆ In addition: nearly 60 written contributions



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- Some key issues arising from the consultations (1)
 - ◆ What cities do we want to see?
 - ◆ What policy-drivers do we want to use?
 - ◆ How to deal with subsidiarity?
 - ◆ Governance is a key issue
 - ◆ Urban transport is very dynamic sector
 - ◆ There are high expectations from the Green Paper, from both citizens and stakeholders



- Some key issues arising from the consultations (2)

Citizens expect mobility and transport to be:

- ◆ Free-flowing, and reliable
- ◆ Greener - less polluting, more energy efficient
- ◆ Intelligent, smart
- ◆ Accessible, and to provide access
- ◆ Safe, and secure
- ◆ And they are willing to pay for quality



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- Some key issues arising from the consultations (3)

Structural challenges and opportunities include:

- ◆ An integrated cross-sectorial approach
- ◆ Exploiting new technological opportunities
- ◆ Providing the right financial means
- ◆ Improving knowledge and data collection

- ◆ Towards a new culture for urban mobility

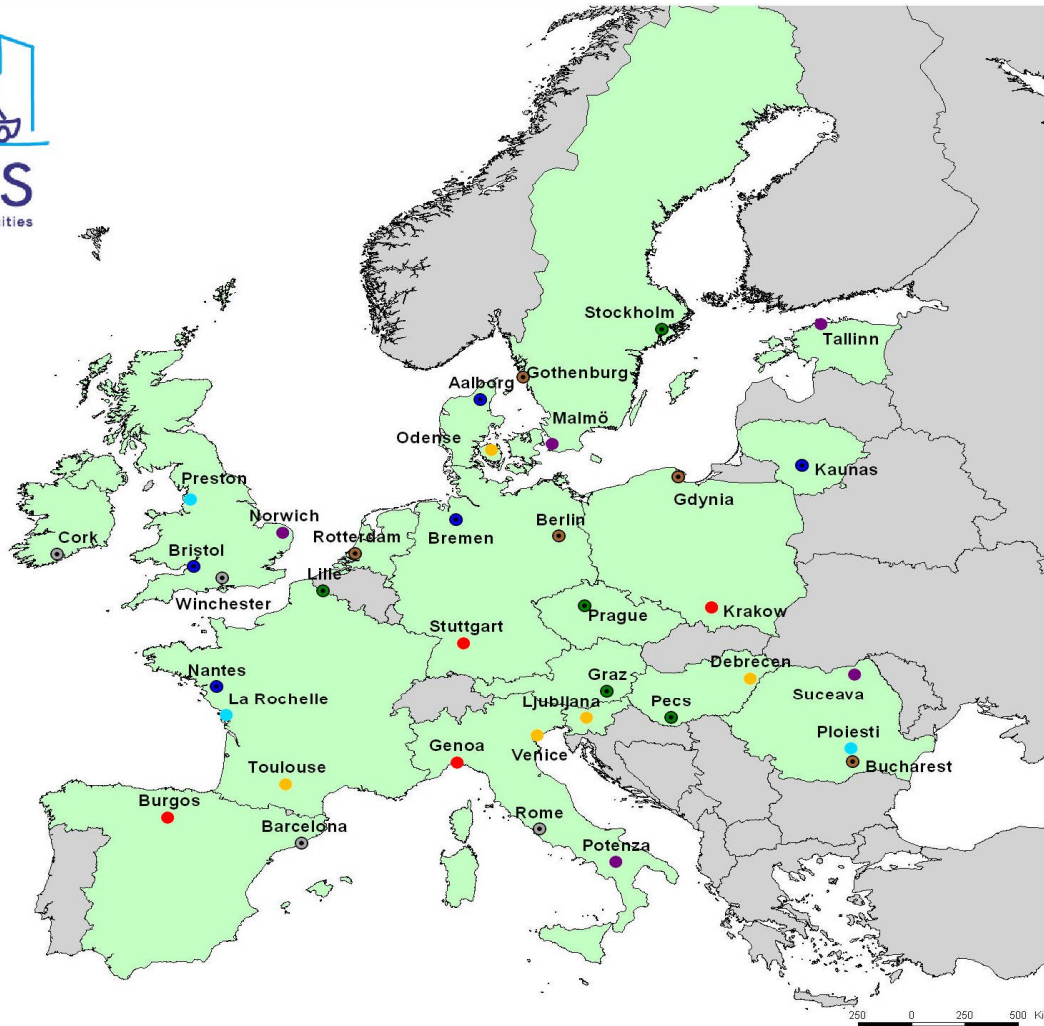


The Civitas Initiative



- CIVITAS I**
- MIRACLES
 - TELLUS
 - TRENDSETTER
 - VIVALDI
- CIVITAS II**
- CARAVEL
 - MOBILIS
 - SMILE
 - SUCCESS

Prepared by
Rupprecht Consult GmbH
2006



- Programme cycles:
 - ◆ 2002 – 2006
 - ◆ 2005 – 2009
 - ◆ (2008 – 2012)
- 8 projects
- 36 cities
- 400+ measures in eight policy fields





- Visit our webpage for more information, background and reports

http://ec.europa.eu/transport/clean/index_en.htm





Thank you for your attention!

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