

Deriving an Action plan for sustainable European transport policies up to 2020

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Vienna, 20th April 2010



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1. INTRODUCTION: TARGETS OF THE ACTION PLAN

- ULTIMATIVE OBJECTIVE: REDUCE CO2-EMISSIONS
- WHICH EFFECTS contribute to REDUCE CO2-EMISSIONS? (e.g. reduction of cars)
- WHICH POLICIES/ACTIONS (e.g. increase registration tax) do we consider to have an impact (also or not) on the above-mentioned EFFECTS?



2. METHOD OF APPROACH TO DERIVE THE ACTION PLAN

- Results from econometric analyses
- Lessons learned from empirical case studies
- Results/Lessons learned from top-down analyses
- Important: due to short-term period to 2020 for many issues – e.g. H2, fuel cell vehicles – rather important to analyse the prospects in an in-depth discussion than to rely on results from "abstract" modelling only.



→ WHICH EFFECTS (COULD) CONTRIBUTE TO REDUCE CO2-EMISSIONS?

- Increase share of biofuels (and hydrogen)
- Substitute fossil-fuel-based cars by low-emission vehicles?
- Reduce vehicle km driven;
- Reduce over-all number of cars;
- Increase share of low-carbon cars?
- Improve efficiency (better fuel intensity) of cars
 - → Complete list !

 \rightarrow Derive list of priorities !

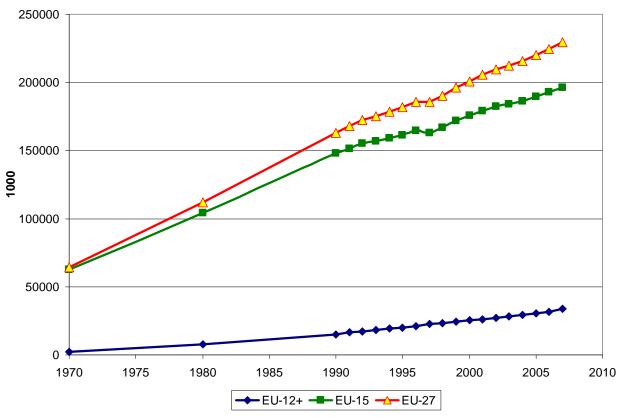
→ Assign proper actions/policies to bring about these desired effects!





3. LESSONS FROM AGGREGATED CROSS-COUNTRY ANALYSES

STOCK PASSENGER CARS EU-COUNTRIES

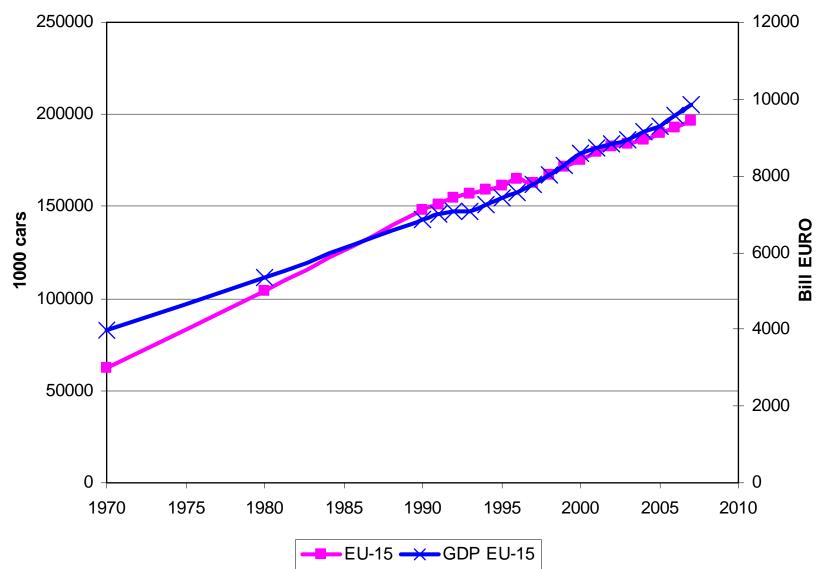


→ The GDP "problem"

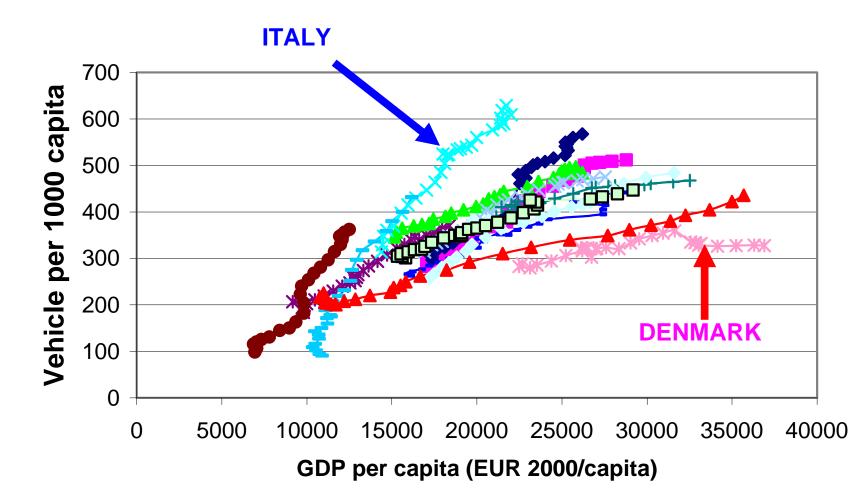




CAR STOCK VS GDP





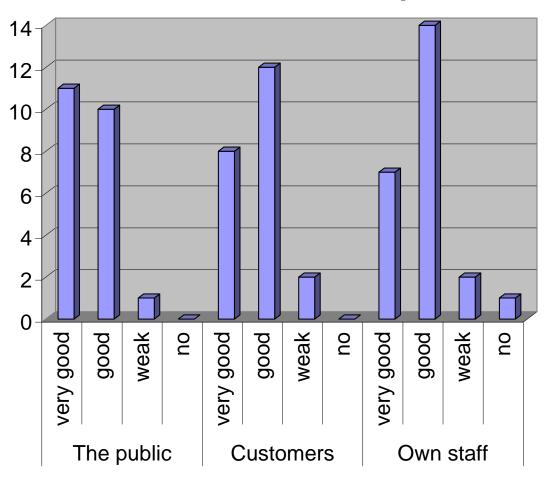






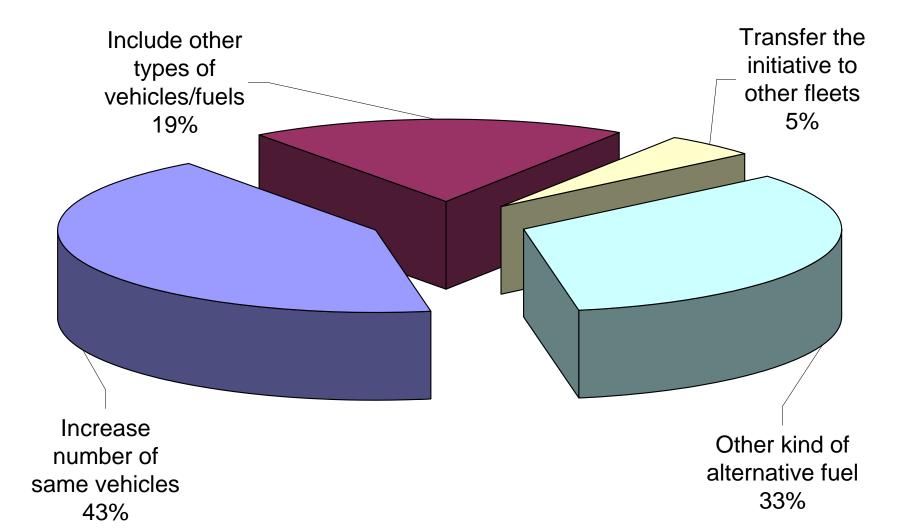
4. PERCEPTIONS FROM BOTTOM-UP ANALYSES

How was the acceptance?





Do you plan enlarge the initiative?





5. MAJOR RESULTS (1) * What is evident?

- Standards for improving efficiency are effective
- No subsidies for any energy-consuming device (yet promotion of electricity from renewables in an efficient way and cautious support for building up infrastructure)
- CO2-based taxes (fuel and registration-focused) work (about -0.3 short-term price elasticity)
- High success and acceptance of case studies!



5. MAJOR RESULTS (2) * What is under discussion?

- Biofuels 1st gen: emphasize research to improve ecological performance and to trigger new potentials;
- Biofuels 2nd gen: further pilot projects needed to come down the learning curve!
- Hydrogen & fuel cells: problem of high expectations and non-fulfilled promises
- Electric vehicles: How will technical maturity & economic performance develop in next years?



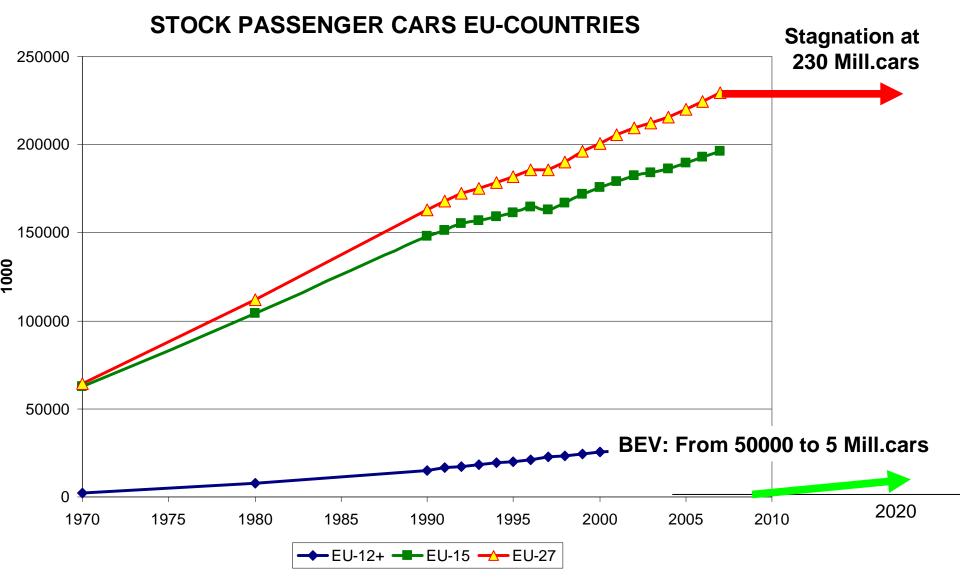
5. MAJOR RESULTS (2) * What is missing?

- What makes smaller cars attractive? Preferences for Parking in cities ?
- Stick or carrot: What is the optimal combination especially for "soft" measures (Eco-driving!)?
- What encourages mode changes?
 - High success and acceptance of case studies:
 → But how transfer lessons-learned?

Intelligent Energy 🔝 Europe



* Bottom-Up: What is possible up to 2020?





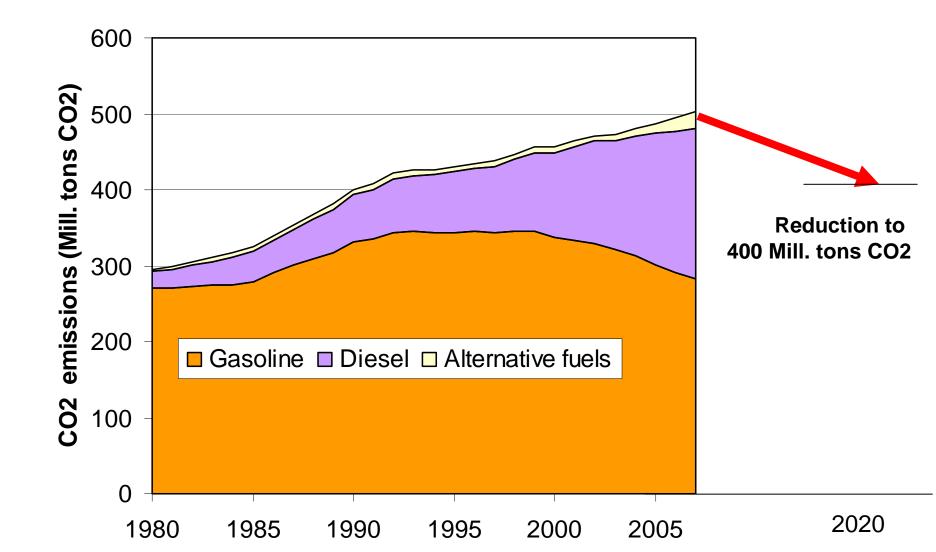
What is possible up to 2020?

- * Freezing over-all car stock at current level
- * Improving efficiency of conventional cars by 20% (instead of 10%)
- * Increasing biofuels from 350 PJ currently to 800 PJ
- * Driving 10% less per conventional car
- * Increase number of electric vehicles to 5 Mill.





* CO2-emissions: What is possible to 2020?





- 6. (PRELIMINARY) CONCLUSIONS
- There will not be a single "One size fits all" measure;
- We will finally have a quite broad portfolio in the Action Plan
- A major recommendation of the Action Plan will be to focus on fine-tuning, continuous adaptation and exchange lessons learned – between countries and regions