SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY

From our interview at Territorial Coesion Agency we obtained very useful information about sustainable mobility; they reported that there are plans to infomobility interventions, the renewal of local public transport and above all cycle paths. The Agency's mobility and transport expert added a lot more information about what PON metro is realizing; we have to consider that there are mainly three different lines of action: the first is related to the original project approved in 2014 with a budget of around €325 million for urban mobility measures; these resources were further increased by the EU React resources with about €350 million more, in addition, there are resources from the complementary operational programme with other €55 million – these three programs are all referred to the period from 2023 to 2026 and they need to be completed by then. These interventions do not solve all the problems, but they can make a huge contribution.

Which are the EU goals for the mobility?

It is really enlightening to find out what has been planned. The EU in its **'Smart and Sustainable Mobility Strategy'** sets out many initiatives organized into 10 'flagships'.

In the plans, among the goals, there is having zero emission and zero road fatalities. Over 2300 km of extra cycling infrastructure have been realized and the idea is to double them creating safe bike lanes and enable commuters to chose different mobility options more sustainable.

The key area for action, also called 'flagships', are grouped under the headings of: SUSTAINABLE, SMART, RESILIENT.

10 key areas for action to make the vision a reality

To make our goals a reality, the strategy identifies a total of 82 initiatives in 10 key areas for action ("flagships"), each with concrete measures.

Sustainable

For transport to become sustainable, in practice this means:

1. Boosting the uptake of **zero-emission vehicles, vessels and aeroplanes, renewable & low-carbon fuels** and related infrastructure - for instance by installing 3 million public charging points by 2030.
2. Creating **zero-emission airports and ports** – for instance through new initiatives to promote sustainable aviation and maritime fuels.
3. Making **interurban and urban mobility healthy and sustainable** - for instance by doubling high-speed rail traffic and developing extra cycling infrastructure over the next 10 years.
4. **Greening freight transport** – for instance by doubling rail freight traffic by 2050.
5. **Pricing carbon and providing better incentives for users** – for instance by pursuing a comprehensive set of measures to deliver fair and efficient pricing across all transport.

Smart

Innovation and digitalisation will shape how passengers and freight move around in the future if the right conditions are put in place. The strategy foresees:

1. Making **connected and automated multimodal mobility** a reality – for instance by making it possible for passengers to buy tickets for multimodal journeys and freight to seamlessly switch between transport modes.
2. Boosting **innovation and the use of data and artificial intelligence** (AI) for smarter mobility – for instance by fully supporting the deployment of drones and unmanned aircraft and further actions to build a European Common Mobility Data Space.

Resilient

Transport has been one of the sectors hit hardest by the COVID-19 pandemic, and many businesses in the sector are seeing immense operational and financial difficulties. The Commission therefore commits to:

1. **Reinforce the Single Market** - for instance through reinforcing efforts and investments to complete the Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T) by 2030 and support the sector to build back better through increased investments, both public and private, in the modernisation of fleets in all modes.
2. Make **mobility fair and just for all** – for instance by making the new mobility affordable and accessible in all regions and for all passengers including those with reduced mobility and making the sector more attractive for workers.
3. Step up **transport safety and security** across all modes - including by bringing the death toll close to zero by 2050.

- The TEN-T is an EU-wide network of rail, inland waterways, short-sea shipping routes, and roads. It connects 424 major cities with ports, airports and railway terminals.

Also Eu with the Urban Mobility Framework sets out guidance on how cities can cut emissions and improve mobility; it is heading towards a cleaner, greener, easier urban mobility thinking of some of the mobility challenges as dealing with congestion, emissions, noise whose solutions could be in focusing on public transport, walking and cycling. EU asks local authorities to implement zero emission solutions for urban transport and the Commission will propose to EU Member States a Recommendation for the development of national plans.

In Italy, a strong criticality derives from road transport, which contributes to total greenhouse gas emissions to the extent of 23% (of which about 60% is attributable to cars), nitrogen oxides emissions to the extent of about 50% and particulate emissions to the extent of about 13% (Source: ISPRA, 2017).

Rome provides sustainable mobility solutions that are alternative or supplementary to private transport: in Rome there is a car sharing service with 2,300 vehicles, 650 of which are electrically driven; there is a 242 km cycle network, which is currently undergoing a large-scale rationalisation and expansion plan to encourage interchange with public transport.

Sources:

Efficient and Green Mobility (europa.eu)

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Efficient & Green **MOBILITY**

14 December 2021

THE NEW EUROPEAN
Urban Mobility Framework

Cities are the powerhouse of the modern economy and home to millions of people. Their inhabitants are increasingly facing challenges such as congestion, poor air quality and excessive noise.

We want people and goods to move more sustainably in our cities, to make life easier for the rural and suburban commuters travelling to school or work, and to support cities in their role as essential transport hubs within the single market.

WITH OUR FRAMEWORK WE PROVIDE GUIDANCE FOR LOCAL ACTION AND OFFER CITIES A TOOLBOX FOR SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY:

A stronger public **transport network**

Easier and more attractive options for active mobility such as **walking and cycling**

Efficient zero-emission **urban logistics** and last-mile deliveries

Better management of **mobility flows**, through multimodal hubs and digital solutions

Modern stations that connect rail with public transport, and provide shared mobility services

Bigger and better **park-and-ride facilities**, equipped with recharging points for zero-emission vehicles

More **multimodal terminals** and freight consolidation centres

More sustainable and well-functioning **passenger transport-on-demand** services such as taxis and PHVs

QUICK FACTS:

- › 70% of the EU population live in cities today, this is projected to reach almost 84% in 2050;
- 23% of the EU's transport greenhouse gas emissions come from urban areas;
- 100 climate-neutral cities by 2030 is our milestone. Sustainable urban mobility is key to achieving it;
- €130-150 bn/year urban and local public transport services contribute to the EU economy;
- 50 bn passengers were carried by buses, trams and metros in EU cities in 2018, saving 100 million car trips every day;
- 38% of road fatalities in the EU occur in urban areas, 70% of deaths are vulnerable road users such as pedestrians and cyclists;
- 6 in 10 people aged over 15 never or seldom exercise or engage in physical activity, such as cycling;
- › 3000 cities from over 50 countries worldwide organise European Mobility Week activities.

#MobilityStrategy   #EUGreenDeal