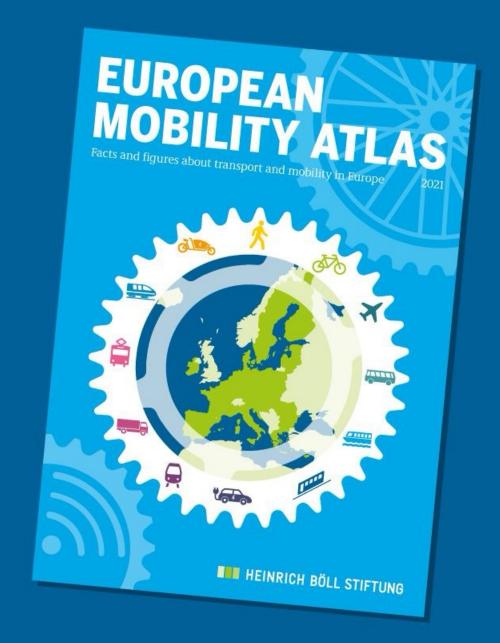


Cerny Consulting

EUROPEAN MOBILITY ATLAS 2021

Facts and figures about transport and mobility in Europe

#EUMobilityAtlas eu.boell.org/European-Mobility-Atlas













COTER-VII-020

151st plenary session, 10-12 October 2022

OPINION

The new Urban Mobility Framework









FINDING THE RIGHT WAY STEP BY STEP

Milestones in the history of transport policies within the EU institutions

1957 1980 1990 2000





1988 Commission promotes modest plan for a limited number of projects

1985 Beginning of a truly common transport policy

1992 Proposal for the development of a "Trans-European Transport Network"

2001 White Paper proposes measures for modal shift, eliminating bottlenecks, placing the user at the heart of the European transport system



2011 White Paper "Time to decide" with the goal of creating a Single European Transport Area

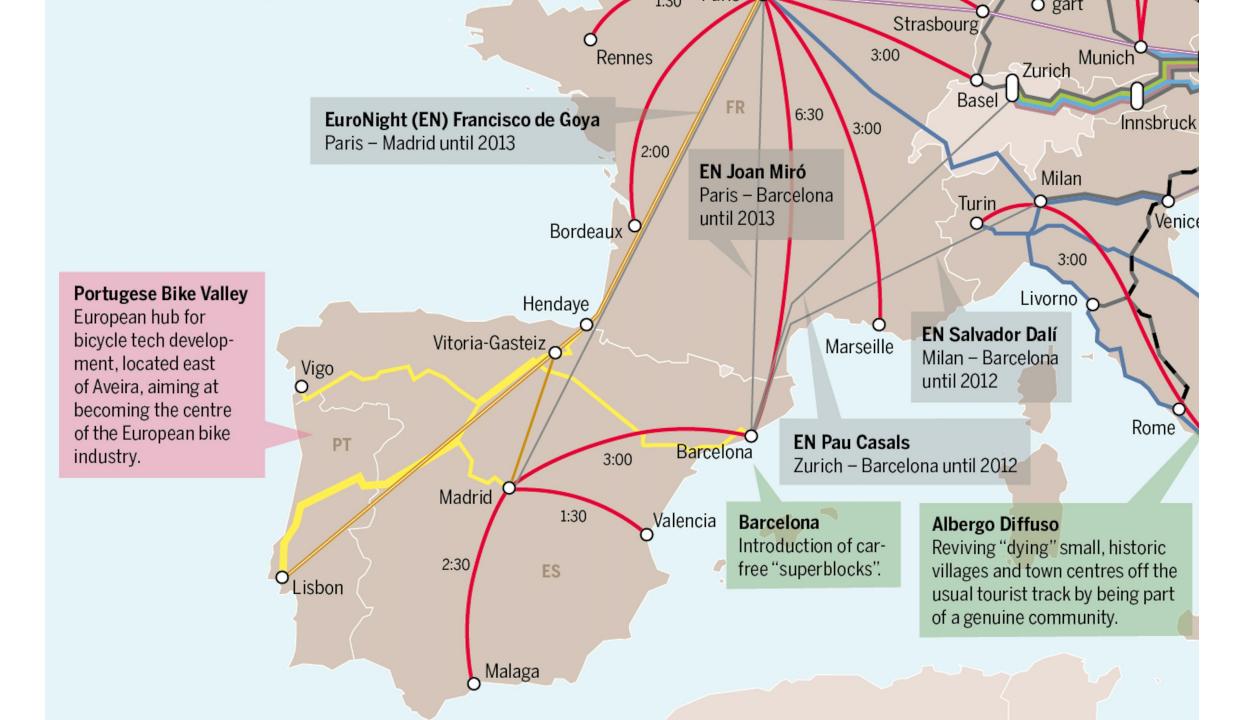
1957 Treaty of Rome: determination that transport has to be one of Europe's main common policies 1986 Single European Act: beginning of a truly common transport policy leads to Maastricht Treaty and the first proposal for a Trans-European Transport Network



Today, the EU transport acquis communautaire covers the transport sectors of aviation, railways, road, urban public transport, inland waterways and short sea shipping, as well as intermodal transport.

"It's the economy, stupid"

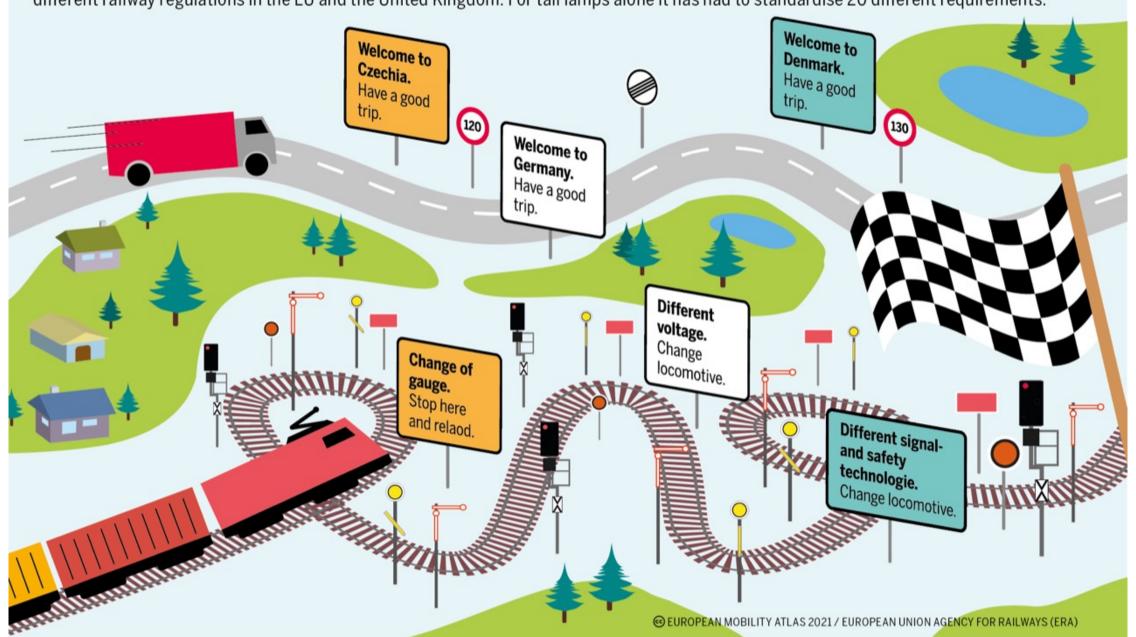
Transport as a business and/or a public service

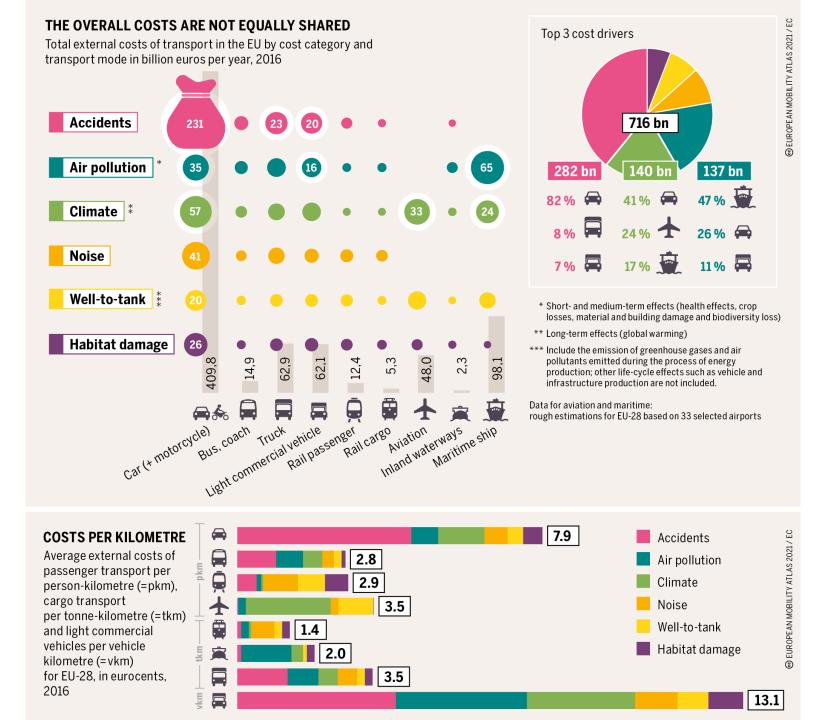


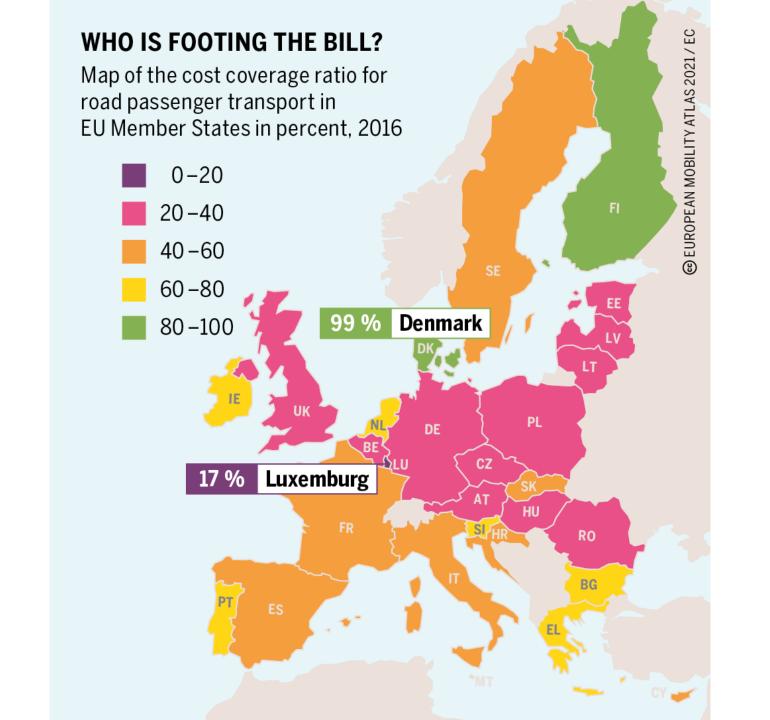
EUROPE'S HIDDEN BORDERS Examples of missing cross-border railway connections in the EU-28 and Switzerland, 2012 – 2020 Different electrification systems and missing cross-border connections complicate rail traffic across borders Non-electrified 1.5 kv DC 15 kv, 16.7 Hz AC 1.5 kv DC + 25 kv, 50 Hz AC SE 750 V DC 3 kv DC 25 kv, 50 Hz AC 3 kv DC + 25 kv, 50 Hz AC High speed lines in FR, ES, IT, UK, NL, BE operate under 25 kV, as do most main lines in Central and Eastern Europe o¹³ 8 Ducherow – Świnoujście 1 Bedous - Canfranc LV Damaged railway bridge & Lifting bridge and tracks disused track (38 km) partially removed (43 km) 2 Dunkerque - De Panne 9 Wolfsthal - Petržalka **© EUROPE**AN MOBILITY ATLAS 2021 / EC & WIKIPEDIA Disused track (18 km) Tracks removed (4 km) 3 Valenciennes - Quiévrain 10 Rechnitz -Szombathely Abandonned track (1,5 km) Track dismantled (6 km) 4 Nijmegen - Kleve 11 Lendava - Rédics DE Track dismantled (23 km) Tracks removed (3 km) 12 Körösnagyharsány - Oradea 5 Vogelsheim - Breisach Bridge destroyed (1 km) Tracks removed (60 km) 6 Gorizia - Nova Gorica 13 Mõisaküla – Ipiki Only freight transport (7 km) Tracks removed (10 km) 7 Slavonice - Waldkirchen Tracks removed (9 km) Ш ES

TRUCK VS. FREIGHT TRAIN - A RACE UNDER UNEQUAL CONDITIONS

Trucks drive effortlessly and continuously, while trains face hurdles at every border. The EU Agency for Railways identified 13,000 different railway regulations in the EU and the United Kingdom. For tail lamps alone it has had to standardise 20 different requirements.







Jobs Jobs Jobs

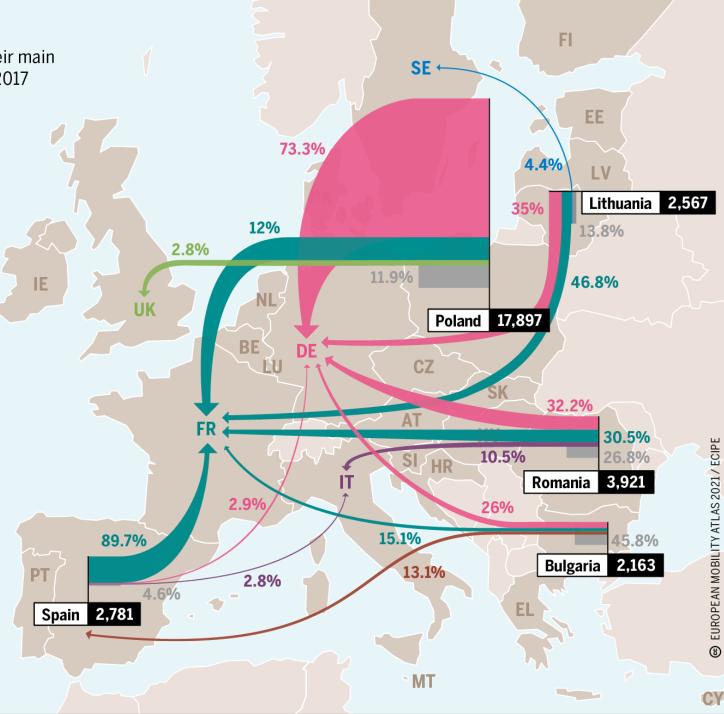
EARNING MONEY BUT NOT AT HOME

Top five cabotage* performing countries and their main countries in which cabotage took place, EU-28, 2017

- Cabotage performed in million tonne-kilometres (mtk)**
- Cabotage took place in Germany
- Cabotage took place in France
- Cabotage took place in Italy
- Cabotage took place in UK
- Cabotage took place in Sweden
- Cabotage took place in Spain
- Cabotage took place in other countries

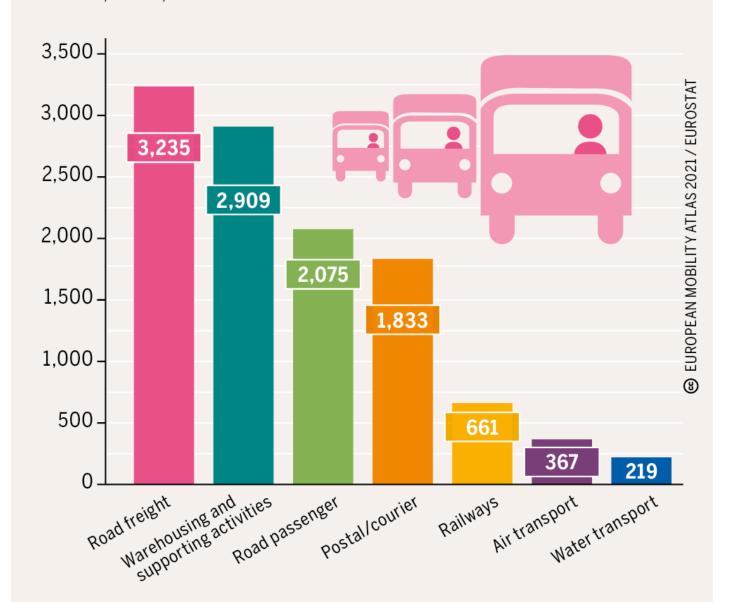


** a tonne-kilometre =
the transport of one tonne of goods over a
distance of one kilometre



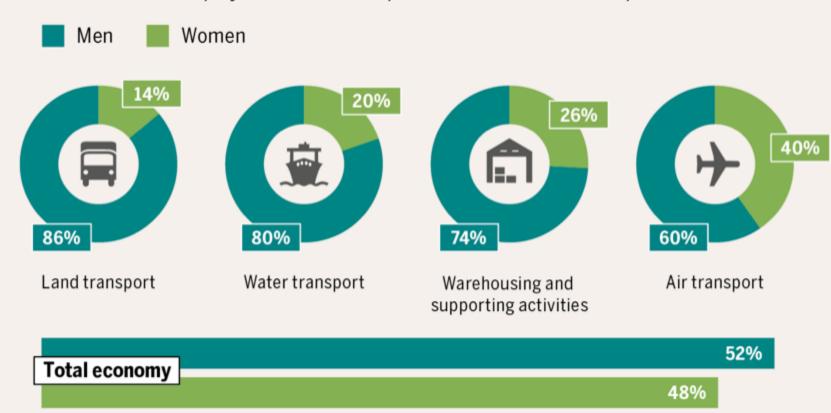
MOSTLY ON WHEELS

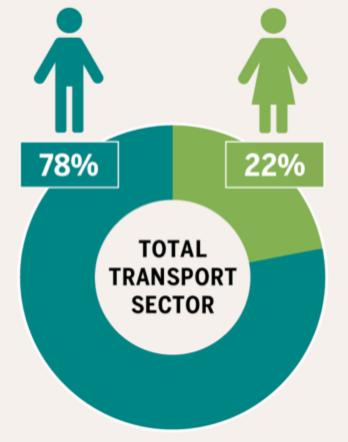
Numbers of employees in the transport industry by sector, EU-28, 2016, in thousands

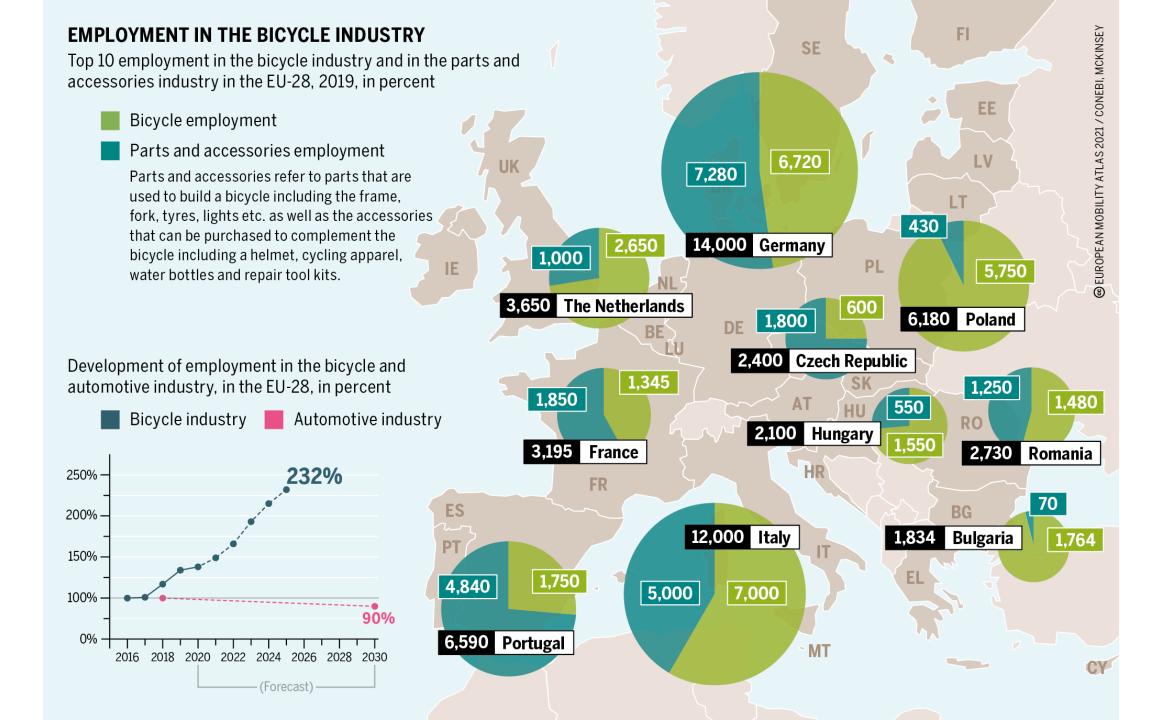


WOMEN ON THE MOVE

Gender structure of employment in the transport sector, EU-28, 2016, in percent

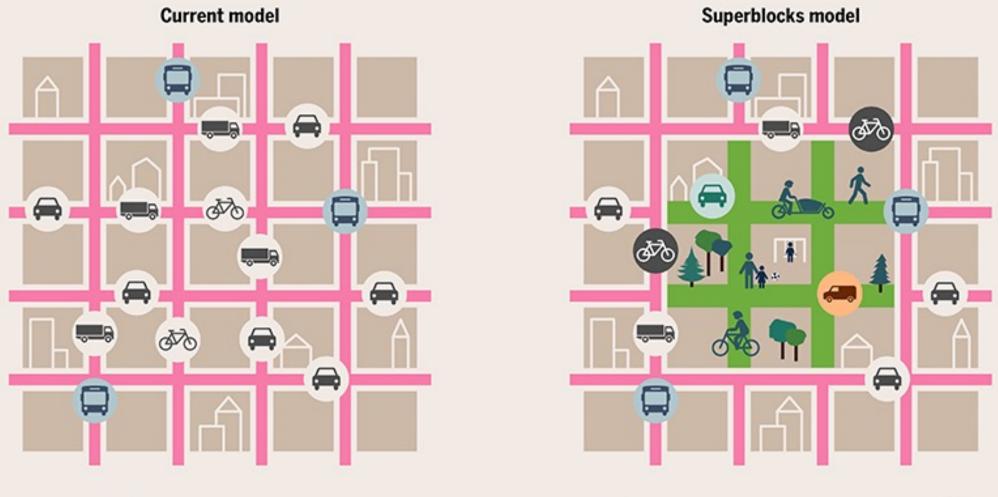


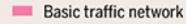


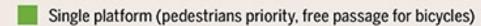


HERE COMES THE SUPERBLOCK!

Superblocks create safe havens for vulnerable road users by redirecting traffic around protected areas and limiting access to the blocks.





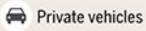




Bicycles signposts (reverse direction)



Bike lanes









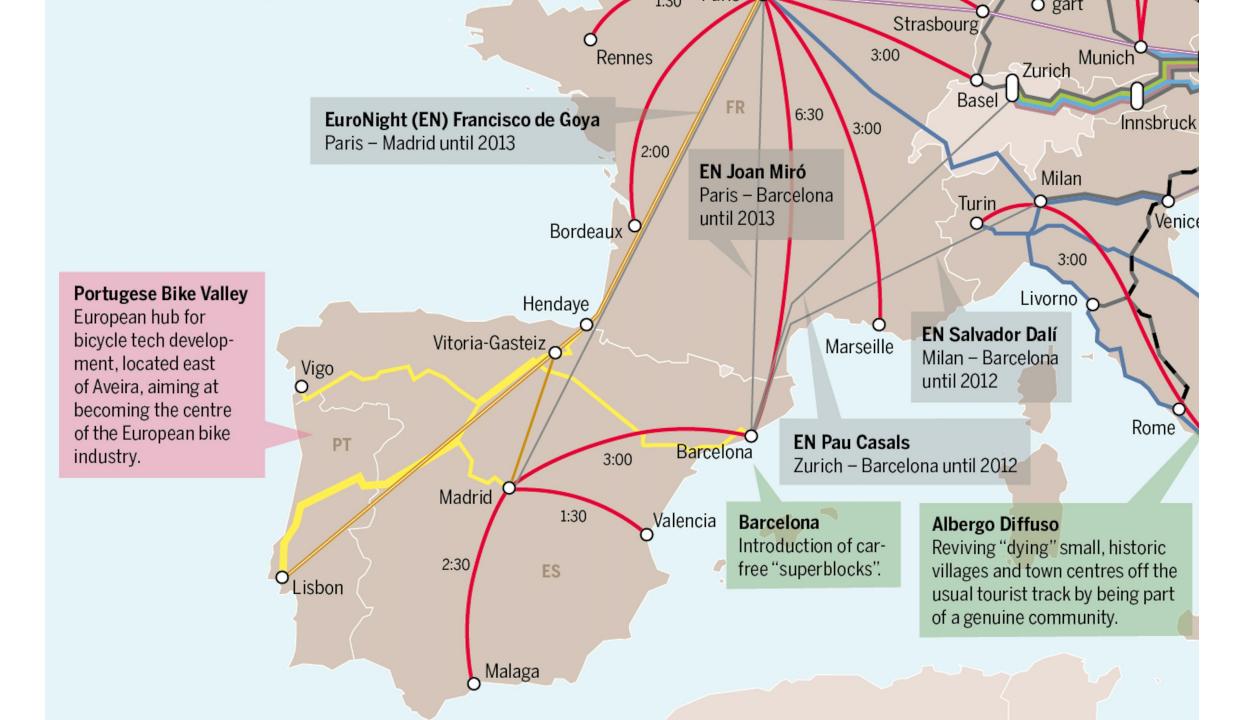
Public and company vehicles



Service and emergency vehicles



Public transport network



12 BRIEF LESSONS

ON MOBILITY IN EUROPE

European mobility as it has developed has empowered many people and implies self-determination; but these ACHIEVEMENTS also generate social and ecological STRESSES.









Climate-friendly means of transport and fossil fuels are incompatible. Sustainable ENERGY AND MOBILITY TRANSITIONS go hand in hand.



TRAINS and railways will essentially be the backbone of a climate-compatible European transport system, but are today often limited to individual countries. Investments to extend and REACTIVATE RAIL ROUTES within and across borders are necessary.





DIGITALISATION of European transport brings along OPPORTUNITIES by linking different forms of transport in one single APPLICATION. The accessibility and availability of such technologies for everyone is a CHALLENGE.



Transport industries are manifold. The EUROPEAN AUTOMOTIVE SECTOR is undergoing thorough CHANGES. Bicycle production reinforces regional value creation and strengthens European small and medium-sized businesses.

10 AVOID – SHIFT – IMPROVE is the strategy to make mobility in Europe more sustainable. The Covid-19 pandemic has forced people to adapt their mobility behaviour and has created the need to **RETHINK** conventional practices.



The external costs of cars and planes as the most polluting modes of transport are not reflected in what we pay for using them. So far the implementation of the POLLUTER-PAYS PRINCIPLE is deeply flawed and needs to be tackled by EU policies such as taxation, carbon pricing or road tolls.





































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