

EEAC

Green Transportation

Infrastructures

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Existing Transportation Structures are Unsustainable

- Climate Change
 - Transport sector is the fastest area of emissions growth
 - approximately one-quarter of EU 27 climate emissions
- Biodiversity
 - Building of transport network contributes to breakup of ecological systems
- Quality of life
 - Road congestion

Growing Transport Demand

- Private road trips
- Goods transport
- Air transport

- Infrastructure development has long term consequences

What Role for EEAC?

- lending support to existing initiatives (e.g. Commission's 2009 White paper: "A better integrated Transeuropean Transport Network")
- Promoting demand reduction
- Developing a long-term vision for a shift toward an integrated, biodiversity and climate sensitive "green" transport infrastructure

Education

- *Promoting societal and political understanding of the necessity of greening Europe's transportation networks*
- *Promoting education and planning for life style changes related to mobility decisions.*

The European Community can play an integral role in educating the public about steps that can be taken to reduce individual CO₂ emissions.

Supporting Efficiency Improvements

Technological improvements

- improvements in automobile fuel efficiency
- Use of lighter materials
- better designs

Process Improvements

- Enhancing efficiency in goods transport
- Enhancing efficiency in people transport

Smart Transportation Systems

- use of information systems that can monitor traffic flows, redirect traffic to reduce congestion, plan trips to reduce road miles, give priority to public transport at red lights, improve movement of goods...

Green Spatial Planning

- Green spatial planning concentrates development near urban centres, essential facilities, and markets.
- Linked with the development of public transportation systems, green spatial planning can minimize urban sprawl, reduce traffic congestion, and enhance the quality of communities.

Modal Shifts

- *rail and water transport as a substitute for air transport of goods.* Goods transport within Europe can be made more environmentally-friendly by shifting goods from road and air to rail and water transport.
- *Public transport as a substitute for private cars.*

Inter-modal connectivity

Enhancing inter-modal connectivity among freight, road, rail, and air at the European level. Transportation networks and hubs remain insufficiently inter-connected. Improvement in the connections among transportation modes—for example, through the linking of freight, rail, and harbours--, could cut energy costs, improve European inner-connectivity and speed the flow of goods and people.

Demand Side Management

- necessary to ensure the efficient use of transport infrastructure and should be integral to infrastructure planning. Demand side management includes road charging schemes and the application of intelligent transport systems. Current and future transport infrastructure will need to accommodate the needs of increasingly smarter vehicles and be able to provide greater flexibility to all users.