

EU Transport GHG: Routes to 2050?

Review of projections and scenarios for transport in 2050 (Task 9 Report V)

Partners











Layout

- The studies
- Emission and demand projections
- Options and measures
- Conclusions
- Propositions

ICCR et al., 2004 CGPC, 2006 Very similar and very different McKinsey & Company Method: , 2009 Shell, 2008 Back casting Modelling the future WEC, 2007 Discussing the future ECN,2007 Extrapolating trends **ERRAC,2007** Objective: EC, 2007 Low carbon future, research agenda, energy mix PBL, 2009 Likely future, indication of required change, Indication of potential MCRIT, 2009 Degrees of freedom VLEEM Consortium, Energy sectors (Is electricity used in transport attributed to power generation or 2005 transport?) WWF, 2009 Passenger vs. Freight

2/18/2010

Road vs. non road

Individual modes (which ones are included?)

Studies

Xander Rijkee/15 February 2010

ERTRAĜ, 2009

OECD/IEA, 2009

IEA, 2008

CE, 2007

Meyer et al., 2007

WBCSD, 2005

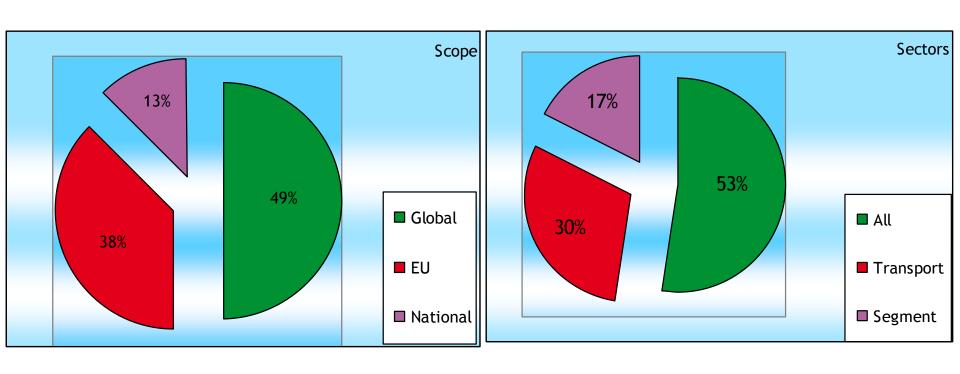
IPCC, 2007

WEC, 2009

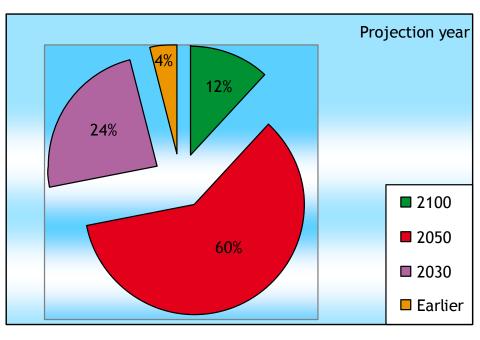
EC,2008

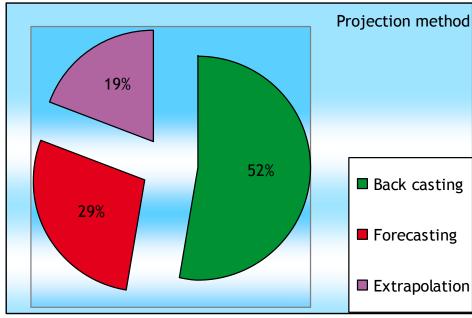
RECIPE, 2009

Studies – geographical scope and sectors

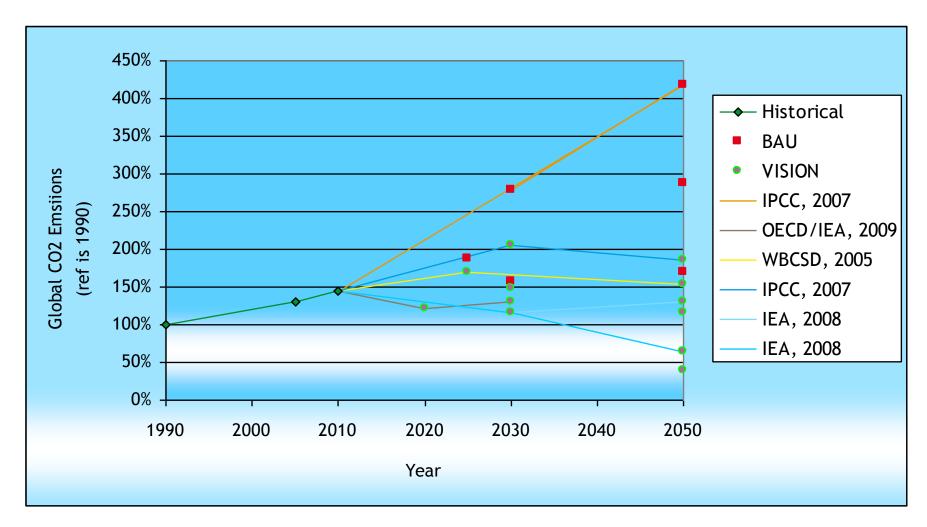


Studies - projection year and method

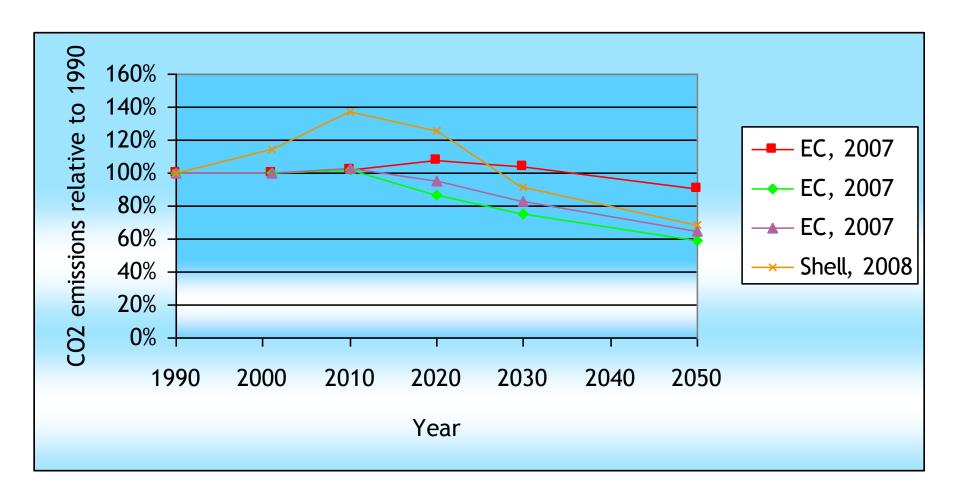




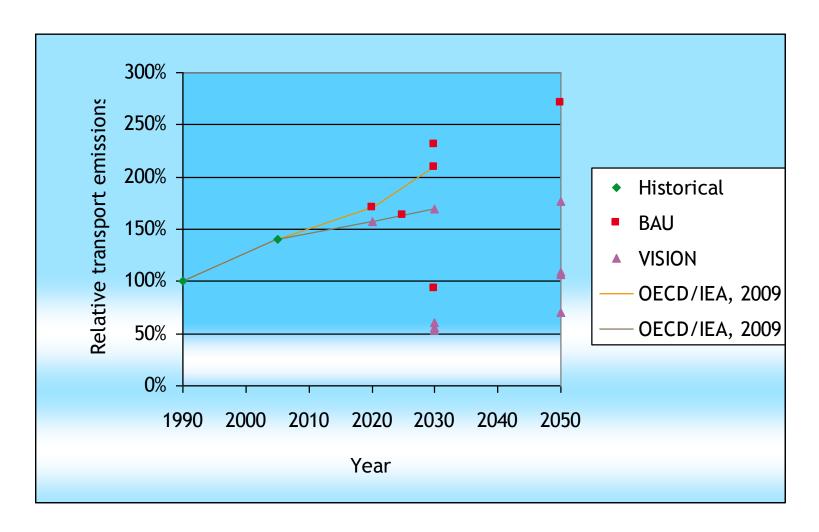
Global Emissions for all sectors



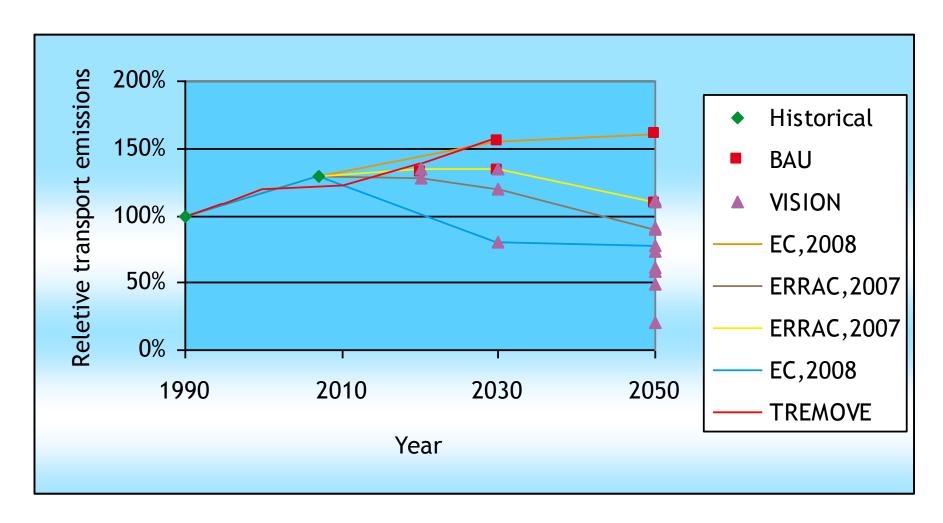
European Emissions for all Sectors



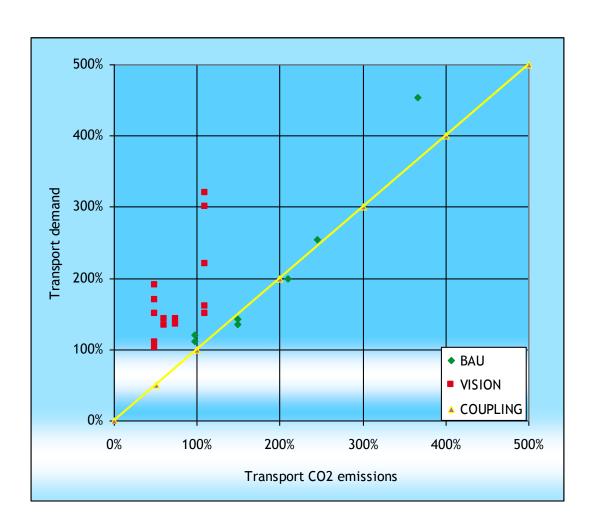
Global Transport Emissions



European Transport Emissions



Demand



Demand

BAU

Transport	Outlook	Demand
segment	year	increase
aviation	2050	455%
freight	2020	120%
freight	2030	143%
freight	2050	255%
Passenger	2020	112%
Passenger	2030	135%
passenger	2050	200%

VISION

Transport	Outlook	Demand
segment	year	increase
aviation	2050	300%
aviation	2050	190%
aviation	2050	320%
freight	2020	103%
freight	2020	143%
freight	2030	143%
freight	2050	170%
freight	2050	150%
Passenger	2020	110%
Passenger	2020	134%
Passenger	2030	135%
Passenger	2050	150%
Passenger	2050	160%
Passenger	2050	220%

Conclusions on Emission and Demand projections

BAU

- Global emissions increase; EU emissions will stabilise
- Global transport emissions will increase (200%)
- EU transport emissions will increase (150%)

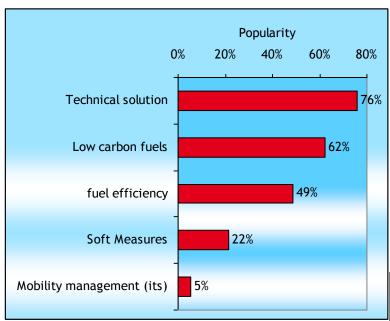
VISION

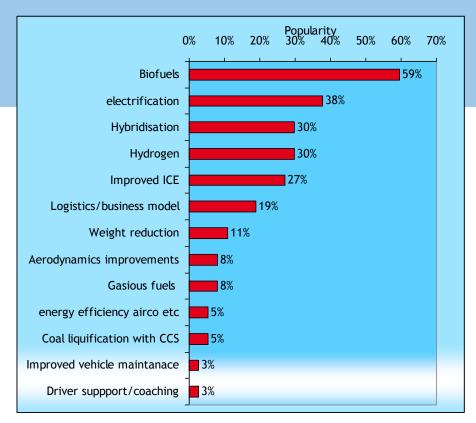
- Emissions will be lower than BAU
- Few studies show a decrease below 1990 levels in Global emissions
- EU total emissions will decrease (to 60% @ 1990)
- Transport emissions will reduce in the same order of magnitude

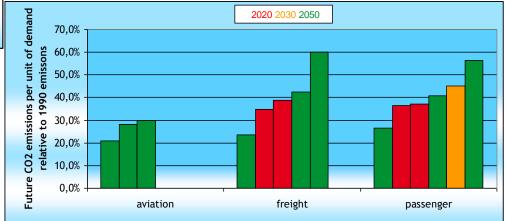
Demand

- Will increase both in BAU and VISION
- More than half the VISION scenarios assume technology decreases emissions faster than demand increases

Technical options







Technical Options

- Most studies assume a largely technical solution
- Biofuels (but where do they come from?)
- More CO₂ reduction in passenger than in freight
- Most innovations in passenger road transport
- Focus on ROAD

Non Technical Options

- Less detailed descriptions
- Most common options:
 - Improvement of spatial planning (other options)
 - Improved logistics (several %)
 - Change in travel behaviour / Demand reduction (not reported)
 - Fuel efficient driving (1-2%)
 - Competition with technology
 - Modal shift (up to 5% of total reduction)
 - Road will dominate
 - Most important freight to rail/shipping or aviation to HSR

Policy instruments

Meta policy

- How to make policies vs. the policy to make
- Non economically restrictive
- Long term/stable
- Not technology specific
- Agreement between stakeholders
- Policy against public opinion?

Common elements

- International cooperation
- Support research & aid for developing technologies
- Efficiency or Emission standards
- Internalisation
- Demand reduction will only curb growth

ACT NOW or else!

Conclusions

- BAU emissions will increase; EU emissions will stabilise
- Few reduction scenarios show reduction in the order of 80% @1990
- Transport emissions are expected to reduce with the same order of magnitude as total over all sectors
- Information on Road modes dominates
- Demand will increase both in BAU and vision scenarios
- Technological options are dominant in scenarios
- International cooperation is the key
- We must act now to be able to achieve a high level of reduction at an acceptable cost

Optional: Discussion

- Demand is almost unanimously expected to increase. Technology will then have to achieve the efficiency target AND compensate for the increase. Can this be realistic?
 - Demand increase in EU 170% => can technology decrease emissions from 170% to 20% or even 50%: this requires efficiency improvements of 70-90%)
- Aviation and international shipping receive less attention than the other modes. While aviation is expected to increase by a factor of 4 and international shipping transports an enormous volume of freight.

Optional: Technologies

