

ERF's view on energy efficiency road transport in the EU

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The European Union Road Federation (ERF)

- Non-for-profit organisation, coordinating the views and representing stakeholders in the field of the EU road infrastructure sector
- Based in Brussels founded in 1998
- Platform of dialogue and research on road mobility issues
- 'The Voice of the European Road'



ERF Membership

- > 70 Members:
 - National Road Associations
 - Academic and Research sector
 - Test centres and notified bodies
 - Corporate and Industry (road construction and equipment)



ERF Activities

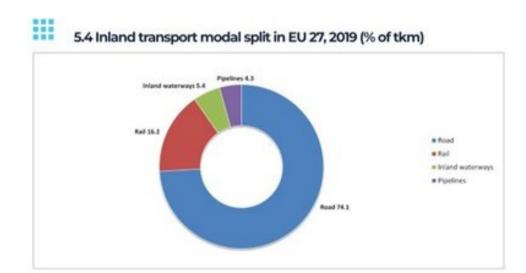
- 4 major programmes
 - Road Safety
 - Sustainability
 - Road Asset Management and Financing
 - Intelligent Roads and Smart Mobility
- Dedicated internal working groups
- Participation to European projects





Source: EC

Roads and Transport





6.3 Passenger transport modal split in EU 27, 2019 (pkm in %)

■ Passenger cars.

Bus & Coach

Tram & Metro

■ P2W

■ Railway

Air # Sea

Passenger cars 71.6

Air 9.7

Tram & Metro 1.4 Railway 7.0

Bus & Coach B.1

P2W 1.9

Freight Passenger



How to make road transport energy efficient

- > Act on 3 main pillars:
 - The driver
 - The car
 - The infrastructure





Acting on the road user's behaviour

- Speed reduction
- Eco-driving attitude
 - Mandatory or voluntary trainings for professional truck drivers
 - Truck platooning
 - Smoother driving behaviour (anticipation, planning)
 - Digital services, connected / autonomous vehicles
- Consider alternatives
 - Car pooling, public transport, multimodality, soft mobility



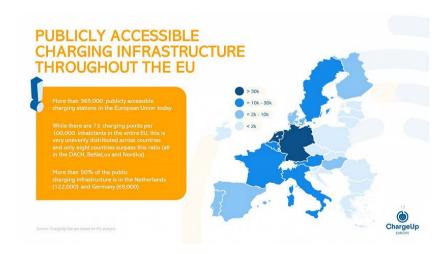


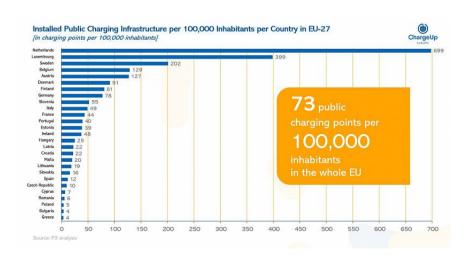




Acting on the vehicle

- Consider alternatives to car use
- Alternative fuels: electricity
 - End of sales of new cars with internal combustion engine in the EU as from 2035
 - Availability of charging stations large disparities between EU countries
 - Equity in the national distribution of charging points (urban vs rural)



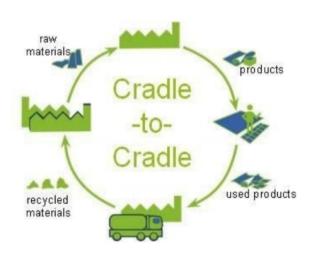




Acting on the vehicle

- Alternative fuels: electricity
 - Cost of vehicles (social equity)
 - Costs of electricity now and in the future
 - Cost of implementation of the charging infrastructure who will pay?
 - Future production capacity (+ 20 to 25% in 13 years)
 - Future sources of production
 - Is the 'full electric option' finally greener?
 - Life-cycle assessment (cradle to cradle)
 - Raw materials (rare earths and critical metals)
 - Dependence on production countries
 - Production and use
 - Recycling, re-use, disposal







Acting on the vehicle

- Consider alternatives to car use
- Alternative fuels: hydrogen
 - Number of hydrogen filling points in the EU: 136 (end of 2021)
 - Geographical concentration (mainly Germany)
 - Speed of development
 - High implementation cost per charging station who will pay?
 - Production of hydrogen: blue and green hydrogen what is the real ecological impact?
 - Costs of the hydrogen vehicles (social equity)
- Maybe need to consider a mix of different energies





Acting on the infrastructure

- Roads are at the core of mobility
- Emergence of new mobility patterns and behaviours already identified before Covidcrisis
 - Connected and autonomous mobility
 - Electric and carbon-free mobility
 - Urban soft and active mobility



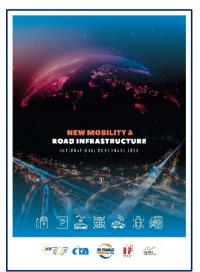






Acting on the infrastructure

- 2 different Benchmark studies carried out by the ERF and some partner organisations
 - March 2019 to August 2020: analysis of 20 countries worldwide
 - Before and during Covid pandemic
 - After pandemic: 11 European countries, focusing on the National Recovery and Resilience
 Plans



https://drive.google.com/file/d/1eoXffXHbTRqSL2xGqZ9XzpwkzX3HcXxm/view?usp=sharing















Future Mobility and new rules





- Consequences of increased pressure by transport users and citizens
 - Decarbonation
 - More shared mobility less vehicle ownership
 - More integrated mobility with all modes
 - Connectivity



Minimal reference to road infrastructure, in particular for maintenance, preservation, adaptation, improvement and elimination of bottlenecks



Consideration of usage of the road infrastructure

➤ A better maintained road contributes to the reduction of vehicle consumption and GHG emissions (1)(2)

	Fuel consumption gap (%)
Reference: infrastructure with good surface condition (low IRI*)	N/A
Degraded infrastructure (high IRI) - low speed	~ + 4 à 6%
Degraded infrastructure (high IRI) - high speed	~ + 10%

^{*} International Roughness Index

⁽¹⁾ Spanish Route Association, Análisis de la relación entre el estado de conservación del pavimento, el consumo de combustible y las misiones de los vehículos, 2018.

⁽²⁾ M. Sime et al, "WesTrack Track Roughness, Fuel consumption, and Maintenance Costs", Tech Brief published by Federal Highway Administration, Washington, DC, 2000.



Recommendations

- > Road infrastructure is a massive economic and social asset (EU: > 5 M km)
 - It requires sufficient investment for:
 - Maintenance
 - Preservation
 - Improvement
 - Quick adaptation and flexibility (proven during and after Covid crisis)
 - Resilience
 - Long-term vision from road owners and operators
 - In line with the ecological transition
 - For all road users (traditional and connected)



Thank you for your attention!



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