



EUROPEAN
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Transport research and its policy dimensions

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Policy context - Data

- The European transport system is essential to Europe's prosperity and closely linked to economic growth
 - ➔ The international marketplace for transport equipment is nowadays worth over B€ 550 a year (or about 1/10 of global trade)
 - ➔ The EU is the world's leading exporter of transport equipment, which accounts for around 16% of all exports from the Union
 - ➔ The transport sector accounts for 7% of the EU's gross domestic product and employs around 10 million people directly
 - ➔ So far as investment is concerned, for 2000-2005, transport accounted for just over 9% of total capital spending in the EU
- Maintaining the competitiveness of our transport sector is vital to the EU's economic health



Policy context - Challenges

- Transport in Europe faces important challenges:
 - Environment – Transport produces almost one third of CO₂ emissions;
 - Energy – Transport depends on oil by 98% (in terms of economy and supply);
 - Enlargement – Transport should have a trans-european dimension and cope with diversity
 - Globalisation – growth in international transport services demand, pressure on the competitiveness of the sector

Policy context -The White Paper and its mid-term review (1)

- **Europe needs all modes of transportation: road, rail, air and waterborne**
- **Transport modes should be efficient, well integrated, ensure seamless transport routes**
- **Problems related to congestion and accessibility**
- **Well functioning, integrated transport infrastructure**



Policy context -The White Paper and its mid-term review (2)

- **Investments from all possible resources are imperative**
- **New technologies for pressing issues: congestion, reduction of emissions, improved transport efficiency & logistics throughout the supply chain**
- **EU is world leader and important exporter of many transport technologies and systems: we must continue to maintain this lead!**
- **Ultimate goal: efficient mobility without negative side effects!**



RTD and transport policy making

- How RTD helps transport policy making:
 - Accelerated implementation of policies;
 - Testing innovative approaches and using the results for further initiatives (including policy and legislation);
 - Developing large industrial initiatives with broader financial and political benefits (SESAR, GALILEO);
 - Producing knowledge, best practice and comparative assessments, methodologies, data input, policy assessment tools, etc.



Approach

- The transport theme will take a holistic approach of the transport system in addressing the challenges
- Such an approach will necessitate the integration of new concepts, knowledge and technologies within a socio-economic and policy context
- This approach concerns passengers and freight transport, as well as all transport modes
- European Technology Platforms have given valuable input with their Strategic Research Agendas



Content – Priority areas (1)

- The White Paper and its mid-term review rely on comodality and innovation. Added value in policy making is expected, in particular in the following areas:
 - Transport modes
 - Maritime and inland waterway transport;
 - Railways, including interoperability and safety;
 - Road safety,
 - Airport capacity



Content – Priority areas (2)

- Transport systems
 - Logistics and intermodal transport
 - Traffic and information management;
 - Socio-economic aspects of transport policy;
 - Sustainable urban mobility, including new concepts, demand management, high quality public transport and innovative strategies for clean urban transport;

Content – Major initiatives

- Intelligent transport applications - Putting available technologies in a coherent context;
- CIVITAS – Involving more cities and more innovative measures;
- SESAR – Development phase in support of the Single Sky legislation;
- GALILEO – Further development of services and applications.

- Dissemination of research results and their market take up are important;
- Good proposals mean: research expertise, industrial ambitions and policy context;
- Technology, innovation and knowledge are needed to ensure EU leadership.