

1.10 Clean, Connected and Competitive Mobility

Transport is a **key sector for meeting the goals set out in the Paris Agreement and the EU's climate policy objectives**. Transport has to become more energy-efficient and the dependence on oil has to be reduced and eventually overcome: it accounts for 33% of energy consumption in the EU and for 64.5% of oil consumption.

European citizens are hungry for clean mobility solutions, and they are waiting for the industry to deliver the vehicles they need and for the public sector to put in place the public transport infrastructure to support them and increase demand for low and zero emissions vehicles.

The European Commission is launching a number of initiatives that will help the European automotive industry and the mobility sector to prepare for the future. These initiatives will strengthen Europe's ability to confront the challenge of climate change, improve the quality of life of citizens and by setting the right conditions and incentives for the **industry to be globally competitive, as well as to generate innovation, growth and jobs**. The EU is building on a strong foundation in this field, as the transport industry is a major employer and global industry player. The automotive sector alone provides jobs for **12 million Europeans**, and accounts for 4% of EU GDP. These jobs should be protected, and more employment can be created.

The new EU CO₂ standards for low and zero emissions vehicles send a clear signal to manufacturers to embrace innovation and supply low-emission vehicles to the market. These standards will link the implementation of the Paris Agreement to Europe's global trade agenda by giving our industries competitive edge, allowing them to export their products and tap into growth markets as global demand for clean vehicles grows. The proposed measures will also ensure that mobility in the future is **clean, accessible and affordable for all citizens**.

In order to make this vision of a clean, connected, and competitive mobility system in Europe a reality, the European Commission has already invested substantial funds. From 2014 until 2020, nearly **€70 billion euros from cohesion policy funds will be invested** in supporting infrastructure, equipment and vehicles in our cities and regions. Under the Connecting Europe Facility, the EU's **financial mechanism supporting the roll-out of infrastructure** networks, **€18.1 billion** have so far been committed to the rail and inland waterway sectors, as these are the two most sustainable transport modes, representing 80% of the total investment in transport infrastructure under this programme. As of November 2017, the transport sector also accounts for **9% of investment under the Juncker Plan**, boosting investments in the transport sector by **€22.7 billion**. In the **research field, over €1.8 billion** has been budgeted for transport from 2014 to 2017.

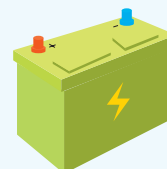


- (1) Vice-President Maroš Šefčovič visiting the production plant of the BMW Group in Leipzig, Germany
- (2) Commissioner Violeta Bulc aboard a fuel cell vehicle, at the TEN-T Days in Riga, Latvia
- (3) First hydrogen fuel cell bus in regular service in Apeldoorn, in the Netherlands' Gelderland region, supported by EU finances.

► What will the European Commission do next?

Industrial Policy Initiative on Batteries

Batteries are at the heart of this new industrial mobility revolution. Wide-scale electro-mobility across Europe means the demand for batteries will increase significantly. Their development and production play a strategic role in creating the jobs and growth of tomorrow. The European Commission is therefore working in close cooperation with leading EU industry stakeholders and Member States towards establishing a complete value-chain for the development and manufacturing of advanced batteries in the EU. It will set up an EU Battery Alliance, bringing together Member States and industry active in the battery value chain, to be launched in February 2018, at the Clean Energy Industrial Forum.



Additional Investment in the deployment of infrastructures

Most consumers will only truly make the shift to clean vehicles and other clean mobility solutions if alternative fuels infrastructure is available. This is why the deployment of such infrastructure will be accelerated and gaps must be filled, in a targeted and coordinated way. The Commission is increasing financial support to leverage public and private investment for the roll-out and development of a network of fast and interoperable recharging and fuelling stations across the Union. Support for alternative transport and the supporting infrastructure to develop a network of recharging stations across Europe is a priority for the Commission. Up to €800 million of new EU investments could leverage public and private investment of up to €4 billion.



Clean vehicles for public institutions

Revised EU public procurement rules will make it easier for public authorities to promote clean mobility solutions in their public procurement tenders. This will help to stimulate additional public demand for these vehicles by renewing the existing fleet.



Modernised road charging to promote cleaner vehicles

New common principles on road charging on European roads will make it possible to reward the most environmentally-friendly vehicles. To achieve this, there will be a shift to the "user and polluter pays" principles for all vehicles, with the inclusion of the external cost of air pollution in road charges, differentiated charging according to emissions performance, and more favourable conditions for zero-emission vehicles.



Intermodal transport and long-distance connections

The mobility of citizens will be improved by stimulating the development of bus connections, offering alternative options to the use of private cars and increasing the use of sustainable public transport. Clearer rules and financial incentives will also stimulate the combined use of trucks and trains, barges or ships for the transport of goods, instead of trucks alone.

