PROTECTING THE PLANET

After the entry into force of the Paris Agreement, the transition to a modern low-carbon economy has become everyday reality. This shows an ever-more intense global competition for market shares, technology and brain-power that will come up with the innovations of the future. The European Union wants to turn environmental targets and regulations into investments, jobs, growth and innovation. This approach was endorsed by the European leaders in June 2017.

The challenge of sustainable mobility is a global problem, common to very many countries and cities in the world. This is driving strong global demand for clean products, technologies, and business models that support sustainable mobility, which present a huge business opportunity for a competitive EU industry in this sector, and will help others to contribute to reducing emissions as well.

Since the current CO2-emission standards legislation was introduced, CO2-emissions from all cars and vans were reduced by 3% in the EU between 2009 and 2015.

With the application of the 2020/2021 targets and the revised legislation post-2020, these emissions are projected to reduce further by 25% between 2015 and 2030.

“I want Europe to be the leader when it comes to the fight against climate change”

European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker, State of the Union Address, 13 September 2017
Today we are taking resolute actions to accelerate the shift to low-emission mobility. The next generation emission targets represent commitment mechanisms for car manufacturers to embrace innovation and integrate new technologies. They will ensure that the best low emission and connected vehicles and equipment are developed, offered and manufactured in Europe. Together with the legislation on combined transport and the one on buses and coaches, and the many enabling measures proposed in the package, they are key in helping member states and cities to increase the quality of life and health of their citizens.

The ambition is clear: by midcentury, greenhouse gas emissions from transport will need to be at least 60% lower than in 1990 and be firmly on the path towards zero. Emissions of air pollutants from transport that harm our health need to be drastically reduced without delay.

Only 5% of vehicles on EU roads currently use alternative fuels. Additional infrastructure will increase the demand for clean vehicles. Making procurement of clean vehicles by public authorities easier and setting national targets will increase market demand. The deployment of transhipment terminals throughout the EU and the extension of incentives to domestic combined transport operations will shift freight from road to rail or inland waterways.

The deployment of transhipment terminals throughout the EU and the extension of incentives to domestic combined transport operations will shift freight from road to rail or inland waterways.

Greenhouse gas emission in the EU in percentage change since 1990:

- Road Transport Sector
- Other Sectors