

TRAINING FICHE

02. THE WEIGHT OF THE ECONOMY IN MOBILITY

Area	Mobility
Level	ADVANCED
Topic	2. Economic implications of RC production and consumption
Module	
	The weight of the economy in Mobility
Keywords	Responsible mobility – economic implications – business models on mobility – green growth
Introduction (500-1000 characters including spaces)	Transportation stakeholders usually focus on user prices and low production costs to increase competitiveness, without taking into consideration that cost reductions increase demand for transportation, leading to negative environmental impacts and infrastructure shortages/congestion, depending on the region. A solution to this issue is to invest in transport eco- innovations, which produce economic long-term benefits that out-weight short-term losses. Moreover, from a macro-economic perspective eco- innovation can also help to relieve market failures.

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	For this reason, when assessing economic impacts of sustainable mobility it is necessary to move away from the common one-dimensional approach (the user prospective) and introduce multiple
	perspectives (e.g., the macro-economy, the distribution of impacts across social groups or
	across regions, global competitiveness.).
Economic	To facilitate an effective and sustainable
Impacts/Benefits	introduction of eco-innovations municipalities
(1000-1500 characters	should adopt a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan.
including spaces)	SUMPs are initiatives promoted by the European
	Commission as a new planning concept able to
	address transport-related challenges to reach EU
	climate and energy targets and create more
	The economic espects of sustainable mobility are
	undoubtedly relevant for making policy choices
	and a SUMP can produce concrete economic
	benefits; for instance, it improves efficiency and
	cost-effectiveness of the transport system.Cost
	effectiveness can be calculated by measuring the
	amount of money spent to save CO2 and the
	investment required for each SUMP's measure
	Implemented.
	Current economic analyses mainly focus on:
	bighest impact in users (time savings or cost
	changes due to taxes paid by the transport users)
	-Total cost of ownership (TCO) of owning and using
	a vehicle, which usually estimates the balance
	between increased investment costs and
	decreased energy costs from a user perspective.
	The common assumption that the user perspective
	Is the comprehensive basis for policy making in
	sustainable mobility should be challenged. When
	dimensions should be considered (sectoral macro
	economy societal distributional authority and
	government).

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Good practices (1000 -1500 characters including spaces)	BICIPOLITANA of Pesaro The BICIPOLITANA is an initiative developed in the city of Pesaro (IT) in the framework of a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan. It refers to an underground metro that uses bicycles as the cars and bicycles as the rails. The system being employed is common to metros around the globe. Different regions of the city are connected by lines (yellow, red, green, orange, etc.), making it possible to travel quickly without spending any money, causing any pollution, or adding any stress. The Bicipolitana is being built; some lines have already been built, others will be finished soon, and yet others will take
Current and future challenges (1000 -1500 characters including spaces)	Passenger traffic will approach 80,000 billion passenger km by 2030, representing a 50% increase, while freight volume will climb by 70% globally. The COVID-19 pandemic-related crisis should be used as an opportunity to speed up the decarbonization and modernization of the entire transportation and mobility system. The green and digital transitions should reshape the sector, redraw connectivity, and reinvigorate the economy. The Commission recognises that this transformation, which must be socially just and fair, will not happen quickly and will require the full commitment and support of all transport actors, as well as a significant increase in investment from the public and private sectors that will spur growth. The transportation sector should serve as a showcase for European ingenuity and tenacity, leading the way in research, innovation, and entrepreneurship and guiding the twin transitions. Both the Green New Deal and the 2030 Agenda can contribute to the development of more sustainable transportation networks. SDG 11.2 aims to provide safe, affordable, and sustainable transportation systems for everyone by 2030. A part from cost- efficiency, the plan is to make transportation safer

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	and more accessible for everyone, including
	vulnerable groups, by improving public
	transportation and road safety.
Language	English
Partner	IHF
Further	https://etrr.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s1254
references	<u>4-022-00536-3</u>
	https://www.mckinsey.com/featured-
	insights/themes/how-emerging-trends-are-
	shaping-the-future-of-mobility
	<u>https://www.startus-insights.com/innovators-</u>
	<u>guide/top-10-mobility-industry-trends-</u>
	<u>innovations-in-2021/</u>
	https://www.eltis.org/sites/default/files/trainingmat
	<u>erials/reform-</u>
	<u>eu_good_practices_on_sustainable_mobility_plann</u>
	ing_and_sump.pdf

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