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TRAINING FICHE

01. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION ON USE OF RESOURCES

Area	Mobility
Level	*BASIC*
Topic	x *1. RC concept applied to mobility* ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
Module	x *Responsible consumption on mobility* ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
Keywords	Responsible Consumption – Mobility – Sustainability – Sustainable Mobility – Sustainable Transportation
Introduction (500-1000 characters including spaces)	Sustainable mobility refers to a method of transportation that is intimately connected to the idea of territorial sustainability and, as a result, is focused on lowering pollution risks and pollution power, preserving public health and space as a shared good, and conserving energy. By undertaking numerous initiatives, such as promoting environmentally friendly, easily accessible, and intelligent public and private transportation, Next Generation EU will play a significant part in making Europe the first climate-

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	neutral continent by 2050. To support the transition to cleaner, greener and smarter mobility, in line with the objectives of the European Green Deal, the Commission adopted four proposals that will modernise the EU transport system: a smart and sustainable TEN-T (Trans-European Network – Transport), Increasing long-distance and cross-border rail traffic, intelligent transport services for drivers, cleaner, greener, easier urban mobility.
Topic development (2000-2500 characters including spaces)	The definition provided by the European Union Council of Ministers of Transport defines a sustainable mobility system as one that: - Allows the basic access and development needs of individuals, companies and society to be met safely and in a manner consistent with human and ecosystem health, and promotes equity within and between successive generations - Is affordable, operates fairly and efficiently, offers a choice of transport mode, and supports a competitive economy, as well as balanced regional development. - Limits emissions and waste within the planet's ability to absorb them, uses renewable sources at or below their rates of generation, and uses non-renewable resources at or below the rates of development of renewable substitutes, while minimizing the impact on the use of land and the generation of noise. Sustainable mobility has environmental, social and economic impacts: • **Environmental impacts**: Transport systems have significant impacts on the environment, accounting for between 20% and 25% of world energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions. The majority of gas emissions, almost 97%, came from direct burning of fossil fuels. Greenhouse gas emissions from transports are increasing at a

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	faster rate than any other energy using sector. Road transport is also a major contributor to local air pollution and smog. Currently, 95% of transport energy comes from petroleum. Responsible consumption in mobility is represented by the concept of sustainable transportation. • **Social impact:** in terms of fairness and inclusion, transportation is crucial since it must protect people's right to mobility, has a negative influence on health (accidents, heart disease, stress), is expensive for families, and necessitates unfavorable working circumstances. • **Economic impact:** Different viewpoints, including the user perspective (individuals and industry), sectoral, macroeconomic, social, distributional, authority, and governmental perspectives, can be used to analyse and assess the economic effects of sustainable mobility. A sustainable transformation of the world's transportation system might result in savings of up to USD 70 trillion by 2050, according to the report Mobilizing Sustainable Transport for Development that was given to UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon. A 4.7% rise in the world GDP might be attained with the development of integrated port terminals, better airport planning, and simplified border crossing laws.
Good practices (1000 -1500 characters including spaces)	**CARNET: Mobility at the service of cities and citizens** CARNET is a pioneering project in which the public sector (the Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya) and the private sector (SEAT and Volkswagen) collaborate in activities that contribute to the design of future urban mobility. Other companies

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	and organisations such as Altran, Applus Idiada, Ficosa, RACC and Rücker Lypsa have become members of CARNET. CARNET's activities are focused on three main areas: ●Identifying and fostering talent through a variety of training courses. ●Carrying out corporate research to develop innovation projects. ●Networking in national and international networks in the sector. **MOOVIT** This business was founded in Israel as an Israeli start-up and is currently owned by Intel through one of its subsidiaries. It is a global leader in MaaS (Mobility as a Service) and travel planning products. The software enables users to plan routes, select the most practical routes and modes of transportation, and pay for selected transportation services straight from their smartphones. The software from Moovit combines crowdsourced (data contributed by people through the network) and official public transit data to deliver real-time information on public transportation services (trains, buses and trams). Data on a variety of shared service and micro-mobility providers, including taxis, Uber, Lyft, bicycles, scooters, and mopeds (both electric and non-electric), car-sharing, and more, are added to this data.
Current and future challenges (1000 -1500 characters including spaces)	-Although cities recognize the benefits of public transport in reducing pollution and congestion, local government efforts to deliver the benefits may collide with disruptive business models such as Uber and other ride-hailing services. -For many citizens (especially those in suburban areas), public transport is an uninviting option if transit stops are too far from their home or place of work.

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	-Significant growth of contemporary cities and agglomerations is impossible in the absence of a transparent and comprehensive urban policy. Cities will need to house about 5 billion people by 2030. -Future metropolises will need to be compact, safe, inclusive, ecological, and energy efficient, with more green areas, ecologically friendly structures, and more sustainable modes of transportation that prioritize pedestrian requirements above traffic demands. As a result of these circumstances, there is an urgent need to generate and sustain sustainable urban development and transportation.
Language	English
Partner	IHF
Further references	https://wwf.panda.org/projects/one_planet_cities/sustainable_mobility/ https://www.neste.com/media/sustainable-mobility/what-is-sustainable-mobility https://www.nrel.gov/transportation/sustainable-mobility-initiative.html https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2017/07/10/sustainable-mobility-for-the-21st-century

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