

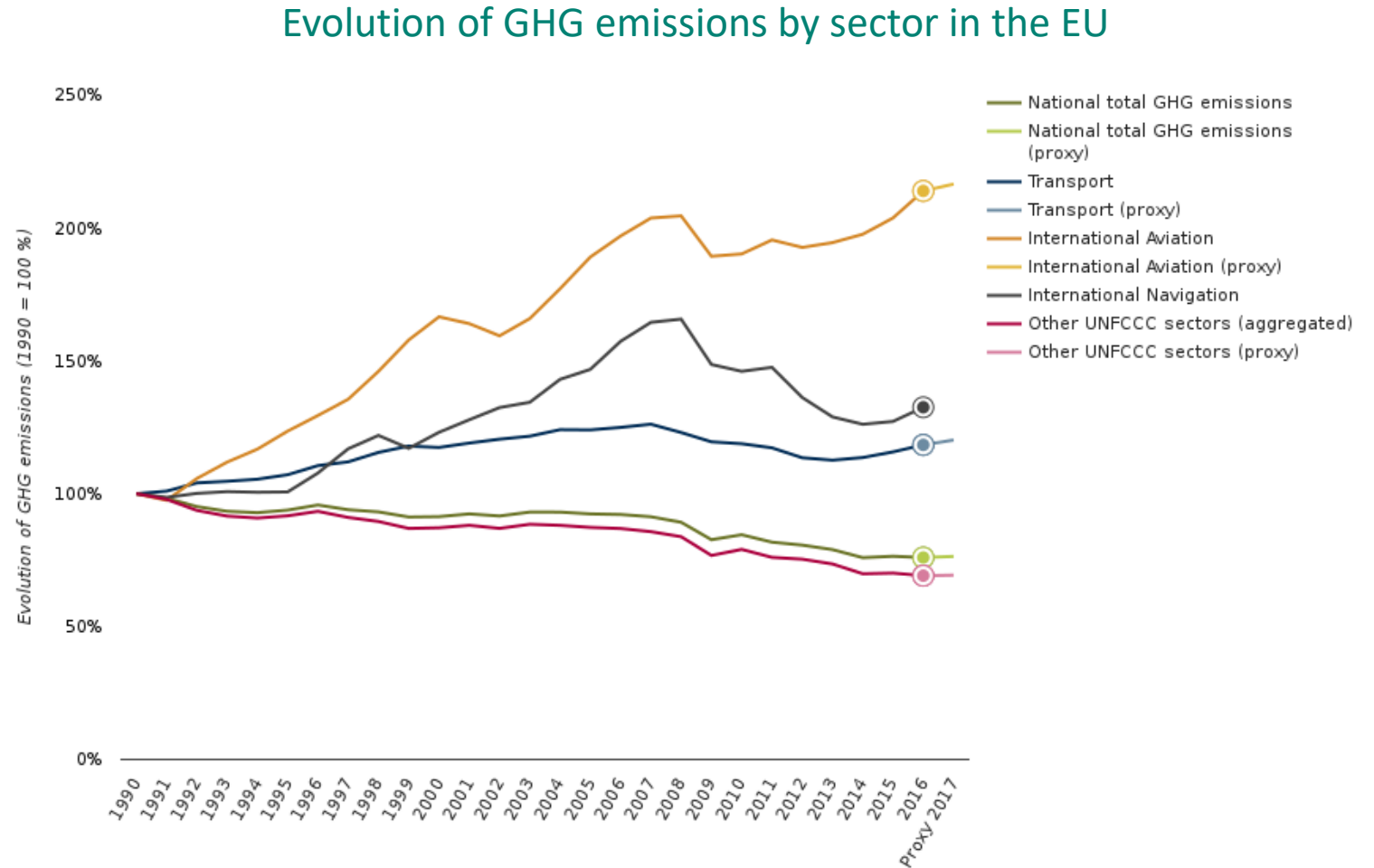
# COPERT Training

## 1. Emissions from the road transport sector

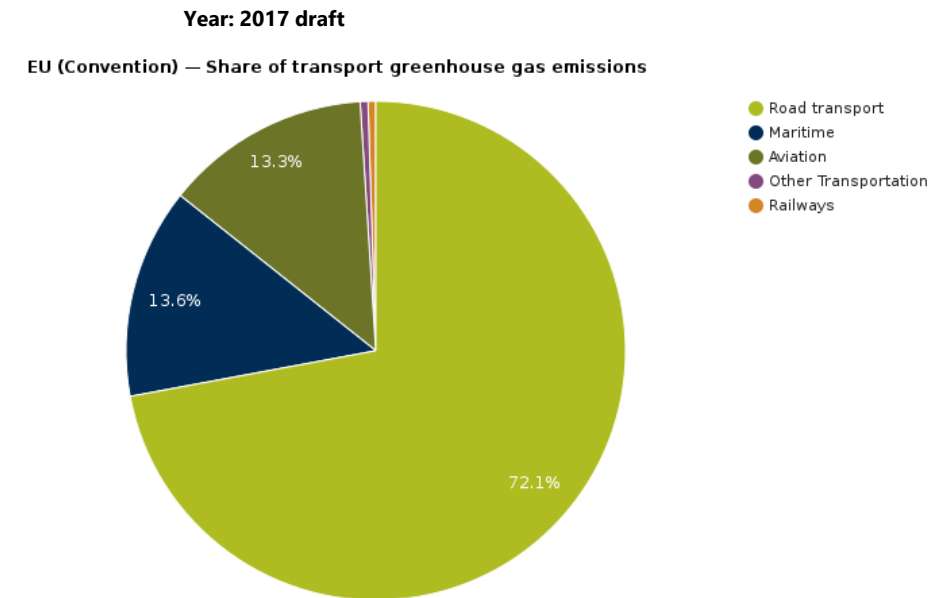
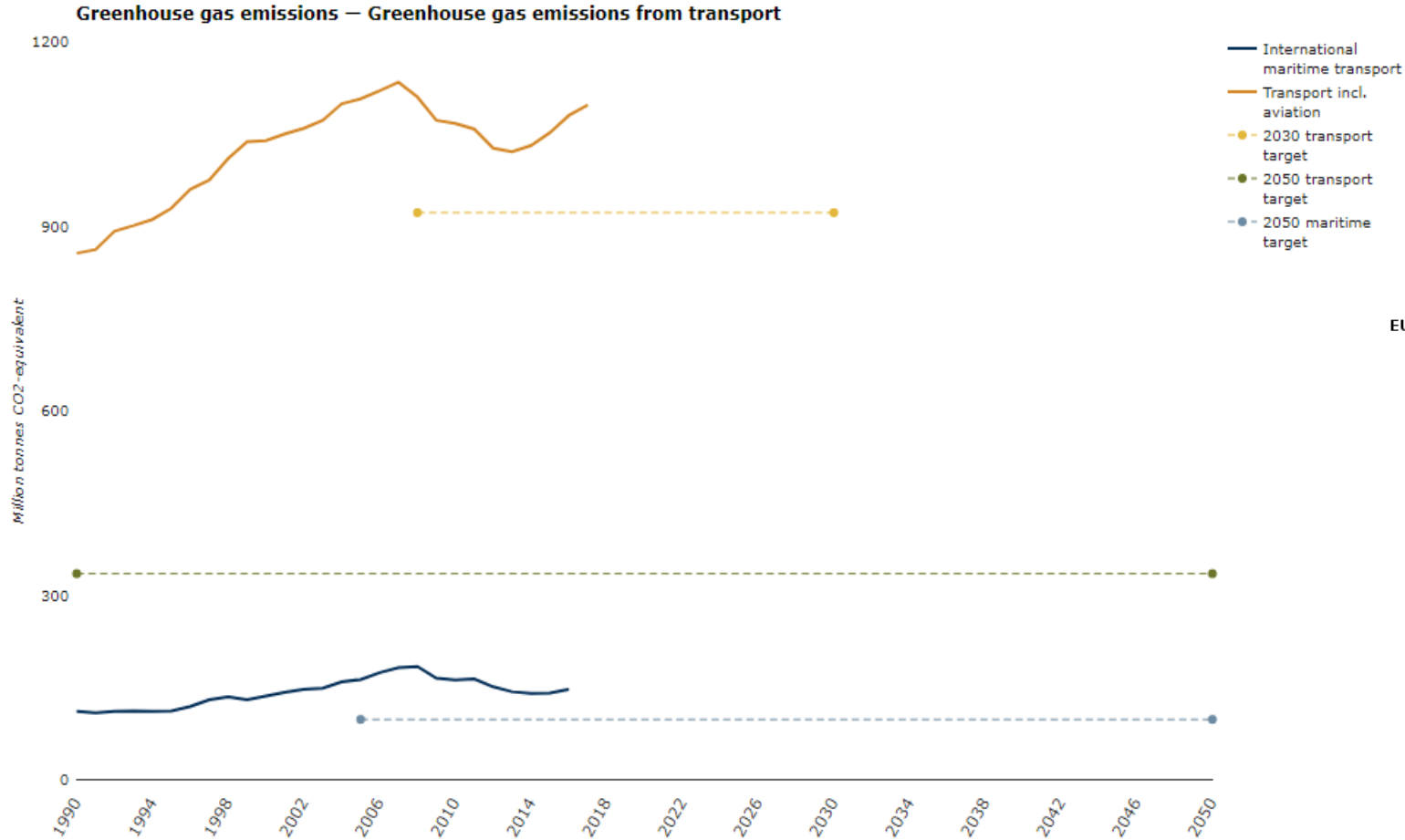


# Why transport emissions are so important

- Transport represents almost a quarter of Europe's greenhouse gas emissions and is the main cause of air pollution in cities
- The transport sector has not seen the same gradual decline in emissions as other sectors
- **The only sector with emissions remaining higher than in 1990!**



# GHG emissions from transport

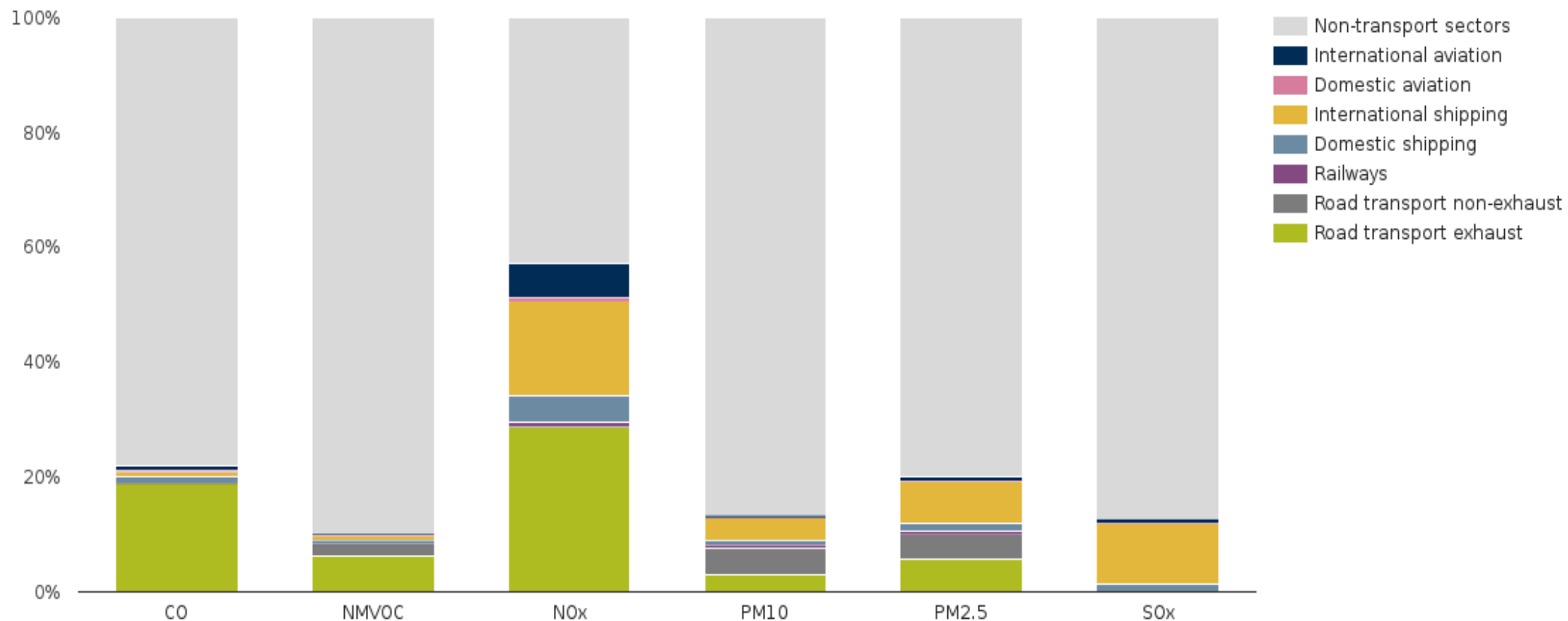


- Transport accounts for 1/3 of total energy consumption and 1/4 (27%) of total GHG emissions
- Road transport alone contributes to 1/5 (22%) of total EU GHG emissions



# Contribution of transport to total emissions

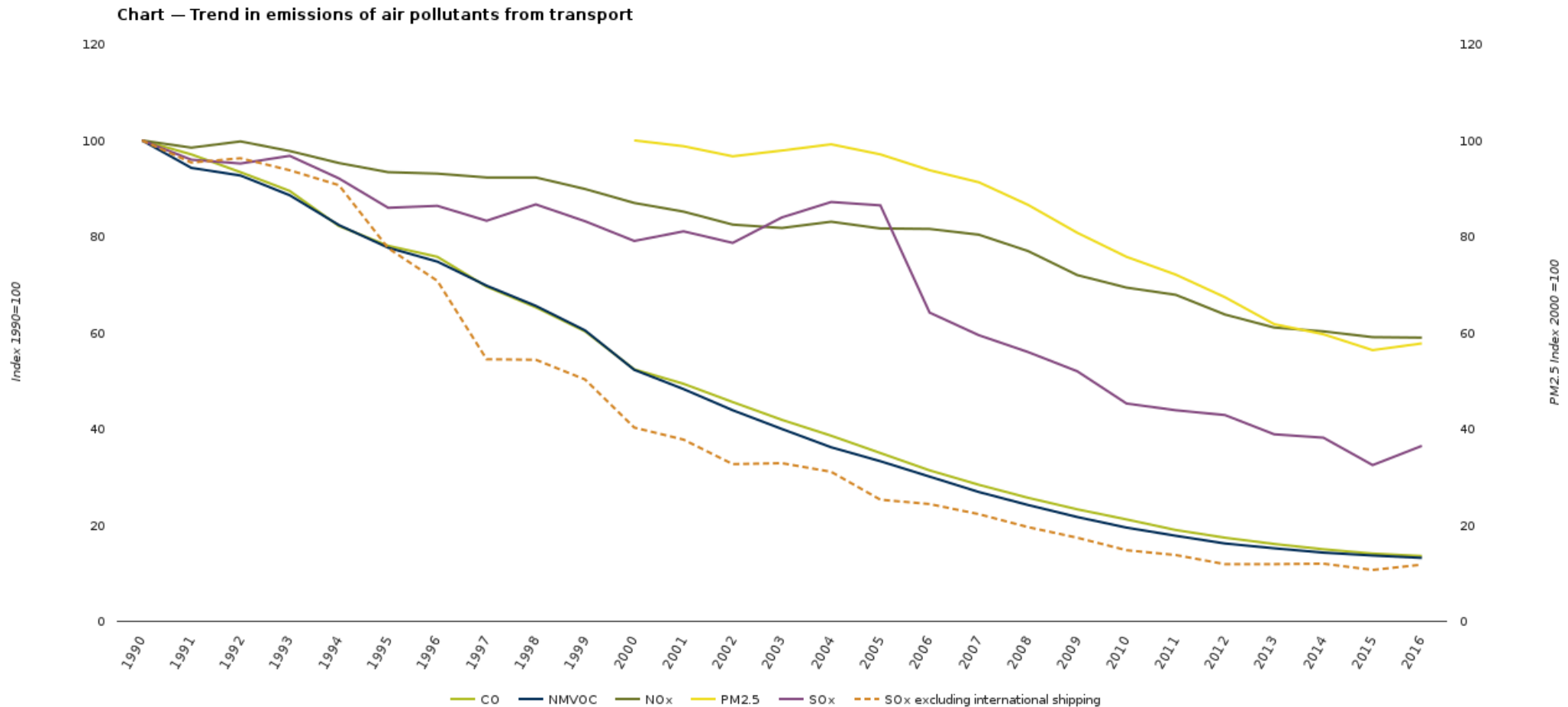
Chart — Contribution of the transport sector to total emissions of the main air pollutants



Year: 2017 draft



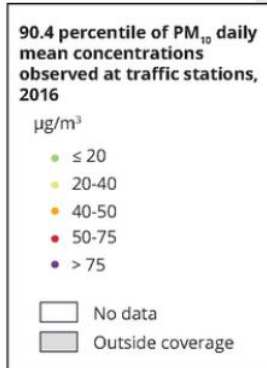
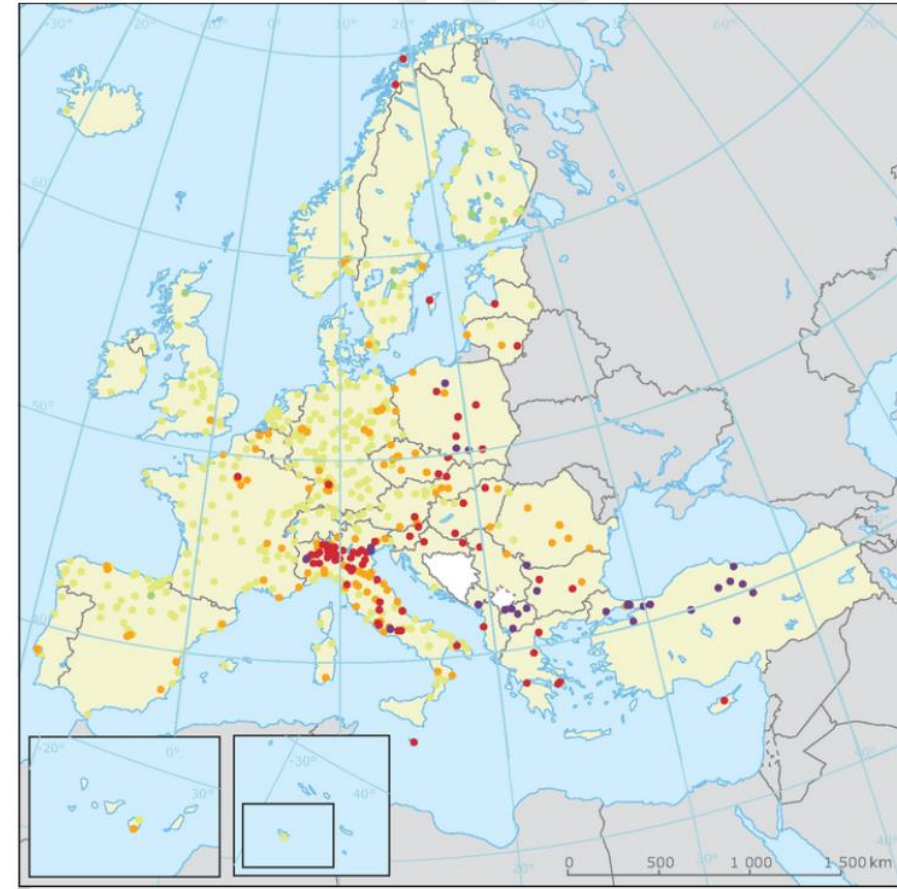
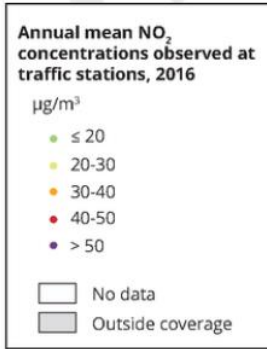
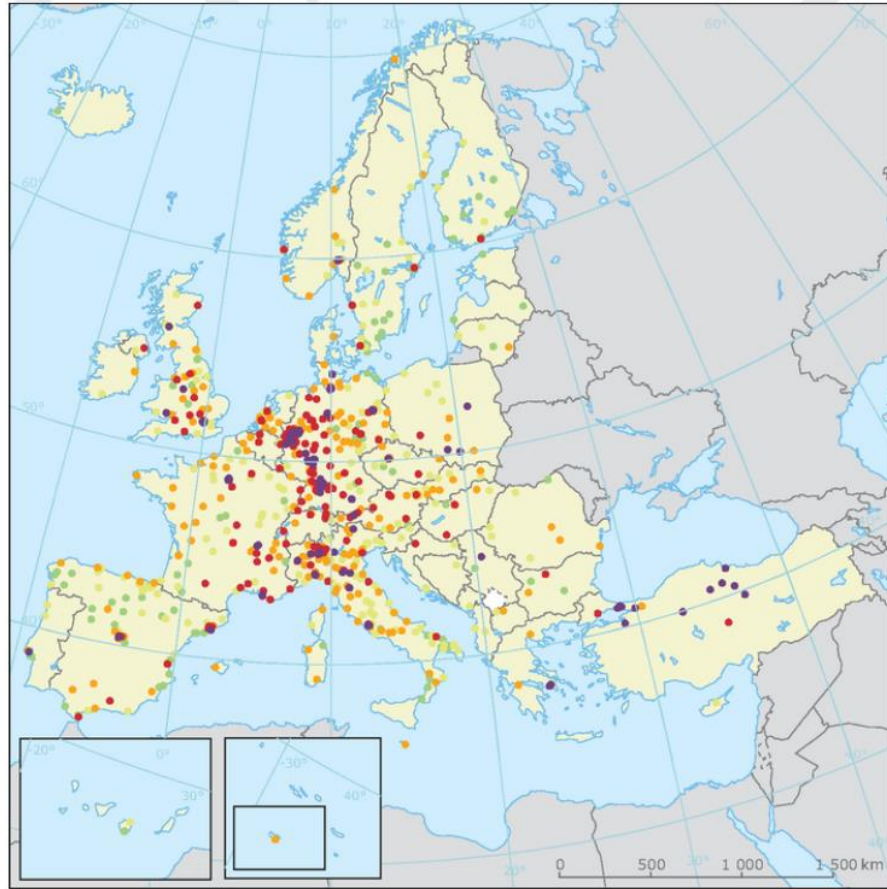
# Air pollutant emissions from transport



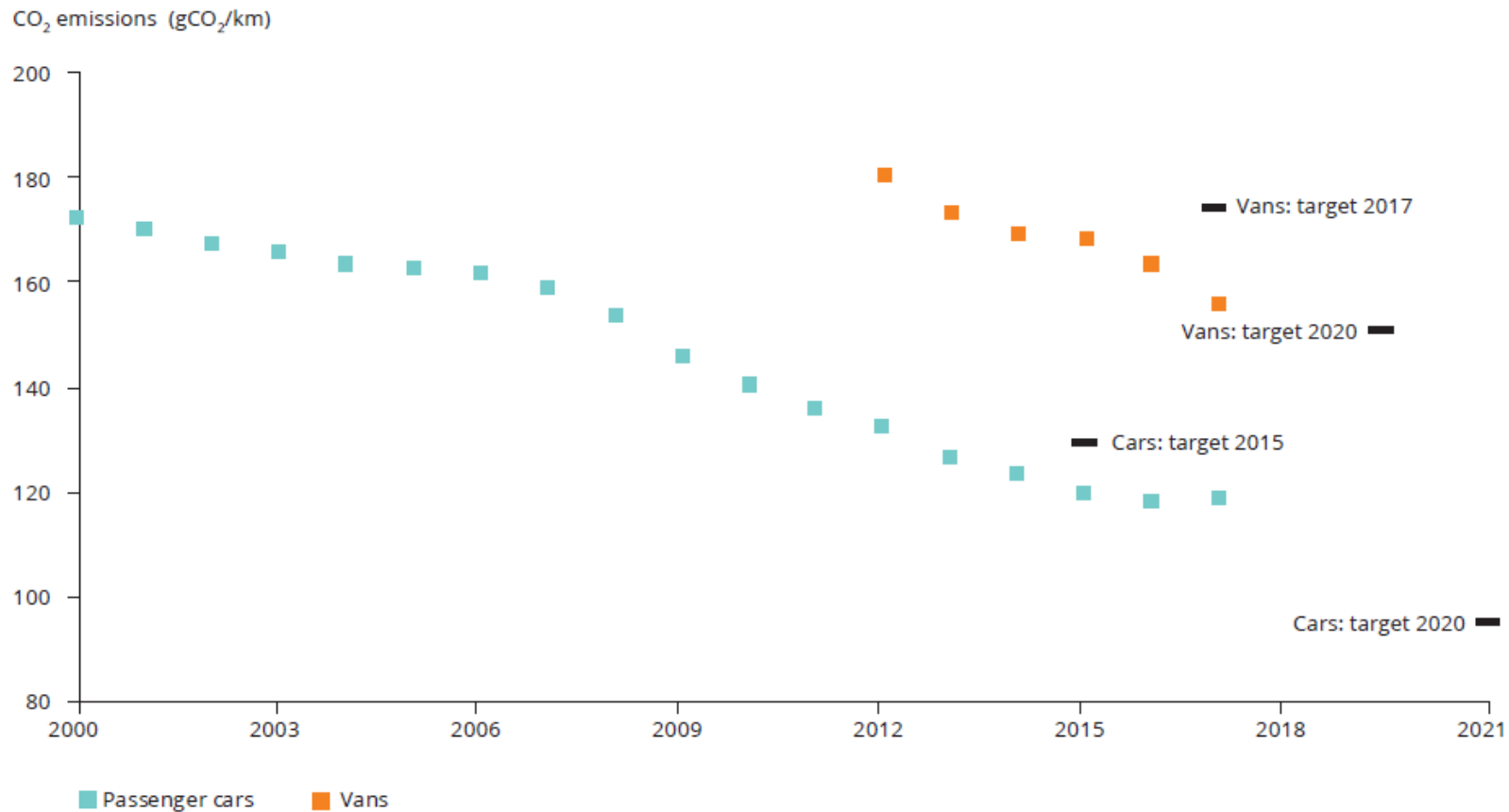
Emissions are decreasing, however...



# Air Quality exceedances due to traffic



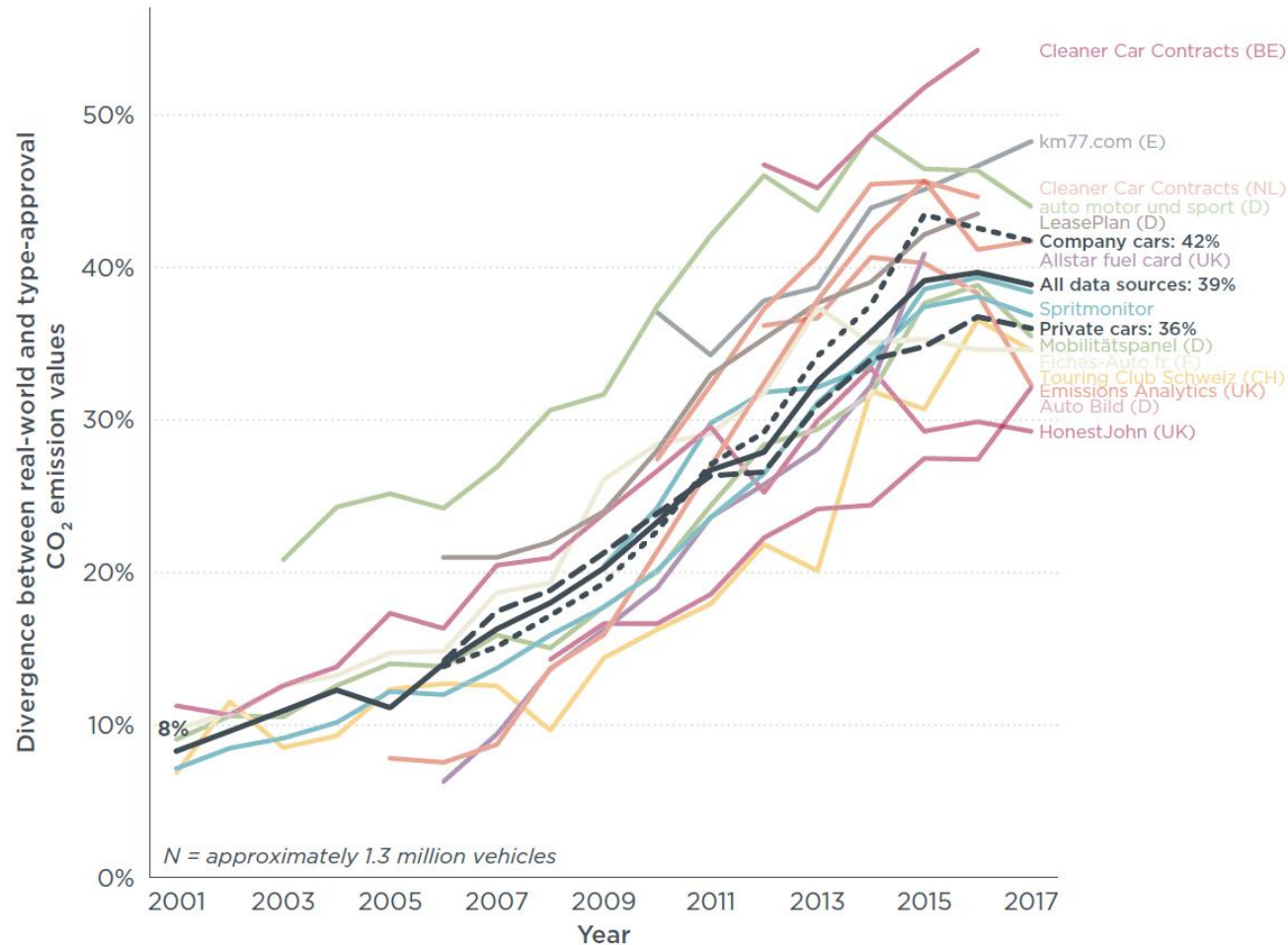
# Average CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and targets for cars and vans



- Car and van manufacturers have already met their specific CO<sub>2</sub> emissions targets for 2015/2017
- More effort is needed to meet the emissions targets for 2020/2021



# Real-world CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are different

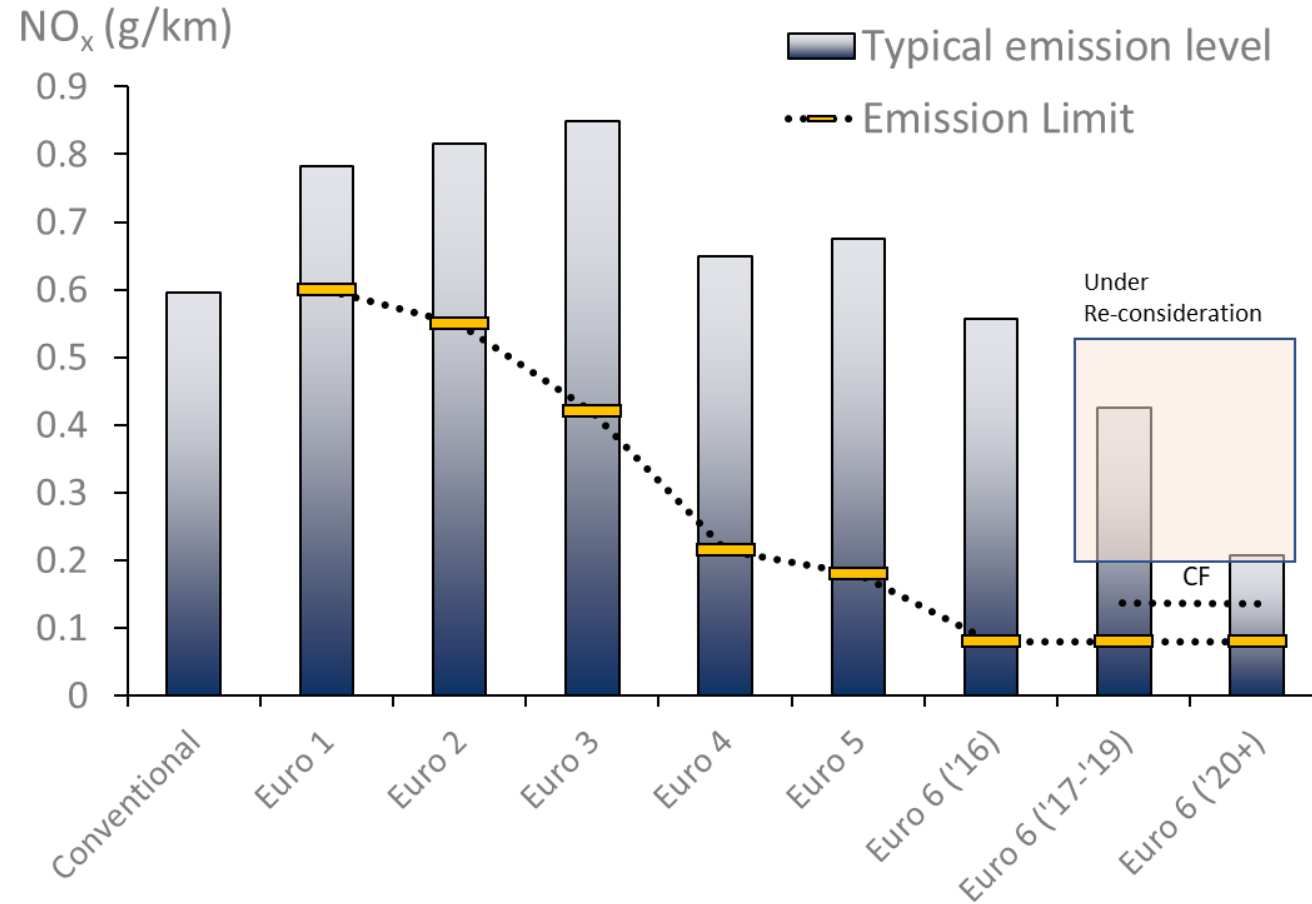


- There is a gap between real-world and official CO<sub>2</sub> emissions / fuel consumption
- The gap is increasing over the years (from 8% in 2001 to 39% in 2017)!





# Real-world diesel PC NO<sub>x</sub> emissions



Medium diesel PCs - COPERT 5.0 V2017

- Significant exceedances up to Euro 5
- Expected reductions at Euro 6 step
- Still limited evidence – models under revision



# Air policy in Europe

- The EU has introduced and implemented various legal instruments with the objective of achieving levels of air quality that do not adversely impact human health and the environment
- The overarching policy framework is the EU Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution (TSAP), adopted by the Commission in 2005
- National Emission Ceilings Directive
- Air Quality Directive on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe regulates concentrations of SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, CO, O<sub>3</sub>, benzene and lead.



# Transport targets up to 2050 (1/2)

Target	Date	Source
Transport GHG (including international aviation, excluding international maritime shipping) - 20 % ↓ (versus 2008) - 60 % ↓ (versus 1990)	2030 2050	Transport White Paper, 2050 Roadmap
10 % share of renewable energy in the transport sector final energy consumption for each Member State	2020	Renewable Energy Directive
Fuel suppliers to reduce lifecycle GHG of road transport fuel 6–10 % ↓ (versus 2010 fossil fuels)	2020	Fuel Quality Directive
Target average type-approval emissions for new passenger cars - 130 g CO <sub>2</sub> /km - 95 g CO <sub>2</sub> /km	2015 2021	EC Regulation 443/2009
Target average type-approval emissions for new light vans - 175 g CO <sub>2</sub> /km - 147 g CO <sub>2</sub> /km	2017 2020	EC Regulation 510/2011
EU fleet-wide CO <sub>2</sub> emission targets for new passenger cars and vans - 15 % ↓ for cars and 15 % ↓ for vans (versus 2021) - 37.5 % ↓ for cars and 31 % ↓ for vans (versus 2021)	2025 2030	EC Regulation 631/2019



# Transport targets up to 2050 (2/2)

Target	Date	Source
Road freight over 300 km shift to rail/ waterborne transport - 30 % shift - 50 % shift	2030 2050	Transport White Paper
Use of conventionally fuelled cars in urban transport - 50 % ↓ - 100 % ↓	2030 2050	Transport White Paper
CO <sub>2</sub> free city logistics in major urban centres	2030	Transport White Paper
The majority of medium-distance passenger transport should go by rail	2050	Transport White Paper
EU CO <sub>2</sub> emissions of maritime bunker fuels 40 % ↓ (versus 2005)	2050	Transport White Paper
40 % share of low carbon sustainable fuels in aviation	2050	Transport White Paper



# Thank you for your attention!

