

European Road Transport Policy

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Challenges in transport

- Brexit
- Economic perspectives: Growth or recession?
- Continuous increase of the demand for (road) transport: impact on infrastructure (need for investments, increased congestion), environment and climate change
- Sustainable social policy rights of workers
- Technology innovation (automation)





Political context

- New European Parliament & New Commission = new priorities ?
- Review of the 2011 White paper on transport "Roadmap to a single transport area"
- Core objectives of EU transport policy:
 Internal market + Environment/climate change + social conditions of workers (Cfr Mobility Package I)



Mobility Package I Internal market & social rules

- Objective: Ensure smooth functioning of the internal market + adequate working conditions for drivers
- Some measures:
 - Fight against letter box companies
 - New rules for cabotage
 - Prohibition to take the "long" rest in the vehicle & development of parkings
 - Application of posting rules (minimum wage)
- Timing: adoption in 2020 application in 2022







Mobility Package I Internal market & social rules - Parkings

- Commission study of 2019: need for 400,000 safe & secure parkings (300,000 available)
- Lack of parkings: negative impact on rest conditions of workers & security of load
- Objective of the EU:
 - Set up a public list of safe and secure parkings: common standards + certification procedure
 - Promote EU funding (CEF programme)





Mobility Package I Road charging (*Eurovignette*)

- A more coherent tolling policy: all vehicles in the scope of the directive (trucks, vans, cars)
- Incentivise investments in new and more environmentally friendly vehicles: tolls based on CO2 emissions + external costs of pollution
- A tool to better manage the infrastructure : congestion charges
- Additional source of financing of infrastructure: mark-ups on tolls
- Timing: Agreement in Council expected in Dec.
 2019 and adoption in 2020

 CONNECTING
 Mobility and



Weights & dimensions

- Revision of the directive adopted in 2015 :
 - flexibility for more aerodynamic vehicles, for vehicles using alternative fuels
 - No change to the rules on "modular concept" and to general rules on length and weight
- Discrepancy between rules on weights and dimensions for national transport and international transport = patchwork of rules
- Commission must report on the implementation of the directive (a study will be launched in 2020)
- Study of International Transport Forum (ITF) on high capacity transport (2019) CONNECTING

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Mobility and Transport



Co-modality / Intermodality / Modal shift ??

- Road transport cannot absorb alone the expected increase of demand for transport
- Solutions?
 - Better management of the infrastructure through digitalisation
 - Alternative modes of transport must offer better services (e.g. reliability and speed)
 - Incentive road pricing policy





Medium/Long term priorities - Automation

- Which technology will emerge ? (platooning, full automation)
- **Is there a business case ?** (cost savings on fuel, salaries, insurance, etc.)
- Digital transport days in Helsinki on 8
 October discussion on the legislative changes needed to support the technical transition :
 - Social and market legislation (rules on driving and rest time, professional qualification, etc.)
 - Liability issues

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International dimension of road transport

- Relations with the United Kingdom
- Relations with third countries currently managed by the Member States: Should the EU take a more active role?



Thank you for your attention!



