

Sustainable Consumption and Mobility

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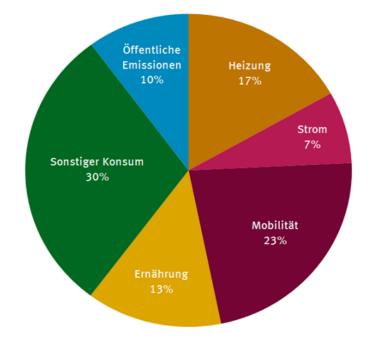
Mobility and Sustainable Consumption

- Mobility is a daily consumption issue and a basic need
- More than 70% of GHG in developed countries are caused by consumption decisions
- Consumption decisions directly or indirectly determine working conditions, job creation, social welfare as well as the economic situation of people, companies, countries
- Everybody is involved
- Mobility is a major source of GHG emissions and resource use incl. biosystem services related to consumption



Consumption Areas

Treibhausgas-Ausstoß (CO2-Äquivalente*) pro Kopf in Deutschland nach Konsumbereichen (2014)



Quelle: UBA-CO2-Rechner (http://uba.klimaktiv-co2-rechner.de/de_DE/popup/)

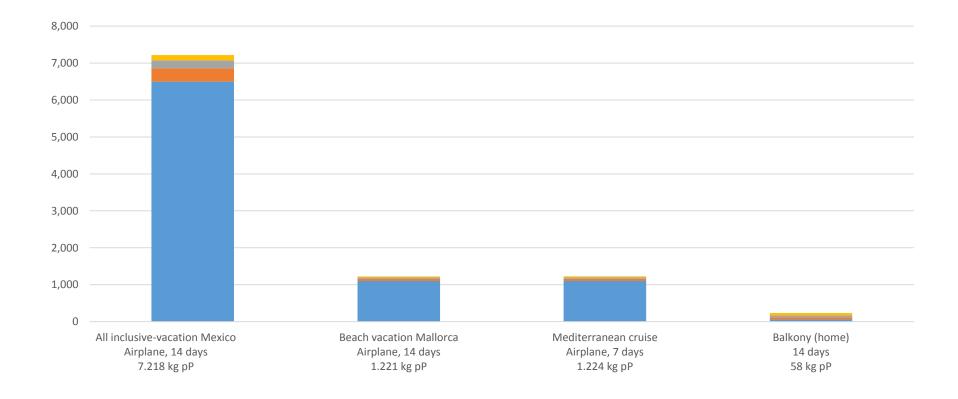
* Emissionen anderer Treibhausgase als Kohlendioxid (CO₂) werden zur besseren Vergleichbarkeit entsprechend ihrem globalen Erwärmungspotenzial in CO₂-Äquivalente umgerechnet (CO₂ = 1).



Examples for GHG emissions related to tourism

Greenhouse gas emissios per person and trip

Kilogramme (kg) of carbon dioxide





GHG Emissions of Modes of Transport

| Carrier | GHG |
|-----------------------|------------|
| | gramm/ pkm |
| Passenger car | 139 |
| Long distance coach | 30 |
| Long distance railway | 43 |
| Airplane | 196 |
| City bus | 74 |
| Metro | 74 |
| Local railway | 72 |
| | |
| | |



National Program on Sustainable Consumption

Adopted in February 2016 by the Federal Government

Guiding Principles

- Sustainable Consumption needs to evolve from niche market into mainstream
- Consumers have to be **empowered** to consume sustainably
- All parts of the **society** have to be involved and able to actively participate

Six Thematic Areas

• Mobility, Nutrition, Home and Living, Work and Office, Clothing, Tourism

Implementation

- Interministerial Working Group on sustainable consumption
- Competence Centre and Network for sustainable consumption
- Monitoring by 2 indicators in the Sustainable Development Strategy (Market share of sustainable products, GHG per capita for consumption)



Thematic Field Mobility

<u>Relevance</u>

• high

Barriers:

- Current lifestyles
- Availability of alternatives

Measures (examples mentioned in the program):

- Support climate friendly forms of mobility;
- Foster the interconnectedness of different forms of mobility;
- Facilitate short distances in daily life
- Reduce travel for work through provision of infrastructure for webinars, home office, etc.



Biking

Faster than any other transport means on distances below 4km Use in urban areas mainly

- Promotional activities
 - Provision of safe bike lanes incl. fast bike lanes
 - Securing fast and smooth bike travel by bike-friendly steering of traffic lights
 - Support for simple rent-a-bike systems
 - Provision of safe bike parking spaces
 - Ensuring interconnectivity with public transport
 - Financial support for companies using freight bikes
- Reduction of attractiveness of individual car traffic
 - Reduction of parking spaces
 - Regulation of access to the city (city road tax etc.)



E-Mobility

Technology development needed (batteries etc.)

Promotional activities

- Short term
 - Provision of infrastructure for charging batteries (also in rural areas, also including fast chargers)
 - Provision of subsidies for buying e-cars
 - Introduction of tax advantages
 - Allowing use of bus lanes
 - Model role of public procurement
- Longer term
 - Provision of low-cost energy during non-peak times
 - Electric motorways
 - Streets with induction chargers



Flying

Highest GHG impact area for sustainable consumption

Global solutions preferable/necessary

Individual lifestyles significantly affected

Possible measures

- Offsetting with ambitious schemes
 - Model role of public procurement
 - Voluntary
 - Mandatory
- Financial measures to incentivize low emission air traffic
- Change of lifestyles leading to a reduction of private flights



Thank you

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