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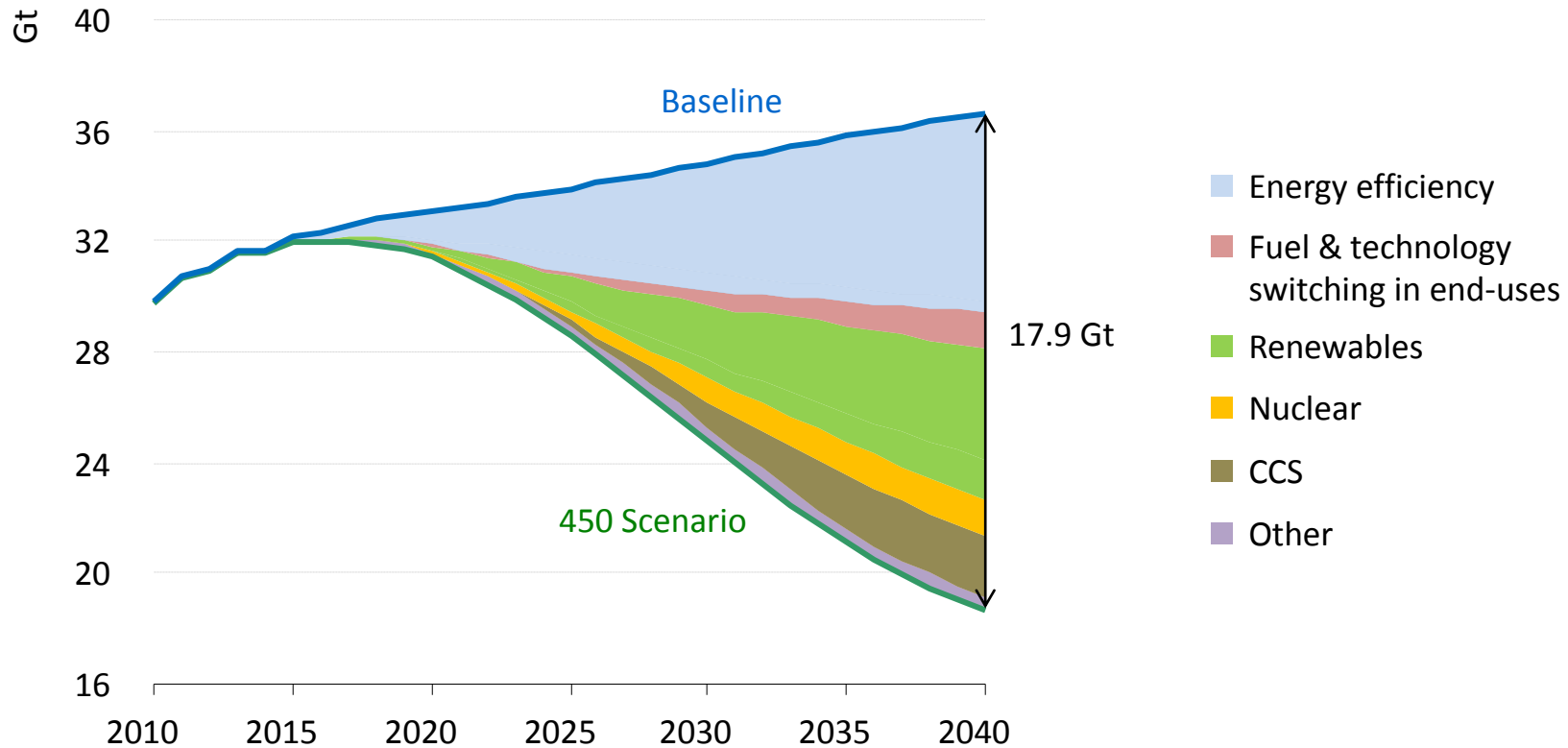
Transport, Energy Efficiency and Behaviour Workshop

Keisuke Sadamori
Director of Energy Markets and Security

May 10-11

International Energy Agency

A 2°c pathway is still some distance away



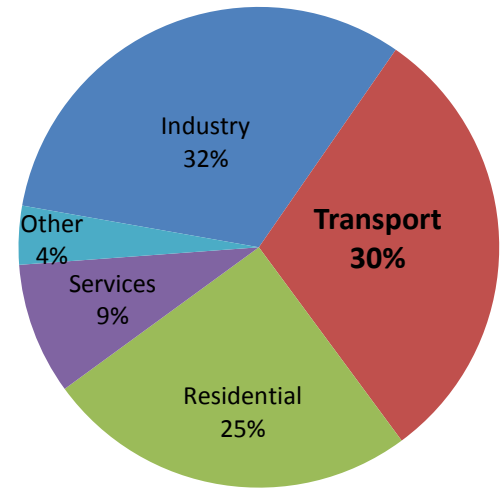
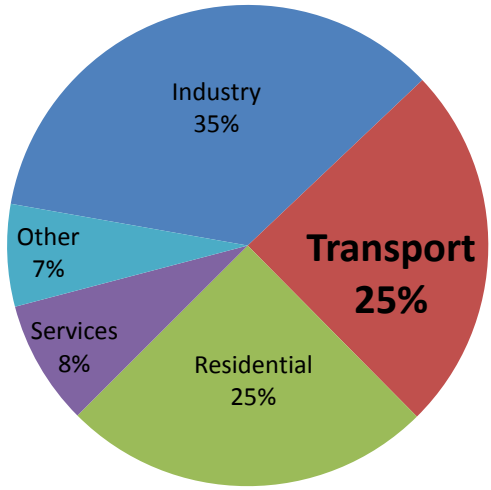
Energy efficiency holds the key to a peak in emissions by around 2020

Why Focus on the Transport Sector?

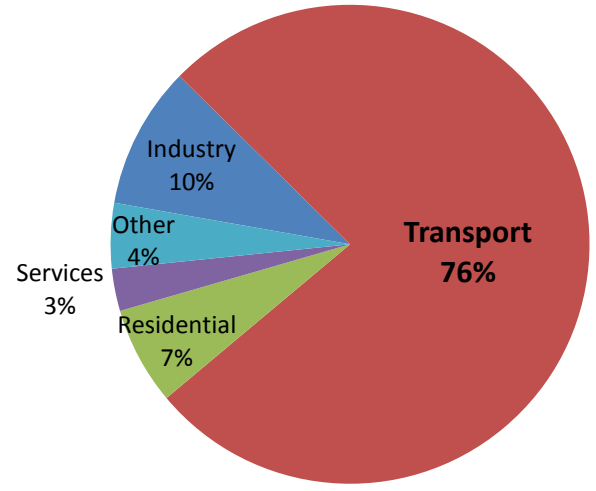
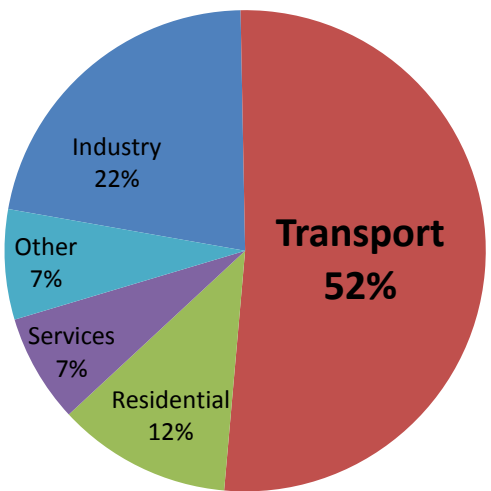
1973

2013

Total

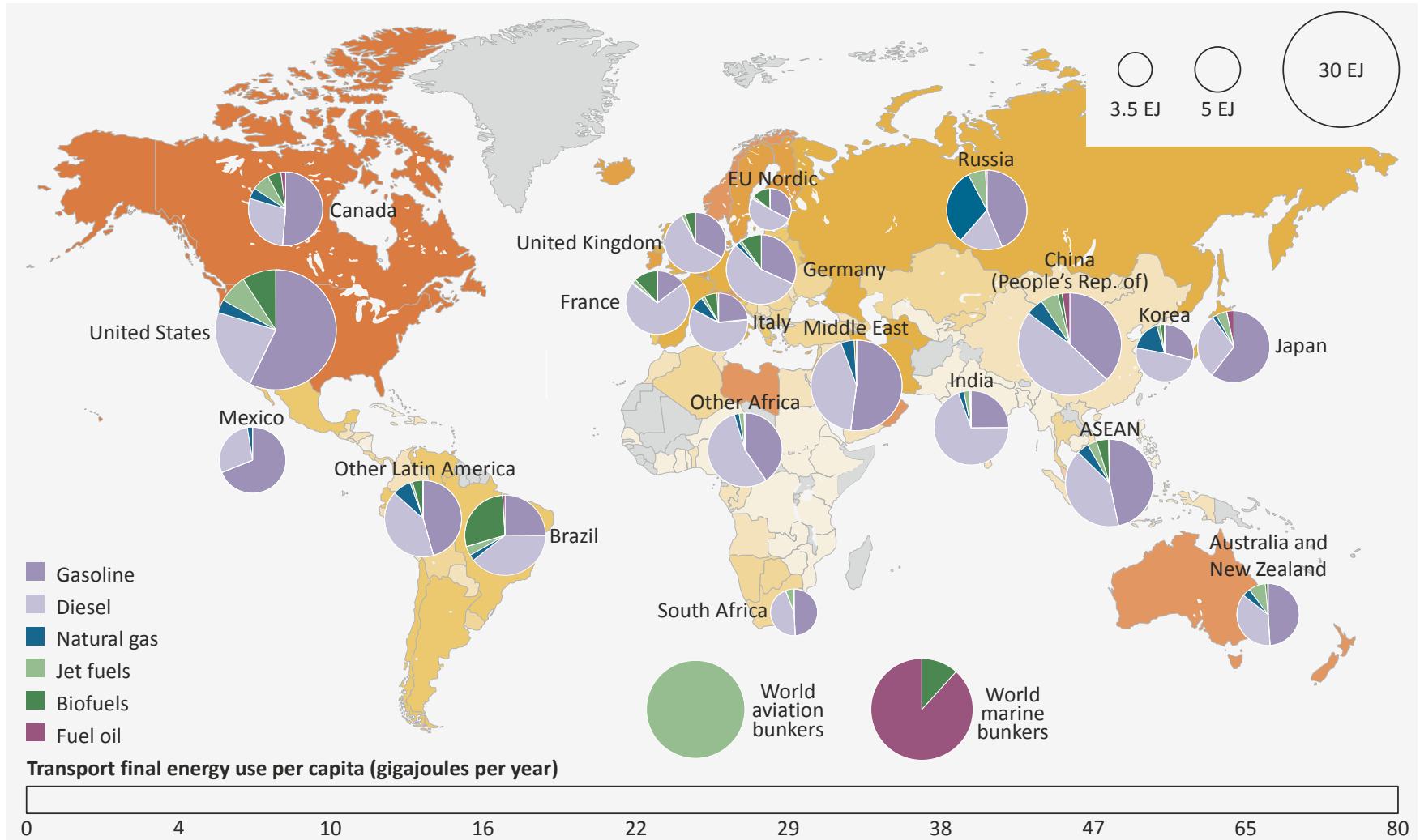


Oil products



Transport still overwhelmingly relies on oil

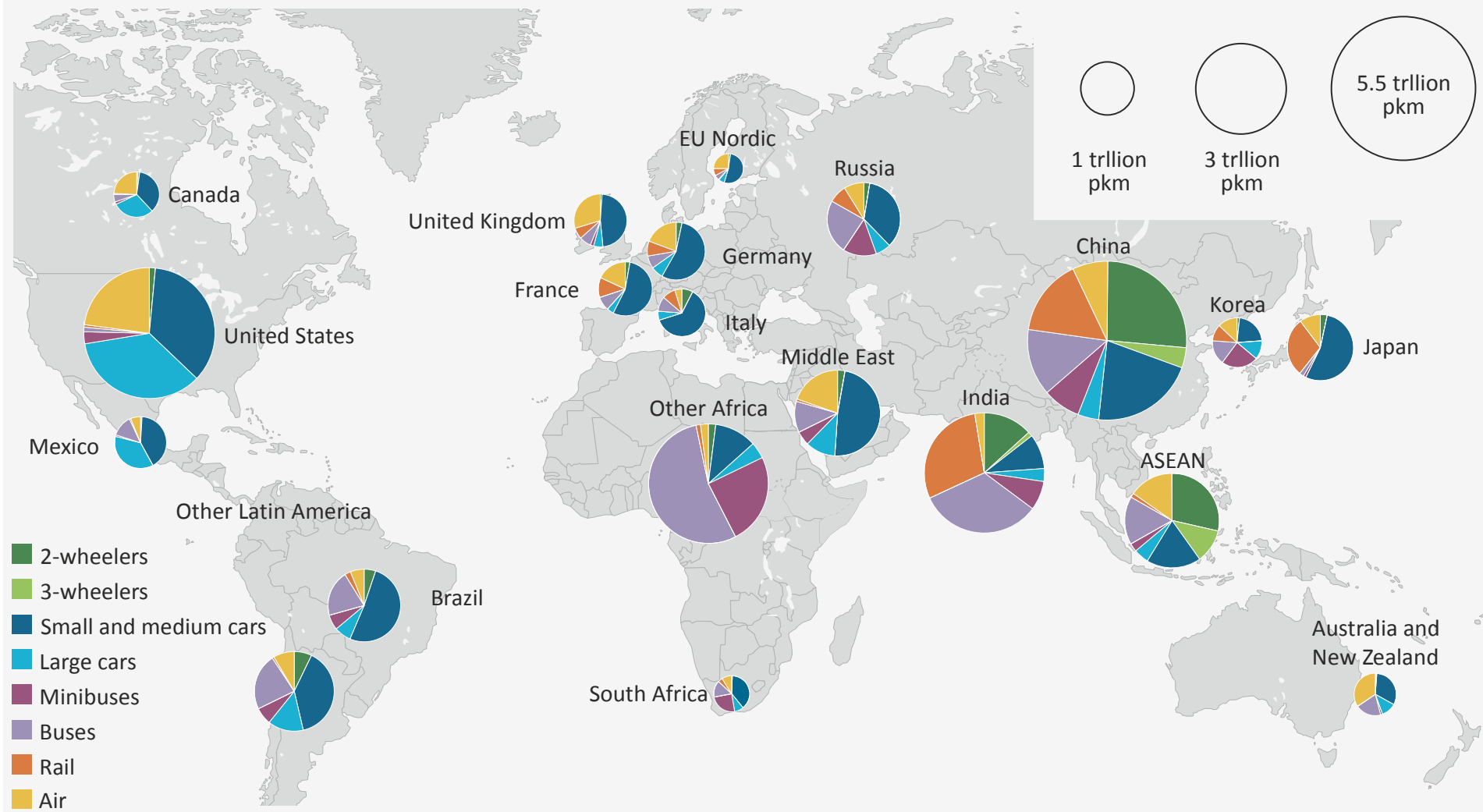
Transport final energy use by fuel (EJ) and per capita transport energy use in 2015



Source: *Energy Technology Perspectives 2016*, IEA 2016; Taken from the IEA energy balances, 2016.

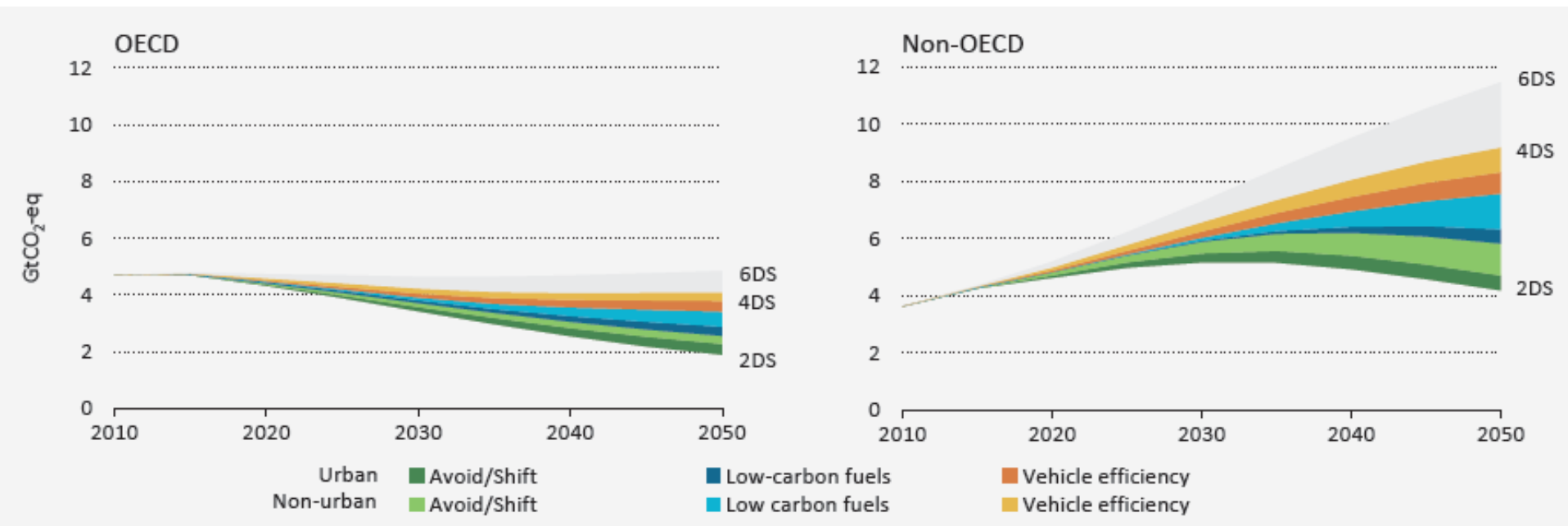
Passenger transport activity – mode matters

National Passenger transport activity (passenger kilometres [pkm]) in 2015, by mode



Source: Energy Technology Perspectives 2016, IEA 2016.

Well-to-wheel transport emissions in the 2DS, 4DS, and 6DS, OECD and Non-OECD



Source: *Energy Technology Perspectives 2016*, IEA 2016.

Needed actions: Avoid & shift, improve, and low-carbon fuels



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Brian Motherway
Head of Energy Efficiency Division

May 10-11

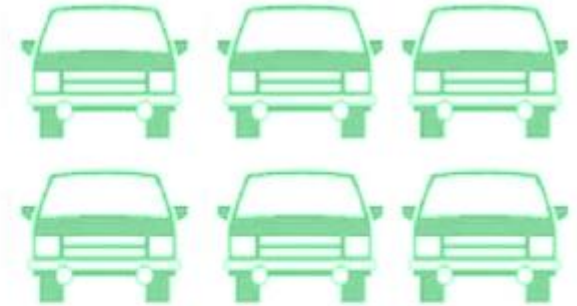
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Improving Transport Efficiency

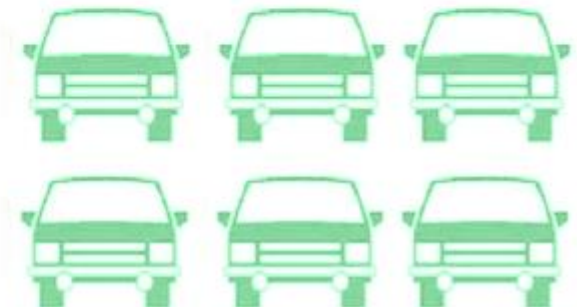
AVOID
unnecessary trips
REDUCE km



SHIFT modes



IMPROVE vehicles
low carbon fuels



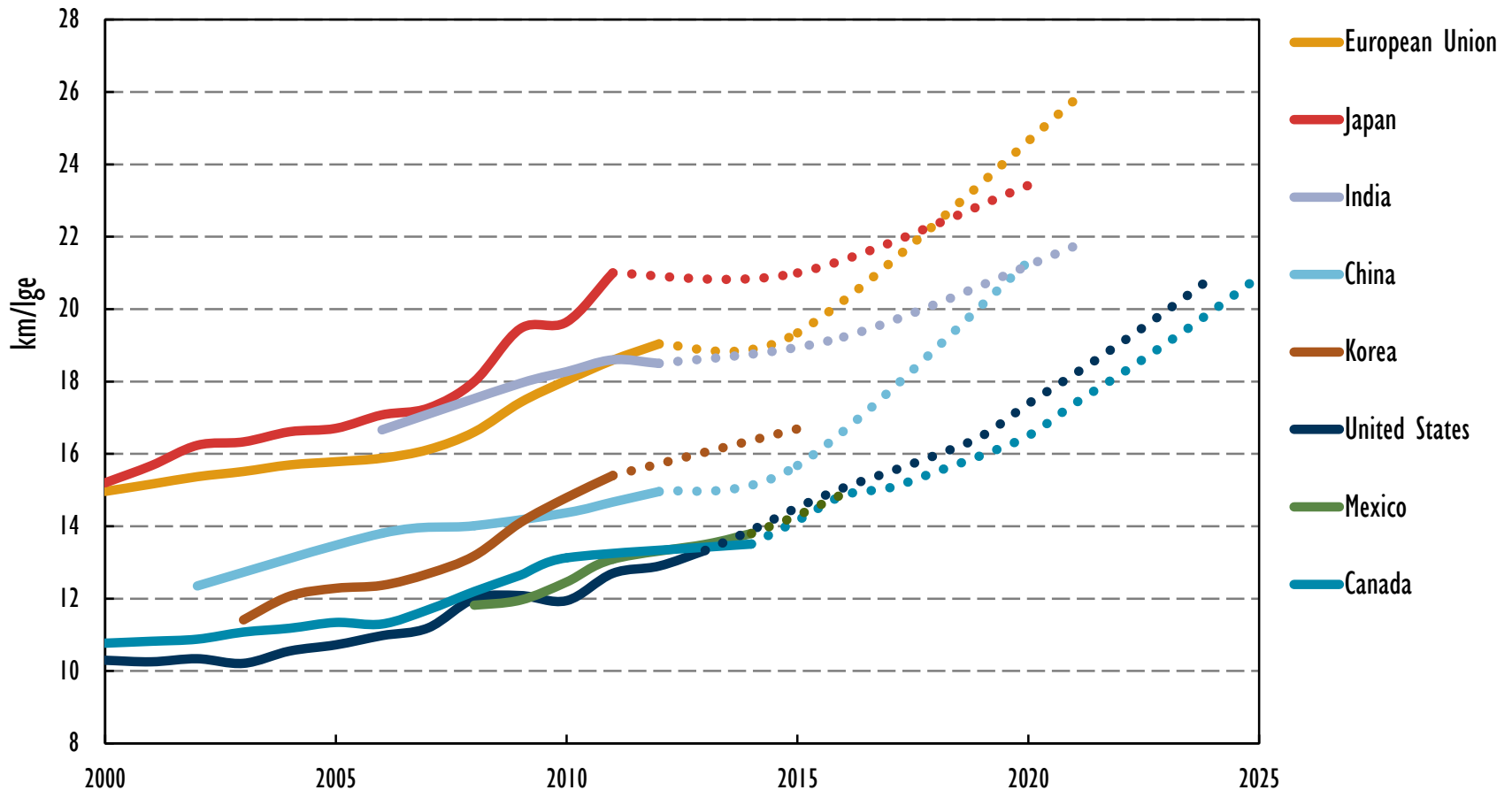
Ensuring a wide variety of mobility options

Transport policies implemented in cities

Pricing	Regulatory instruments	Public transport and walking and cycling support
Congestion charging, cordon pricing, tolls (e.g. London, Milan, Singapore, Stockholm).	Access restrictions (e.g. “yellow label” restrictions in Chinese cities).	Shared bicycle systems and bicycle parking (e.g. <i>Vélib’</i> in Paris, Citi Bike in New York).
Parking pricing (widespread in North American, European and Japanese cities, most prevalent in the central business districts of densely populated cities).	Low-emission zones (e.g. time-of-day restricted access for freight trucks, as in many European cities).	Investments in cycling and walking paths, and sidewalks.
	Registration caps (e.g. in Singapore, Shanghai and other Chinese cities).	Transit infrastructure projects/ extensions (e.g. the Paris <i>Métro</i> ; Bogotá’s <i>Transmilenio</i>).
	Parking restrictions/reductions in parking supply (e.g. progressive elimination of off-street parking in Copenhagen, Paris and other European cities).	Transit fare subsidies (e.g. local, regional and federal subsidies pay for roughly half of fares on systems in many European and Chinese cities).

Source: *Energy Technology Perspectives 2016*, IEA 2016.

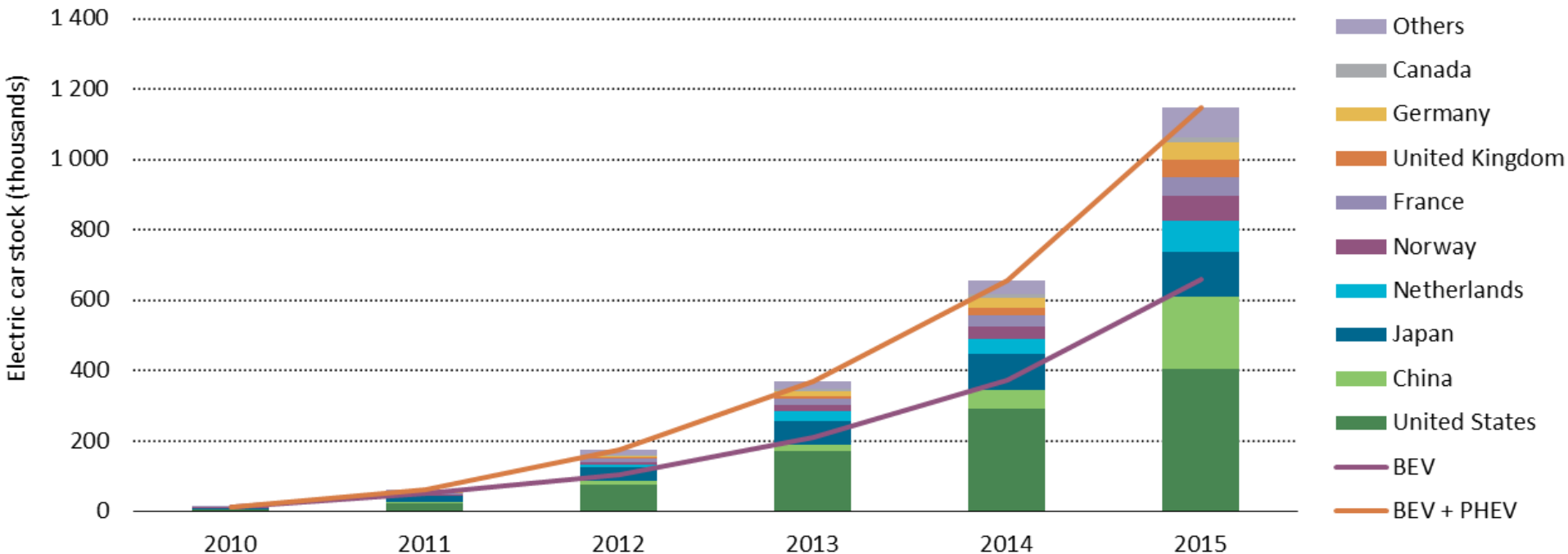
Enacted Light Duty Vehicle Fuel Economy Standards



Source: ICCT (2014).

Electric vehicles: The beginning of a new era?

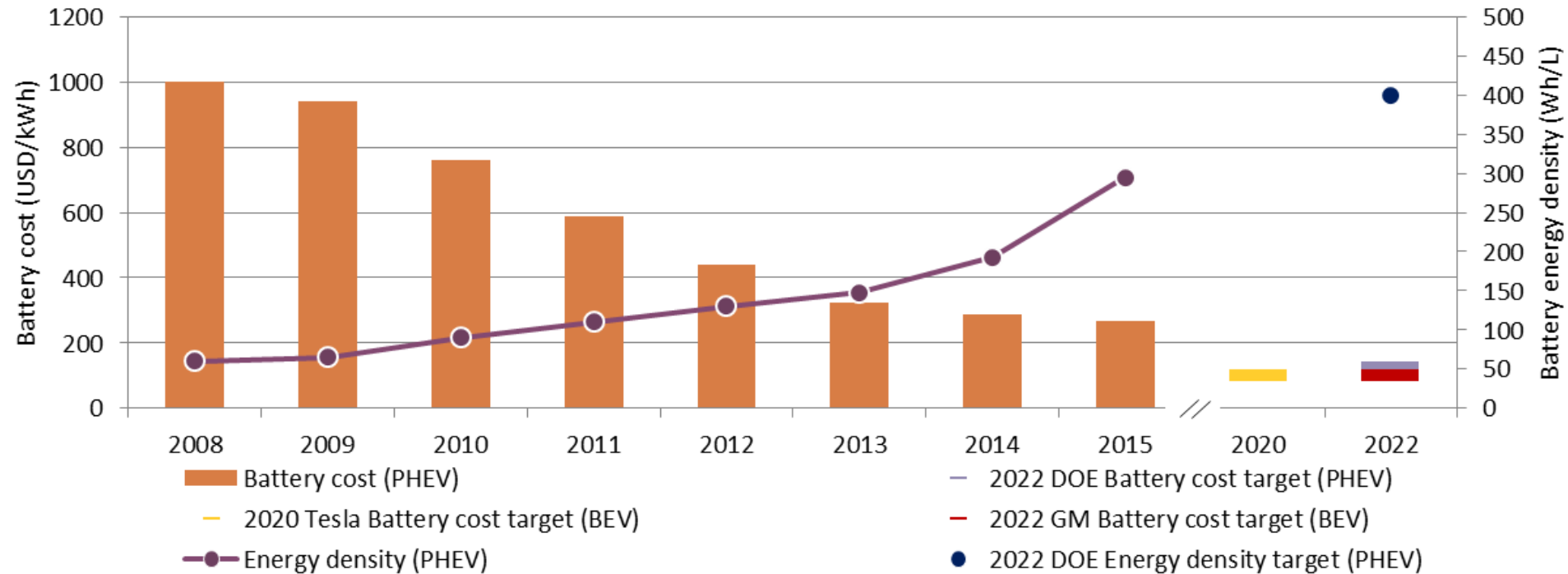
Evolution of the global electric car stock, 2010-2015



Source: *Global EV Outlook 2016 – Beyond one million electric cars*, IEA 2016.

Technology developments are crucial

Evolution of battery energy density and cost



Source: *Global EV Outlook 2016 – Beyond one million electric cars*, IEA 2016.

... but ultimately, it depends on consumer preferences, acceptance, and market uptake.

Day 1

- Demand Management
- Eco-Driving, Feedback Systems & Vehicle Components
- Vehicle Purchasing Decisions

Day 2

- Fuel Switching: Promoting Hydrogen & Electric Vehicles
- Urban Transport and Alternatives to Cars
- Modelling Transport Behaviour



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